HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING B13183
NEVADA STATE PRISON
CARSON CITY, NEVADA



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter **Page**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY v
PURPOSE v
REPORT v

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE 1
1.1 PRESERVATION RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCESSES 1
1.1.1 National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Eligibility 1
1.1.2 Administration Building B13183 National Register Eligibility 2
1.1.3 Treatment Approach 2
1.1.4 Project Implementation 3
1.2 STUDY DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY 3
1.2.1 Site Investigation 4
1.2.2 Report Preparation 4
1.2.3 Archival Research 5
1.2.4 Report Organization 5
1.3 BUILDING LOCATION AND USE 6
1.3.1 Location 6
1.3.2 Current Use 6
1.3.3 Potential for Archaeological Resources 6

2.0 HISTORY 11
2.1 CONTEXT 11
2.1.1 Frederic J. DeLongchamps 18
2.2 CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE 21

3.0 ARCHITECTURE 23
3.1 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION 23
3.2 CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES 53
3.2.1 Exterior Features 53
3.2.2 Interior Features 59
3.3 CONDITION ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS 64

4.0 RECOMMENDED TREATMENT APPROACH AND PRELIMINARY WORK RECOMMENDATIONS 101
4.1 HISTORIC PRESERVATION OBJECTIVES 101
4.1.1 Possible Treatment Approaches 101
4.1.2 Recommended Treatment Approach: Rehabilitation 102
4.1.3 Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation 103
4.2 PRELIMINARY WORK RECOMMENDATIONS 106
4.2.1 Stabilization Items (Protect): 107

5.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION 115
5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS 115
5.2 CONCLUSION 116

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter **Page**

SOURCES **117**

APPENDICES **119**

APPENDIX A. NRHP Nomination Form
APPENDIX B. Floor Plans
APPENDIX C. Historic Photographs
APPENDIX D. Floor Plans Keyed to Photos
APPENDIX E. Preliminary Building Code Review
APPENDIX F. Oral History Interviews

LIST OF FIGURES

Page

Figure 1. Project vicinity map. 8
Figure 2. Location of Administration Building in relation to other resources at NSP. 9
Figure 3. Construction of the Administration Building, c. 1924 (old Prison and Warm Springs Hotel at left). 12
Figure 4. Construction of the Administration Building, ca. 1924. 12
Figure 5. Demolition of the Warm Springs Hotel and old Prison buildings, and construction of the Administration Building (1924). 13
Figure 6. North Wing of Administration Building (left) during construction (ca. 1924). 15
Figure 7. Construction of the north wing of the Administration Building, ca. 1924. 15
Figure 8. Construction of the north wing of the Administration Building, ca. 1924. 16
Figure 9. Construction of the north wing of the Administration Building, ca. 1924. 17
Figure 10. North wing of Administration Building (left) during construction (ca. 1924). 19
Figure 11. South façade of Administration Building (left); post completion. 19
Figure 12. Administration Building after construction of 1931 addition to west wing. 20
Figure 13. Aerial view of the Administration Building. 25
Figure 14. DeLongchamps' floor plans of the Administration Building basement, first and second floors, ca. 1920. 26
Figure 15. Floor plan drawing of the first floor of the Administration Building. 27
Figure 16. Floor plan drawing of the basement of the Administration Building. 29
Figure 17. North façade of Administration Building, Nevada State Prison. 31
Figure 18. Second floor door on north façade of Administration Building, Nevada State Prison. 32
Figure 19. West end of north façade, Administration Building, Nevada State Prison. 32
Figure 20. East end of north façade, with third floor addition. 34
Figure 21. Main floor entrance (left) and canteen window (right), east end of north façade. 34
Figure 22. Photograph of west wing of the Administration Building, ca. 1927. 35
Figure 23. West façade of the Administration Building, Nevada State Prison. 36
Figure 24. East façade of Administration Building, inside the ell. 37
Figure 25. Detail of change in bonding and dressing of stones in 1931 addition to west wing. 37
Figure 26. Ghost marks of blocked door (left) and detail of guard tower on east façade (right). 38
Figure 27. Inscription above door of 1931 addition to west wing. 38
Figure 28. Inside ell of Administration Building, showing small masonry room, post 1931. 39
Figure 29. East façade (end of the North Wing). 40

LIST OF FIGURES

Page

Figure 30. South façade of the Administration Building. 41
Figure 31. West end of south façade. 41
Figure 32. East End of south façade; with third floor addition (Hospital Wing). 42
Figure 33. South façade ground floor entrance with metal hood. 43
Figure 34. Rock Garden and Reading Area. 44
Figure 35. South façade of Administration Building, end of the west wing. 44
Figure 36. Hexagonal watchtower in southeast corner of west wing. 45
Figure 37. Basement facing east, generator pads in foreground. 46
Figure 38. Basement facing west, generator pads. 46
Figure 39. Basement interior; steel strap door and collection tank. 47
Figure 40. Foyer inside main entrance, west wing. 48
Figure 41. Main visiting area, interior west wing. 49
Figure 42. Control Room, interior of west wing of Administration Building. 49
Figure 43. Visitation Room, interior west wing. 50
Figure 44. Drop ceiling and replacement steel casement windows in the record room, first floor north wing. 51
Figure 45. Original eight-over-one window (right), with original trim. 51
Figure 46. Drop ceiling and original windows, north wing, first floor. 52
Figure 47. North wing Administration Building, south façade. 54
Figure 48. Corbelled cornice on north façade. 55
Figure 49. Main Entrance/Portico 55
Figure 50. Example of running bond pattern using smooth faced square and rectangular blocks. North wing, north façade, west end. 56
Figure 51. Example of running bond pattern with smooth faced rustication using square to rectangular blocks. North end of west façade. 56
Figure 52. Example of pecked ashlar rustication using random bond pattern on south elevation of north wing.
Figure 53. Example of rough ashlar rustication using random bond patterns. West wing, west façade. 56
56
Figure 54. North Wing Admin Building, showing regular pattern of fenestration and original windows. 57
Figure 55. View of Prison Yard from south façade. 58
Figure 56. View of grass lawn and cottonwood trees north of Administration Building, ... 58
Figure 57. Muster Room/Dorm Room 1st Floor north wing, with original poured concrete floor. 59
Figure 58. Original window and wood trim, interior office, first floor north wing. 60
Figure 59. Exposed ceiling joist and water pipe. 60
Figure 60. Original wall mounted radiator. Interior north wing. 61
Figure 61. Poured concrete wall and ceiling construction. Interior north wing. 61
Figure 62. Detail of barred security doors, concrete floor, interior first floor, north wing. 62
Figure 63. Detail of poured concrete ceiling and ceiling joists, interior first floor, north wing. 62
Figure 64. Original door trim. 63
Figure 65. Paved asphalt driveway with cracks. 64
Figure 66. Evidence of patching and trenching. 65
Figure 67. Evidence of patching and trenching (left); weeds growing along the edge of the building (right). 65
Figure 68. Deteriorated concrete stoops. 66
Figure 69. Stairwell to basement. 66
Figure 70. Main entry stair landing showing deterioration (above); ADA accessible ramp (upper right), and overgrown planter (lower right). 67
Figure 71. Cracks in concrete walkways in prison yard and overgrown planters. 68

LIST OF FIGURES

Page

Figure 72. Concrete pad south of west wing. 68
Figure 73. Open trench drain along east elevation of west wing and concrete slab. 69
Figure 74. Security bars (left) and window mesh (right). 70
Figure 75. Security lighting (left) and main entrance carriage lantern (right). 71
Figure 76. Concertina wire. 72
Figure 77. Exterior stairs. 72
Figure 78. Door overhangs. 73
Figure 79. Interior Basement North Wing (left); stairs leading to first floor from basement (right). 74
Figure 80. Red paint on mortar joints on north façade. 75
Figure 81. Evidence of damage to blocks; voids and pockets. North façade. 75
Figure 82. Inappropriate patches / lights and conduits. 75
Figure 83. Corbelled concrete parapet. 76
Figure 84. Deteriorated mortar on North Façade. 76
Figure 85. North wing window. 79
Figure 86. Mechanical grill cut in north wing window. 79
Figure 87. North wing concrete sill in poor condition. 80
Figure 88. West wing, second floor wood windows (left), and west wing, second floor CMU infill. 80
Figure 89. Typical west wing window with steel bars (left) and deteriorated west wing concrete sill (right). 81
Figure 90. Main entrance—west elevation. 82
Figure 91. North elevation sally port door. 83
Figure 92. North elevation boiler room door. 83
Figure 93. North wing prison yard sally port door. 84
Figure 94. Original door, north wing prison yard. 84
Figure 95. North wing prison yard. 85
Figure 96. West wing prison yard. 85
Figure 97. West wing bad VCT flooring (top) and north wing sally port concrete floor (bottom). 87
Figure 98. Lobby VCT flooring and base (left) and west wing VCT flooring (right). 87
Figure 99. North wing corridor VCT (left); north wing stained carpet (right). 88
Figure 100. West wing perimeter plaster wall (left) and west wing mural (right). 89
Figure 101. West wing perimeter plaster wall and mural. 89
Figure 102. Suspended ceiling in north wing. 90
Figure 103. West wing ceiling. 90
Figure 104. Lobby ceiling, west wing. 91
Figure 105. North wing interior office door. 92
Figure 106. North wing Admin interior windows (left); control room windows (right). 92
Figure 107. North wing Admin corridor interior windows. 93
Figure 108. West wing sally port door (left); north wing sally port (right). 94
Figure 109. Main communication room with electric panels, west wing. 96
Figure 110. Wall mounted radiator in north wing. 97
Figure 111. Fluorescent light fixtures in mail room. 98
Figure 112. Water heater in basement. 98
Figure 113. Wall-mounted electrical conduit in visitor’s room (left) and west wing perimeter wall (right). 99

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASM Affiliates Inc. (ASM) and Dubé Group Architecture (DGA) were contracted by the City of Carson City to complete a Historic Structures Report (HSR) for the Administration Building (B13183) at the Nevada State Prison (NSP) complex, in Carson City, Nevada. The building, constructed between 1920 and 1925, is located in Carson City, Nevada (see Figures 1 and 2). This document was funded by a Historic Preservation Fund grant from the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The main purpose of the HSR is to aid the Nevada State Prison Preservation Society (NSPPS) and the Carson City Historic Resources Commission (HRC) in planning future projects, and to provide guidance for meeting the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Standards)* when conducting rehabilitation, thereby facilitating continued compliance with NRS 383.121. Accordingly, this HSR will evaluate and assess the architectural and structural state of the Administration Building in order to establish guidelines and priorities for maintenance and rehabilitation activities involving this National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible building, in an effort to facilitate recurring maintenance in compliance with historic preservation requirements, specifically NHPA and the SOI *Standards* (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CRR] Part 68).

PURPOSE

The HSR is the first line of defense in protecting any historically significant building or structure from inappropriate modifications and the loss of integrity. Accordingly, the primary objective of this study was to provide guidelines to assist the NSPPS and the Carson City HRC in applying the SOI *Standards* to future rehabilitation projects at the Administration Building consistent with 36 CFR 68 and NRS 383.121, by developing:

- A consolidated, user-friendly primary planning document for decision-making about future rehabilitations;
- A basis for the design of recommended work;
- A source of critical information on the history, significance, and existing condition of the building;
- A reference document for NSPPS and HRC personnel working on or using the building;
- A tool for use in interpretation of the building based on historical and physical evidence; and,
- A bibliography of archival documentation relevant to the building.

REPORT

In compiling this report, information obtained from the analysis of existing building plans was applied to the field survey findings to provide an overall understanding of the nature of any given feature and its inherent strengths and weaknesses. Additional information regarding upkeep and issues pertaining to HVAC, plumbing and electrical systems was provided by Nevada State Prison maintenance personnel. This information was also analyzed vis-à-vis the field survey findings.

The Administration Building is a contributing resource in the Nevada State Prison historic district, listed in the NRHP in 2015 (NRIS #15000320) on the basis of its historical association with Nevada's adoption and refinement of prison reforms in the early twentieth century. In addition, it is individually eligible for its architectural significance as a good example of stone masonry prison architecture of the early twentieth century, as well as being a good representation of the work of a "Master Architect," Frederic DeLongchamps. It was designed and constructed between 1920 and 1925, replacing the original building on the property, for use by guards and prison officers. More than 90 years later, the building still stands and is serviceable but in need of major rehabilitation. Accordingly, when considering the Administration Building as a historic resource, it is important to think of it as (and to allow it to continue to be) precisely

what it was designed to be: a simple, utilitarian structure based on standardized prison plans of its day. "Let the building be what it was designed to be" should be the guiding principle behind undertakings that may affect the building.

The Administration Building retains high overall integrity and is able to convey its historic significance. Over the course of time, however, several alterations have collectively resulted in some loss of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Specifically, the following inappropriate alterations have negatively impacted the integrity of the building:

- Several original doors and windows have either been replaced or filled in;
- West Wing: Alterations to the interior of the west wing have modified the interior office spaces.
- North & West Wing: Drop ceilings installed in the north and west wings have partially covered original windows and doorways.

Accordingly, the historic integrity of this building must be considered threatened. For that reason, it is recommended that the recommendations based on the SOI's guidance presented herein be implemented as expeditiously as constraints will allow. By carefully attending to the SOI's *Standards* and more specifically the *Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation*, and using the guidance found within this report as a basis for future undertakings, not only will it be possible to maintain the Administration Building's historical integrity as it presently exists, but even more importantly, the opportunity exists to actually improve its integrity and reverse the prior inappropriate modifications.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

A Historic Structure Report (HSR) is recognized as an effective part of preservation planning that provides documentary, graphic and physical information about a property's history and existing condition as well as addressing goals for the reuse of a property. As a comprehensive record and understanding of a building, the HSR is a critical part of the Cultural Resource Manager (CRM) and facility planner's toolbox, used to inform decision-making processes and compliance requirements to preserve character-defining features and spaces. More specifically, an HSR identifies historically significant character-defining features and evaluates the most appropriate manner for treating these elements. With or without a specific project, or undertaking, the HSR provides a blueprint of factors to consider prior to the commencement of work (Slaton 2005).

Currently, there are several plans in development for the reuse of the Administration Building, including a small museum staffed by the Nevada State Prison Preservation Society (NSPPS), and weekly tours of the property. This HSR will be implemented by the NSPPS, the Department of Corrections (DOC), and the city of Carson City as a comprehensive planning document to assist in applying the *SOI Standards* during the planning and design stages of any upcoming projects involving the Administration Building.

1.1 PRESERVATION RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCESSES

This HSR is designed to aid with the management of the Administration Building as a historically-significant property. The Administration Building is considered a contributing element to the Nevada State Prison National Register Historic District, listed in the NRHP in 2015. Any work performed on a property owned or controlled by the State of Nevada, or its political subdivisions, require cooperation and review by the SHPO (NRS 383.121). If at some point during the course of rehabilitation efforts at the NSP, the property is listed on the Carson City Register of Historic Places, or is annexed into the Carson City Historic District, additional review by the HRC would be required.

It is the role of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to ensure the building's proper treatment. Guiding what is and is not considered an appropriate treatment are the *SOI Standards*, codified by 36 CFR 68. This document provides a set of principles used to "promote responsible preservation practices that help protect our Nation's irreplaceable cultural resources (Weeks et al. 2001)." This HSR serves to provide the analysis and guidance necessary to assist the SHPO and the NSPPS to successfully apply the *SOI Standards* so as to avoid adversely affecting character-defining features and the property in general.

1.1.1 National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Eligibility

The NRHP criteria for evaluating the significance of properties were developed to recognize the accomplishments of the people who have significantly contributed to our country's history and heritage. The criteria are designed to evaluate whether a property is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity and meet one of four established Criteria:

- **Criterion A:** associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- **Criterion B:** associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- **Criterion C:** embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- **Criterion D:** have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

If an area and period of significance are identified for one or more of the four Criteria, then a property must also retain sufficient integrity in order to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Integrity is defined as the ability of a property to convey its significance. The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features, and how they relate to the concept of integrity. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a property requires knowing why, where, and when a property is significant. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, aspects of integrity. The seven aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

1.1.2 Administration Building B13183 National Register Eligibility

The Administration Building was listed as a contributing resource to the Nevada State Prison Historic District, listed on the National Register in October of 2015 (NRIS #15000320). The building is considered a contributing resource under NRHP Criteria A and C, with a period of significance of 1925-1931. The Administration Building is contributing under Criterion A because of its association with Nevada's adoption and refinement of prison reforms in the early twentieth century, and as an integral component in the function of the NSP. 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. Additionally, the Administration Building is contributing to the eligibility of the District under Criterion C. The building is an excellent example of quarried ashlar sandstone masonry, and was designed by renowned Nevada architect Frederic DeLongchamps in 1920. It was constructed by inmates with sandstone quarried at the prison 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.

This L-shaped, 106,251 square-foot, three-story masonry building was constructed to accommodate the guards and officers working at the prison as well as several of the prison's industries. The Administration Building was originally constructed to house a hospital, dentist's office, guards' quarters, condemned cells, commissary, kitchen, dining rooms, women's quarters, heating plant, dungeons, and cold storage (Maxwell 1927). The Administration Building has remained vacant since May of 2012.

The Administration Building retains a high degree of integrity, its exterior appearing today much the same as it appeared when first constructed in 1925. The minor changes it has undergone over time do not diminish its historic character and its high degree of integrity reinforces its historical significance. As such, the Administration Building holds a preeminent position among the buildings of the Nevada State Prison. The uniqueness of its masonry, heavy mass and low, horizontal massing continue to evoke a strong sense of time and place, with few intrusions on setting. Those features embody the significant historical themes for the Administration Building: its method of construction as an example of local prison masonry, its association with Nevada's adoption and refinement of prison reforms in the early twentieth century, as an integral component in the function of the NSP, because it is one of the major works of locally renowned architect Frederic DeLongchamps, and the historical function of the building as a penal institution.

1.1.3 Treatment Approach

A building's character-defining features, that convey a building's sense of time and place, are those that should be preserved in any future undertaking. The NPS defines character-defining features as those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building—the tangible components of a building that convey its significance (Nelson 1988). To ensure responsible preservation practices, and protection of those character-defining features, the SOI issued its *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Because each historic property is different, and possesses its own unique

significance, existing conditions, and planned use, the *Standards* define four treatment approaches with which to treat modifications to historic properties. A single approach must be carefully selected to provide a philosophical consistency to the work. The chosen treatment reflects the building's significance and condition as well as the needs of the tenant.

The recommended treatment approach for the Administration Building is *Rehabilitation*, the rationale for which is explained fully in Section 4.1.2. Rehabilitation focuses on the retention and repair of historic materials, but allows for some replacement of materials that are deteriorated or missing. Of the four treatment approaches, only Rehabilitation allows for repair, alterations, and additions to a building while preserving its character-defining features. Given the condition of historic fabric of the building, and without a specific planned project for the building, Rehabilitation is the most appropriate approach to ensure that the building can continue to serve the potential changing needs for this building. The NPS *Guidelines for Rehabilitation* specifically define what is recommended and not recommended under this specific approach.

1.1.4 Project Implementation

Before undertaking any project that addresses the Administration Building, it is important to consider the impact of the proposed work on the historical resource. Ultimately, does the project meet the *SOI Standards*? Pursuant to NRS 383.121, which requires cooperation between intergovernmental agencies, the project must comply with one of the four *Standards*. This HSR is the multifaceted tool that analyzes the Administration Building's statement of significance and character-defining features in order to efficiently guide successful compliance when designing a project.

For designers and architects utilizing this document in preparation of a project or set of plans, the findings and recommendations in this HSR focus on respecting the character-defining features that convey the historical significance of the Administration Building, even when projects seek to introduce changes necessary for continued occupancy and reuse. **When a given project is approached with careful and creative thought, its intention can almost always be realized without diminishing the historic integrity of the building.**

1.2 STUDY DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

An HSR is the first line of defense in protecting any historically significant building or structure from inappropriate modifications and the loss of integrity. Accordingly, the primary objective of this study is to provide guidelines to assist the SHPO in applying the *Standards* to future projects regarding the Administration Building, consistent with NRS 383.121, by developing a:

- Consolidated, user-friendly primary planning document for decision-making about future rehabilitation undertakings;
- Basis for the design of recommended work;
- Source of critical information on the history, significance, and existing condition of the building;
- Reference document for NSPSS/ DOC personnel working on or using the building;
- Tool for use in interpretation of the building based on historical and physical evidence; and,
- Bibliography of archival documentation relevant to the building.

To this end, the HSR is specifically designed to provide the SHPO, federal agencies, interested parties, and NSPSS personnel with a:

- Comprehensive list of character-defining features of the Administration Building,
- General historical background for each feature to help the user better understand the feature's importance,

- Citation of any inappropriate modifications that have been made to a feature in the past,
- Discussion of the general threats to a feature's continued viability,
- Access to the SOI *Standards* and the *Guidelines for Rehabilitation* provided therein relative to any given feature, and
- Recommendations for the maintenance, repair, and replacement of each character-defining feature type.

1.2.1 Site Investigation

Dubé Group Architecture (DGA) completed the field survey and field measured and verified the Administration Building during eight days spanning several months from mid-March to mid-June 2016. Field measurements were taken using a three-man crew following the HABS guidelines; drawings were later produced in AutoCAD from field measurements, sketches and photographs. A targeted condition survey of the building was performed and observations were documented with digital photographs and field notes. The assessment addressed the exterior building envelope of the entire north and west wings including walls, windows, and doors; and interior features, finishes and materials of representative spaces within the basement and first floor of the north and west wings.

As part of due diligence, DGA reviewed and referenced the following documents prior to and during their site investigation and in the preparation of the report:

- *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Registration Form for Nevada State Prison*, prepared by Jim Bertolini and ZoAnn Compana, Nevada State Historic Preservation Office; Elizabeth Dickey and Mike Drews, Carson City Historic Resources Commission; Jennifer Riddle, Nevada Department of Transportation, December 22, 2014.

- *Preservation, Development and Use of the Nevada State Prison, Recommendations to the 78th Session – Nevada State Legislature – 2015*, prepared by Nevada State Prison Steering Committee, September, 2014.

- *Administration Building & Hospital Wing Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) Building Form*, recorded by E. Dickey, J. Riddle and ASM Affiliates, Inc., April 14, 2014

- *Nevada State Prison Facility Condition Analysis*, prepared by State of Nevada Public Works Board, February 2009.

- Review of existing plans made available by the Nevada Department of Corrections.

1.2.2 Report Preparation

This HSR was prepared on the basis of research, field surveys, evaluation of character-defining features, and development of work recommendation approaches. As such, this document is currently submitted in draft form for SHPO review. The HSR has been prepared in accordance with guidelines offered in NPS *Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structures Reports*, with the overriding goal of developing a user-friendly document. Accordingly, while this HSR is primarily narrative, it is heavily supported with photographs in order to reinforce clarity and thoroughness of documentation.

1.2.3 Archival Research

The methodology employed to produce this HSR began with primary and secondary research, as needed, to further document the history and context of the building, its development, and features. Utilizing the 2015 NRHP Nomination form (Appendix A) as the baseline for understanding the building's history, additional repositories were contacted and/or visited and resources sought to better document the Administration Building and fill data gaps that would be necessary to understand this resource. With regard to the building's historical significance and context, no significant data gaps were found to warrant significant additional research. When attempting to define the building's character-defining features, development chronology, and original design, additional research was conducted, albeit with little success. In total, the following archival and informational repositories were exhausted for material:

- Nevada State Library and Archives
- Nevada State Historical Society
- Special Collections Library, University of Nevada, Reno
- Newspaperarchives.com/Ancestry.com
- Nevada Department of Corrections Records

In addition, original plans, photographs, and correspondence related to the Administration Building were obtained from the Special Collections Library at the University of Nevada, Reno as well as the Nevada State Library and Archives in Carson City. Both libraries have extensive collections pertaining to the Nevada State Prison. More recent building plans were obtained from the Nevada Department of Corrections, detailing alterations made to the building in the 1960s (Appendix B).

Several historic photographs of the Administration Building were also located (Appendix C). Because of the limited views of these photos, they are only somewhat beneficial in identifying changes made to the building over the course of time. Analysis of the building plans were also beneficial in identifying changes on the exterior and interior.

Historic documents, such as photographs and plans assist in reading a building and identifying change over time. Because of the lack of primary documentation as material evidence of alterations to the Administration Building, a large portion of the HSR analysis focused on visual observation during the field survey. The field survey portion of the study included locating, inspecting, photographing, and compiling written documentation of the Administration Building's significant interior and exterior architectural features. The field survey was approached by a division of effort based on exterior and interior inspections. Features were first identified, then inspected and photographed.

1.2.4 Report Organization

This HSR is based in large part upon the *Standards* and the guidance in *Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports*. Previous sections have presented the executive summary and an introduction containing subsections on report preparation, relevant documents, and statement of significance. The history of the building is addressed in Section 2, providing the historic background and context and chronology of development and use. The architecture section (Section 3) includes a physical description, identification of character-defining features and assessment of the building's conditions. Specific findings and recommendations are organized within the treatment and work recommendations (Section 4), in which historic preservation objectives are addressed in general terms, and character-defining features and feature sets are discussed more specifically in terms of requirements for

work, and work recommendations and alternatives. The body of the report concludes with the requisite bibliography, and appendices (Appendix A-F) with all relevant figures and drawings, and a preliminary building code review (Appendix F).

1.3 BUILDING LOCATION AND USE

1.3.1 Location

The Administration Building is located on the southeast side of Carson City, Nevada, at the intersection of Fifth Street and Warm Springs Ct. (Figures 1 and 2). The building, in the northwest corner of the NSP complex, is the first one encountered upon entering the Nevada State Prison.

1.3.2 Current Use

The NSP closed in 2012 and the Administration Building, which was used by the department of corrections from its construction until then, has been vacant ever since. The Administration Building originally housed various prison industries: commissary, kitchen, dining rooms, women's quarters, heating plant, cold storage, and administration offices. The first floor of the north wing was last used as a mailroom, record room, muster/dorm room and tool room, and the second floor of the north wing housed a book bindery and mattress factory. The east end of the north wing housed a boiler room, as well as the prison canteen or commissary, and a bakery. The first floor of the west wing most recently housed the warden's offices, officer's post, the control room, education offices and classrooms, and visitation rooms. The NSPPS plans to use the building for a museum and gallery, for tours, and for special events. Appendix E details the proposed uses for the building and provides a preliminary building code review.

1.3.3 Potential for Archaeological Resources

The 2015 National Register nomination for the Nevada State Prison (Appendix A) indicates that the Prison Trash Dump is a contributing element to the listed National Register District. While physically removed from the Administration Building, construction debris is present within the site, and a concentration area nearest to the Administration Building may contain archaeological materials related to the construction and use of that building.

Most of the area surrounding the Administration Building is covered by asphalt. The basement floor is covered by concrete. A 1930s aerial view of the prison depicts open gardens along the south wall of the Administration Building, and while somewhat disturbed, those open areas remain today. The Warm Springs Hotel was located in the northwestern most portion of where the Administration Building is now. If the basement floor was left uncovered until sometime after building construction, then excavation below the existing concrete could contain archaeological materials related to the earliest use of that portion of the building. Due to the depth of the basement/building footings, artifacts related to earlier use of the area are not likely.

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. 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. 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 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. 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 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).

Foundations and archaeological materials related to the earliest structures, including the Warm Springs Hotel, could be located under pavement and in open areas surrounding the foundation of the Administration Building. The paved area along the north side of the Administration Building approximates the historic alignment of 5th Street. Buried utilities serving the Administration Building exist at intervals under the pavement, and excavation for servicing or repair could uncover foundations or artifacts directly associated with the Warm Springs hotel, or its use as the state prison.

Members of the NSPPS working in and around the Nevada State Prison for the past year have discovered items that may have originally been part of the Administration Building in the large water tower now used for storage. A teller's cage depicted in early photographs of the administrative area is one such find. Artifacts located in storage on the Nevada State Prison grounds as well as those donated by interested parties should be catalogued and curated as part of an ongoing research program.

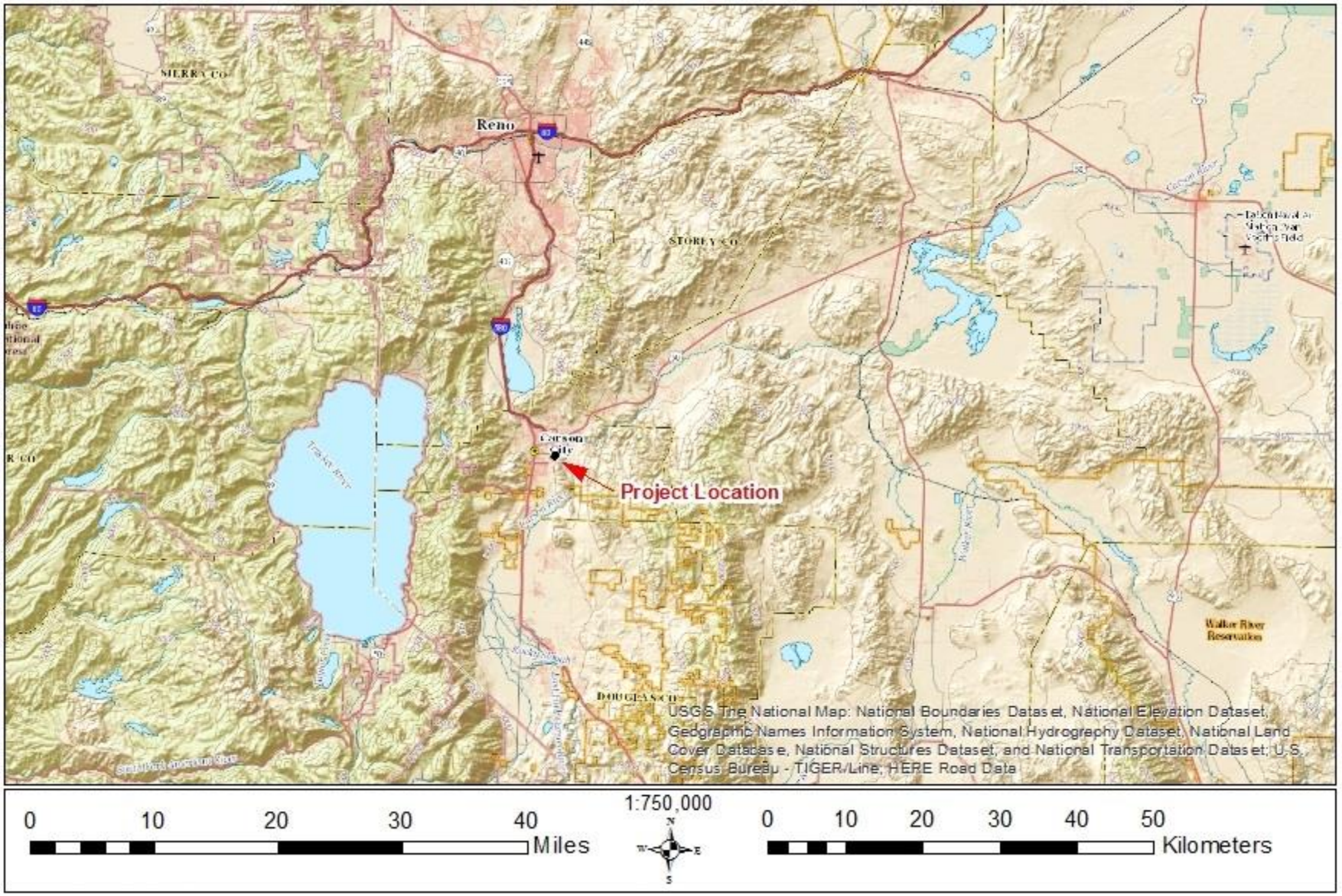
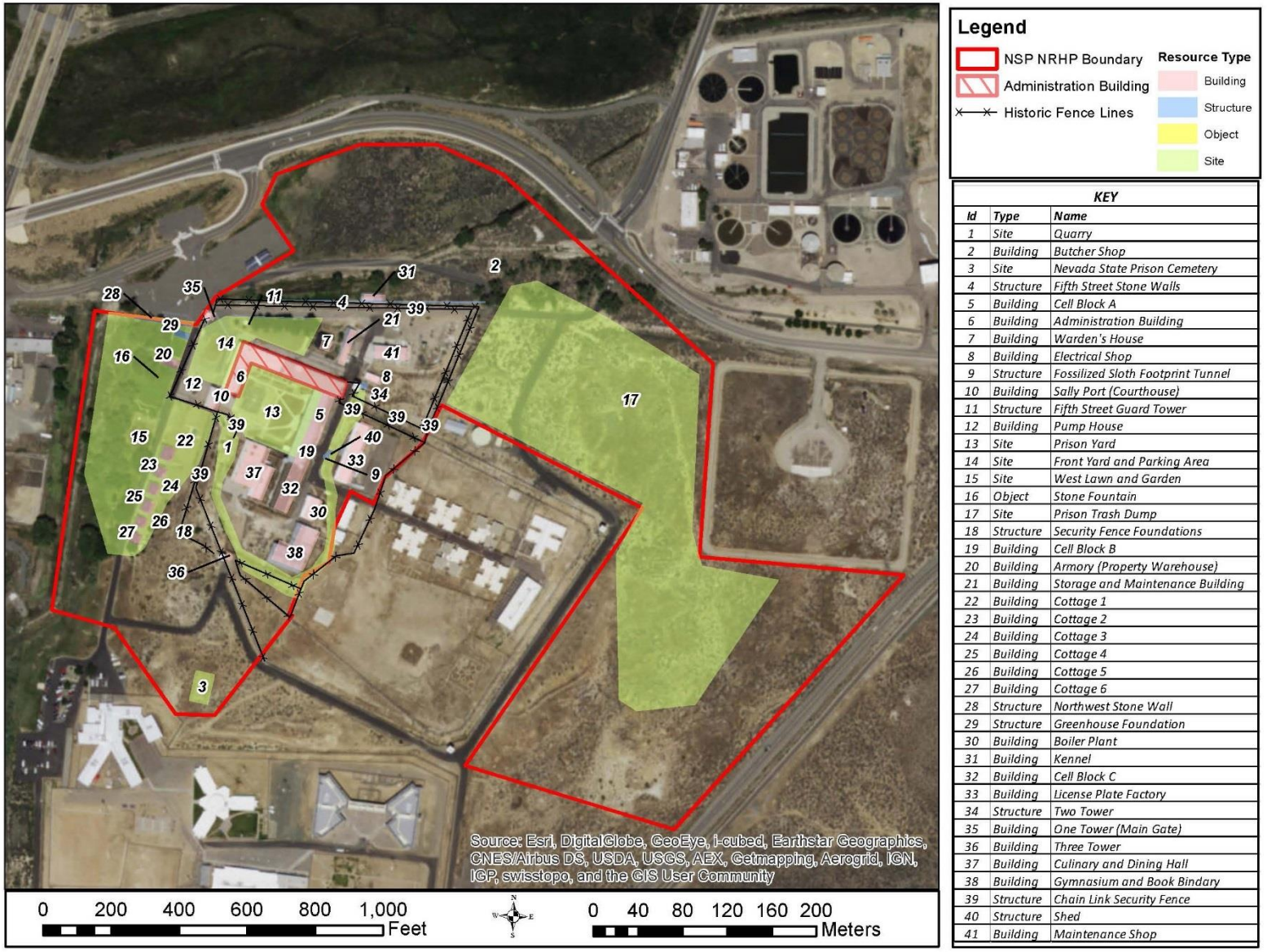


Figure 1. Project vicinity map.



KEY

Id	Type	Name
1	Site	Quarry
2	Building	Butcher Shop
3	Site	Nevada State Prison Cemetery
4	Structure	Fifth Street Stone Walls
5	Building	Cell Block A
6	Building	Administration Building
7	Building	Warden's House
8	Building	Electrical Shop
9	Structure	Fossilized Sloth Footprint Tunnel
10	Building	Sally Port (Courthouse)
11	Structure	Fifth Street Guard Tower
12	Building	Pump House
13	Site	Prison Yard
14	Site	Front Yard and Parking Area
15	Site	West Lawn and Garden
16	Object	Stone Fountain
17	Site	Prison Trash Dump
18	Structure	Security Fence Foundations
19	Building	Cell Block B
20	Building	Armory (Property Warehouse)
21	Building	Storage and Maintenance Building
22	Building	Cottage 1
23	Building	Cottage 2
24	Building	Cottage 3
25	Building	Cottage 4
26	Building	Cottage 5
27	Building	Cottage 6
28	Structure	Northwest Stone Wall
29	Structure	Greenhouse Foundation
30	Building	Boiler Plant
31	Building	Kennel
32	Building	Cell Block C
33	Building	License Plate Factory
34	Structure	Two Tower
35	Building	One Tower (Main Gate)
36	Building	Three Tower
37	Building	Culinary and Dining Hall
38	Building	Gymnasium and Book Bindary
39	Structure	Chain Link Security Fence
40	Structure	Shed
41	Building	Maintenance Shop

Figure 2. Location of Administration Building in relation to other resources at NSP.

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2.0 HISTORY

2.1 CONTEXT

A detailed historic context of the Nevada State Prison (NSP) is outlined in the 2015 NRHP nomination form completed by the Nevada SHPO (Appendix A). This document provides a thoroughly researched history of the NSP, placing it within its proper historic context. Additional research revealed no apparent data gaps. Accordingly, the following was abstracted in part from the referenced nomination form, with additional information provided on the construction of the Administration Building and the career of architect Frederic DeLongchamps.

The history of the NSP and the Administration Building is a long and varied one. Development at the NSP has been divided into 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 most resources dating from this period have since been demolished or reconstructed in new forms. The Progressive Period spans from 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.

The period of development at the NSP that most pertains to the Administration Building is the Progressive Period. In the early twentieth century, the Progressive Movement in American penology began to greatly influence reforms at the NSP. Reformatory practices that emphasized prisoner rehabilitation and sanitation and rejected exploitation and degradation took hold (Roberts 1997:79). These new techniques, along with a rise in prisoner population, eventually compelled NSP administrators in the early 1920s to demolish the original prison and construct a new campus.

During this period, prison administrators used prisoner labor for the construction, but also utilized architects including the State Architect at the time, Frederic DeLongchamps, to design new buildings. Architectural plans at the University of Nevada, Reno, Special Collections Library, suggest that architect Chub Ferber also had a hand in some of the designs. Ferber, who had a firm in Reno with his partner Holstein in 1916, provided plans for the new Cell Block (Special Collections). Chub Ferber moved to Cincinnati later that same year (Reno Evening Gazette [REG] 10 January 1916). State Engineer W. J. Boudwin oversaw much of the early construction work (Henrichs 1921).

The current Administration Building at the Nevada State Prison complex was constructed in stages between 1920 and 1931, with a third story addition in 1950. The Administration Building comprises the core of the prison complex's current form. Historic photos from 1924 illustrate the demolition of the earlier nineteenth-century buildings on the north end of the prison campus, making way for the construction of the present Administration Building and Cell Block A (Figures 3-5). Presumably stonework from these structures were reused in the construction of the new buildings. Changes in the style and workmanship of stonework also suggest that construction of these buildings proceeded in stages. The Administration Building perpetuated the general outline of the old prison and continued the north-facing front established by prior buildings, including the Warm Springs Hotel, built in the 1860s.



Figure 2. Construction of the Administration Building, c. 1924 (old Prison and Warm Springs Hotel at left).
Nevada State Prison photograph collection, NSLA.



Figure 3. Construction of the Administration Building, ca. 1924.
Nevada State Prison photograph collection, NSLA.



Figure 4. Demolition of the Warm Springs Hotel and old Prison buildings, and construction of the Administration Building (1924).
Nevada State Prison photograph collection, NSLA.

According to one report by State Engineer W. J. Boudwin, construction of the north wing of the Administration Building began in 1920:

> *The excavation for trusties' quarters, commissary, dining-hall and kitchen is now under way, and a portion of the masonry wall in place. It is our aim to complete these departments mentioned above about the same time the cell-house is completed, to permit the housing of prisoners under a new roof, while the old main structure is remodeled. A portion of the old front wall of the present Administration Building remains in place, the back wall being torn down and rebuilt on the same stone to suit the new design (Henrichs 1921).*

The prison construction plan called for the completion of the new prison in seven years. In 1921, the state legislature passed a bill authorizing a $100,000 bond to fund the construction (REG 3 February 1921: 3). However, construction was suspended in 1922 due to depletion of funds and inclement weather (REG 2 March 1922). Political turmoil during an election year may also have played a part in the delays. Later that year, Warden Henrichs was asked by Governor Scrugham to give up his post. A political position, the warden was often subject to regime changes when a new party was voted into the Governor's office. In March of 1923, former governor Emmett Boyle was given the unpaid job of consulting engineer on the construction work (REG 29 March 1923: 1).

Construction of the new prison continued to have problems and was fraught with controversy. Many complained that the work was progressing too slowly, and that the superintendents in charge were being paid exorbitant wages (REG 17 August 1923:1). Others argued that the State Engineer's office was a "dumping ground" for former prison employees (REG 18 August 1923:3-4). Notably, several prisoners escaped during the construction, including the chauffeur of the Chief Engineer of construction, who drove off on an errand and never returned, and four who escaped through the machine shop roof. One prisoner by

the name of Tyma stripped down to escape from his cell in the nude in the middle of the night (REG 14 July 1923; 21 August 1925). This resulted in a hearing by the prison board and previous Warden Denver Dickerson was brought back because of this evident mishandling of the post (REG 18 August 1923:3).

Further work on the Administration Building did not resume until after the new cell block was completed in 1921 (REG 2 August 1921:8). According to the photos from the time, construction of the Administration Building started in 1924, beginning with the north wing (Figures 6-9). This was done in order to keep the old buildings to house prisoners while the new cell block was being completed. As stated in the 1927 *Biennial Report of the Warden of the Nevada State Prison* (Maxwell 1927):

> The work upon the new wing of the Prison containing the hospital, dentist's office, guards' quarters, condemned cells, commissary, kitchen, dining rooms, women's quarters, heating plant, dungeons, cold storage, and Administration Building was started by Warden [Denver] Dickerson in 1924.
>
> The old cell house, Administration Building, and guards' quarters had to be removed in order to make place for the new section. This work necessarily proceeded slowly, and in maintaining the custody of their wards with but few escapes, Warden Dickerson, his officers, and guards deserve much credit for the good record made during this work.
>
> It was found that the State funds provided were not sufficient for the completion of the building. The guards' quarters particularly needed attention. This section was built in 1873 of adobe and sand stone; it was dark and damp from moisture from the hot springs, and about to collapse. The guards' new quarters were a part of the general building plan. They could not be built separately, and to proceed with the plan, that could not be completed on the money available, would result in an unfinished structure, open to the elements and thereby liable to deterioration. This unsatisfactory situation was avoided by an arrangement with the United States Government for the care of a number of federal prisoners at a per diem of one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25). This figure…….. provided a surplus that could be and was used for the purpose of finishing and furnishing the building.
>
> The State has today a stone and concrete building 366 feet long, 32 feet high, 40 feet wide, with basements fully equipped and modern in every detail.

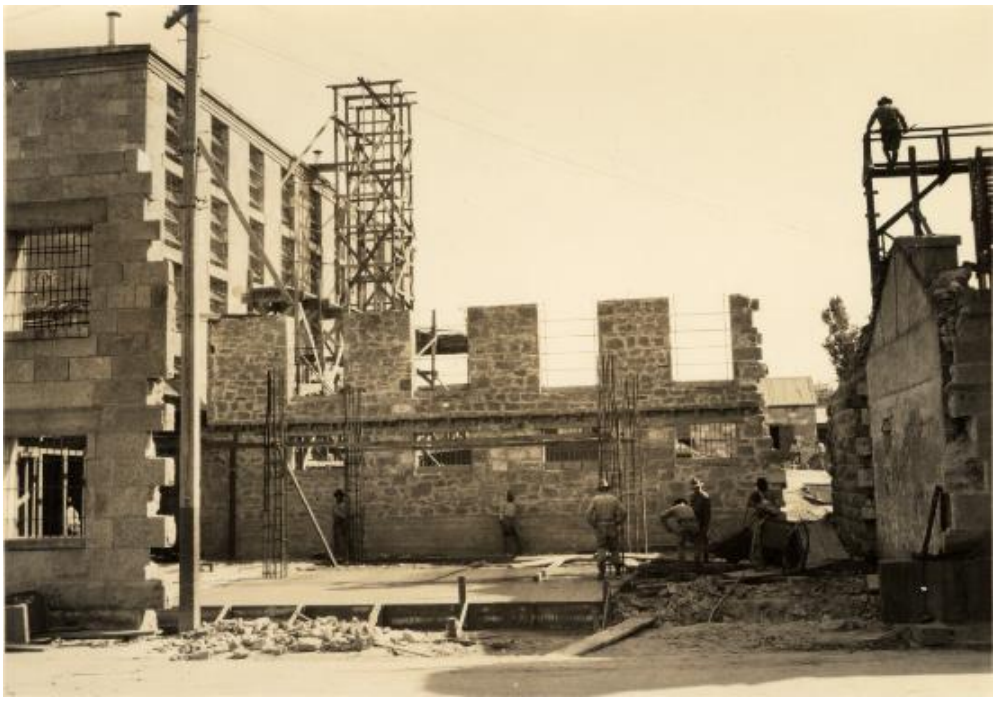


Figure 5. North Wing of Administration Building (left) during construction (ca. 1924).
Courtesy of University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections Library, James R. Herz Collection.



Figure 6. Construction of the north wing of the Administration Building, ca. 1924.
James R. Herz Collection, Courtesy of UNR Special Collections.

During the fall of 1925, the construction was complete, having been overseen by State Engineer Robert A. Allen (Allen 1927). The work was also overseen by Superintendent of Construction Albert W. Preston, former professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Nevada, Reno (REG 5 September 1925:8; 23 January 1924).

The expanded facilities proved necessary as the NSP received more prisoners in the 1920s. In 1920, NSP housed 99 prisoners, but the population rose to 200 by 1925 (Henrichs 1921; 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. 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, 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 relocation of federal prisoners resulted in a drastic decrease in the prison population.



Figure 7. Construction of the north wing of the Administration Building, ca. 1924.
James R. Herz Collection, Courtesy of UNR Special Collections.



Figure 8. Construction of the north wing of the Administration Building, ca. 1924.
James R. Herz Collection, Courtesy of UNR Special Collections.

In 1931, Warden Penrose added the NSP's first license plate factory to the south ell of the Administration 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 first floor of the addition, which was used for the license plate factory, had no windows. The license plate factory operated there until 1962.

In 1950, a third story Hospital Wing was added to the east end of the north wing, constructed with poured concrete. 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. Executions were conducted in the new Hospital Wing and if necessary would be carried out there to this day until a new facility is constructed at the State Prison in Ely.

2.1.1 Frederic J. DeLongchamps

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 Capitol, 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. After winning 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. A standing member of the AIA from 1916 until his death, DeLongchamps died in Reno in 1969 at the age of 86.

DeLongchamps first designed plans for a new prison in 1910; however, these plans were determined to be too costly, grandiose, and ultimately unnecessary, due to the decreasing prison population at the time (REG 1 January 1920:11). The original plans were for a cell-house consisting of "four wings radiating from a central guard-house, and each wing containing two tiers of cells with a cantilevered corridor around the upper tier in each wing." This building was estimated to cost $550,000 to build, and the plans were rejected by the prison board (Boyle 1911). New, more practical and economical plans were submitted by DeLongchamps in 1920, said to be based upon the Utah State Penitentiary (Maxwell 1927).

Based on plans at the University of Nevada Reno Special Collections Library, DeLongchamps's second design for the prison was much more austere and utilitarian with minimal ornamentation. The designs show a variety of uses of the building: the west wing had the Warden's Office, the Captain's office, general offices, and guards' quarters, and the north wing showed the prisoner's amusement hall, the guards' and prisoners' "plunge" or swimming pool, and the commissary and bakery (on the first floor). On the second floor of the west wing was the hospital, and more guard's quarters. The second floor of the north wing housed another amusement hall, the women's department, guards dining hall, guard's and prisoner's kitchen, prisoner's dining hall, and trustees' quarters (Figure 14).



Figure 9. North wing of Administration Building (left) during construction (ca. 1924).
Courtesy of University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections Library, James R. Herz Collection.



Figure 10. South façade of Administration Building (left); post completion.
Photo Courtesy University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections Library, James R. Herz Collection.



Figure 11. Administration Building after construction of 1931 addition to west wing.

2.2 CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE

The Administration Building was specifically designed to house the administrative functions for the NSP, and serve as the official visitor entrance, and was continuously used for that purpose until the prison closed in 2012. Historic photographs demonstrate that the exterior of the building has not been the subject of extensive renovation projects. Although research failed to produce the building's original as-built construction plans, subsequent plans from the Nevada Department of Corrections are available (Appendix B). The following represent major renovations made to the building:

Renovations/Alterations

In 1931, an addition was added to the south end of the west wing, for use as a license plate factory. As noted above, the addition was constructed under the direction of Warden Penrose. Constructed of reinforced concrete and locally quarried sandstone, this two story masonry addition was constructed to be compatible with the original structure. However, differently dressed sandstone blocks were used and visually delineate the new construction from the old. This extension connected the Administration Building to the Sally Port.

In 1950, a third story Hospital Wing was added to the east end of the north wing, constructed with poured concrete. 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.

Minor modifications were proposed to the Administration building by architect John Webster Brown in 1959. Most of the proposed work was structural in nature. They proposed a new concrete shear wall on the outside of the sandstone, which was luckily never built. Other modifications included the new stairs to the basement, the installation of generator pads in the basement, and the installation of a fire alarm system and fire suppression.

In 1969, the interior of the building was remodeled with crews of prisoner and Synanon labor. The architect for the remodel was Selden and Stewart of Reno, Nevada. This project involved the remodel of the first floor administration wing including the addition of a visiting area. Modifications included the addition of restrooms and the rearrangement of interior offices in the west wing, a new railing on the front stairs of the main entrance, the lowering of ceilings, the addition of a new opening in the south wall of the north wing, and three new steel casement windows in the north elevation. The layout of offices is still present today, including a spacious corner office for the warden, and private offices for the warden's secretary, and deputy warden. There was a large office area for accounting, the business manager, and two secretaries along with a women's lounge. A women's restroom was accessed through the lounge while the men's restroom opened off the corridor. In addition, a guard post called the "Seven Post", was added to the exterior of the building at the intersection of the north and west wings.

In May of 1979, Casazza, Peetz & Associates designed a remodel of the interior of the building. This project involved converting the former license plate factory in the west wing to the new visiting area, adding accessible ramps, and providing a new main control center in the former accounting office. The primary changes include:

- The former visiting area constructed as part of the 1969 plans was remodeled into three bays: mail room, file room, and records and accessed by an existing corridor in the administration wing.
- The Seven Post which appears in the 1969 plans on the southeast corner of the yard at the intersection of the north and west wings is indicated to be demolished.

- A portion of the existing stair bulkhead at the main exterior door is removed to accommodate a new ADA-compliant ramp.
- The former accounting office is remodeled as a new main control center
- The steps from the north wing down to the west wing are removed and a portion of the floor slab demolished to accommodate a new ADA-compliant ramp leading to a new sally port.
- The former license plate factory is remodeled into a new visitor's area.

Window Replacements

There are relatively few window replacements in the building; three are steel casement windows on the north wing of the first floor, and ground floor windows on the east, west and south facades have been replaced with vinyl and aluminum replacement sliders. Three windows on the second floor of the west façade have been filled in with CMU blocks. The ground floor windows on the south end of the west wing are replacement fixed opaque glass. These window replacements were made during the 1979 renovation program.

Door Replacements

Some of the original divided light door units have been replaced with steel security doors with partial lights, and some have received plywood in-fills. Certain interior door units, such as the doors leading into the administrative offices, and the plywood residential style door between the basement Sagebrush space and the Sally Port, have been replaced. It is assumed that these interior door replacements were made sometime after 1973.

Other Alterations

According to oral history interviews conducted in 2016 with correction officers who began work at the NSP in 1967 and 1969 respectively, the teller's cage in the interior of the Administration building was removed earlier in the decade (See Appendix G). Glen Whorton noted that the residential type door between the Sagebrush and Sally Port was likely replaced during the mid-1970s.

Riddle et al. (2012:46-47) suggests that the prison newspaper, the "Sagebrush", was located in "the hole", or the basement of the Administration Building during the 1950s, then was moved to a newly constructed building near what would become the new cafeteria by the early 1960s. Another informant remembers that from the early 1970s the Sagebrush space in the basement was used for storage (Appendix G). Apparently, the Sagebrush was only located in the basement of the Administration Building for a relatively short time during the mid-1960s.

The outside entrance to the basement area may be a remnant of the mid-1960s renovation. Cast in place, plywood formed walls and stairwell lead to the exterior door. They would not have been in place when the area was used as isolation. The entrance was likely added around the time that the Sagebrush was moved into the basement. Charlie Muller remembers the entrance as being there during his tenure. Also during his time there, the second story doors along the north elevation of the Administration Building did not go anywhere (Appendix G). Historic photos show an undated view of the north elevation with stairs leading from the second floor to a catwalk on the roof.

3.0 ARCHITECTURE

3.1 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Administration Building is a masonry and concrete three-story building with elements of the Classical Revival style and an L-shaped plan (Figures 13-16). Overall, the building measures 366 ft. east-west by 165 ft. north-south and 42 ft. wide. The main entrance to the building is oriented to the west, with two wing sections (the north and west wings). Located on the north end of the prison complex, the prominent location of the Administration Building visually differentiates it from the newer construction in the southern end of the complex, and historically helped to convey the importance of the function of the building as a penal institution. The Administration Building served as the official visitor entrance and administrative hub for the prison.

Frederic DeLongchamps submitted designs for the building in 1920; however, his plans were not implemented as drawn, but appear to have been scaled down and simplified for cost effectiveness. The Administration Building was completed in 1925, with an addition to the south ell in 1931, and a third floor hospital wing added in 1950. The 1925 sections of the building consist of the north wing and the north end of the west wing. A 1931 addition was added to the south end of the west wing, for use as a license plate factory.

The building is located on the northwest corner of the prison complex southeast of 5th Street and Interstate 580 in Carson City. The three-story building has an L-shaped footprint and is constructed of sandstone ashlar and reinforced concrete constructed using prison labor and sandstone from the prison quarry. The roof is flat and composed of tar and gravel. There is a corbelled cornice that lines the outer roofline. On the inside of the ell on the roof is barbed wire, a metal railing, and large stadium lights. On the southeast corner of the roof of the west ell is a hexagonal watch tower made of plywood siding and large fixed plate glass windows. Historic photographs show that this watch tower was originally a square structure with a flat overhanging roof and smaller windows. All windows on the Administration Building are recessed and secured with exterior bars and surmounted by concrete lintels. The windows on the outer facades of the ell also have concrete sills.

There is a concrete courtyard south of the building that includes a basketball court, concrete walkways, metal benches and tables with chess boards fastened to the tabletops, and wood benches. The concrete sidewalks are lined with stones and separate grass and gravel patches of yard. Historic photographs show that this central courtyard consisted of two grass quads with small central and corner plantings, and long benches and concrete sidewalks along its perimeter (Figure 11).

In keeping with typical utilitarian prison buildings, the Administration Building essentially lacks stylistic features and ornamentation in order to convey its property type and function. The minimal use of Classical Revival elements in the primary entrance on the west façade is the only decorative feature. The Administration Building exhibits no additional influences of this style, with the possible exception of the corbelled cornice. The austere nature of the building, with its heavy mass and massing, and smooth ashlar wall surfaces contrasted with rustication, lends an air of permanence and solidity, and helps to define its function as a penal facility.

The form of the Administration Building also follows the function of the building. The symmetrical and L-shaped plan was designed in a way to enclose the prison complex and to provide a prison yard area at the south end of the building. The interior space is arranged with a bank of offices in the northwest corner of the building, a large, open space in the south addition, and a divided space in the north wing composed of 10 divided rooms which are only accessible from separate entrances at the south or north ends. The main

visitors entrance is a one room foyer with entrances to the control room to the east, the main visiting area to the south, and the administrative offices to the north.

The pattern of fenestration (openings) of the building is regular on the both the west and north façades. These windows are primarily multi-paned double hung wood sash windows. Some windows have been boarded over with plywood and have steel security bars or a metal grate. The majority of windows have bars except for the first floor of the northwest corner where the administrative offices are located. The current pattern of fenestration on the east and south façades is not as regular, as several windows have been replaced with doors or filled in. Most of the interior window frames and trim are wood, with the exception of some tile sills in the west wing addition, while the exterior lintels and window sills are of poured concrete. Most of the interior window and door frames, trim, and sills are simply executed with single flat profiles, void of embellishment. A more detailed description of each façade of the building follows. Floor plans showing the location of the various photo points used in this section is provided in Appendix D.

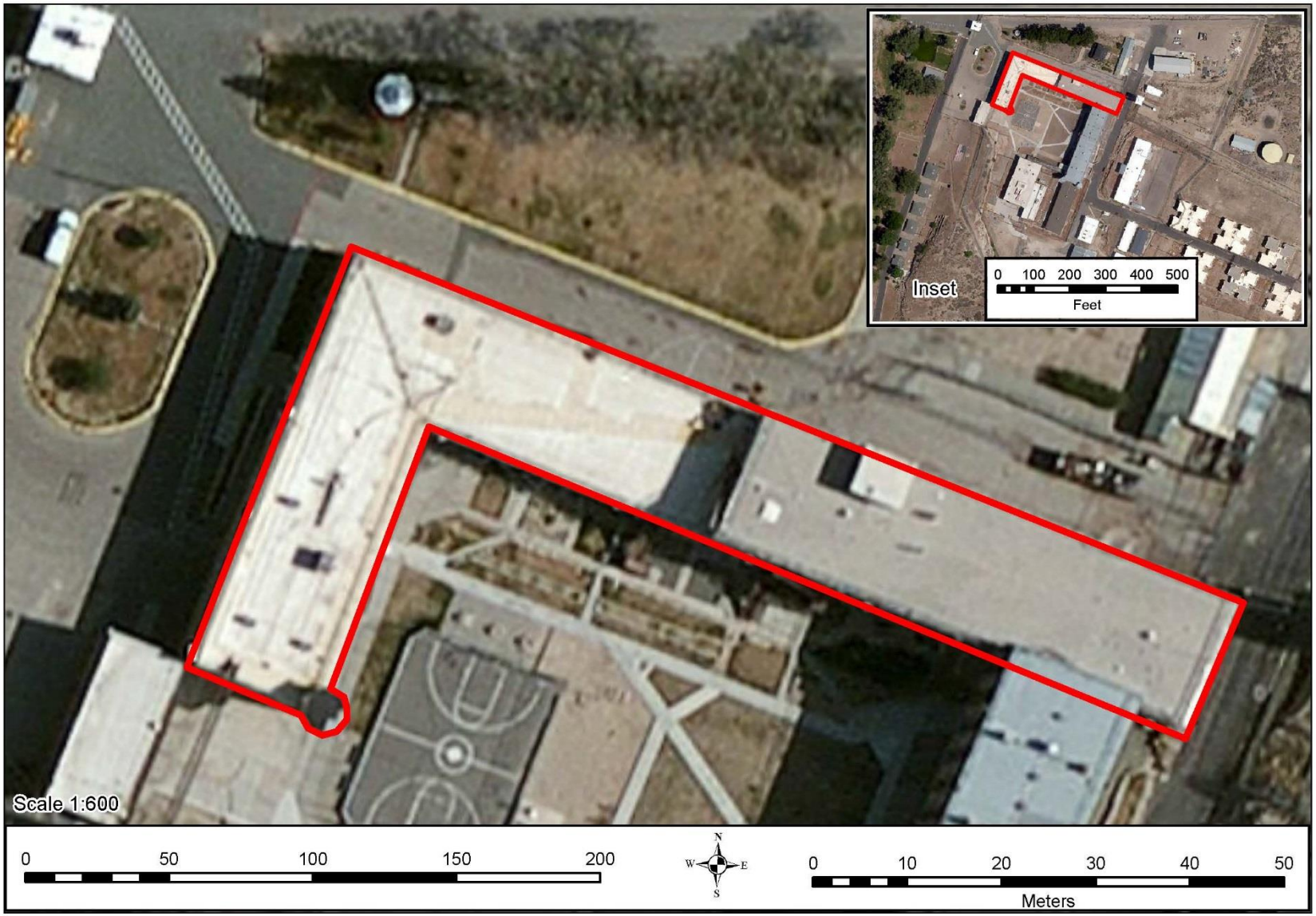


Figure 12. Aerial view of the Administration Building.

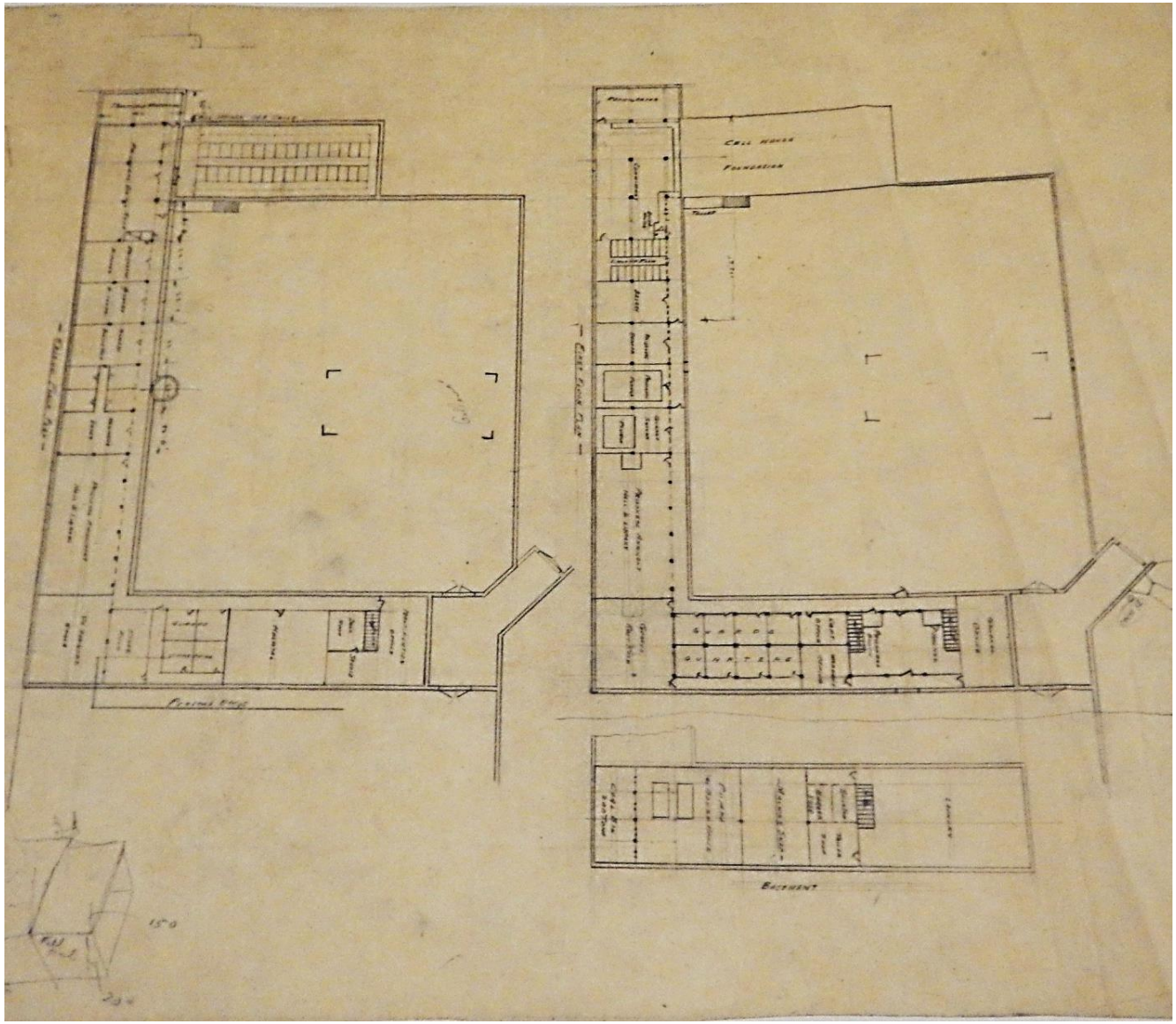
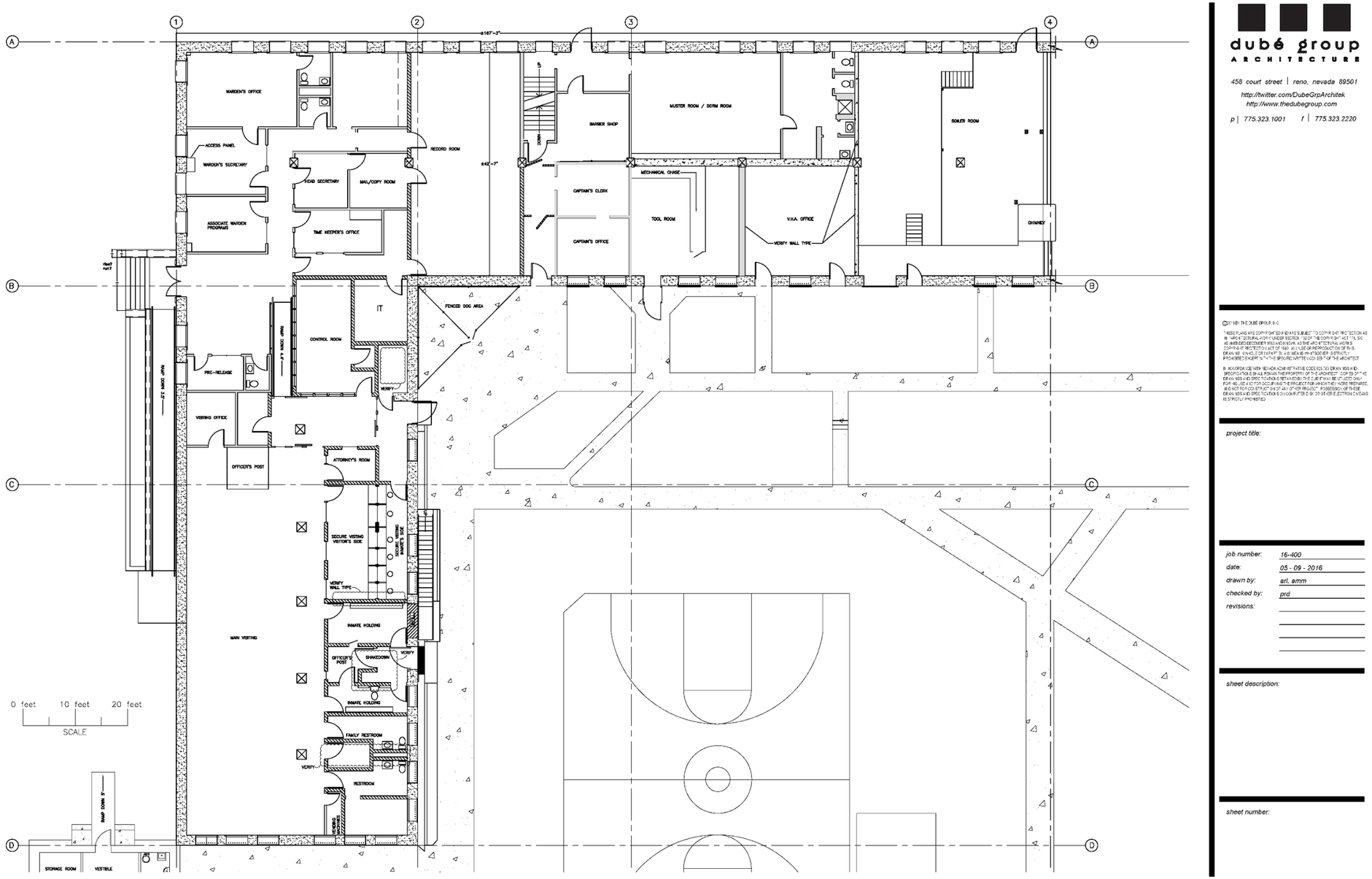


Figure 13. DeLongchamps' floor plans of the Administration Building basement, first and second floors, ca. 1920.



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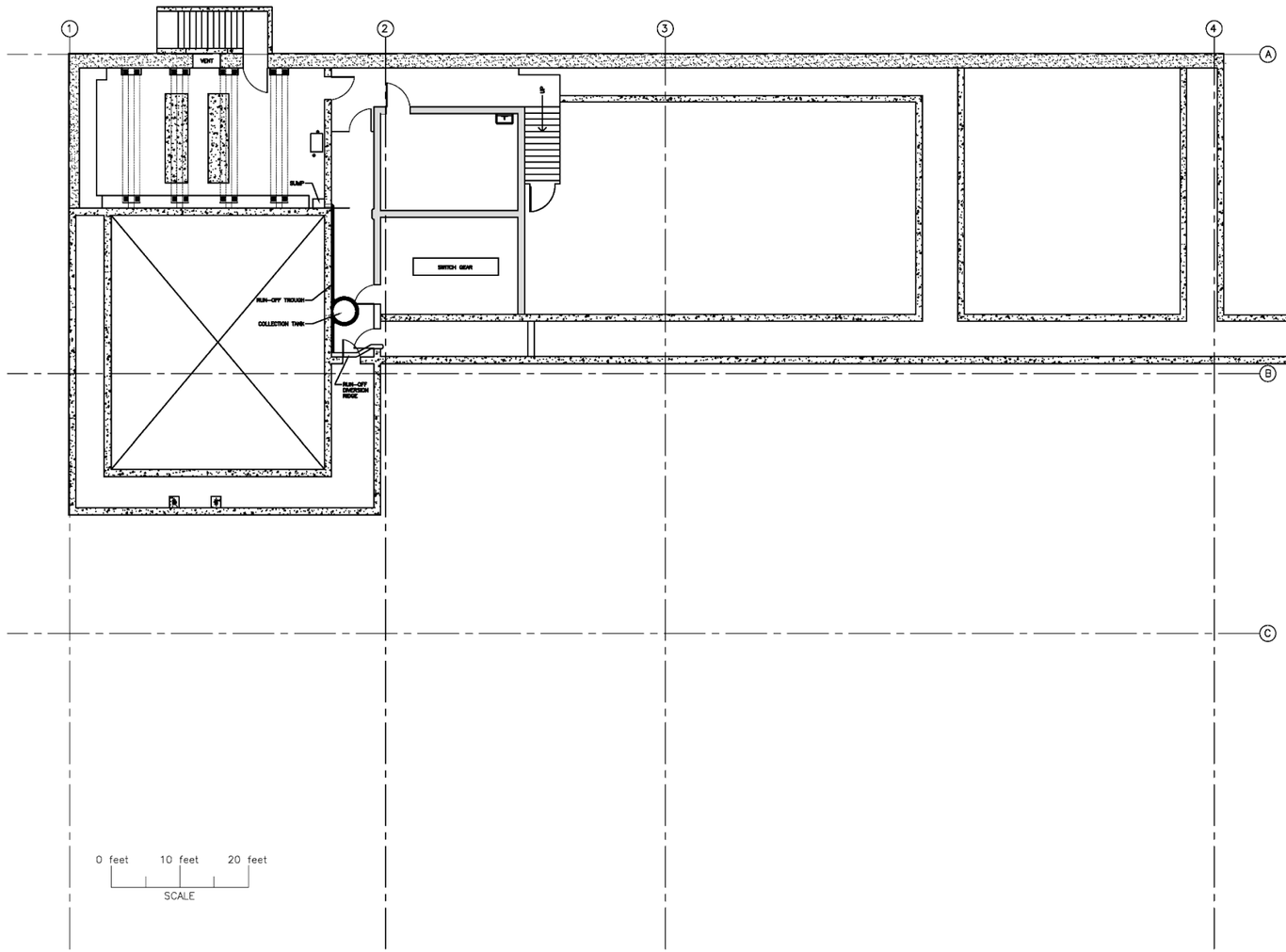
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checked by: prd
revisions:

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Figure 14. Floor plan drawing of the first floor of the Administration Building.
Prepared by DGA, 2016.

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Figure 15. Floor plan drawing of the basement of the Administration Building.
Prepared by DGA, 2016.

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3.1.1 Exterior

3.1.1.1 North Façade

The north façade of the Administration Building is the longest façade of the building and was constructed in three phases as is evident by the break in the masonry bonding and wall plane, the different sizes of the blocks, and the break in fenestration size (Figure 17). Consisting of three bays, the west end of the north façade was constructed separately from the east end, and originally consisted of a bank of 10 paired windows and two doors, and two banks of four paired windows. This section of the north façade has an original wooden door on the first floor with a single light and a four light transom, and a replacement metal door, replacing an original window on the second floor with a wooden landing and stairway leading to the roof. Two of the windows on this end of the façade have been replaced with newer doors. One is a slightly recessed entry on the ground floor with a plywood door and a single light, a corrugated plastic hood, and a concrete stoop. Another second floor entry replaced a window with a wooden door with partial glazing. This door no longer has a staircase attached to it and it is unclear if the stairway led to the roof or the ground floor (Figure 18).

The windows on the western section of the north façade are slightly taller than the windows on the east section of the building. Most of the ground floor windows have been boarded over with plywood; some of the first floor windows have been replaced with steel casement windows. Original windows consist of two-over-two, four-over-one, six-over-three, eight-over-eight, eight-over-one and twelve-over-three wood sashes with concrete lintels and sills. All of the second floor windows and some of the ground floor windows have metal security bars or metal screens over them. Also at the west end of the north façade is a cement staircase that leads to the basement of the building.



Figure 16. North façade of Administration Building, Nevada State Prison.
Photo by ASM, April 2016.



Figure 17. Second floor door on north façade of Administration Building, Nevada State Prison.



Figure 18. West end of north façade, Administration Building, Nevada State Prison.
Photo by DGA, 2016.

The east end of the north façade was constructed first, and separately from the west end, based on historic photographs. It abuts the north end of Cell Block A. This end of the façade was constructed of larger, smooth ashlar sandstone blocks in a running bond pattern and has slightly smaller windows (Figure 20). It has 15 bays, consisting of 28 paired windows and two doors. The windows on this end are covered with metal screens and have concrete lintels and sills.

The single ground floor entrance on this end of the façade opens onto a concrete landing and has a metal hood and a metal grate door (Figure 21). The canteen window is covered with a corrugated metal hood and has a hinged metal grate door for truck deliveries (Figure 21). The second floor entrance door is also made of metal and no longer has a staircase or landing attached to it. A chain link fence cage is located on this end of the façade.



Figure 19. East end of north façade, with third floor addition.
Photo by ASM, April 2016.



Figure 20. Main floor entrance (left) and canteen window (right), east end of north façade.
Photos by ASM, April 2016.

3.1.1.2 Third Floor Addition

The third floor addition, or hospital wing, was constructed in 1950 and designed by architect Edward Parsons (Figure 20). This poured concrete addition is not included in the condition assessment and treatment recommendations sections of the HSR, due to funding constraints. Fenestration on the north façade of the addition consists of 15 window openings with screened-in metal frames and metal security bars that do not follow the fenestration rhythm of the bottom two floors. The roof of this third floor addition is flat and has a metal railing around the roofline.

3.1.1.3 West Façade

The west façade of the Administration Building consists of 10 bays and was constructed in two phases, which is evident from the difference in the smooth pecked sandstone blocks on the north end of this façade to the rough sandstone ashlar blocks on the south end of the façade (Figures 22-23). The main entrance to the building is on this façade and consists of double glass panel doors that are currently boarded over with plywood doors. The slightly recessed entrance is surmounted by a frieze on which the words, "Main Entrance" is painted. Over the "Main Entrance" sign is a Classical-style entablature that has the Nevada State seal on either side and is supported by Doric pilasters. Sconces with metal light fixtures flank the main entrance. Concrete steps with a central metal railing lead from the street to an open landing at the main entrance. On either side of the porch steps is a stepped sandstone block wall capped by poured concrete. There is also a concrete wheel-chair accessible ramp with a concrete wall to the south of the entrance. Nineteen (19) window openings are on this façade.



Figure 21. Photograph of west wing of the Administration Building, ca. 1927.
Courtesy of the University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections, James Herz Collection.

All six ground floor windows have been boarded over with plywood boards. The second floor windows currently have metal security bars over the exterior of the windows, but historically consisted of eight-over-one wood sashes. Based on historic photos, all the windows on the north end of the west façade originally had eight-over-one lights and wood sashes (Figure 22). The windows on the south addition may have also originally consisted of eight-over-one lights with wood sashes; however, this is uncertain as historic photos are obscured by iron security bars. Currently, three of the windows on the second floor of the south addition have been replaced with vinyl one-over-one light windows, and three of the windows have been filled in with CMU blocks. Overgrown vegetation is present on the north end of the façade that is growing into the exterior masonry wall.



Figure 22. West façade of the Administration Building, Nevada State Prison.
Photo by Dubé Group, April, 2016.

3.1.1.4 East Façade (Inside the Ell)

The east façade inside the ell consists of three bays and faces towards the prison yard (Figures 24-25). The masonry on this façade is smooth ashlar, with smooth pecked stone rather than the rough ashlar blocks, and a running bond pattern. There is a clear break in the masonry work from the original 1925 construction and the 1931 addition (Figure 25). Two ground floor entrances consisting of wide metal doors with partial glazing appear to have been added post construction. A metal staircase at the center of this façade leads to a wide metal door with partial glazing on the second floor, and is also not original. Underneath the second story door and metal staircase are ghost marks of a door or window opening that is now enclosed with sandstone blocks (Figure 26).



Figure 23. East façade of Administration Building, inside the ell.
Photo by DGA, 2016.



Figure 24. Detail of change in bonding and dressing of stones in 1931 addition to west wing.
Photo by ASM, April 2016.

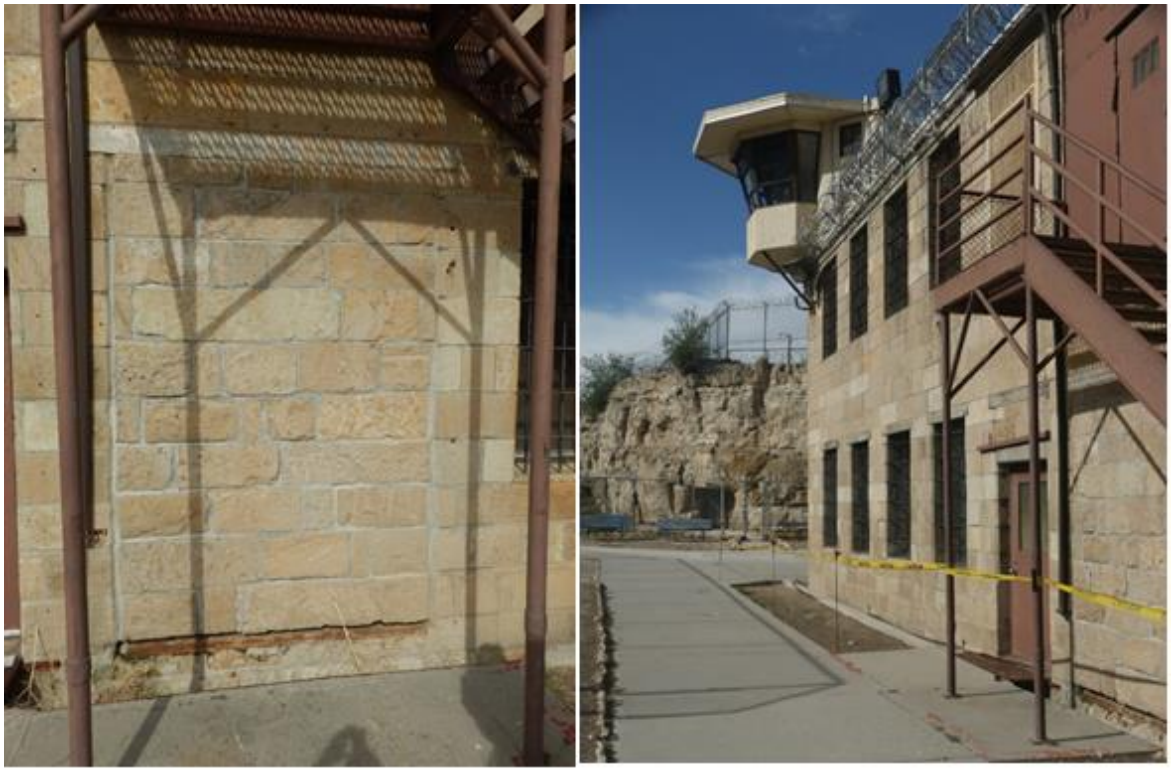


Figure 25. Ghost marks of blocked door (left) and detail of guard tower on east façade (right).
Photos by ASM, April 2016.

The east façade has 20 window openings, some of which have been boarded over from the interior, and others that have replacement vinyl slider windows. Three window openings have been boarded over with plywood boards. Original windows consist of eight-over-eight wood sash windows, and have security bars and metal screens/grates. The northernmost door on this façade consists of a metal door with partial glazing. Above the door is an inscription that reads "License Plate Factory Nevada State Prison" (Figure 27). A chain-link fence covers the inside northwest corner of the ell, and served as a guard office area that housed a control room for the controlled door entries. The sandstone masonry on this section of the building has been covered with concrete. The outlines of an enclosed, single-story, corner room are evident on the exterior walls. Historic photographs show that this room was also constructed of sandstone block masonry and consisted of a central door flanked by two windows (Figure 28).



Figure 26. Inscription above door of 1931 addition to west wing.
Photo by ASM, April 2016.

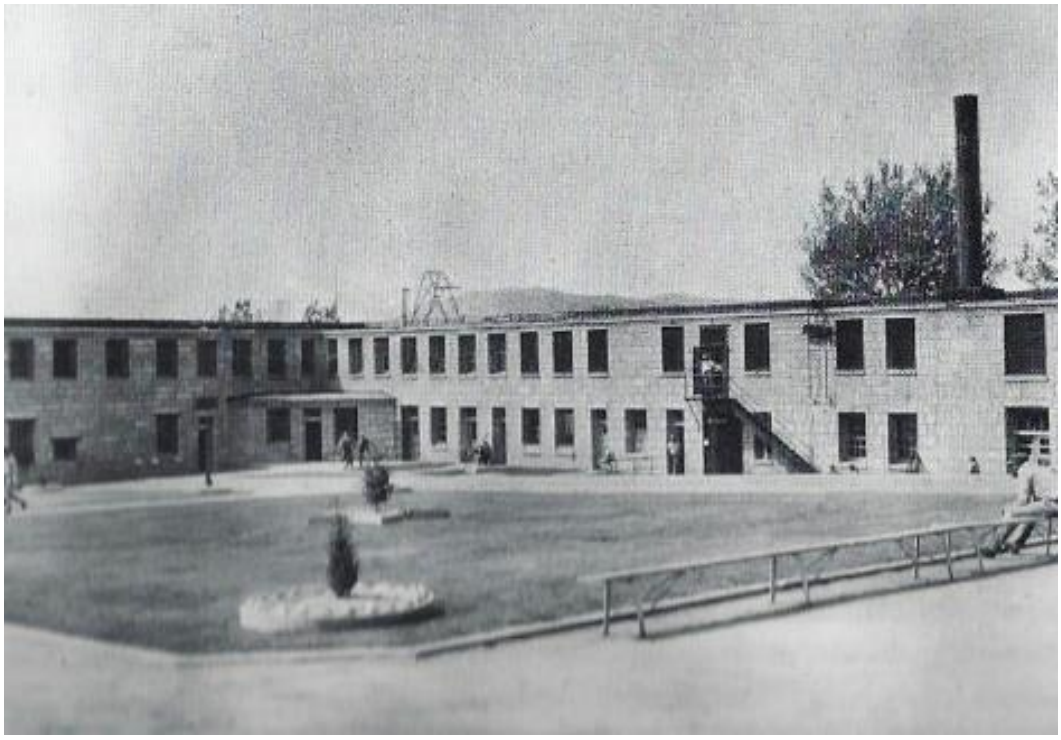


Figure 27. Inside ell of Administration Building, showing small masonry room, post 1931.
Photo courtesy of Nevada State Library and Archives.

3.1.1.2 East Façade (End of the Ell)

The east façade at the east end of the north wing consists of one bay with two windows and a single entrance on the third floor (Figure 29). There is a metal staircase and landing leading to the third floor entrance, which consists of a metal door with partial glazing. The windows are covered with metal bars. This façade was constructed using board formed poured concrete.



Figure 28. East façade (end of the North Wing).

3.1.1.3 South Façade (Inside the Ell)

The south façade inside the ell of the Administration Building faces the central prison yard and has 14 bays. Parallel to the north façade, it was constructed in three phases as is evident by the break in the bonding and wall plane, the different dressing and sizes of masonry blocks, and the break in fenestration size (Figures 30-32). The west side of the south façade consists of four ground floor entrances; two of which have heavy steel bar security gates, and another with a chain-link cage or holding pen covering the entrance, which led into the tool room. The westernmost door is a two-panel wood door with a four-light transom. Another wood panel door with partial glazing (four lights) has a small, wood shed hood over it, and a missing transom. The other two doors are plywood, one of which has a two light transom. There is a fifth, second-story entrance with a metal door with partial glazing on this section which is not original and accessed by a metal staircase over one of the ground floor entrances. All of the windows on this façade have metal security bars or metal screens over them; some of the windows have been boarded over inside the metal bars and screens. Two window openings have been boarded over with plywood. Original windows consist of two-over-two, eight-over-one, and eight-over-eight wood sashes with concrete lintels and sills. The roof on the entire façade is lined with concertina wire, a metal railing and large stadium lights.



Figure 29. South façade of the Administration Building.
Photo by DGA, 2016.



Figure 30. West end of south façade.
Photo by DGA, 2016.

The east end of the south façade appears from historic photographs to have been constructed prior to the west end, and consists of finely dressed sandstone blocks set in a different pattern as the west end (random bond vs. running bond), with smaller windows on the ground floor (see Figures 6-11). A three-story metal staircase is located within this section of the façade and leads to entrances on the second and third stories of the building (Figure 32). The two ground floor entrances on this end of the façade have metal hoods and are covered with steel bar security gates (Figure 33). In the southeast corner is a metal staircase which covers the original stone staircase that leads to two entrances; one on the south façade of the ell and the other to the adjacent Cell Block A. There are four small, four light, ground floor windows with thick concrete lintels on this section of the building that are original. Other original windows include eight-over-eight and eight-over-one lights, with wood sashes and concrete lintels and sills. Some of the second floor windows have replacement aluminum sliders.



Figure 31. East End of south façade; with third floor addition (Hospital Wing).
Photo by Nevada SHPO (2015).

This section of the façade has a poured concrete third floor addition, which consists of 11 window openings with screened-in metal frames and metal security bars that do not follow the fenestration rhythm of the bottom two floors. Some of the window openings have air conditioning units projecting from them. The roofline on this section also consists of concertina wire with a metal railing

Other small features on this façade include the five metal phone boxes fastened to the exterior wall that have since had their phone systems removed. Another feature is a metal display case which holds a bulletin board. In front of one of the entrances is a commemorative rock in the lawn that reads, "Vietnam Veterans Memorial." Within this small patch of grass is a rock garden that has a plaque on it. Two wooden benches also sit adjacent to this façade, as well as a small projecting wall on the southeast corner of the building which blocks a urinal (Figure 34).



Figure 32. South façade ground floor entrance with metal hood.
Photo by ASM, April 2016.

3.1.1.4 South Façade (End of the Ell)

The south façade at the end of the ell consists of two main bays with two second story windows and three ground floor windows in each bay, totaling 10 windows (Figure 35). All windows on this façade have metal bars covering the recessed window openings. The four second story windows retain their original eight-over-eight wood sash windows. The ground floor windows are replacement fixed opaque glass. It is evident in the block bonding that the roof line on this section of the building slants slightly toward the east. The roofline is covered with concertina wire and a metal railing. The hexagonal watch tower, added in the 1960s, sits on the southeast corner of the roof on this façade (Figure 36). There is also a wall adjacent to the west end of this façade that was constructed in 1966 to enclose the sally port and the complex.



Figure 33. Rock Garden and Reading Area.
Photo by ASM, April 2016.



Figure 34. South façade of Administration Building, end of the west wing.
Photo by ASM, April 2016.



Figure 35. Hexagonal watchtower in southeast corner of west wing.
Photo by DGA, 2016.

3.1.2 Interior

Due to budget and time constraints, as well as guidance from the NSPPS, Carson City HRC, and the Nevada SHPO, this report focused on the interior basement and first floor of the Administration Building in the area of the proposed museum and gallery. The interior of the second and third floors of the building will be considered in an upcoming addendum as future funding allows. Overall the interior is in fair to good condition and retains a fair degree of integrity despite renovations over the years as needs and space requirements changed.

Basement: The basement consists of a L-shaped floorplan measuring 167 ft. by 46 ft. with a total of five rooms. The floor and interior walls are made of board formed, course aggregate concrete with cement support posts. The outer (north and west) walls of the basement are a continuation of the exterior's ashlar sandstone blocks. The main electrical panels, as well as two pads for a generator, are located in the basement. The basement may also have served as solitary confinement according to one informant (Glen Whorton, personal communication, 2016), and as evidenced by the four remaining original steel strap security doors. The basement originally housed three large rooms, and original plans from 1920 indicate that the coal bins, machine shop, laundry, and tailor shop were located here. A "pipe chase" or maintenance access route is along the south wall of the entire north wing and also along the west wing. The main entrance to the basement is a series of plywood formed concrete steps on the exterior. There is also an interior cement stairway with plaster walls that leads to the ground floor and barber shop.



Figure 36. Basement facing east, generator pads in foreground.
Photo by DGA, 2016.



Figure 37. Basement facing west, generator pads.
Photo by DGA, 2016.

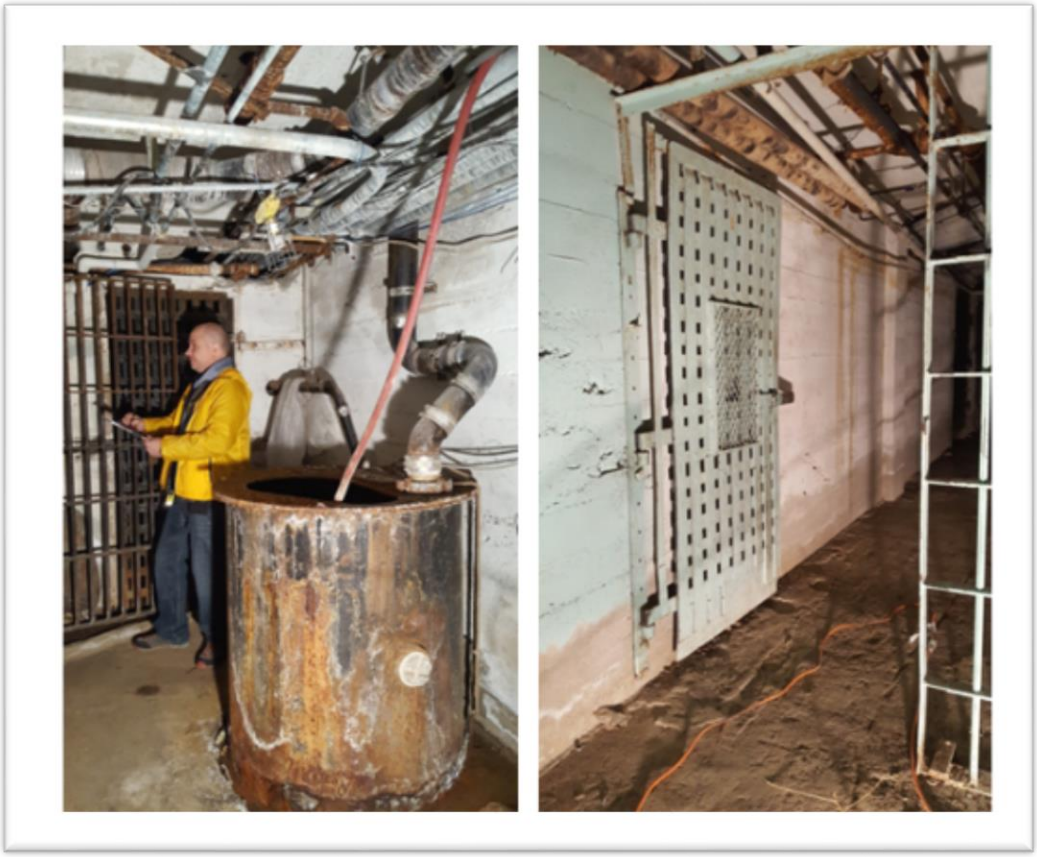


Figure 38. Basement interior; steel strap door and collection tank.

Interior First Floor, West Wing: The interior of the west wing of the first floor of the building was historically and most recently used as the main administrative hub of the prison. For visitors, the interior is accessed through the original double entry doors leading to the main lobby on the west elevation of the north wing. A small office and restroom are located along the south side of the lobby and a central hallway heads north and then east through the administrative offices. The east side of the lobby is dominated by the secured CMU and glass-walled control room (Figures 40-43). An ADA compliant ramp leads to a large open space in the west wing, originally constructed as the license plate factory in 1931 and remodeled into the visitors' area in 1979. The first electric sliding security door to the sally port is located at the bottom of the ramp. Once inside the sally port, visitors would be buzzed into the main visiting area through a second electrical sliding security door. Visitors would then either meet with inmates in the main visiting area, or depending on the status of the inmate, in a secured environment with visitors on one side and inmates on the other side of a secured glass barrier.

Inmates entered into the corridor from the yard through a door on the east elevation. Once inside the secured corridor, they would either enter the main visitors' area through the third electrical sliding security door; if their status disallowed direct contact with visitors, the inmates would meet with visitors through a secured glass barrier in the secured visiting room.

The main visiting area, almost 2,000 SF, is a large, open, flexible assembly space with a raised stage on the north end. There is a block of seven rooms to the east that open directly onto the main visiting area,

including attorney's offices, a private visiting office, inmate holding rooms, restrooms and storage. These rooms were added during the 1979 remodel. The south end consists of restrooms and storage. A series of four square columns, formed with studs and drywall, anchor the entire east side of the room and supports a ceiling dropped down to conceal ventilation ducts. A unique feature in this room are the murals painted by inmates. The entire east wall and portions of the south and west walls, including the bulkhead and columns, are painted with scenery, cartoon characters or animals.

The interior finishes within the south end of the west wing include vinyl tile in most of the areas accessed by both the public and inmates with rubber base as a transition from flooring to walls. The aluminum framed fixed windows with obscure patterned glass are extant throughout and feature ceramic tile sills. The majority of walls in the west wing are white, painted CMU, 8x8x16. The perimeter walls are painted plaster over sandstone. The ceiling in the main visiting area is open to the roof deck and supporting structure except along the east side and ventilation ducting is exposed. The other spaces feature textured and painted drop down ceilings to conceal ventilation ducts and wiring. Strip fluorescent light fixtures are surface mounted.

To the north of the main entrance and lobby is a block of seven administrative offices, the layout of which has been modified since the original 1925 construction. Rooms include the warden's office, timekeeper's office, and mail room/copy room, located along either side of a central L-shaped corridor. The interior walls were replaced in the 1969 remodel and are dry wall with new fixed security glass windows and newer steel doors with half glazing. Exterior walls are clad in plaster, floors are covered in carpeting, and the window trim is for the most part original wood trim. The exterior windows are all original, eight-over-one light windows. A drop ceiling has been added throughout most of the first floor of the building.



Figure 39. Foyer inside main entrance, west wing.



Figure 40. Main visiting area, interior west wing.



Figure 41. Control Room, interior of west wing of Administration Building.



Figure 42. Visitation Room, interior west wing.

First Floor, North Wing (West ½): The west ½ of the north wing of the first floor currently consists of a block of 10 rooms, excluding the northwest corner where the warden's office is located. Most recently, it housed a record room, muster room/dorm room, Captain's office, and Captain's clerk's office, tool room, the Vietnam Veterans of America (V. V. A.) office, and boiler room (see Figure 15). Most of the rooms are accessed from the exterior, with the exception of the record room, which is accessed from the interior. The first floor materials consist of concrete block and plaster walls, vinyl flooring, and dry wall. The windows are mostly original, eight-over-one light windows, although some steel casement windows have been added to one of the rooms (Figures 44-46). Other interior features include original wood trim on the windows and doors, wall mounted radiators, and exposed electrical conduit and water/utility pipes.

Within the north wing, the administrative offices are generally carpeted with rubber base. The original wood windows including casings and sills and some of the metal venetian blinds are still extant. Offices and corridors are formed by partition walls consisting of taped, textured and painted fire-rated gypsum wallboard over metal studs. Flush painted hollow metal doors and frames, some with half-lites, are common in the north wing. The textured and painted drop down ceilings throughout the administrative wing conceal ventilation ducts and wiring; strip fluorescent light fixtures are surface mounted.



Figure 43. Drop ceiling and replacement steel casement windows in the record room, first floor north wing.



Figure 44. Original eight-over-one window (right), with original trim.



Figure 45. Drop ceiling and original windows, north wing, first floor.
Photo by ASM, April 2016.

Second & Third Floors: The interior of the second and third floors of the Administration Building will be considered in a future addendum to this HSR, as future funding and planning efforts may allow.

3.2 CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

When determining whether or not a property is historically significant, the NRHP states that a property must retain its essential physical features to be able to convey its historic identity and that:

> *The essential physical features are those features that define both why a property is significant . . . and when it was significant . . . They are the features without which a property can no longer be identified* (Andrus 2002).

The concept of character-defining features is further clarified in NPS *Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character*, which discusses character and character-defining features accordingly:

> Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building, its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features, as well as the various aspects of its site and environment (Nelson 1988).

Prior to identifying character-defining features of a building it is important to understand its historical significance. After doing so, a three-step approach was employed to identify and address the character-defining features of the Administration Building:

1. Step One: Identification of Visual Features at a Distance: this involves analyzing the building's exterior from a distance in order to determine the broad categories that contribute to an understanding of the overall character, rather than specific architectural features. Overall visual features include things such as building shape, fenestration patterns, roof form, applied ornamentation, setting, etc.
2. Step Two: Identification of Visual Features Close-up: perhaps better described as an arms-length inspection of the inventory of exterior features that collectively give the building its historic association, this step involved inspecting those individual features in terms of material characteristics and conditions.
3. Step Three: Identification of Interior Visual Features: this involves not just analyzing individual rooms on their own, but thinking of them in terms of how, when taken as a whole, those spaces combine to produce an overall character of the building.

3.2.1 Exterior Features

The following character-defining features for the Administration Building (Administration Building) were established by the historical context and the additional research and/or fieldwork conducted in accordance with this HSR:

- **L-Shaped Plan:** As cited in *Preservation Brief 17* (above), the overall shape of a building must be considered as a character-defining feature. The L-shaped plan arrangement of the Administration Building is comprised of three building elements: the two wings and a third floor addition. The floor plan places the administrative offices in the west elevation, while the north wing contains the boiler room, records room, muster/dorm room, tool room, and barber shop. The north wing is directly proportionate to the footprint of the nineteenth-century buildings that the Administration Building replaced (see Figures 3-5).
- **Hospital Wing:** While the third floor addition was added to the north wing in 1950, it falls within the period of significance for the district and is a contributing element to the eligibility of the district in its own right (Andrus 2002; McClelland 2008). As such, the hospital wing is

also considered a character-defining feature because of its historical significance as an execution chamber.

- **Building Mass and Massing:** The building's linear and volumetric geometry still plays a critical role in its architectural context, and helps to define its overall shape and form. As demonstrated above, comparison of historic and current photos of the building demonstrate how unaltered its mass and massing has remained over time, with the exception of the third floor addition (Figure 47 and Figure 51). The building exhibits a heavy mass, focusing on permanence and solidity, and low, horizontal massing.



Figure 46. North wing Administration Building, south façade.
Photo by E. Dickey, 2010.

- **Roof Form and Details:** The roof form is a dominant visual exterior feature of the Administration Building. The simple roof form is indicative of its austere, minimalistic styling, and as such is character-defining. The flat roofs on both of the wings of the building provides for the low, horizontal massing (Figure 48). Other character-defining features of the roof are the lack of projecting eaves, the corbelled cornice, the concertina wire, and the stadium lights and metal railings, as well as the guard tower in the southeast corner of the west wing (see Figure 36). While these later features are not original, they are applied elements that directly relate to the historical function of the building as a prison.



Figure 47. Corbelled cornice on north façade.



Figure 48. Main Entrance/Portico

- **Main Entrance/Portico:** The main entrance portico represents the only architectural element that is influenced by a particular architectural style. The portico's Classical-style entablature and Doric pilasters are representative of the Classical Revival Style. A character-defining feature of the Classical Revival style is its emphasis on the main entrance, which is exhibited in the Administration Building (Figure 49). The portico's masonry walls, the original double glass panel doors, the paired sconces with metal light fixtures, the seals of the State of Nevada, and the signs that read "Main Entrance" and "Nevada State Prison" are among the other character defining features.

- **Wall Planes:** The masonry form of the wall planes and the variety in the dressing styles on the sandstone blocks (finely pecked/smooth faced and rough faced ashlar), as well as the variety in bond patterns (running bond vs. random bond) were utilized as stylistic elements and are also character-defining features of this building (Figures 50-53).

The sandstone blocks, which were locally quarried at the prison, vary considerably in size. This most likely depended on what was available at the time and the needs of the mason. The blocks display a variety of different types of dressing styles and methods (cut marks vary from finely pecked to roughly hewn). Many different styles of rustication are used, which include rough ashlar, smooth ashlar, smooth pecked, and smooth faced. The styles used are particular to the prison inmates that quarried them; while the bond patterns are particular to the individual prison masons. The pointing used is fairly consistent throughout, with cement based mortar used, matching the sandstone blocks. The thickness of the pointing is also fairly consistent. The heavy sandstone blocks lend a sense of permanence and solidity to the construction.



Figure 49. Example of running bond pattern using smooth faced square and rectangular blocks. North wing, north façade, west end.



Figure 50. Example of running bond pattern with smooth faced rustication using square to rectangular blocks. North end of west façade.

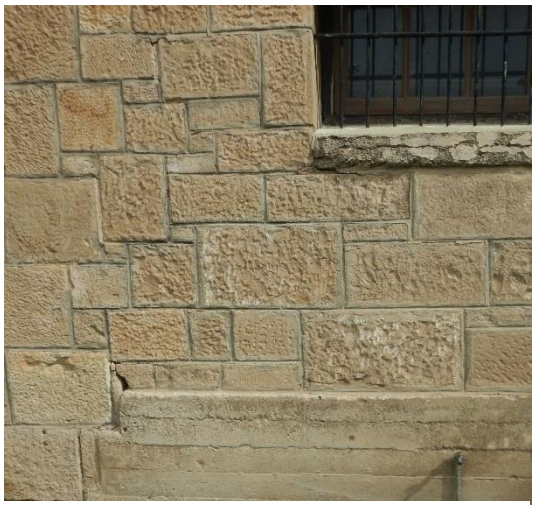


Figure 52. Example of pecked ashlar rustication using random bond pattern on south elevation of north wing.



Figure 53. Example of rough ashlar rustication using random bond patterns. West wing, west façade.

- **Fenestration:** Historic solid-to-void relationship of door and window openings is an important character-defining feature of the building, indeed of any building, as a major visual aspect comprising its historic appearance. The rhythm of windows and doors on the Administration Building are complex on all of the façades. The north and west facades have a regular pattern of fenestration that is indicative of the orientation of the building to the north and west. The historic function of the building is manifested by the heavy steel security bars on most of the windows on the north, south and east facades. The lack of bars on the first-floor windows in the northwest corner of the building is indicative of the function of this wing as the administrative center of the building. Although some of the original doors and windows have been replaced or filled in, the majority remains and the historic pattern of fenestration is still evident (Figures 22-23; Figure 47; Figure 54). Original windows consist of two-over-two, four-over-one, six-over-three, eight-over-eight, eight-over-one and twelve-over-three wood sashes. Original wood panel doors with partial glazing (one to four lights) and four light transoms are extant. The poured concrete lintels and sills that mimic the sandstone blocks are also a character-defining feature.



Figure 54. North Wing Admin Building, showing regular pattern of fenestration and original windows. *Photo by E. Dickey, 2010.*

- **Setting and Landscape:** The Administration Building's setting is directly related to the function and significance of the building as a correctional facility. The building opens onto the prison yard on the south side, and this is central to the historic interpretation of the Administration Building (Figure 55). The small lawn and reading area in the southeast corner, with its unique stone masonry, and the small landscape features in the yard (i.e. flower garden, lawn, plantings, rock walls, etc.) are important to the interpretation of the building because they lend a sense of place, setting and feeling. The parking lot to the west is another essential part of the setting of the Administration Building, as are the grassy lawn areas and cottonwood trees to the west and north (Figure 56). The building was constructed adjacent to Cell Block A on

the east end, and during the 1960s the Sally Port was converted into a courthouse, thereby closing off the structure and the prison from the outside. The Administration Building retains the open space on the north and west facades that has historically comprised the setting. While trees and plant material have matured, the overall landscape (lawns, plantings, parking aprons, walkways, driveways, etc.) appears to have changed very little (see Figures 23-25).



Figure 55. View of Prison Yard from south façade.
Photo by DGA, 2016.



Figure 56. View of grass lawn and cottonwood trees north of Administration Building,
Photo by Nevada SHPO, 2015.

- **Lack of Ornamentation:** The lack of ornamentation applied in the construction of the Administration Building is another of its character defining features. The purposefully austere nature of the building helps to define its purpose as a penal institution.

3.2.2 Interior Features

Interior character-defining features for the Administration Building are difficult to define, due to the extensive interior renovations that occurred in the 1960s and 1970s (see Appendix B). The following character-defining features were identified based on the historic context and through the fieldwork conducted in accordance with this HSR. The interior of the Administration Building has experienced extensive modifications to its building materials. However, portions of the interior (particularly the north wing) retain overall integrity as many of their important elements remain.

Character-defining interior features include those evident in the administrative offices in the west wing, which exhibit original interior materials and features such as the original poured concrete construction on some of the interior walls, floors and ceilings, plaster walls, and original window and door trim. It does not appear that the west wing retains any of the original circulation routes, hallways or corridors, although the interior space in the main entry lobby may be original, and as such character-defining of the building's role as the administrative hub of the prison.



Figure 57. Muster Room/Dorm Room 1st Floor north wing, with original poured concrete floor.
Photo by ASM Affiliates, 2016.

Character-defining features in the north wing include the poured concrete wall construction coated with a layer of plaster with poured concrete floors, ceilings, and ceiling joists. Original wall radiators, exposed utility and water pipes, and barred security doors are other notable interior features that help define the character of the building. The north wing also appears to retain the original layout of most of the rooms, circulation routes, hallways and corridors, throughout the interior space, with is another character defining feature.



Figure 58. Original window and wood trim, interior office, first floor north wing.



Figure 59. Exposed ceiling joist and water pipe.

- **Poured Concrete Construction:** The board formed, poured concrete walls, ceilings, ceiling joists and floors found in the north wing's interior are typical for this time period, style, and method of construction (Figures 57, 59). They are also an important visual feature that helps define the character of these spaces and are considered character-defining features of the Administration Building.

- **Basement:** The original iron strap bar security doors, exposed ashlar wall foundation, poured concrete floors and interior walls found in the basement are also character-defining features of the building (See Figures 37-39).

- **Original wood trim on windows/doors:** Most of the wood window trim and door trim is original throughout the first floor, with the exception of the replacement doors in the west wing. The original trim is simply executed with single angular profiles, void of embellishment (Figure 58, Figure 64).

- **Other Details:** Other interior building details such as the wall mounted radiators, exposed electrical conduit, exposed water pipes, and barred security doors, are also character-defining features (Figures 60-64).



Figure 60. Original wall mounted radiator. Interior north wing.



Figure 61. Poured concrete wall and ceiling construction. Interior north wing.

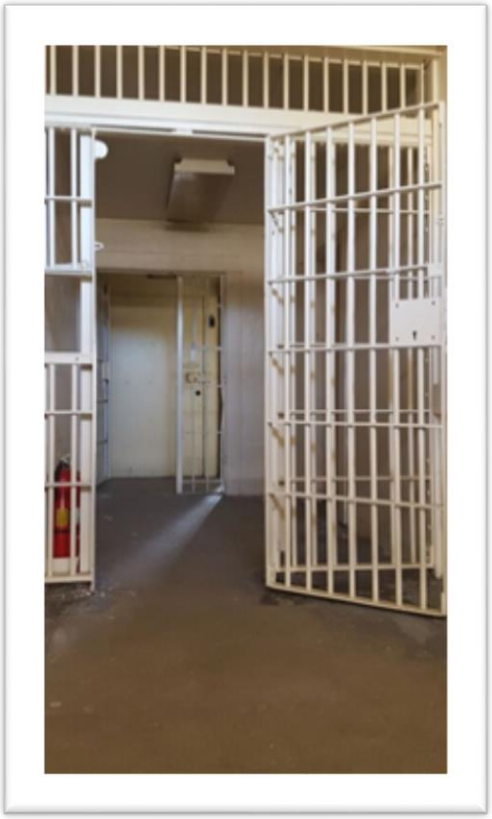


Figure 62. Detail of barred security doors, concrete floor, interior first floor, north wing.
Photo by DGA, 2016



Figure 63. Detail of poured concrete ceiling and ceiling joists, interior first floor, north wing.
Photo by DGA, 2016.



Figure 64. Original door trim.
Photo by DGA, 2016.

3.3 CONDITION ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

This section of the HSR addresses the condition and integrity of specific property elements and features on the exterior and interior of the Administration Building. Treatment recommendations are also provided for specific elements. The Administration Building was designed and constructed as a penal facility, and is a site-specific architectural design. The building was in use from 1925 to 2012; but has been vacant for four years, resulting in some material deterioration. The overall condition of building is good; however, specific repairs, upgrading, and retrofitting are warranted and expected for a building of this age and method of construction.

Alterations, building settlement, and general deterioration of the masonry walls have impacted its integrity. Generally, natural weathering processes have resulted in damage to the mortar/pointing, and the intrusion of pests and nests is evident. Some of the windows and doors have also been replaced. Although those minor modifications and damage to some of the building's historic fabric has negatively impacted the integrity of the building's materials and workmanship, it still possesses full integrity of design, location, setting, and overall feeling and association. As such, the Administration Building overall retains its integrity.

Due to budget and time constraints, this report focuses on the basement level, the first floor of the west half of the north wing, and the first floor of the west wing. The basement encompasses approximately 8,583 square feet and the first floor area is approximately 12,710 square feet.

3.3.1 Exterior

Overall the exterior is in fair to good condition and retains a fair degree of integrity. Structurally, the walls, floors and roof deck appear plumb and in plane with little visual evidence of differential settling. We did not observe any obvious areas of water infiltration or damage. The two-story building is constructed of sandstone masonry walls with board-formed concrete columns, floors, and roof deck. A seismic evaluation should be completed by a structural engineer to determine the scope of a seismic retrofit necessary to accommodate a change in use and occupancy.

Paving and Landscape



Figure 65. Paved asphalt driveway with cracks.

The building perimeter is paved with a combination of asphalt and concrete along with planter areas.

North Elevation

Along the north elevation, a paved asphalt driveway abuts the sandstone foundation and is in poor condition overall (Figures 65-69). There is visible evidence of patching and trenching where repairs have been made to utilities underneath the driveway.



Figure 66. Evidence of patching and trenching.

A lack of maintenance and effects of freeze/thaw thermal expansion has caused the asphalt to shrink or develop cracks, allowing weeds and native grasses to gain a foothold and grow up against the building and throughout the driveway



Figure 67. Evidence of patching and trenching (left); weeds growing along the edge of the building (right).

The concrete stoops along the north elevation including the sally port and boiler room were roughly constructed and exhibit wear and spalling (Figure 68). These stoops don't provide the code-required level landing for out-swinging egress doors and there is evidence that wood ramps were used to cover the steps, possibly to allow hand carts to bring supplies into the prison.



Figure 68. Deteriorated concrete stoops.

Access to the basement is via a set of concrete steps protected by a raised concrete curb, painted safety yellow, and black steel guardrail (Figure 69). Overall, the stairs are in good condition. The paint on the curb is flaking off, especially where damage has occurred, likely caused by equipment or vehicles.



Figure 69. Stairwell to basement.

East Elevation

The paving adjacent to the building varies from concrete to asphalt with raised, stepped planters formed with sandstone (See Figure 29). Some of the sandstone blocks on the top coursing are missing but overall the planters are in fair condition. There are concrete pier footings which support the metal fire escape to the third floor. A sandstone retaining wall protects the fire department connection. This area is overgrown but in fair condition. The asphalt driveway is in fair condition with some cracks and fissures as noted in other areas.

West Elevation

The main entry stairs are in poor condition exhibiting extensive spalling (Figure 70). The bulkheads flanking the stairs are deteriorated with staining caused by efflorescence. Some of the sandstone blocks are either missing or have deteriorated.

There is a utilitarian painted center handrail that doesn't meet current code because the handrail extensions don't have a return. To be fully compliant, stairs are also required to have handrails on both sides.

The main entry stair landing was modified in 1979 to accommodate an ADA accessible ramp (Figure 70). The concrete ramp, with a utilitarian painted handrail on both sides, is in good condition. The ramp wall facing west is constructed using 8x8x16 concrete masonry units; the paint is flaking.



Figure 70. Main entry stair landing showing deterioration (above); ADA accessible ramp (upper right), and overgrown planter (lower right).

The shallow planter north of the main entry stairs is overgrown with weeds but appears to have been maintained while the prison was operational (Figure 70). It was planted with Virginia creeper trained to grow up the walls on trellises along with rose bushes spaced equally against the building.

South of the main entry stair, a paved asphalt driveway abuts the sandstone foundation and is in fair condition overall.

South Elevation of North Wing in the Prison Yard

The concrete walkways which connect the building entrances to the prison yard are in fair condition with evidence of spalling and shrinkage cracking that has been exacerbated by vegetation (Figure 71). The raised and ground level planters in between the walkways are overgrown with weeds.

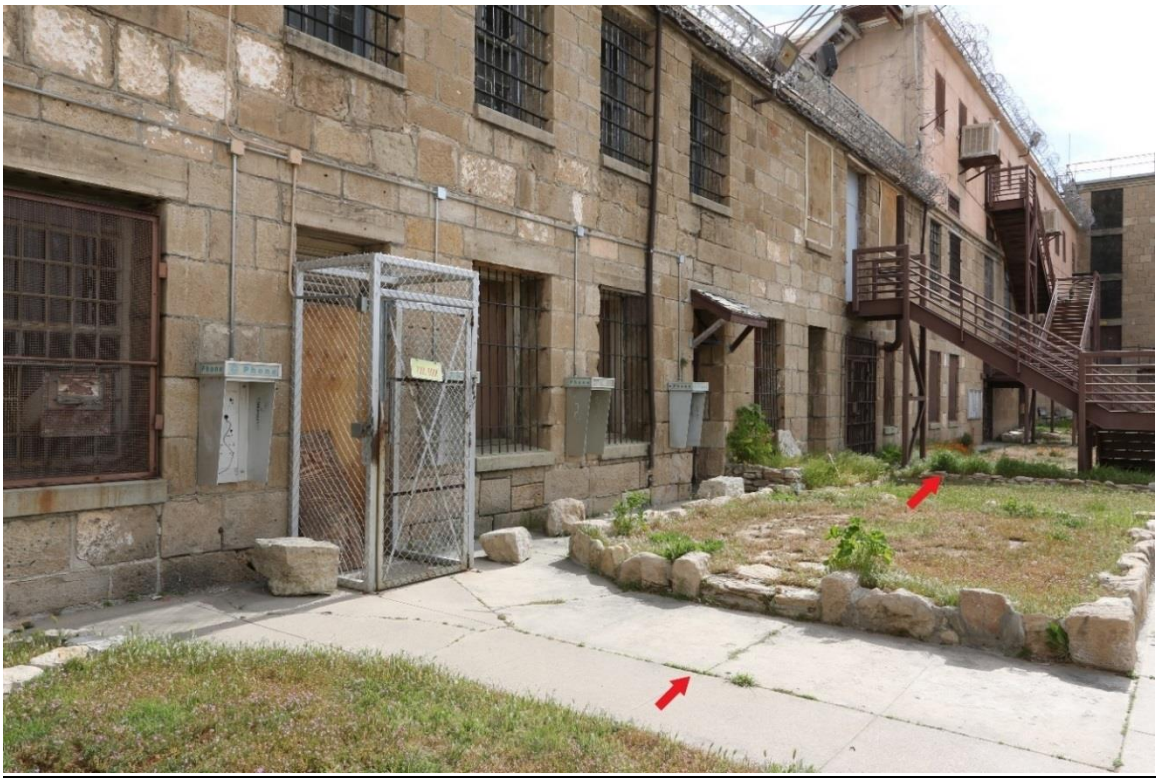


Figure 71. Cracks in concrete walkways in prison yard and overgrown planters.

South Elevation of West Wing in the Prison Yard

The concrete pad abutting the south elevation of the west wing is in fair condition with large cracks cause by shrinkage and possibly settling. Old painted stripes are still visible, indicating layout of the handball court (Figure 72).



Figure 72. Concrete pad south of west wing.

East Elevation of West Wing in the Prison Yard

A concrete retaining wall measuring roughly 6 inches thick by 1ft. 6 inches high is offset roughly 1ft 4 inches from the east elevation, forming an open trench drain (Figure 73). The top of the wall is flush with adjacent grade at the prison yard; the bottom of the trench appears to be compacted native soil. Iron grates were used to span the trench at entries.

The concrete slab that was the floor of the control room removed in 1979 is in poor condition with extensive spalling.



Figure 73. Open trench drain along east elevation of west wing and concrete slab.

Treatment Recommendations

- Add joint seal, minimum ½ inch by ½ inch with ½ inch fiber expansion joint material, where paving abuts sandstone
- Remove vegetation growing against foundation
- Use pre-emergent to kill weeds
- Remove and replace asphalt
- Clean concrete surfaces, remove loose and deteriorated material, patch spalled areas

Exterior Elements and Decorative Features

Security Bars

The majority of windows on the first and second floors of the north and west wings are protected by steel security bars, painted brown (Figure 74). The steel bars consist of horizontal flat stock in plane with sandstone coursing and mortared in place. The flat bar is through-drilled to accept vertical round stock equally spaced across the opening and anchored into the concrete sill and lintel.

Generally, the steel bars are in fair condition. Some of the bars have been dented and in some locations have been cut or removed. As noted previously, some concrete sills are damaged to the extent that the bars are floating in the opening. Lack of maintenance over the years allowed the protective paint coating to deteriorate, resulting in corrosion and rust.

At some locations, steel mesh panels or screens have been attached to the outside of the steel bars and are painted brown, tan, have a clear anodized finish, or are galvanized (Figure 74). The screens are in fair condition overall. A variety of fastening methods have been used but typically the mesh frame is bolted from the exterior. We were unable to observe if there were any weep holes to allow drainage from inside the window opening if rain and snow penetrated the screen. Some of the frames have corroded and rusted, staining the concrete sill and sandstone.

Lighting and Security



Figure 74. Security bars (left) and window mesh (right).

During the 1979 remodel, high-output security fixtures were surface mounted to the building perimeter (Figure 75). Wrapped in anodized bronze with clear glass lenses, the lights are attached to brackets that were drilled and anchored into the sandstone. When the Department of Corrections vacated the premises, they apparently snipped the wires at the connections so we were unable to verify function of fixtures. Overall, the security fixtures are in good condition.

The main entry on the west elevation is flanked by two carriage lanterns in faux copper finish with amber colored lens and spiral fluorescent bulb (Figure 75). They are in good condition although we were unable to verify function. However, these lanterns are not original. The ca. 1927 photograph of the west wing from the James Herz Collection depicts two different, plain bulb lanterns flanking the main entry.



Figure 75. Security lighting (left) and main entrance carriage lantern (right).

Large coils of concertina wire are strung along the second and third floor roof edge of the north wing (prison yard side), as well as vertical coils running from second to third floors. There are also coils running around the yard-side roof edge perimeter of the west wing. The concertina wire is in good condition (Figure 76).



Figure 76. Concertina wire.

Exterior Stairs

There are several external painted all-steel staircases in fair to good condition on the north and west wings (Figure 77). One staircase extends from ground level up to the death chamber at the east end of the north wing. One is at the east elevation of the west wing and extends from the prison yard ground level up to the second floor. Two are in the south elevation of the north wing: one goes from the prison yard up to the third floor, and one goes from the prison yard up to the second floor. Another staircase extends from the roof of the north wing second floor up to the third floor roof; and one at the north elevation from the second floor to the roof (this staircase is wood with steel pipe supports).



Figure 77. Exterior stairs.

Door Overhangs

Along the north elevation there are two overhangs (poorly constructed) of angle iron covered with tin corrugated sheets. The overhang over the boiler room door is covered with poly corrugated sheets, supported by angle iron support struts tying into adjacent window security screens. Along the yard-side of the north wing there are two wood/shingle door overhangs in poor condition (Figure 78).



Figure 78. Door overhangs.

Treatment Recommendations

- Remove steel mesh panels and screens
- Rehabilitate steel security bars using approved techniques for repair, rust removal, and painting
- Rehabilitate concrete sills
- Make security lighting mounted to building operational
- Reconstruct original carriage lanterns at main entry based on historic photographs
- Structural inspection and analysis of the metal stairs to include repairs, rust removal, and painting
- Remove door overhangs

Foundation and Overall Structure

The north wing of the Administration Building was constructed over a concrete slab-on-grade foundation with a partial basement that sits under a portion of the northwest corner (Figure 79). The basement slab is approximately 5 inches thick and is in fair condition. The basement perimeter walls are exposed sandstone and the basement interior walls are board-formed concrete; both are in good condition.

There are a series of utility tunnels that run underneath the building that provide access to steam lines, waste and domestic water lines, and power. The tunnels are in good condition.



Figure 79. Interior Basement North Wing (left); stairs leading to first floor from basement (right).

The west wing of the Administration Building was constructed over a concrete slab-on-grade foundation. The concrete slab is 7.5-inch-thick and the finish floor elevation is 17.5 inches lower than the adjoining north wing. The slab is in good condition.

The exterior bearing walls are unreinforced sandstone blocks laid in courses, approximately 24 inches thick. The intermediate floors, columns, beams and roof deck are board-formed, poured in place concrete and, according to the 2009 SPWB FCA report, "are keyed into the stone except for Housing Unit 5 and the third level which contains the third level addition known as Unit 2".

The roof deck is 7 inches thick and slopes toward the yard for drainage. A row of square columns is located approximately mid-span and supports the beams holding up the floors and roof deck. The concrete structure is in good condition and has been painted white in exposed areas on the first and second floors.

Treatment Recommendations

- The concrete floors, columns, beams and roof deck should be protected and preserved in place with minor cleaning and repair of cracks using approved techniques and products

Walls

The exterior sandstone walls are generally in fair condition although the surfaces appear slightly weathered and soiled. Other than red paint applied to the mortar joints up to the level of the window sills on the north and west elevations of the north wing, the sandstone has never been painted (Figure 80).



Figure 80. Red paint on mortar joints on north façade.

There are voids or pockets that have formed in the blocks over time – either by damage, spalling, or other reasons - but unless they capture or retain water they are merely surface blemishes that add character to the walls (Figure 81).

Facing north, on the second floor of the north wing there is a doorway that was cut into a window opening (Figure 82). Plainly visible from the ground, some of the blocks have been repaired with cementitious material and other blocks are missing or deteriorated.



Figure 81. Evidence of damage to blocks; voids and pockets. North façade.



Figure 82. Inappropriate patches / lights and conduits.

There is a large diameter surface mounted galvanized metal electrical conduit and a smaller conduit just below it that runs horizontally midway between the first and second floors the entire length of the north elevation of the north wing. Another conduit above the second floor windows feeds the surface mounted security lights. There are additional security lights mounted to north and west wing parapets on extensions that are visible from the ground. The lights and conduit runs are in fair condition.

The corbelled concrete parapet on the north and west elevations is in fair condition with some surface spalling and deterioration (Figure 83). Overall the parapets appear slightly weathered and soiled with stains and bird droppings.

There are areas of deteriorated mortar joints where the majority of the mortar is missing. Overall, the mortar is in fair condition (Figure 84).



Figure 83. Corbelled concrete parapet.



Figure 84. Deteriorated mortar on North Façade.

Treatment Recommendations

- The sandstone should be carefully examined and stones repaired. There are several treatments available for the repair of defective stone. If the stones are missing, it is possible to reface with new stones provided an exact match in color, texture and composition can be found. Provide a key either by grooving old and new stones or drilling the old stone and providing non-corrosive dowels.
- Smaller areas of decay can be repaired using special products manufactured for sandstone. Cathedral Stone manufacturers a product called Jahn Mortars that must be applied by factory trained and certified installers.
- Repoint stonework. To guide the repair of stonework, especially repointing historic mortar, we recommend a mortar analysis be undertaken by a professional conservator. The point of the analysis is not simply to determine the exact original ingredients of the historic mortar but to design a mortar that will closely match the color, texture, hardness and other important physical properties in a contemporary mix that will endure current exposure conditions.
- If it is determined necessary to clean the sandstone prior to repairs and repointing, the *Standards* recommend using the gentlest means possible. Low pressure water and detergents, using natural bristle brushes is one method.
- However, water infiltration can damage the sandstone and contribute to rust and corrosion of metal security bars and we recommend that cleaning be limited to removing surface dirt using a dry natural bristle brush. Mortars should be color-matched to existing conditions.

Roofing

The concrete roof deck is sloped from the north and west parapets approximately 1/2 inch per foot toward the prison yard for drainage and is topped with a white single-ply roofing system.

Unfortunately, we were not allowed access to the roof due to security concerns but according to the 2009 FCA Report "The roof on this building was in fair condition at the time of the survey. The single-ply system is spongy along the walkways, and is especially noticeable at the bottom of the stairs from the third story to the fourth story and there is an old built-up roofing system with concrete pavers on top which should be replaced. One portion of the roof was redone in 1989. The temperature fluctuations throughout the year, consistent wind which blow sand and dirt on to the roof membrane, and constant exposure to the sun are contributing factors to wear and deterioration. It is recommended that this building be re-roofed in the next two years to be consistent with the roofing program. This project or a portion thereof was previously recommended in the FCA report dated 09/07/1999 and July 2006. It has been amended accordingly to reflect conditions observed during the most recent survey date of 02/10/2009".

Over seven years have elapsed since the last roof inspection on a roofing system installed over 30 years ago. Although we saw no evidence of roof leaks inside the building, a visual inspection of the roof from the exterior stairs south of the courthouse shows a roof with yellowed walk pads and discoloration throughout. Given the age of the roof system, it is in fair condition at best.

Treatment Recommendations

- Remove and replace existing single ply roofing.
- If future plans require new rooftop HVAC equipment, care should be taken in selecting and locating equipment to ensure it is not visible from the prison yard and entryways to the prison campus from the north and west.
- The existing safety guard railing should remain and be repainted to match.
- Unused telecommunications equipment such as satellite receivers should be removed.



Figure 85. North wing window.

Windows

As discussed in an earlier section, the majority of the extant windows are original wood sash windows and are generally in fair to good condition depending on their orientation to weather (Figures 85-89).

On the exterior, the exposed concrete lintels are in good condition. Some of the concrete sills have been damaged over the years and have been poorly repaired with cementitious material (Figure 87). Overall, the sills are in poor to fair condition.

North Wing

The first and second floor windows are predominately original wood sash windows. The windows are in fair condition with glass intact although there are some missing or broken panes. Some of the upper sashes have been modified to accommodate a mechanical ventilation grille (Figure 86). Some of the pulls and latches are missing; the windows in administrative offices are fitted with aluminum venetian style blinds.



Figure 86. Mechanical grill cut in north wing window.

A number of windows were observed to be inoperable. Different paint colors are visible and the paint – both interior and exterior – is in poor condition throughout. Windows have been fitted with exterior security grills with the exception of the northwest portion of the first floor.

The steel casement windows installed during the 1969 remodel are generally in fair condition with glass intact (See Figure 44). Most of the individual panes are wire glass and the putty observed on the interior face was in good condition.

West Wing

The ground floor windows facing south and east are replacement aluminum frame fixed picture units with obscure glass installed during the 1979 remodel. They were installed from the interior side tight against an

unpainted wood stop at the head and the sill that is visible on the exterior. There is a large caulked joint at both jambs. Windows have been fitted with exterior security grills.



Figure 87. North wing concrete sill in poor condition.

The windows are generally in good condition with glass intact. On the interior face, varying shades of paint have been applied to some of the glass panes, likely for additional privacy or darkness. The bullnose ceramic tile sill has been damaged in some locations.

During the 1979 remodel, three of the original window openings on the ground floor of the west façade were in-filled with 8-inch concrete masonry units, finished on the interior with plaster to match the adjacent surface. Three of the openings on the second floor were also in-filled with concrete masonry units (Figure 88). The three remaining original west facing windows have been replaced at some point with contemporary vinyl windows that are in fair condition. The original eight-over-eight wood sash windows on the second



Figure 88. West wing, second floor wood windows (left), and west wing, second floor CMU infill.

floor facing south and east are in fair condition with glass intact (Figure 88). Some of the wood sills have broken off, different paint colors are visible, and the paint treatment– both interior and exterior – is in poor condition throughout. Windows have been fitted with exterior security grills.

At the west wing, the upper, west facing windows have the typical concrete sills but the ground floor and second floor south and east facing window sills vary somewhat in that the exposed edge is finished flush with the sandstone rather than overhanging the opening to form a drip edge. In some spots the concrete edge is chipped and broken, exposing where the security bars are anchored into the sandstone (Figure 89). Overall, the flush sills are in poor to fair condition.



Figure 89. Typical west wing window with steel bars (left) and deteriorated west wing concrete sill (right).

Treatment Recommendations

- Rehabilitate windows including deteriorated frame parts
- Paint windows, frames, and casings
- Repair suspension and hardware
- All openings to be operable

- Remove and replace putty
- Replace missing panes with compatible glass
- Replace contemporary vinyl sliders with reconstructed wood sash windows using like material
- Remove steel mesh panels and screens
- Rehabilitate steel security bars using approved techniques for repair, rust removal, and painting
- Rehabilitate concrete sills

Doors

The main entry doors to the west wing facing west are original double glass panel steel doors (Figure 90). The doors and frames are painted off-white and are equipped with exit bars, door pulls, and closers in satin chrome finish. The main doors, including hardware, are in fair condition. These doors are currently protected by hinged and out-swinging panels constructed out of plywood and painted to match the existing doors.



Figure 90. Main entrance—west elevation.

The north-facing sally port door swings outward over the exterior landing and is secured with a surface-mounted hasp and padlock (Figure 91). The 4-foot-wide plywood-faced flush door panel features a square view panel; the exterior face is painted brown and the interior face is painted blue. The door frame including a 4-lite transom is original. Overall the door assembly is in fair condition.



Figure 91. North elevation sally port door.



Figure 92. North elevation boiler room door.

The boiler room door on the north elevation also swings outward over the exterior landing and appears to have been a later modification—originally, this was likely a window opening (Figure 92). The door has a plywood veneer finish that is weathered and features a rectangular view panel. The door is secured from the outside with a sliding latch and door knob. Overall the door is in fair condition.

There are two north-facing doors on the second floor of the north wing that appear to be later modifications. There is an emergency egress door that replaced a window in an office restroom and is accessed on the outside by a wooden stair leading to the roof. The door is painted black and has a view panel with security bars. To the east of that door is another window opening that was modified to accommodate a new door. These doors are in fair condition.

The south-facing doors on the first floor of the north wing includes an original wood two-panel door with four-lite transom (Figure 93); an original wood panel door with partial glazing (four-lite) and missing transom; a plywood door with a two-light transom; and a plywood door without a transom (Figures 93-95). The doors are in poor to fair condition overall. The hollow metal doors are on the upper floors are replacement doors and are painted gray. These doors are in fair condition.



Figure 93. North wing prison yard sally port door.

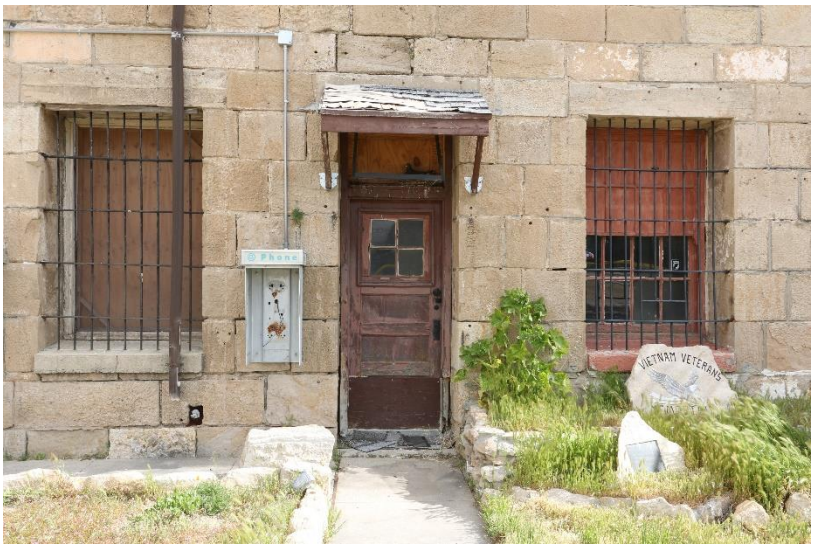


Figure 94. Original door, north wing prison yard.

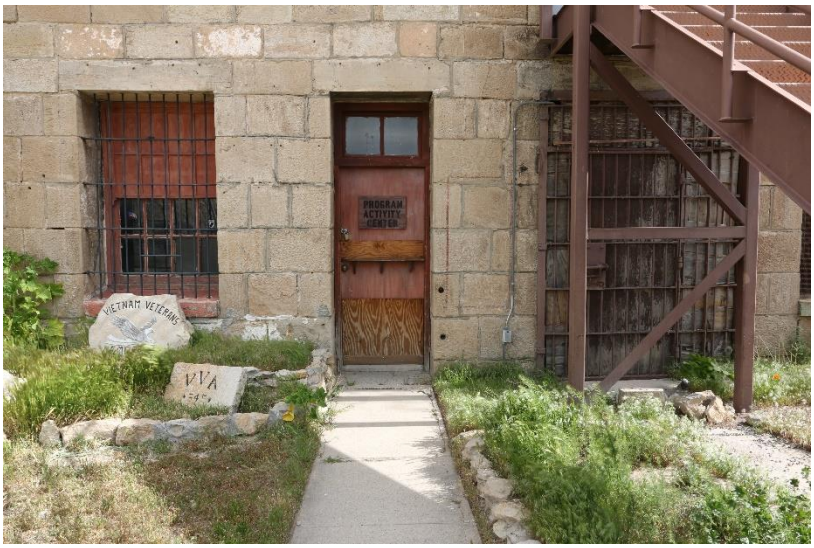


Figure 95. North wing prison yard.

The east-facing doors in the west wing are flush panel hollow metal with view panels and are painted brown. The out-swinging doors are protected by a sloped metal rain diverter, also painted brown. Hardware includes satin chrome door pulls mounted on the yard side with closers on the interior. Doors and hardware are in fair condition.

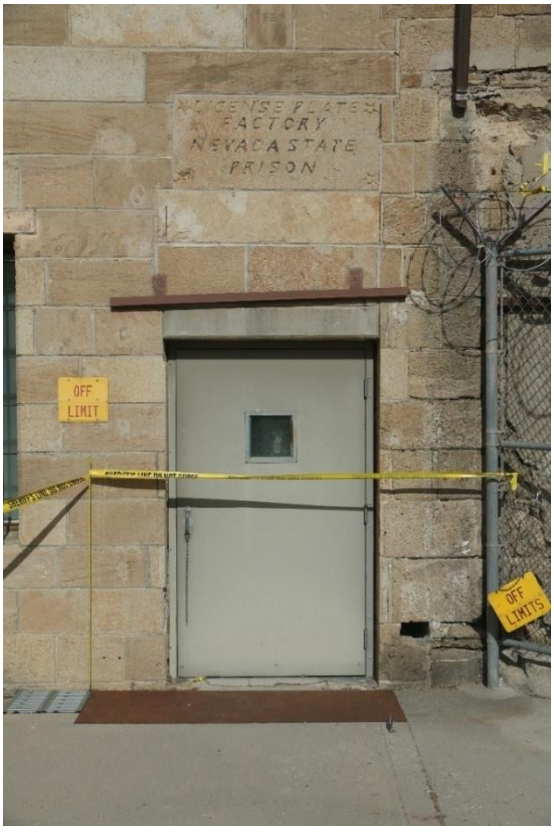


Figure 96. West wing prison yard.

Treatment Recommendations

- The main entry doors should be preserved. Paint to match original color, clean and rehabilitate original hardware.
- Repair or replace damaged original wood panel doors and transoms. Paint to match original color, clean and rehabilitate original hardware or provide new hardware as required.
- Missing original wood doors should be reconstructed based on historic photographs using like materials.
- Existing hollow metal doors and frames can be refurbished with new hardware including accessible levers and closers adjusted to maximum opening pressure. Repaint and replace missing screws, ensure operational function.

3.3.2 Interior

Flooring

The vinyl composition tile (VCT) flooring used in the north wing lobby, restrooms, and corridors and throughout the west wing dates to the 1979 remodel and is generally in poor condition throughout (Figures 97-98). It is economy grade, 12x12 tile in an off-white base color with integral colored specks. Since we did not undertake destructive demolition, we assume there is a single layer of floor material covering bare, unpainted concrete. In some locations the tile is missing, exposing what appears to be the concrete slab on grade. The VCT appears to be curled which could be related to high moisture content in the slab possibly due to a high water table.

Coved rubber base, 4 inches high, in both brown and tan, was used in the West Wing and administrative areas of the North Wing - it has been removed in some locations and the adhesive is failing in other locations – it is generally in poor condition.

The earth tone sheet carpet used in the north wing in private offices and support spaces are soiled, stained, and, in some locations, threadbare. There is a rubber transition strip used where the carpet meets the VCT. Overall the carpet is in poor condition.

The bare concrete floor in the sally port appears to have had multiple coats of paint applied over the years. The paint has worn off in the main circulation path but different colors are visible along the edges. Overall, the paint is in poor condition.



Figure 97. West wing bad VCT flooring (top) and north wing sally port concrete floor (bottom).



Figure 98. Lobby VCT flooring and base (left) and west wing VCT flooring (right).



Figure 99. North wing corridor VCT (left); north wing stained carpet (right).

Treatment Recommendations

- VCT should be removed to expose bare concrete and existing substrate cleaned, shot-blasted to remove adhesive residue, burrs and smooth imperfections. A compatible leveling compound should be applied to the slab to level out high and low spots prior to installation of new flooring. Prior to re-flooring the slab should be moisture tested to verify compliance with manufacturer's specifications.

- Depending on the intended use of the spaces, replacement VCT could be used in public areas such as orientation and interpretation, and in corridors and storage areas, along with coved rubber base.

- Ceramic tile or seamless sheet vinyl product with integral cove base, perhaps in a tile pattern, could be used in wet areas such as restrooms.

- Sheet carpet, carpet tiles, or VCT could be used in retail and office areas, along with coved rubber base.

- Depending on the intended use, the painted concrete floors can be cleaned and left as is or sealed with a clear, non-toxic, penetrating sealer.

Walls

The interior side of the perimeter sandstone bearing walls are plastered and painted (Figures 100-101). Overall, the walls are in fair condition, exhibiting variations in finish, texture and color but generally intact. There was some evidence of moisture in the walls causing the paint to blister. There was no visual evidence of cracks or fissures caused by building settling, movement, or overloading.

In the west wing, interior walls are typically painted concrete masonry units, 8x8x16. The block walls are in good condition. There are painted murals throughout the west wing on the walls, columns, and even doors. The murals depict cartoon characters, nature scenes, and animals.

Interior walls in the administrative offices are typically 4-inch metal studs with 5/8-inch gypsum board applied to exposed surfaces, taped, textured and painted. The 1969 plans noted "ALL PARTITIONS ENCLOSING HALL 106 SHALL BE ONE HOUR RATED". The partition walls are in good condition overall.



Figure 100. West wing perimeter plaster wall (left) and west wing mural (right).



Figure 101. West wing perimeter plaster wall and mural.

Treatment Recommendations

- In the absence of a lead paint analysis, all work involving paint should conform to current OSHA and EPA standards for lead paint removal.

- Prior to repainting, plaster walls should be repaired with in-kind materials and loose and flaking paint should be removed using hand tools. Prime coat and top coats should be compatible with substrates.

- The murals in the west wing should be documented with photos.

Ceilings

The exposed concrete ceiling and beams throughout the west wing have been coated with sprayed-on acoustical finish applied during the 1979 remodel and then painted off-white (Figures 102-104). The same treatment has been used on the soffit that runs north to south along the east edge of the main room. The ceiling finish is in good condition. Exposed, galvanized (unpainted) metal ductwork is suspended from rod anchors in between structural bays; round spot lights and fluorescent wrap lights are surface mounted with exposed, painted conduit. The lighting and ductwork are in fair condition.



Figure 102. Suspended ceiling in north wing.

The suspended gypsum board ceilings in the north wing administrative offices were likely installed during the 1969 remodel and modified during the 1979 remodel (Figure 102). The purpose was to create a dropped ceiling cavity for mechanical ducts supplying cooling and heating from the new rooftop a/c unit with steam coil. The square metal supply and return diffusers are prefinished or painted and are in fair condition.

The 1969 plans noted "ALIGN GYP BRD W/ TOP OF WINDOW" along with a detail that indicated a 1-foot-wide by 7-inch-deep trough or reveal – the ceiling is dropped 7 inches below the top of window.

Soffits, also formed with suspended metal and wrapped in gypsum board, hide mechanical ducts. The suspended ceilings are sprayed with acoustic texture and have been painted; they are in fair condition. The fluorescent wrap lights are surface mounted with concealed conduit and are in fair condition.



Figure 103. West wing ceiling.

The exposed concrete ceiling and beams in the sally port and support areas in the north wing have been painted off-white and are in good condition. Fluorescent

wrap lights are either surface or pendent mounted with either exposed or concealed conduit. The lights are in poor condition.



Figure 104. Lobby ceiling, west wing.

Treatment Recommendations

- The exposed concrete ceiling and beams are a character defining interior feature and should be preserved. In public areas used for orientation and interpretation, the paint and sprayed-on acoustic can remain in place with new paint applied, or carefully and gently removed to expose the original concrete finish.

- The suspended gypsum board ceilings, particularly the dropped ceilings that truncate the exterior windows in the office areas, should be removed as part of a HVAC retrofit. It would be preferable to expose the original concrete ceilings in these areas but depending on the use and occupancy of those spaces a new suspended ceiling that maintains a minimum clearance above the window header is a possibility if sufficient clearance for lighting and ductwork can be accommodated.

- Pendent mounted industrial style light fixtures with exposed conduit would be appropriate for exposed concrete ceilings. Heating and cooling could be supplied via exposed ducting.

Doors

The majority of interior doors and frames in the west wing are hollow metal doors and frames with institutional grade hardware installed during the 1979 remodel (Figure 105). The doors and frames are painted and the metal hardware has a clear satin finish. The doors are in fair condition

In the north wing, the doors to the administrative offices are hollow metal and typically have a half-lite vison panel with wire safety glass (Figure 105). These doors were installed during the 1969 remodel and are part of a one hour rated wall assembly. Most of the office doors have a 12x12 louver centered in the bottom third of the door. Hardware includes lever handles, door closers, and kick-down door stops. The doors are in fair condition and the glazing intact.

The doors the offices and muster room by the sally port in the north wing have been removed to but original wood casings and trim is extant and in fair condition. The hardware is missing.

Treatment Recommendations

- Repaint doors and frames and retain as is.



Figure 105. North wing interior office door.

Windows

The administrative offices have fixed view windows that were installed during the 1969 remodel – the plans noted "1/4" DIAMOND WELD POLISHED WIRE GLASS – TYPICAL." The clear aluminum framed windows are in fair condition with glazing intact. Most of them are fitted with aluminum venetian style blinds (Figures 106-107).





Figure 106. North wing Admin interior windows (left); control room windows (right).

The control room, added during the 1979 remodel, is enclosed by hollow metal framed security windows. They are in good condition.

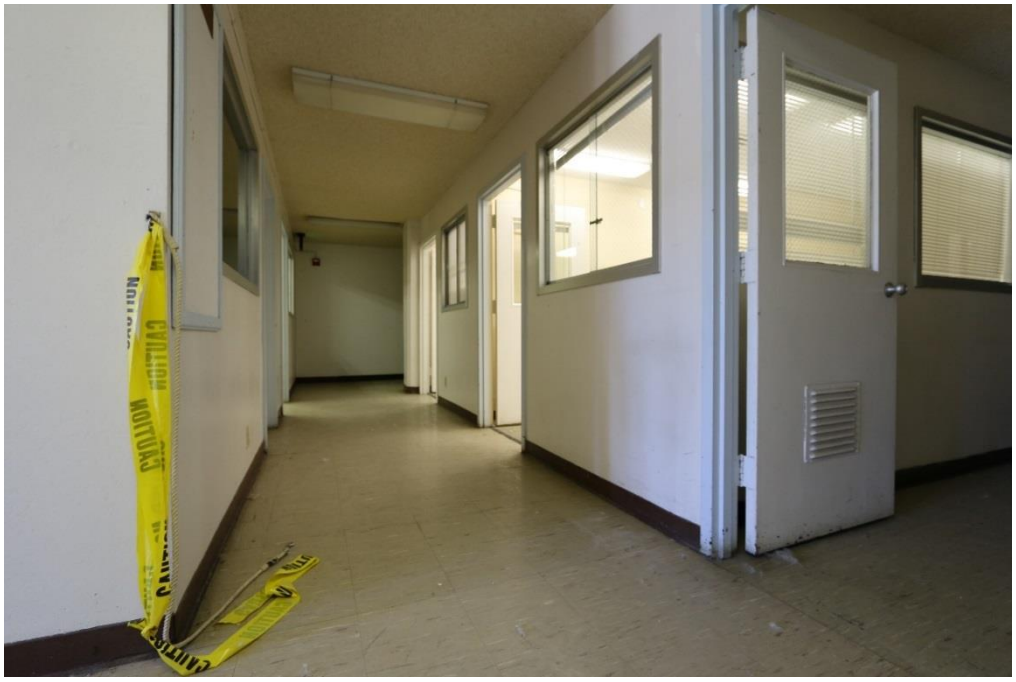


Figure 107. North wing Admin corridor interior windows.

Treatment Recommendations

- The view windows in the administrative offices and control room should be cleaned and retained and blinds repaired or replaced, depending on the intended future use of the space.

Interior Elements & Decorative Features

The manually operated sally port gates in the north wing existed prior to the 1969 remodel – the plans noted "EXISTING GATES TO REMAIN." The heavy duty welded steel security bars are painted white and are in good condition.



Figure 108. West wing sally port door (left); north wing sally port (right).

The electrified sliding sally port doors in the west wing were installed during the 1979 remodel. The doors are equipped with tracks top and bottom with the motor and chain drive contained in a steel housing. The door, with a large view panel, is in good condition but we were unable to verify electric operation.

Treatment Recommendations

- The sally port gates and doors should be cleaned, ensure operational function.

3.3.3 Site Utilities & Building Systems

Site Utilities

The utility infrastructure serving the site is very old and is made more complicated because services for the Administration Building are interconnected to the entire complex of buildings comprising the former prison and aren't metered separately. Provisions should be made in the future to separate or break out from the overall site those utilities serving the Administration Building and associated areas that are part of the tour.

The 2009 Facilities Condition Analysis (FCA) prepared by State Public Works Board made the following observations and recommendations:

- Portions of the sanitary sewer system in the building have deteriorated to the point where raw sewage may be leaking in some areas; some waste lines have failed. A complete removal and installation of new system is recommended
- The main electrical switch gear has reached the end of its expected life and should be scheduled for replacement
- The building is heated by low pressure steam supplied by the central boiler plant. The steam pipes are old and corroded and there are leaks in numerous areas
- The Administration portion of the building is cooled by a central air-conditioning system but also requires supplemental window units and evaporative coolers. The air distribution system is outdated, inefficient or non-existent in some areas, and will need to be replaced
- Portions of the domestic water system have failed and the system is not fully operational. It was noted dielectric corrosion has occurred and there is a high probability that lead is present in the water lines given the age of the system. A new domestic water supply system is recommended
- Most areas within the Administration Building do not have fire sprinklers and a new fire suppression system upgrade is recommended
- The fire alarm system is outdated and does not meet code. It is recommended that a new, fully monitored fire detection and alarm system be installed that will provide visual, as well as audible notification, in accordance with ADA requirement and building codes
- The exit signs do not meet code. It is recommended that new LED exit signs and egress lighting with internal battery backup be provided along exit passageways throughout the building

Although the 2009 FCA Report assumed the facility would continue to operate as a prison, future plans to adapt the building to a museum will need to consider the impact of an aging, outdated, and in some cases non-existent or failed utility infrastructure.

Sewer. Sanitary sewer for the site is handled by a 30-inch sewer main heading northeasterly from a manhole approximately 150 feet west of the main guard shack. The kitchen and chapel are fed by a 4-inch line which heads west and ties into a lateral running south to north that connects to the sewer main at the aforementioned manhole. The administration building, cell blocks, and ancillary structures at the southeast corner of the site drain into an 8-inch line that runs north about 8 feet outside the east elevation of the cell blocks before it runs underneath Unit 2 and heads north to the 30-inch sewer main.

Water. Carson City supplies water to the site from the west with a 4-inch main line located about 5 feet south of the main guard shack and then heading east under the asphalt drive about 22 feet off the north elevation of the administration building. There is a two-way water system that connects to the water tank located just above and slightly east of the blood bank and fuel tank. Separately, water to the courtroom is supplied by a 1-1/2-inch line fed off a main line to the west of the perimeter security fence.

Natural Gas. The ancillary structures on the southeast portion of the site are supplied by natural gas. The main meter is located just outside the east perimeter security fence slightly northwest of the water tank and the line terminates on the east side of the central boiler. A small gas meter feeds the courthouse (former chapel) and another small gas meter feeds the main gatehouse.

Electricity. There are overhead lines wrapping around the entire perimeter security fence. The main switchgear at the northeast corner of the central boiler is fed from a single overhead line that runs due south and connects to the overhead line just south of the perimeter security fence. Power runs underground from the boiler to the entry point at the northeast corner of Unit 2 and then underneath the building to the switchgear room in the basement of the administration building. A separate overhead line from the west feeds the courtroom.

Within the building, the electrical panels and receptacles are old and likely past their useful life (Figure 109). A study should be undertaken by a team consisting of electrical engineers and electricians to make recommendations for upgrades based on the proposed building program for a new museum.



Figure 109. Main communication room with electric panels, west wing.

Telephone. Cables are fed underground from the utility pole southwest of the main security shack to a vault just inside the north perimeter security fence and to the east of the shack where it turns south and is fed underground to a termination point in the basement of the Administration building.

Building Systems

North Wing

Plumbing and Waste. The waste drains to an 8-inch sanitary sewer line. State personnel have indicated raw sewage leaks from pipes that are old and corroded. Overall, the waste system is in poor condition. Domestic water is supplied by several water lines in the basement tunnels that connect to the main 4-inch water main entering on the north side. According to state personnel, the pipes are old, rusty, and leak – overall the domestic water system is in poor condition.

Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning. Steam is supplied from the central boiler. The supply and return pipes run through the basement tunnels but the pipes are in poor condition and routinely leak and rupture. Some of the older areas still retain the radiators (Figure 110), but those were removed in the administrative areas and a new rooftop a/c unit with air handler was added in the 1969 remodel. The equipment and ducting is past its useful life.



Figure 110. Wall mounted radiator in north wing.

Electrical Lighting and Power. A single 225-AMP sub-panel located in the north wing supplies power for lighting and receptacles. Other than some office partitions in the northwest corner, most of the interior walls and the exterior walls in the north wing are solid masonry or sandstone and the conduit is surface mounted. In some of the spaces, the metal has been painted and in other locations either the receptacle boxes, conduit, or both have been left unpainted. In some locations, the conduit was installed in the concrete masonry walls but the quad receptacle is surface mounted. In typical office partition walls, the conduit is buried and the receptacles are recessed.

Light fixtures are surface mounted– fluorescent wrap fixtures, either 2 or 4 lamp – with exposed painted conduit or concealed in dropped ceilings or soffits (Figure 111). We weren't able to verify if the lights worked in some locations because many of the breakers have been turned off after the Department of Corrections vacated the premises and we weren't able to access the panels. However, state personnel indicated some of the lights no longer function.



Figure 111. Fluorescent light fixtures in mail room.

West Wing

Plumbing and Waste. All of the waste drains to a 4-inch sanitary sewer line located in the prison yard approximately 6 ft. away and parallel to the building before it returns to the building and dumps into a sewer interceptor in the basement tunnel.

Domestic water is supplied by a 2-inch cold water line that connects to the water line in the basement tunnel and then runs overhead in the ceiling above the restrooms.



Figure 112. Water heater in basement.

Hot water is supplied by two electric water heaters – one in the basement tunnel and one in the utility room (Figure 112). These heaters are past their useful life and should be replaced.

According to state personnel, there aren't any known issues with the plumbing and waste lines although there is a possibility that water left in the lines froze during the winter because the building wasn't heated. The existing toilet fixtures are floor or wall mounted vitreous china fixtures and are in fair condition.

Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning. During the 1979 remodel, the existing steam radiators were removed and a new rooftop a/c unit with steam coil was installed. In the visiting area, the ducting runs between structural bays and is exposed and unpainted. Without knowing how well the unit was maintained, and given its age, it is likely the HVAC unit is past its useful life.

Electrical Lighting and Power. Both interior and exterior walls in the first floor of the west wing are solid masonry or sandstone and the conduit in almost all instances is surface mounted (Figure 113). Along the west wall in the visiting area, the few receptacles provided are surface mounted; the receptacle boxes and conduits are unpainted, galvanized metal. In some of the other spaces, the metal has been painted. State personnel noted that the receptacles were insufficient both in number and location.

The light fixtures are also surface mounted—fluorescent wrap fixtures, either 2 or 4 lamp—with painted conduit.



Figure 113. Wall-mounted electrical conduit in visitor's room (left) and west wing perimeter wall (right).

Treatment Recommendations

- Waste lines should be scoped to verify condition (make sure there aren't any ruptures or clogs) and to verify slopes.
- Water lines should be pressure tested to verify condition and make sure there are no ruptures caused by freeze
- Replace water heaters
- Provide accessible toilet fixtures in public areas
- Design and engineering of the heating, air-conditioning, and ventilation system. Preferred system would be a ductless, console type HVAC unit that will allow the ceilings to remain open to structure
- Design and engineering of power, voice and data / lighting system. Receptacles should be surface mounted on perimeter sandstone walls, possibly utilizing a baseboard electric raceway system that hides wires in an attractive cabinet
- Consider using Wi-Fi and Voice Over IP in lieu of hardwiring voice and data connections
- Provide industrial-type lighting fixtures that are pendent mounted from steel rods

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4.0 RECOMMENDED TREATMENT APPROACH AND PRELIMINARY WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

Because each historic property is different and possesses its own unique significance, existing conditions, and planned use, the *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* define four treatment approaches with which to treat modifications to historic properties—*Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction*. The appropriate treatment for the Administration Building depends on the future use of the site; however, assuming it will become a museum, it will benefit from a Preservation or Rehabilitation approach. The preliminary work recommendations provided in this section are grounded in an overall recommendation that the appropriate treatment standard or level for the Administration Building is *Rehabilitation,* the rational for which is explained in Section 4.1.2 below. The chosen treatment reflects the building's condition as well as the needs of the tenant.

4.1 HISTORIC PRESERVATION OBJECTIVES

Although no specific undertaking is currently proposed for the Administration Building, the overall goal for this building is its continued preservation while accommodating compatible uses that meet the needs of the State of Nevada. As inappropriate alterations have occurred in the past, one general objective for the preservation of the building is to ensure that no such further inappropriate alterations take place. When possible, those alterations should be reversed or replaced with more appropriate materials and designs. Further, in the development of goals and objectives for any future undertaking, historic preservation must be included in the planning for the building, as well as adherence to the SOI's *Standards.*

4.1.1 Possible Treatment Approaches

In choosing the appropriate treatment for a historic building, *the* SOI has defined four acceptable treatment approaches within the *Standards*. The four approaches, in order of importance, are as follows:

- **Preservation**: emphasizes conserving, maintaining, and repairing the historic fabric of a building in order to reflect its continuum over time, through successive occupancies, and the respectful changes and alterations that are made.
- **Rehabilitation**: emphasizes retaining and repairing of historic materials, but allows more latitude for replacement when the property is more deteriorated prior to work. It should be noted, however, that both Preservation and Rehabilitation standards focus attention on the preservation of those materials, features, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that, together, give a property its historic character.
- **Restoration**: emphasizes retaining the more important materials dating from a property's period(s) of significance, while permitting the removal of materials from other periods.
- **Reconstruction**: addresses the need to re-create a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object in all new materials.

A property's historic significance, physical condition, future uses, and current safety codes must be carefully considered prior to determining the most appropriate treatment approach. The following issues, presented in the *Standards,* were considered before making recommendations for the Administration Building:

- **Relative importance**: Is the building a nationally significant resource—a rare survivor or the work of a master architect or craftsman? Did an important event take place in it? National Historic Landmarks, designated for their "exceptional significance in American history," or many buildings individually listed in the NRHP often warrant *Preservation* or *Restoration.*

Buildings that contribute to the significance of a historic district but are not individually listed in the NRHP more frequently undergo *Rehabilitation* for a compatible new use (Weeks and Grimmer 1995:1).

- **Physical condition**: Prior to commencing any project it is important to assess the existing condition of the building. To what extent is its material integrity still intact? Has the original form survived largely intact or has it been altered over time? Are the alterations an important part of the building's history? Preservation may be appropriate if distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact and convey the building's historical significance. If the building requires more extensive repair and replacement, or if alterations or additions are necessary for a new use, then Rehabilitation is probably the most appropriate treatment. These key questions play major roles in determining what treatment is selected.
- **Proposed use**: An essential, practical question to ask is, will the building be used as it was historically or will it be given a new use? Many historic buildings can be adapted for new uses without seriously damaging their historic character.
- **Mandated code requirements**: Regardless of the treatment, code requirements will need to be taken into consideration (Appendix E). But if hastily or poorly designed, a series of code-required actions may jeopardize a building's materials as well as its historic character. Thus, if a building needs to be seismically upgraded, modifications to the historic appearance should be minimal. Abatement of lead paint and asbestos within historic buildings requires particular care if important historic finishes are not to be adversely affected. Finally, alterations and new construction needed to meet accessibility requirements under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and should be designed to minimize material loss and visual change to historic fabric.

4.1.2 Recommended Treatment Approach: Rehabilitation

The recommended treatment approach for the Administration Building is *Rehabilitation.* The rationale for this recommendation is drawn from the significance, conditions, and planned use of the building. The relative historic significance of the Administration Building warrants one of the first three treatment approaches; however, other factors must also be taken into consideration. In contrast to the other three approaches, *Rehabilitation* focuses on the retention and repair of historic materials, but allows for alterations, additions, repairs and some replacement of materials that are deteriorated or missing. In the case of the Administration Building, there is a good deal of historic material that can be retained and/or repaired (i.e., original masonry, windows, window framing, interior materials) while there are also deteriorated or missing features and material that could be replaced (i.e., windows, doors, masonry pointing). Precisely because there are missing features and material, the *Preservation* approach is not as appropriate a choice for the Administration Building as *Rehabilitation* or *Restoration*. When considering the plans for the future use of the Administration Building, and the lack of a specific pending undertaking, the flexibility of the *Rehabilitation* approach is more appropriate than the *Restoration* approach, which would emphasize a return of the building to its period of significance. Further, better documentary evidence of the interior features of the Administration Building would be preferable for the pursuit of the *Restoration* approach.

Thus, understanding the significance of the building, the condition of its historic fabric and without a specific planned project for the building, *Rehabilitation* is the most appropriate approach for the Administration Building to ensure that the building can continue to serve the potential changing needs of the NSPPS.

Further information regarding the *Standards for Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction* may be found at https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments.html. Excellent

guidance for specific building elements and materials to ensure adherence to the *Standards* is also provided by the National Park Service in their Preservation Brief series, the full set of which can be accessed at http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm.

4.1.3 Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is defined as "the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values" (NPS 1992).

4.1.3.1 Standards for Rehabilitation

The process of designing any future plans for the rehabilitation of the Administration Building should closely follow the Secretary's *Standards* for that approach. The Ten Standards for Rehabilitation are:

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

4.1.3.2 Guidelines for Rehabilitation

Incorporated into the *Standards for Rehabilitation* are "Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings". These guidelines were developed to help property owners and managers apply the *Standards* during the planning phase of a project. While the *Standards* have been established as codified program requirements, the "Guidelines" provide general design and technical recommendations, providing a model process to follow. As such, actions are either "Recommended" or "Not Recommended" within the "Guidelines. These "Guidelines" are as follows:

- **Identifying, Retaining, and Preserving** the form and detailing of materials and features that define the building's historic character. Within the guidelines, retaining and preserving are always listed as "Recommended" actions; "Not Recommended" actions are those that most frequently lead to the diminishment of a building's historic character. N.B.: keeping in mind that loss of character is just as often caused by the cumulative effect of a series of actions that would seem to be minor interventions, it is imperative to always attend to the potential for the impact on the building in general.
- **Protecting and Maintaining** character-defining materials and features when performing rehabilitation work. Protection generally involves the least degree of intervention and is preparatory to other work. For example, protection includes the maintenance of historic material through treatments such as rust removal, caulking, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coating; the cyclical cleaning of roof gutter systems; or installation of fencing, protective plywood, alarm systems and other temporary protective measures. Although a historic building will usually require more extensive work, an overall evaluation of its physical condition should always begin at this level (Weeks and Grimmer 1995).
- **Repairing** when the physical condition of character-defining features and materials warrants such. Guidelines for the repair of historic materials such as masonry, wood, and architectural metals again begins with the least degree of intervention possible such as patching, piecing-in, splicing, consolidating, or otherwise reinforcing or upgrading them according to recognized preservation methods. Repairing also includes the limited replacement in kind (for example with compatible substitute materials) of extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features when there are surviving prototypes (for example, brackets, dentils, steps, plaster, or portions of slate or tile roofing). Although using the same kind of material is always the preferred option, substitute material is acceptable if the form and design as well as the substitute material itself convey the visual appearance of the remaining parts of the feature and finish (Weeks and Grimmer 1995).
- **Replacement** of an entire character-defining feature with new material only when the level of deterioration or damage of materials makes repair impractical. In those instances in which sufficient form and detailing still exist to re-establish the feature as an integral part of the rehabilitation project, then its replacement is appropriate. However, replacement of the entire feature in kind, that is, with the same material, is always the preferred option. Because this approach may not always be technically or economically feasible, provisions are made to consider the use of a compatible substitute material. It should be noted that, while the NPS guidelines recommend the replacement of an entire character-defining feature under certain well-defined circumstances, they never recommend removal and replacement with new material of a feature that—although damaged or deteriorated—could reasonably be repaired and thus preserved (Weeks and Grimmer 1995).
- **Design for Missing Historic Features** when the entire feature is missing. Any given feature no longer plays a role in physically defining the historic character of the building unless it can be accurately recovered in form and detailing through the process of carefully documenting the historical appearance. Where an important architectural feature is missing, its recovery is

always recommended in the guidelines as the first or preferred, course of action. Thus, if adequate historical, pictorial, and physical documentation exists so that the feature may be accurately reproduced, and if it is desirable to re-establish the feature as part of the building's historical appearance, then designing and constructing a new feature based on such information is appropriate. However, a second acceptable option for the replacement feature is a new design that is compatible with the remaining character-defining features of the historic building. The new design should always take into account the size, scale, and material of the historic building itself and, most importantly, should be clearly differentiated so that a false historical appearance is not created.

- **Alterations/Additions to Historic Buildings** when such additions or alterations are needed to assure its continued use. However, it is most important that such alterations do not radically change, obscure, or destroy character-defining spaces, materials, features, or finishes.
- **Constructing New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings** may seem to be essential for the new use, but it is emphasized in the guidelines that such new additions should be avoided, if possible, and considered only after it is determined that those needs cannot be met by altering secondary, (i.e., non-character-defining) interior spaces. If, after a thorough evaluation of interior solutions, an exterior addition is still judged to be the only viable alternative, it should be designed and constructed to be clearly differentiated from the historic building and so that the character-defining features are not radically changed, obscured, damaged, or destroyed. Additions to historic buildings are referenced within specific sections of the guidelines such as Site, Roof, Structural Systems, etc., but are also considered in more detail in a separate section, New Additions to Historic Buildings (Weeks and Grimmer 1995).
- **Making Energy Efficiency/Accessibility /Health and Safety Necessary Changes**. This section of the rehabilitation guidelines address work done to meet accessibility requirements and health and safety code requirements; or retrofitting measures to conserve energy. Although this work is quite often an important aspect of rehabilitation projects, it is usually not a part of the overall process of protecting or repairing character-defining features; rather, such work is assessed for its potential negative impact on the building's historic character. For this reason, particular care must be taken not to radically change, obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining materials or features in the process of rehabilitation work to meet code and energy requirements (Weeks and Grimmer 1995).

4.2 PRELIMINARY WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the format established by the Secretary's guidelines, the preliminary work recommendations for the Administration Building's character-defining features are organized by both features and materials. As described above, the SOI's *Standards* provide several possible approaches for the treatment of historic buildings. Listed in order of importance, those options are *Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction.* Overall, the Administration Building is reasonably well-maintained and in good condition. Based on the building's importance in history, its physical condition, and mandated code requirements, the preferred treatment standard for the Administration Building is that of *Rehabilitation*. Within the *Rehabilitation* treatment approach, there are four possible alternatives for the work that will affect each feature or material, in order of preference: *Preserve, Protect, Repair, and Replace*. For the specific work recommendations in this HSR, each alternative is addressed, as appropriate. Only one or two alternatives are usually appropriate, based on the conditions of the feature or materials. The first alternative is always preferable.

Beyond organization by feature, the work recommendations for the Administration Building are additionally organized by priority of the work to take place. The first priority for the Administration Building is to preserve the building's features by s*tabilizing* its deteriorated elements, protecting them from further deterioration. The next phase of work should be undertaken to *Repair/Replace* and modernize the Administration Building so that it can continue to serve the NSPPS for future uses. Finally, the third phase of work should focus on *restoring* the building and its character-defining features to reverse inappropriate modifications.

The preliminary work recommendations are based on our investigation of the Administration Building at the Nevada State Prison. In Section 3.3 above, we have identified general repairs and routine maintenance issues necessary to protect the resource against further harm. In addition, we have identified additional testing, studies and investigations necessary to obtain more information in order to provide detailed work recommendations. We have also identified some areas that require preliminary design in order to support the change in use and occupancy, which are outlined in Appendix E. These recommendations are not prioritized nor presented in any particular order of importance.

4.2.1 Stabilization Items (Protect)

Life-safety and a building's exterior are, of necessity, high priority items. The importance of human health and safety goes without saying, but also of high importance is the building's exterior—the building envelope, those systems that keep the structure weather tight and structurally preserved. For these reasons, any hierarchy of undertakings should first address stabilization concerns for the Administration Building in order to preserve its integrity and to retard deterioration. It should be noted that no life-safety issues were noted for the interior of the Administration Building during field investigations, but that several issues were observed on the exterior. Specific *Preservation Briefs* for these Stabilization Items include:

- Preservation Brief 2: *Repointing Mortar Joints*
- Preservation Brief 4: *Roofing for Historic Buildings*
- Preservation Brief 17: *Architectural Character: Identifying Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character*
- Preservation Brief 39: *Holding the Line: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings*
- Preservation Brief 41: *Seismic Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings*

4.2.1.1 Item: Seismic Resistance

In order to protect the Administration Building from serious damage or loss in a major seismic event, a seismic evaluation should be completed by a structural engineer to determine the scope of a seismic retrofit necessary to accommodate a change in use and occupancy. Preservation Brief 41, *Seismic Retrofit of Historic Buildings,* **prescribes historic preservation alternatives when** planning for a seismic retrofit of a historically significant building (Aguilar 2016). Generally, the same concepts behind the *Preserve* and *Protect* alternatives that guide the recommendations for other aspects of a building apply when considering a seismic retrofit. ASM and Dubé Group recommend the following guidance be kept in mind when undertaking seismic retrofitting:

- Preserve and protect character-defining features to the greatest extent possible. Historic materials are not to be replaced wholesale in the process of seismic strengthening.
- Hide new seismic retrofit systems to the greatest extent possible. If exposed, these systems are to respect the character and integrity of the historic building and be visually compatible with the building's design. An historic architect, pursuant to the SOI's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR 60), must be included on the team undertaking the retrofit in order to avoid adversely affecting the integrity of the building and character-defining features due to incompatible retrofit systems being visible.
- Design seismic retrofit systems so that they are "reversible" to the greatest extent possible in order to allow removal for installation of improved systems in the future and traditional repair of remaining historic materials.
- Buildings constructed of a steel or concrete structural frame with unreinforced masonry sections or panels, such as the Administration Building, are particularly susceptible to damage during earthquakes. While the structural frames may survive an earthquake, the masonry infill can crack and, in some cases, dislodge. The reaction of concrete buildings and concrete frame structures is largely dependent upon the extent and configuration of iron or steel reinforcement. Early buildings constructed of concrete are often inadequately reinforced, inadequately tied, or both.
- Devising the most appropriate approach for a particular historic building depends on a variety of factors, including the building's use, whether it remains occupied during construction, applicable codes, budgetary constraints, and projected risk of damage.

- Most architecturally detailed historic buildings will benefit from a well-planned hidden system of reinforcement; installation of such systems may require the temporary removal of significant features to assure their protection.
- Seismic strength within buildings is achieved through the reinforcement of structural elements, such as anchored ties, reinforced mortar joints, braced frames, bond beams, moment-resisting frames, shear walls, and horizontal diaphragms. Most historic buildings can use these standard, traditional methods of strengthening successfully, if properly designed to conform to the historic character of the building.

4.2.2 Repair/Replace Items

Revitalization or repair items, of course, are those that merit consideration in any larger scale rehabilitation undertaking, or as they become of greater importance over the course of time. These items ensure the continued use of the building for the long-term. Items under this category also include on-going maintenance items and items of special concern that could come to light in any larger scale rehabilitation of the building. Specific Preservation Briefs for these items that should be consulted are:

- Preservation Brief 9: *Repair of Historic Wood Windows*
- Preservation Brief 16: *Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors*
- Preservation Brief 24: *Heating, Ventilating, and Cooling Historic Buildings Problems and Recommended Approaches*
- *NPS Preservation Brief 1: Cleaning and Water-Repellant Treatments for Historic Masonry Buildings*.

The following are items that, while they do not merit immediate attention, nonetheless should be considered in future plans for the Administration Building.

4.2.2.1 Item: Paving and Landscape

Along the north elevation, a paved asphalt driveway abuts the sandstone foundation and is in poor condition overall. The main entry stairs are in poor condition exhibiting extensive spalling. Some of the sandstone blocks are either missing or have deteriorated.

Work Alternatives:

Repair: Add joint seal where paving abuts sandstone walls. Clean concrete surfaces, remove loose and deteriorated material, patch spalled areas along base of foundation and concrete stoops. Repair deteriorated sandstone blocks on bulkheads of main entry stairs. Remove vegetation growing against the foundation. Use pre-emergent to kill weeds.

Replace: Remove and replace asphalt. Replace concrete stoops on north elevation to meet building code requirements. Replace main entry stairs and missing sandstone blocks on bulkheads.

4.2.2.2 Item: Exterior Elements & Decorative Features

These include security bars, lighting and security, exterior stairs, and door overhangs. Generally, the steel security bars only need to be repainted whereas the concrete sills will require repair and/or replacement.

Work Alternatives:

Repair: Repair steel security bars on the exterior windows using approved techniques (gentlest method possible) for repair, rust removal, and painting. Repair the damaged flush concrete sills on the exterior windows on the south and east façades of the west wing using like materials. Make security lighting mounted to building operational. We also recommend a structural inspection and analysis of the metal stairs to include repairs, rust removal, and painting.

Replace: The carriage type lanterns that flank the main entry should be replaced in-kind, with lights similar to the original spherical bulb lanterns.

Remove: Remove steel mesh panels and screens. Remove door overhangs.

4.2.2.3 Item: Walls/Masonry

As noted in Section 3.3 above, the masonry on the Administration Building is in fair condition. There are areas of deteriorated mortar joints, especially on the north façade, where the majority of the mortar is missing. In addition, there are several areas on the west façade with pockets and voids in the stonework, and inappropriate patches, lights and conduits are present on the north façade.

Work Alternatives:

Repair: The sandstone blocks should be carefully examined and stones repaired following the guidance provided in Section 3.3.1. To guide the repair of stonework, especially repointing historic mortar, we recommend a mortar analysis be undertaken by a professional conservator.

Protect: If it is determined necessary to clean the sandstone prior to repairs and repointing, use the gentlest means possible. Water infiltration can damage the sandstone and contribute to rust and corrosion of metal security bars; as such we recommend that cleaning be limited to removing surface dirt using a dry natural bristle brush. If that does not sufficiently clean the sandstone, then try low pressure water and detergents, using natural bristle brushes, testing first in areas of least visibility.

4.2.2.4 Item: Roofing and Foundation

The concrete slab-on-grade foundation, and poured concrete floors, columns, beams and roof deck are all in good condition. As noted above, we were not allowed access to the roof due to safety concerns. Although we saw no evidence of roof leaks inside the building, based on visual observations, and given the age of the roof system, we recommend a mixture of preservation, repair, and replacement.

Work Alternatives:

Preserve: The concrete floors, columns, beams and roof deck should be protected and preserved in place with minor cleaning and repair of cracks using approved techniques and products.

Repair: The existing safety guard railing should remain and be repaired if necessary and repainted to match existing paint.

Replace: Remove and replace existing single ply roofing.

4.2.2.5 Item: Mechanical Systems

To ensure its continued use, it is necessary to replace the Administration Building's mechanical systems. However, any remaining character-defining features of the buildings' historic mechanical systems (original wall radiators, exposed utility and water pipes) should be retained, although they may no longer be part of the functioning system(s). We recommend testing the water and sewer lines to verify their condition;

replacing the extant water heaters, providing accessible toilet fixtures; design and engineer a ductless HVAC system, and design and engineer a power, voice and data/lighting system. The electrical/lighting system should be designed by a qualified electrical engineer. The functioning parts of the Administration Building's HVAC systems, such as compressors and their ductwork, conduits, wiring and pipes, may need to be upgraded or entirely replaced in order to accommodate the new use and to meet code requirements.

Because the need for completely new mechanical systems (rather than their preservation) is acknowledged, the only alternative recommendation is replacement, and only follows the specific treatment guidelines to alter or add new mechanical systems:

Work Alternatives:

Replace: Ensure that the least possible alteration to the building's historic material and floorplan is caused by the installation of a new mechanical system. The preferred system is a ductless, console type HVAC unit that will allow the ceilings to remain open. However, if future plans require new rooftop HVAC equipment, care should be taken in selecting and locating equipment to ensure it is not visible from the primary façade, prison yard, or from other character-defining landscape features. In addition:

- Provide adequate structural support for new mechanical equipment;
- Electrical receptacles should be surface mounted on perimeter sandstone walls, possibly utilizing a baseboard electric raceway system that hides wires in a visually unobtrusive cabinet.
- Use Wi-Fi and Voice Over IP in lieu of hardwiring voice and data connections wherever possible.
- Provide industrial-type lighting fixtures that are pendent mounted from steel rods
- To the extent possible, new electrical runs and outlets should be installed behind historic walls and baseboards without destroying the original materials.

4.2.2.6 Item: Flooring

Vinyl composition tile (VCT) flooring is generally in poor condition throughout and thought to cover original concrete flooring. The concrete floors found in the north wing interiors of the building are character-defining features. These floors are in good condition. The appropriate work alternative to choose will depend on the condition of the flooring in the area of the building where rehabilitation is taking place, and the new future use of that space.

Work Alternatives:

Preserve: Retain the original concrete floors. Avoid applying any cleaning or surface treatments that would create a new/altered appearance. Depending on the intended use, the painted concrete floors can be cleaned and left as is or sealed with a clear, non-toxic, penetrating sealer.

Repair: Although the concrete floors are in good condition, for narrow cracks, repair using unsanded repair mortar; for wider cracks, use repair mortar containing sand. For areas requiring limited replacement, reinforce the historic material of the floor by patching or piecing-in material with in-kind concrete material. Repair active structural and thermal cracks with sealants, with careful consideration to the appearance of this material to be the least noticeable after application.

Replace: VCT should be removed to expose bare concrete and existing substrate cleaned, shot-blasted to remove adhesive residue, burrs and smooth imperfections. A compatible leveling compound should be

applied to the slab to level out high and low spots prior to installation of new flooring. Prior to re-flooring the slab should be moisture tested to verify compliance with manufacturer's specifications.

- Depending on the intended use of the spaces, replacement VCT could be used in public areas such as orientation and interpretation, and in corridors and storage areas, along with coved rubber base.
- Ceramic tile or seamless sheet vinyl product with integral cove base, perhaps in a tile pattern, could be used in wet areas such as restrooms.

- Sheet carpet, carpet tiles, or VCT could be used in retail and office areas, along with coved rubber base.

4.2.2.7 Item: Windows and Doors

During the course of the field survey, the Administration Building's exterior windows and doors were observed to be partially altered by the boarding-over and replacement of its original eight-over-one double hung window units on the north and west façades, as well as the filling in of windows on the west façade and the replacement of original doors. Because of the variety of windows and doors, different alternatives may be considered for each, as warranted by their condition. *Repair* and *replacement* for missing/altered window and door units is recommended.:

Work Alternatives:

Protect: For any and all original windows, such as the original eight-over-one light exterior windows in the north wing, retain those materials in place. Retain all original hardware, frames, sashes, muntins, glazing, sills, and moldings. Retain and preserve all original doors, and surrounding original material. For example, the main entry doors on the west façade should be preserved and painted to match their original color; clean and repair original hardware. The original door frame, including a 4-lite transom, for the sally port door on the north facade should also be retained and preserved. Protect and maintain the wood and architectural metals which comprise the window and door frames, sashes, muntins, and surrounds through appropriate surface treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and reapplication of protective coating systems. Windows and doors should be made weathertight by re-caulking and replacing or installing weather stripping.

Repair: Approximately half of the windows on the first floor of the north wing are no longer operable or have deteriorated window frame parts. We recommend removing and replacing putty; painting windows, frames, and casings; and repairing suspension and hardware. Repair damaged original wood panel doors and transoms (i.e. the three original north wing prison yard doors). Paint to match original color, clean and repair original hardware or provide new hardware as required. Existing hollow metal doors and frames can be refurbished with new hardware including accessible levers and closers adjusted to maximum opening pressure. Repaint and replace missing screws, ensure operational function.

Repair may also include replacing with in-kind materials and design certain elements of the window or door with compatible substitute material using surviving prototypes. Apply compatible paint coating systems following proper surface preparation and repaint with colors that are appropriate to the historic building.

Replace: Replace missing panes with compatible glass: for example, the missing panes in the north wing windows that have been replaced with mechanical ventilation grills. Replace missing pulls and latches on windows in the north wing administrative offices. Replace the fixed aluminum frame windows on the south façade of the west wing with reconstructed wood sash windows using like kind material; remove steel mesh panels and screens from the exterior windows. Missing original wood doors should be reconstructed based on historic photographs using like materials.

Restore: Remove the CMU infilled windows on second floor of west wing and replace with window sashes that are appropriate and historically accurate for the building. Base design of replacement sashes on the original sash and pane configuration, using the physical evidence of the extant double-hung windows. If using the materials for the replacement windows is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered. Secondary to exact replica would be the use of double-pane, divided light wood windows. If a material other than wood is considered, it must be carefully designed to replicate the depth in profile of historic muntins and mullions. The use of vinyl is not recommended, as it is the material least able to accurately replicate the design and shape of the windows.

The hollow-core metal interior doors and fixed aluminum framed windows are not character-defining features of the building. However, removal of the contemporary interior doors and windows is likely not feasible. As such, we recommend repainting doors and frames and retaining as is, and cleaning and retaining the view windows in the administrative offices and control room. The blinds should be repaired or replaced, depending on the intended future use of the space.

4.2.3 Restoration Items

Restoration items are those that, while they do not merit the immediate attention of life-safety issues or maintaining the structural integrity of the building, do improve the building's appearance and reinforce its significance through the character-defining features. Specific *Preservation Briefs* related to such restoration efforts include:

- Preservation Brief 14: *New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings*
- Preservation Brief 18: *Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings*
- Preservation Brief 21: *Repairing Historic Flat Plaster Walls and Ceilings*
- Preservation Brief 28: *Painting Historic Interiors*
- Preservation Brief 37: *Appropriate Methods of Reducing Lead Paint Hazards*

4.2.3.1 Ceilings

Although the suspended gypsum board ceilings in the north wing administrative offices are in fair condition, they are an inappropriate alteration, covering up the character defining concrete ceilings and beams. The preferred work alternative is to preserve and restore the original ceilings.

Work Alternatives

Preserve: The exposed concrete ceiling and beams are a character defining interior feature and should be preserved. In public areas used for orientation and interpretation, carefully and gently removed acoustic tiles to expose the original concrete finish. Although less preferable, acoustic tiles can remain in place with new paint applied in these specific areas.

The suspended gypsum board ceilings, particularly the dropped ceilings that truncate the exterior windows in the office areas, should be removed as part of a HVAC retrofit. It is preferable to expose the original concrete ceilings in these areas but depending on the use and occupancy of those spaces a new suspended ceiling that maintains a minimum clearance above the window header is a possibility if sufficient clearance for lighting and ductwork can be accommodated.

Pendent mounted industrial style light fixtures with exposed conduit would be appropriate for exposed concrete ceilings. Heating and cooling could be supplied via exposed ducting.

4.2.3.2 Item: Interior Spaces

The identification, retention, protection, and repair of the interior spaces should be given careful consideration in every rehabilitation project. Primary spaces are defined not only by their features and finishes, but by the size and proportion of the rooms themselves—purposely created to be the visual attraction or functioning "core" of the building. The essential proportions of primary interior spaces and their distinctive features and finishes should be retained. Secondary spaces include areas and rooms that "service" the primary spaces and include bathrooms, utility spaces, and secondary hallways. Extensive changes can often be made in these less important areas without having a detrimental effect on the overall historic character (Weeks and Grimmer 1995).

Work Alternatives

Preserve: Retain the original floorplan and volume of space where it is still extant. Although much of the west wing has been remodeled multiple times, the north wing still retains some of the original floorplan, other than the warden's office and record's room. Retain remaining historic fabric, such as wall, floor and ceiling surfaces. Prior to repainting, plaster walls should be repaired with in-kind materials and loose and flaking paint should be removed using hand tools. Prime coat and top coats should be compatible with substrates.

Repair: The original sally port gates in the north wing are a character-defining feature, and should be cleaned and repaired if necessary to ensure operational function.

The murals in the west wing, although not a character-defining feature, should be documented with photos.

4.2.3.3 Item: Setting

The setting of the Administration Building is the natural landscape in which it was constructed, as well as the yard features of the prison. The elements of setting for the building also include its relationship to other buildings, its setbacks from the roadways, driveways and walkways, and plantings and trees—all of which come together to create the character of the setting. Insofar as the Administration Building is concerned, character defining landscape elements within the district that are located in proximity include the Prison Yard, the Front Yard and Parking Area, and the West Lawn and Garden (See Appendix A). Because of the variety of features that comprise the setting, different work alternatives may be considered for each, as warranted by their condition and the plans potentially affecting the setting features.

Work Alternatives

Preserve: Retain the historic relationship between the building and the landscape features of the setting, such as the relationship of the building site to the open space in the landscaping, the lack of visual disturbances at the west façade's viewshed, the few plantings and trees, the topography, and the surrounding roads.

Protect: Do not allow potential undertakings to impact the historic relationship between the building and the landscape features of the setting. Potential projects that might require protection of setting include street and parking lot widening, changing landscape materials or constructing additions or new buildings on the site that block the viewshed of the building to the west. Do not remove or radically change any of the features of the setting that are important in defining its historic character. Do not remove or relocate historic buildings or landscape features, thus destroying their historic relationship within the setting. Continuously evaluate the overall condition of setting features to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, that is, if repairs to features will be necessary.

Repair: If protection measures for a setting feature were not successful, and repair is required, reinforce the historic materials, rather than replacing an entire site feature. Replace, in limited instances, deteriorated or

missing materials (such as missing vegetation) with an in-kind material using surviving prototypes. For example, replace the missing grass in the West Lawn and Garden.

Replace: If an entire feature is too deteriorated to repair but the overall form and detailing are still evident, replace it in-kind. For example, the Prison Yard may be reconstructed to the period of significance. Use physical evidence from the deteriorated feature to guide the new work. Use a compatible substitute material only if using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible. Removal, relocation, and planting projects of any vegetation must be in consultation with a historic Landscape Architect.

4.2.4 Future Research

Hazardous Materials Testing According to the State Public Works Division (SPWD), an inspection was performed in 1989 for asbestos containing materials (ACM) but testing for lead paint and other environmental hazards was not included. After additional queries were made, SPWD forwarded a series of reports dating back to 1989 which confirmed ACM was present in spray acoustic, pipe insulation and fittings, floor tile, linoleum and mastic. According to Ken Scarbrough, a project manager for SPWB, "there was some major asbestos abatement in the building in the early 1990s that addressed 80 percent in the Administration Building". He cautioned "That being said there is always some material that in not remove (sic) for a reason or not known at the time". He recommended "If you are going to conduct renovations in this building additional testing is required".

We recommend a building survey of potential environmental hazards both inside the building and the roofing system. This could be a targeted survey only in the defined work area for the proposed museum project.

Mortar Analysis A mortar analysis should be completed. The mortar analysis should focus on the north facade of the building where the majority of the failing mortar was observed.

Structural Analysis A structural analysis should be completed by a licensed structural engineer to review existing structural systems based on the proposed change in use and make recommendations for any upgrades necessary to ensure public safety.

Site Accessibility Study A site survey should be prepared documenting compliance with accessibility requirements. This would include parking at the on-site arrival point; accessible paths of travel to primary function areas; accessible entrances including stairs and ramps; and accessible restrooms. The study would use as its basis of design the proposed tour layout provided by NSPPS. It will be necessary to fully evaluate each accessible building element with recommendations for compliance, including a topographic survey of the tour route including the yard. As part of the study, consideration to accessible public parking at the site arrival point will need to be addressed.

Detailed Life Safety | Code Analysis A preliminary code analysis to support a change in use and occupancy has been included in this report (Appendix E). However, it is recommended that an in-depth code analysis be prepared based on incorporating life safety measures based on the building program developed for the new museum function.

Existing Building Documentation Measured drawings in CAD format should be prepared for the remainder of the building, including building elevations and sections, roof plans, and floor plans. This documentation will be helpful in developing rehabilitation plans.

5.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Administration Building is a contributing element to the Nevada State Prison Historic District, listed on the National Register in 2015, on the basis of its historical association with Nevada's adoption and refinement of prison reforms in the early twentieth century, and as an integral component in the function of the NSP. Additionally, the Administration Building is individually eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C, as a unique example of its type; mainly for its representation of stone masonry prison architecture of the early twentieth century, at the local level. The tradition and sense of place exhibited through the Administration Building further serves to reinforce the historical significance of the building.

The Administration Building retains its integrity and is able to convey its historic significance despite the introduction of a few inappropriate modifications. Specifically, the following inappropriate alterations have negatively impacted the integrity of the building:

- Window and Door Replacement: Several windows have been replaced with vinyl sliders and fixed aluminum windows; some have been filled-in with CMU blocks, and others have been boarded up with plywood. Some original doors have been replaced with steel security doors.
- Interior modification of the original layout of the west wing administrative offices.
- North & West Wing: Drop ceilings installed in the north and west wings have partially covered original windows and doorways.

In general, the overall structure of the administration building is in good condition. While there is some deterioration of the sandstone blocks and mortar, generally the masonry of the exterior walls is in good condition considering the age of the structure and type of use. Most of the primary entrance doors and the majority of the original wood sash windows are original and can be repaired and made fully operational. However, a few issues were noted with the condition of the building that would require attention prior to any future rehabilitation project. While work recommendations were not prioritized in the document, some of the more critical work recommendations are summarized below:

- A seismic evaluation is needed prior to any future rehabilitation project.
- Repair pockets and voids in the masonry walls (especially on the north façade).
- Repair and repoint the missing and deteriorated mortar on the north façade after completion of a mortar analysis.
- Repair the damaged concrete sills on the exterior windows on the south and east façades of the west wing using like materials.
- Replace roof.
- Replace HVAC system.
- Restore the original wood sash windows to operating condition.
- Repair and repaint security bars on exterior windows.
- Clean, repair and repaint the main entry doors.
- Remove the suspended gypsum board ceilings from the north and west wing offices and lobby.
- Remove VCT flooring to expose bare concrete or replace with new VCT or ceramic tile depending on the intended use.
- Clean and seal concrete floors with a clear, non-toxic, penetrating sealer.
- Patch and repaint interior plaster walls.
- Repair and restore original wood doors, frames and hardware.

5.2 CONCLUSION

As outlined in the Preliminary Work Recommendations of this HSR, the Administration Building is in immediate need of several life-safety issues prioritized to address issues potentially affecting health and human safety. Once these life-safety issues have been addressed, priority should be given to repairing and upgrading degrading materials and systems to allow for the building's continued structural stability and functional use—specifically a major retrofitting of its seismic design and mechanical systems. While such programs for upgrading and modernization have the potential to adversely affect the integrity of an historic property, careful attention to the *Secretary's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*, combined with the guidance offered in this report should be adequate to design a plan that avoids such adverse effects. Finally, work should focus on replicating missing historic elements and correcting inappropriate modifications of earlier renovations.

The preservation of Administration Building can be achieved while accommodating compatible uses that meet the needs of the NSPPS. Its current condition and historic integrity can be maintained and improved by carefully following to the *Secretary's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* and the guidance provided within this report. Additionally, the guidance in this report should ensure that no further inappropriate alterations occur, and provide a direction for the reversal of inappropriate alteration. This report will be an invaluable tool for any future undertakings, and in consultation with interested parties.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

NRHP Nomination Form

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NPS Form 10-900 OMB No 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Nevada State Prison
Other names/site number: Nevada Territorial Prison
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 3301 East Fifth Street
City or town: Carson City State: Nevada County: Carson City
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___national **_x_statewide** **___local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_x_A **___B** **___C** **_x_D**

Rebecca Palmer 4/15/15

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Nevada State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

Name of Property | County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper | Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	☐
Public – Local	☐
Public – State	X
Public – Federal	☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	☐
District	X
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
23	3	buildings
5	1	sites
4	2	structures
0	0	objects
32	6	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
GOVERNMENT/correctional facility
INDUSTRY/Quarry
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
FUNERARY/cemetery
LANDSCAPE
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
VACANT/NOT IN USE
GOVERNMENT/correctional facility
GOVERNMENT/courthouse
FUNERARY/cemetery
LANDSCAPE
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

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.[44]

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Establishing Nevada State Prison, 1862-1864

Until 2012, the Nevada State Prison (NSP) was the anchor facility of Nevada's oldest state agency, and served as the only state correctional institution in Nevada from 1864 through 1964. The site began as a makeshift territorial prison following the establishment of Nevada as a territory in 1862. Americans and immigrants flocked to what became western Nevada in 1859, seeking riches from the newly discovered Comstock Lode in Virginia City.[45] As a result, Congress officially recognized the Nevada Territory in 1861, and the following year the territorial legislature provided that a prison be established at the capital of Carson City. The population boom following the "Rush to Washoe" exposed the need for an organized correctional system in Nevada, precipitating the development of one of Nevada's oldest institutions.

Nevada adopted the tiered correctional system that had become the standard throughout the United States. Tiered corrections established a combined system 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 interacted more closely. Each tended to house convicts under state or county law, respectively, but 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.[46] Curry's land featured a warm freshwater spring and a sandstone Quarry, upon which he built a stone bathhouse and hotel.

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[44] James W. Hulse, *The Silver State: Nevada's Heritage Reinterpreted*, (Reno and Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2003), 291-92.
[45] Hulse, *The Silver State*, 75.
[46] Snyder. 2-3.

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."[47] Curry sold the property to the Nevada Territory for $80,000 in March of 1864. The twenty-acre purchase included the thirty-eight-cell former hotel building that measured thirty-two by ninety-six feet, 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.[48]

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 only scattered 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, known as the Territorial addition, to the campus to house the nineteen inmates of the prison. In 1865, J.S. Crosman assumed wardenship, inheriting twenty-two inmates and a dismal budget. In spite of fiscal constraints, Crosman successfully secured funding to complete construction of a twelve-foot 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 thirty-two by forty-one feet, which provided fourteen additional two-person cells.[49]

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. Nevertheless, as late as 1870, non-inmate quarrymen worked alongside the prisoners to blast out rock for the Nevada State Capitol (NRIS#75002126).[50]

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

[47] Undated newspaper article, "Nevada State Prison," ephemera file, Nevada State Library, Carson City.
[48] Snyder, 4; Nevada Statute 1864: 66 "An act to provide for a territorial prison;" Ormsby County Deed Book 8, 63; Raymond Smith, *Carson City Yesterdays*, Vol. 1, (Minden, NV, 1999), 29.
[49] Snyder, 4-5.
[50] Ormsby County Deed Book 8, 64; Robinson, *Nevada Directory of 1862*, 1, 3, 5-8, 11;"Warden's Report and Inventory, 1864," Nevada State Prison ephemera files, NSLA; Dolan, "Pages from the Past," April 30, 1972. The 1862 business directory lists five stonecutters as boarders at Curry's Warm Springs Hotel, presumably cutting and facing stone for projects in the Eagle Valley region.

landscape along the west side of the prison, and addition of Cell Block C and the License Plate Factory. The majority of the prison grounds have not been evaluated for archaeological resource potential, however, the presence of twentieth century diagnostic surface scatter and refuse piles in the Prison Trash Dump suggest that other sites and deposits may exist within the historic district that may be discovered through future testing.

Nevada State Prison, Resource List

Resource #	Resource Name	Date	Resource Type	Contributing Status
1	Quarry	c.1861-1960	Site	Contributing
2	Butcher Shop	19th Century	Building	Contributing
3	Nevada State Prison Cemetery	1875-1881	Site	Non-contributing
4	Cell Block A	1920-25	Building	Contributing
5	Administration Building	1920-27	Building	Contributing
6	Warden's House	1920-25	Building	Contributing
7	Electrical Shop	c.1926	Building	Contributing
8	Fossilized Sloth Footprint Tunnel	c.1927-28	Structure	Non-contributing
9	Sally Port (Courthouse)	c.1928	Building	Contributing
10	Fifth Street Guard Tower	1929	Structure	Contributing
11	Pump House	1933	Structure	Contributing
12	Prison Yard	c.1920-1967	Site	Contributing
13	Front Yard and Parking Area	c.1920-1958	Site	Contributing
14	West Lawn and Garden	c.1920-1967	Site	Contributing
15	Prison Trash Dump	c.1907-1967	Site	Contributing
16	Security Fence	1942	Structure	Contributing
17	Cell Block B	1948	Building	Contributing
18	Armory (Property Warehouse)	1950	Building	Contributing
19	Storage and Maintenance Building	1952	Building	Contributing
20	Cottage 1	1953	Building	Contributing
21	Cottage 2	1953	Building	Contributing
22	Cottage 3	1953	Building	Contributing
23	Cottage 4	1953	Building	Contributing
24	Cottage 5	1953	Building	Contributing
25	Cottage 6	1955	Building	Contributing
26	Greenhouse Foundation	1954	Structure	Contributing
27	Boiler Plant	1958	Building	Contributing
28	Kennel	c.1962	Building	Contributing
29	Cell Block C	1960	Building	Contributing
30	License Plate Factory	c.1962	Building	Contributing
31	Two Tower	1962	Building	Contributing
32	One Tower (Main Gate)	1963	Building	Contributing
33	Three Tower	1966	Building	Contributing
34	Culinary and Dining Hall	1966	Building	Contributing
35	Gymnasium and Book Bindery	1976	Building	Non-Contributing
36	Chain Link Security Fence	c.1980s	Structure	Non-Contributing
37	Shed	c.2000	Building	Non-contributing
38	Maintenance Shop	2004	Building	Non-contributing

Early Prison Development, 1862-1920

Most of the resources relating to the earliest period of prison development have since been demolished. 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 feet 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 two-story hotel measured 100-by-32 feet with an adjoining bath house measuring 160-by-38 feet with six pools about twenty-five feet 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.[1] 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.[2]

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 the public façade 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 feet and eighteen feet 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 feet long and four feet 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 feet and to have been in deteriorated condition.[3] 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.[4] The Hotel and bath house had been demolished by the 1920s. The existing stone wall that

[1] Lawrence & Houseworth, "State Prison and Warm Springs, near Carson City," c.1860s, Image #495, The Society for California Pioneers, Online Photographic Database, http://www.californiapioneers.org/lh/search_image.php?id=0495, accessed 12/8/2014.
[2] Cerveri, *With Curry's Compliments: The Story of Abraham Curry*, (Elko, NV: Nostalgia Press, 1990), 13-14, 26-28; Jennifer E. Riddle, Sena M. Loyd, Stacy L. Branham, and Curt Thomas, *Images of America: Nevada State Prison*, (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2012), 12-13.
[3] From its dimensions and other evidence the main building may have been the converted ca. 1861 hotel.
[4] "Warden's Report and Inventory, 1864," Nevada State Prison Papers, Nevada State Library and Archives, Carson City; John B. Snyder, untitled manuscript – history of the Nevada State Prison, 2005, 4-5; Myron Angel, *History of the State of Nevada*, (Oakland: Thompson and West, 1881), 546, 547, 556.

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 19th century buildings.[5]

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."[6]

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.[7]

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

[5] Cerveri, *With Curry's Compliments*, 26-28.
[6] "Warden's Report and Inventory, 1864," Reports, Department of Corrections collection, Nevada State Library & Archives (hereafter NSLA); *Daily Territorial Enterprise*, September 19, 1871, Nevada Historical Society Library (hereafter NHSL); Riddle et al, *Nevada State Prison*, 12-18; Photos NSP 0006 and 0323, Nevada State Prison photograph collection, NSLA.

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.[7]

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.[8]

1. Quarry. c.1861-1960. Contributing site.

The Quarry served as a defining feature within the NSP complex during its historic period. 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

[7] *Daily Territorial Enterprise*, September 19, 1871, and *Nevada State Journal*, September 23, 1871, NHSL.
[8] "Nevada State Prison Inventory and Account Book, 1875," Nevada State Prison ephemera file, NSLA; Angel, *History of the State of Nevada*, 546, 547.

new buildings after the Second World War.[9] 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.

The Quarry retains good integrity to the period of significance. However, because of consistent expansion of the quarry, and new construction within the Quarry bottom and over some Quarry walls, it does not retain integrity to the earliest period of the prison's operation. As with many landscape features and the pre-1920 built environment, the quarry reflects the Progressive Era modification and expansion of the prison, and its continued operation until the end of quarrying in the 1950s.

2. Butcher Shop, late nineteenth century, Contributing Building.
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 re-purposed 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. Researchers believe this building to be the 1875 Butcher Shop but cannot confirm due to lack of documentation. The concrete roof may be a replacement added along with similar modifications around the campus in the 1920s.[10]

3. Nevada State Prison Cemetery. 1875-1881. Non-contributing site.
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

[9] Snyder, 106.
[10] "Nevada State Prison Inventory and Account Book, 1875," Nevada State Prison ephemera file, NSLA.

footstones. The area of marked graves is defined by a partial rock border. An undated photo (probably first half of the twentieth century) 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. 2d 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. At the time of this nomination, the cemetery does not appear to be eligible under Criterion D.

The possibility of archaeological resources dating to this earliest period of operation was considered by the authors and Nevada SHPO staff at the time of this nomination. Due to the significant amount of ground disturbance from re-grading and new construction that occurred after 1920, there is not an expectation of archaeological resources to yield information about the pre-1920 prison. Historic photographs reveal that the prison campus established in 1920 resulted in the demolition, reconstruction, and re-landscaping of the majority of the prison grounds. In concert with the periodic redevelopment and cleaning of the site for security reasons, especially within the prison's fence-line, the expectation of nineteenth century information potential is low. Future sub-surface testing within the historic district may discover additional archaeological resources that may compel reconsideration of this determination. A field survey of the Trash Dump Site (Resource #15) revealed few pre-twentieth century diagnostic artifacts, leading to the conclusion that there is not sufficient information potential to meet the requirements of the National Register for the pre-1920 period.

Late Progressive Era Developments – 1920 to 1940

NSP administrators commenced a significant building phase 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.[11]

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 stonework pattern 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

[11] "Prison Construction Claims, July-October 1920," Nevada State Prison ephemera file, NSLA; Drawings NAA1/005, NAA1/061, NAA1/116, Frederic J. DeLongchamps, Nevada Architectural Archives, University of Nevada – Reno (hereafter NAA-UNR); *R. L. Polk and Company's Reno, Sparks, Washoe County and Carson City Directory, 1917*, 237, 260; *Polk's Reno City, Washoe County and Carson City Directory, 1923*, 452.

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 1920, the former site now being occupied by the parking lot in front of the Administration Building's west wing and main entrance.[12]

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.

4. Cell Block A. 1920-25. Contributing Building.

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. 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.[13]

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

[12] NSP Photos 102 and 104, Nevada State Prison photograph collection, NSLA.
[13] John B. Snyder, unpublished manuscript on the NSP, (2005), 52, 57-58; Drawings NAA1/005 and NAA1/061, Frederic DeLongchamps, NAA-UNR.

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.[14]

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 elevation. Since that time, a metal fire escape has been added to the west elevation, new flood lights have been installed at the roofline and on the roof, and some 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 NSP in 2012.

5. Administration Building. 1920-27. Contributing Building.

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 was 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 Nevada Engineering Construction Company and G. Panicari constructed it.[15]

[14] “Prison Plans told at Lunch.” *Reno Evening Gazette*, February 16, 1921, NHSL.
[15] Snyder, 52, 58; Drawings NAA1/005 and NAA1/061, Frederic DeLongchamps, NAA-UNR.

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."[16]

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. [17]

6. Warden's House. c.1921-1925. Contributing Building.

Constructed between 1921 and 1925, the Warden's House is a two-story, Four Square style building approximately forty-five feet wide and thirty feet 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 ghost marking indicating a gabled hood 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, DeLongchamp's plans called for a main entry with a half-view wooden door and 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 windows or screens. The designs did not specify beyond sash windows, showing options for either one-over-one or four-over-

[16] Penrose report in c.1931?
[17] NSP Photo 0327, NSP Photograph Collection, NSLA.

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).[18] 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.[19]

7. Electrical Shop. c.1926. Contributing Building.
South of the Maintenance Shop is a single-story coursed sandstone building known as the Electrical Shop, built in 1926. 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 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 metal gabled hood. Beside the door is a large, eight-over-eight wooden window. The other windows in the building are narrow, horizontal, single-glazed windows with iron bars on the exterior.[20]

8. Fossilized Sloth Footprint Tunnel. c.1880-1928. Non-Contributing Structure.
Excavated into the Quarry wall behind Cell Block B is the c1880s Fossilized Sloth Footprint Tunnel. The tunnel entrance is adjacent to the Shed, but has been closed and filled with concrete.

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

[18] Riddle, 36-37.
[19] Snyder, 53, 58.
[20] M.R. Penrose, *Biennial Report of the Warden State Penitentiary and Supt. Nevada State Police For the Period July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1928, Inclusive,* NSLA..

statue was placed at one of the tunnel entrances.[21] 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.[22]

9. Sally Port (Courthouse). c.1928. Contributing Building.
Connected to the southwest corner of the Administration Building is the Sally Port/Courthouse. 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.

When constructed in 1928, the building functioned solely as a sally port, a controlled entry corridor into the Prison Yard. It was hollow and roofless, with arched entryways and iron gates on the north and east elevations, providing access between the exterior and the Prison Yard. 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-foot Courthouse for the prison.[23]

10. Fifth Street Guard Tower. 1929. Contributing structure.
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' by 10' 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. Original windows appear

[21] There is a lively discussion in national journals regarding the discovery of the footprints at the Nevada State Prison. Despite their significance to late-ninteenth century zoology, the prints are now covered by concrete, and thus non-contributing to the historic district at this time. See "Ancient Footprints: A Record of Post-Tertiary Man-Gigantic Sandals and Small Men," *The Helena Independent*, August 20, 1882, 1; "Find relics of the Days of Civil War," *The Carson City News*, February 2, 1928, 1:6; "Footprints of Monster Men." *New York Times*, August 18, 1882; Mark Twain, "Carson Footprints," *Sacramento Daily Record-Union*, March 25, 1885, 1; Robert H. Davis, "Nevada Footprints." *The Californian Illustrated Magazine*, 4(1893):598-605, available via Google Books.
[22] Gene Hattori, Nevada State Museum, personal communication, 2013.
23 Snyder, 57; Synanon was a prison reform organization that attempted to provide work experience for prisoners in preparation for eventual release. More on the Synanon movement at the NSP can be found in Section 8.

to have been one-over-one wooden sash units.[24] 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.[25]

11. Pump House. 1933. Contributing structure.
In the parking lot on the west side of the Administration Building and Sally Port is the Pump House. Built in October of 1933 under Warden Penrose, the Pump House is an 8' by 8' structure made of coursed sandstone ashlar with a barrel-vaulted concrete roof studded with small river cobbles for ornament. Prison administrators located the Pump House here above the original springs to source fresh water for the remainder of the prison, as well as the garden and spring house to the west of the building.[26]

12. Prison Yard. c.1920-1967. Contributing site.
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.

The earliest prison campus from the 1860s contained a rear yard for prisoners, defined by the collection of buildings lining Fifth Street. During the nineteenth century, historic photographs reveal the yard as a simple, dirt enclosure surrounded by a high stone wall. However, the redevelopments of the 1920s demolished this and constructed a new Prison 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 examples of decorative stonework and stone carving. The grass lawn that appears in a c.1930 aerial photo disappeared by 1962, likely as a result of water prioritization amid an expanding prison population. During the first half of the twentieth

[24] Calisphere, University of California Digital Library, digital image A8825, http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/kt5h4nc5w8/?layout=metadata&brand=calisphere , (accessed April 10, 2015).
[25] "Warden Calls for Books for Library at the State Prison", *Carson City News*, January 6, 1928, 1:5; "Beautifying Grounds At State Prison", *The Carson City News*, April 13, 1928, 1: 3; NSP 0005, Nevada State Prison Photograph collection, NSLA.
[26] M.R. Penrose, *Biennial Report of the Warden State Penitentiary and Supt. Nevada State Police For the Period July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1934, Inclusive*, NSLA.

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.[27]

13. Front Yard and Parking Area, c.1920-1958. Contributing Site.
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 Eastern Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) 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 feet 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. Designed and built by the time of a 1931 aerial photo, the Parking Area is defined by open parking and turn-around space, anchored around an oval planting bed near the main entrance to the Administration Building. Painted stones similar to those used in the American flag structure (described on page 23) border the planting bed, which is now surrounded by an additional concrete curb.

Early historic photos show very few alterations in spatial organization, circulation, and built features in the site. A ca. 1930 pamphlet about the prison stated, "Today [there are] beautiful lawns [and] every conceivable variety of flower . . .lending a soothing touch to offset the necessary 'Spanish Lace' that bars the doors and windows."[28] 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.[29]

14. West Lawn and Garden. c.1920-1967. Contributing site.
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

[27] Snyder, 106; NSP 0005, Nevada State Prison Photograph collection, NSLA.
[28] *Picture Story of Nevada State Prison*, undated pamphlet (c.1930), Pamphlet HV9475 N32 P53, Nevada Historical Society Archives, Reno, Nevada; "Perils of Fire Faces Many U.S. Prisons." *Syracuse Herald*, April 25, 1930, 21.
[29] Snyder, 106.

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.[30]

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 Eastern Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*). A 1962 aerial shows a transition in the intervening years towards open lawns with modest landscape features.[31]

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

[30] Snyder's history relates a 112,000 gallon reservoir constructed west of the prison that captured Warm Springs water for use to irrigate farmland north of 5th Avenue. It is quite likely that the extant pool is the reservoir, constructed in 1910. The pool appears in the first aerial photographs of the prison taken in 1931;NSP Photo 0005, Nevada State Prison Photograph collection, NSLA; Snyder, 61.
[31] NSP 0005 and NSP 004, Nevada State Prison Photograph collection, NSLA.

cobbles between 1929 and 1931. Stones painted red, white, and blue form the letters USA at the top. South of this, behind 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.

15. Prison Trash Dump – Early. c.1907-1940. Contributing Site.

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 feet by 450 feet. 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 debris is not in its primary context, extant portions of the dump retain integrity of materials, setting, feeling, and association. 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. 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.

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.

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.

The Modern Period – 1940 to 1967

Following the Second World War, the NSP underwent a second major phase of development as administrators sought to expand and update the prison campus. Development of new technology alongside 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 60s. While the prison continued to expand after 1967 due to massive increases in the number of incarcerated citizens in Nevada, 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.

16. Security Fence Foundations. 1942. Contributing Structure.

There are concrete and stone foundations for chain link fence courses interspersed atop the Quarry wall and running southward toward the Cemetery, likely completed in 1942. The fences were replaced and upgraded on these courses in 1960 under Warden Fogliani.[32] 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. Among the best intact foundations of the 1942 fence can be found along the ridge top east of the Cottages and north of the Prison Cemetery.

17. Cell Block B. 1948. Contributing Building.

South of Cell Block A, and connected to it, is Cell Block B, 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 pattern. The roof is flat and has a railing around its perimeter to allow guards to patrol. As built, NSP staff projected that Cell Block B 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 corners of

[32] Snyder, 97, 109; NSP 0002, NSLA.

Cell Block B. A plaque on the interior identifies the architect as Edward S. Parsons and the contractor as the Walker Boudwin Construction Company.[33]

18. Armory (Property Warehouse). 1950. Contributing Building.
Just south of the Greenhouse is the Armory, a one-story, gabled building with wood lapboard siding and a concrete block half wall around the perimeter above the foundation. The windows and doors are boarded over. Prisoners constructed the building in 1950. It originally served as a warehouse and armory storage building. It has been vacant since at least 2009. Aside from the addition of a newer composition shingle roof, there have been no significant changes to this building.

19. Storage and Maintenance Building. 1952. Contributing Building.
East of the Warden's House is the Storage and Maintenance Building, a one-story, rusticated sandstone building with a side gabled roof, measuring 30' by 100'. 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 was 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.[34]

The Cottages (#20-25)
On the west end of the complex, outside the prison fence, are a set of cottages designed and built in the 1950s to provide on-site residences for prison guards and their families. All of the cottages are constructed of rusticated sandstone laid in a running bond and low-pitch, asphalt composition shingle roofs. They all have inset porches supported by wooden posts and containing a large picture window on their west façades. All other windows are wooden one-over-one sash units. The boxed eaves on the five hipped-roof units appear to have been reconstructed recently, and the roofs recently replaced. However, some of the units have slight modifications that distinguish them from the others, detailed below. There were sandstone, front-gabled garage buildings constructed for these cottages in the late 1950s, but these were demolished between 2004 and 2006.[35]

[33] NSP 0107 and 0108; Richard H. Sheehy, *Biennial Report of the Warden State Prison For the Period July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1948, Inclusive*, NSLA.
[34] NSP Photo 0002, Nevada State Prison photograph collection, NSLA.
[35] John Snyder, *Nevada State Prison History*, State of Nevada – Department of Transportation, Carson City, NV (March 2005), 106, and Attachment photos NSP-27 and NSP-28; NSP 0002, Nevada State Prison Photograph Collection, NSLA.; Aerial photographs available at Carson City's public GIS webpage show the garages present in 2004, but absent in the next series in 2006.

20. Cottage 1 – Hipped Roof Box. 1953. Contributing Building.
At an early date, likely before 1960, a stone pony-wall was added around the porch of this cottage. The pony-wall uses a random un-coursed pattern. A sandstone exterior chimney is on the north side of the house. The front picture window 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.[36]

21. Cottage 2 – Hipped Roof Box. 1953. Contributing Building.
Aside from the features listed above, this unit has a small, enclosed shed addition on the east elevation.

22. Cottage 3 – Hipped Roof Box. 1953. Contributing Building.
See description of "The Cottages." No special features present on this unit.

23. Cottage 4 – Hipped Roof Box. 1953. Contributing Building.
See description of "The Cottages." No special features present on this unit.

24. Cottage 5 – Hipped Roof Box. 1953. Contributing Building.
See description of "The Cottages." No special features present on this unit.

25. Cottage 6 – Minimal Traditional. 1955. Contributing Building.
Cottage 6 is a Minimal Traditional type house with one story and a side-gabled roof. Cottage 6 was built from sandstone cut to the dimensions of standard bricks. Red bricks have been used as an accent around the windows to mimic shutters. The front porch has ladder-like wood supports. There is a small, enclosed shed addition on the east elevation.

26. Greenhouse Foundation. 1957. Contributing Structure.
West of the main gate are the remains and stone foundation of the former Greenhouse. The remains and foundation include a two foot 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.[37]

27. Boiler Plant. 1958. Contributing Building.
South of the License Plate Factory is the Boiler Plant, a 65'by 40', painted, 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.

[36] The Quarry stopped active production by 1960, so it is unlikely that any stone work on the campus was completed after that date.
[37] Arthur E. Bernard, *Biennial Report of the Warden State Prison For the Period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1954, Inclusive*, NSLA.

Both sections have a flat roof, and multiple pedestrian and freight doors with multi-light 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.[38]

28. Kennel. c.1950s. Contributing Building.
Southwest of the Butcher Shop, but still north of the prison fence line, is a 60' by 25', side-gabled building constructed from coursed sandstone masonry. The building has a moderately pitched gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal. The gables have 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 and original function of the building is unknown but it appears to have been built between the 1930s and 1950s as a maintenance or storage building. However the use of quarry stone indicates it was built prior to 1960, after which the Quarry was no longer in use. It served as a kennel for guard dogs in the 1970s.[39]

29. Cell Block C. c. 1960. Contributing Building.
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 use as a solitary confinement facility. 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.[40]

30. License Plate Factory. c. 1962. Contributing Building.
East of Cell Block A is the License Plate Factory. The factory is a 180'by 40' 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.[41]

31. Two Tower. 1962. Contributing Building.
South of the Electrical Shop is a 12' by 12' pre-cast concrete guard tower with an asphalt roof with a wide overhang. An interior staircase climbs up three stories to the guard room at the top. The majority of the tower has squared concrete walls. The guard post portion

[38] NSP 0001, Nevada State Prison photograph collection, NSLA.
[39] The construction date of the Kennel is unknown but it does appear in the 1962 aerial photograph set. NSP 0001, Nevada State Prison photograph collection, NSLA.
[40] NSP 0001, Nevada State Prison photograph collection, NSLA.
[41] The License Plate Factory does not appear in an aerial photo series from 1962. However, it was constructed shortly thereafter and appears in photographs of the prison from the late 1960s. It is also mentioned in subsequent reports by Warden Fogliani prior to his removal in 1967.

has a concrete half wall and glass picture windows that are canted outward to the roof overhang and provide a full view of the prison.

32. One Tower (Main Gate). 1963. Contributing Building.
One Tower, a pre-cast concrete 18' by 18' building constructed in 1963 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 walls of the second story are made of canted glass windows. The roof is flat with a wide overhang, and is topped by several utility and communications modules.

33. Three Tower. 1966. Contributing Building.
Three Tower stands on a single, round steel support with an octagonal guard room at the top. The structure contains twenty-five square feet and is accessed by a spiral steel stair 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 feet in height above the windows.

34. Culinary and Dining Hall. 1966. Contributing Building.
North of the southern Quarry wall is the one-story Culinary and Dining Hall. Built in 1966 with International stylistic influences, the Culinary consists of a 65' by 125' primary building, with a 40' by 100' addition onto its east elevation. Both sections of the building are constructed from concrete block and share a flat, single-ply membrane roof with a large face along the eave with evenly-spaced block brackets. Though of concrete and steel construction, the exterior walls are faced with square tile. The compatible east addition was added in 1999.[42]

Post-Modern Construction

After 1967, there remained some modest construction within the main prison complex for basic needs and further increases in the prison population. The dominant construction phase after the historic period was the addition of the "Hill 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. Both the Hill Units and accessory buildings are not within the historic district.

35. Gymnasium and Book Bindery. 1976. Non-contributing Building.
South of the Boiler Room is the Gymnasium and Book Bindery Building, a prefabricated building with metal siding and a metal gabled roof. It was constructed in 1976. The Book Bindery occupies 4,137 square feet of the building and the Gymnasium occupies 7,980 square feet of the building.

[42] "1998 Aerial Photos" and "2001 Aerial Photos" layers, Carson City public GIS web tool, http://ccapps.org/publicgis/, accessed 3/9/2015;

36. Chain Link Security Fence. c.1980s. Non-contributing Structure.
Most of the historic campus is surrounded by two runs of chain-link fence of approximately twelve feet, topped with concertino wire. Aluminum posts are spaced at approximately ten feet. These courses of chain-link were most likely added after the construction of the Hill Units to provide additional security. Many of the fence courses run along historic courses established in 1942 or 1960.[43]

37. Shed. c. 2000. Non-contributing Building.
Beside the blocked off entrance to the Fossilized Sloth Footprint Tunnel is a small shed built from concrete blocks with a front gabled roof. The construction date of the shed is approximately 2000.

38. Maintenance Shop. 2004. Non-contributing Building.
East of the Storage and Maintenance Office is the Maintenance Shop, a 40' by 100' prefabricated building with metal siding and a metal roof. It is on a concrete slab foundation and was built in 2004.

Integrity of the District

The Nevada State Prison retains good integrity in all seven aspects during its period of significance from 1920-1967. The campus as a whole reflects the result of continuous evolution in administration at a site that has been used by the State of Nevada as a prison from 1862 to 2012. The historic district in particular represents the period between 1920 and 1967 when the prison operated using rehabilitative methods established in the Progressive Era and refined after the Second World War. The overall integrity of setting, feeling, and association of the NSP has been well retained.

The buildings themselves retain strong integrity in design, workmanship, and materials. The heavy use of prisoner-crafted sandstone from the Quarry prior to 1960 is still very evident. Most historic buildings within the district have received very few modifications to their design or finishes since the historic period, with most changes being interior infrastructural upgrades. The non-contributing buildings within the district are compatible with the significance of the NSP as a prison complex. Due to the absence of extant, confirmed resources from prior to 1920 that possess integrity, and the questionable informational potential of archaeological resources dating prior to 1920, the period of significance does not include the earliest period of the prison's operation between 1862 and 1920. While a small number of resources appear to date from before the 1920 reconstruction phase, their construction dates cannot be confirmed. Furthermore, although the Prison Quarry was present and in operation as early as 1862, subsequent construction and deterioration has limited the historic integrity of the Quarry to that period, so that the resource reflects its operation during the early and mid twentieth century.

Although no formal archaeological investigations have been completed, there is an expectation of information potential in the Prison Trash Dump site within the district. There is reasonable information potential within the prison grounds for other archaeological deposits that are not

[43] Snyder, 109.

known at this time. Due to the significant amount of ground disturbance since 1920, subsequent building construction, and paucity of pre-twentieth century diagnostic artifacts in the Prison Trash Dump, Nevada SHPO archaeologists do not consider the district to retain information potential for the prison prior to the campus' redevelopment in the 1920s. Future discoveries and further research may reveal information potential for this area, if intact resources or deposits are identified.

The various landscapes and associated features retain strong integrity to the period of significance in their spatial organization, species composition, land use patterns, and topography. Most changes since the period of significance have been minor additions or subtractions of designed landscape features. Most of the new landscape features are decorative elements in the West Lawn and Garden that are compatible with the overall character of the site as a park-like recreational space.

8. Statement of Significance

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

[X] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[ ] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[X] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

[ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

[ ] B. Removed from its original location

[ ] C. A birthplace or grave

[ ] D. A cemetery

[ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

[ ] F. A commemorative property

[ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance
1920-1967

Significant Dates
1920 – Construction begins on main campus
1967 – End of rehabilitation-focused methods at NSP

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
DeLongchamps, Frederic J.
Parsons, Edward S.
Heidenreich, William M.
Nevada Engineering Construction Company
Panicari, G.
Walker Boudwin Construction Company

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Nevada State Prison is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places 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 Nevada State Prison (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.[44]

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Establishing Nevada State Prison, 1862-1864

Until 2012, the Nevada State Prison (NSP) was the anchor facility of Nevada's oldest state agency, and served as the only state correctional institution in Nevada from 1864 through 1964. The site began as a makeshift territorial prison following the establishment of Nevada as a territory in 1862. Americans and immigrants flocked to what became western Nevada in 1859, seeking riches from the newly discovered Comstock Lode in Virginia City.[45] As a result, Congress officially recognized the Nevada Territory in 1861, and the following year the territorial legislature provided that a prison be established at the capital of Carson City. The population boom following the "Rush to Washoe" exposed the need for an organized correctional system in Nevada, precipitating the development of one of Nevada's oldest institutions.

Nevada adopted the tiered correctional system that had become the standard throughout the United States. Tiered corrections established a combined system 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 interacted more closely. Each tended to house convicts under state or county law, respectively, but 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.[46] Curry's land featured a warm freshwater spring and a sandstone Quarry, upon which he built a stone bathhouse and hotel.

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[44] James W. Hulse, *The Silver State: Nevada's Heritage Reinterpreted,* (Reno and Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2003), 291-92.
[45] Hulse, *The Silver State*, 75.
[46] Snyder. 2-3.

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."[47] Curry sold the property to the Nevada Territory for $80,000 in March of 1864. The twenty-acre purchase included the thirty-eight-cell former hotel building that measured thirty-two by ninety-six feet, 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.[48]

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 only scattered 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, known as the Territorial addition, to the campus to house the nineteen inmates of the prison. In 1865, J.S. Crosman assumed wardenship, inheriting twenty-two inmates and a dismal budget. In spite of fiscal constraints, Crosman successfully secured funding to complete construction of a twelve-foot 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 thirty-two by forty-one feet, which provided fourteen additional two-person cells.[49]

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. Nevertheless, as late as 1870, non-inmate quarrymen worked alongside the prisoners to blast out rock for the Nevada State Capitol (NRIS#75002126).[50]

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

[47] Undated newspaper article, "Nevada State Prison," ephemera file, Nevada State Library, Carson City.
[48] Snyder, 4; Nevada Statute 1864: 66 "An act to provide for a territorial prison;" Ormsby County Deed Book 8, 63; Raymond Smith, *Carson City Yesterdays*, Vol. 1, (Minden, NV, 1999), 29.
[49] Snyder, 4-5.
[50] Ormsby County Deed Book 8, 64; Robinson, *Nevada Directory of 1862*, 1, 3, 5-8, 11;"Warden's Report and Inventory, 1864," Nevada State Prison ephemera files, NSLA; Dolan, "Pages from the Past," April 30, 1972. The 1862 business directory lists five stonecutters as boarders at Curry's Warm Springs Hotel, presumably cutting and facing stone for projects in the Eagle Valley region.

building.[51] As a result, Warden Crosman plastered the interior walls of the prison, in addition to raising the southwest security wall by four feet. 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 twenty-two by seventy-eight foot room to the rear of the main building.[52]

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.[53] The NSP's population increases correlate with the state's early mining boom between 1859 and 1879.[54] 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.[55] However, the project ran over budget, and the massive spending resulted in only a partial perimeter wall being built at the Reno location. The 1877 Nevada State Legislature refused to provide additional appropriations for the construction of the state prison at Reno, and the site was abandoned.[56] In 1877, the inmate population at the NSP ballooned to 144, forcing guards to house the prisoners in the prison's fifty-three cells.[57] According to early-twentieth century 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.[58] 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 for employment elsewhere. After this drop, the prison population remained steady into the 1900s.[59]

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

[51] Snyder, 7.
[52] Snyder, 6.
[53] Blake McKelvey, *American Prisons*, (University of Chicago, Chicago: 1936), 76.
[54] Hulse, *The Silver State*, 101.
[55] Snyder, 17.
[56] Snyder, 28.
[57] C.C. Batterman, *Biennial Report of the Warden of the Nevada State Prison for the Years 1877 and 1878*, NSLA.
[58] McKelvey, 197.
[59] Snyder, 33; Hulse, *The Silver State*, 162. Frank J. McCullough, *Biennial Report of the Warden of Nevada State Prison for the Years 1889 and 1890*, NSLA.

designed himself.[60] 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.[61]

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.[62] 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."[63]

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.[64] 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 to the Westside Historic District), the United States Mint (NRIS# 75002127), the Nevada State Printing Office (NRIS# 78003212),

[60] James Slingerland, *Biennial Report of the Warden of the Nevada State Prison for the Years of 1867 and 1868*, NSLA.
[61] Riddle et al, *Nevada State Prison*, 12-18.
[62] John W. Roberts, *Retribution and Reform: An Illustrated History of America's Prisons*, (American Correctional Institution by United Book Press, Inc., Baltimore: 1997), 61.
[63] Slingerland, 1869; Wines and Dwight, *Report on the Prisons and Reformatories*, x, 109-111.
[64] Slingerland, 1869, 82.

the Governor James W. Nye Mansion (NRIS# 75002128) and the Armory building.[65] 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.[66]

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 ten months of each other. Witnessing an inadequate prison wall as a security threat, Hyman commissioned a fourteen-to-eighteen foot high wall that connected to the high Quarry wall.[67] 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.[68] The National Prison Association held these annual meetings beginning in 1870, during which the organization adopted a Declaration of Principles that recommended the reformatory concept.[69] The yearly meeting served as a gathering to share new ideas, models, and trends in American penology. Hyman returned with new designs for the NSP 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.[70] The warden sought additional opportunities to employ inmate labor, and he intended to use the shoemaking shop to do so.[71] The enterprise was successful from 1874 to 1877, after which shoe production and sales 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 as well as other state projects; in 1887, the warden commissioned the construction of a Butcher Shop, water building, and improved walls using prison-quarried stone.[72] 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.[73] 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.

Amid the adoption of Reformatory practices, the NSP became nationally celebrated for a discovery unrelated to corrections. In 1882, prisoners in the quarry discovered fossil tracks in the

[65] Snyder, 9, 32.
[66] Snyder, 13.
[67] Snyder, 16.
[68] Snyder, 17.
[69] Roberts, 62.
[70] Snyder, 16-17.
[71] Snyder, 17.
[72] Snyder, 33.
[73] Snyder, 32.

sandstone that became not only a unique tourist attraction for the prison but a source of revenue to expand the institution's Reformatory program.[74] Though fossil discoveries were common in the NSP Quarry, the 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 eighteen to twenty inches long and eight inches wide. Despite theories about the prints belonging to a prehistoric humanoid, scholars eventually determined that the tracks were made by a prehistoric sloth. The press and scholarly attention devoted to 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. [75] 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.[76]

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."[77] 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.[78] Moreover, prison commissions widely accepted Reformatory practices that emphasized prisoner rehabilitation and improved sanitation while rejecting exploitation and degradation.[79] The quintessential Progressive reformer, Theodore Roosevelt further extolled a prisoner's right to "proper work, health, reasonable moral and mental training, and…rehabilitation" in his 1913 work *The New Penology*, arguments that became the defining

[74] Garrard, William, *Biennial Report of the Warden of the Nevada State Prison for the Years 1881 and 1882*, NSLA.
[75] Snyder, 31; There is a lively discussion in national journals regarding the discovery of the footprints at the Nevada State Prison. Despite their significance to late-ninteenth century zoology, the prints are now covered by concrete, and thus non-contributing to the historic district at this time. See "Ancient Footprints: A Record of Post-Tertiary Man-Gigantic Sandals and Small Men," *The Helena Independent*, August 20, 1882, 1; "Find relics of the Days of Civil War," *The Carson City News*, February 2, 1928, 1:6; "Footprints of Monster Men." *New York Times*, August 18, 1882; Mark Twain, "Carson Footprints," *Sacramento Daily Record-Union*, March 25, 1885, 1; Robert H. Davis, "Nevada Footprints." *The Californian Illustrated Magazine*, 4(1893):598-605, available via Google Books..
[76] McKelvey, 197.
[77] Rullell R. Elliot, *History of Nevada*, 2nd ed., (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1987), 239.
[78] McKelvey, 213.
[79] Roberts, 79.

philosophy for Nevada's corrections in the early 1900s. 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.[80] Between 1907 and 1908, Warden W.J. Maxwell oversaw the construction of an eight-foot 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.[81] 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.[82] 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.[83]

The Progressive Era practices 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.[84] 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.[85] 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.[86] 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.[87] In 1909, Warden Maxwell reported that twenty-five percent of inmates were addicted to opium, and he attributed this statistic to the lack of available work at the prison.[88] 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 1925-26 years, Maxwell stated that "there are some men, serving their first prison terms, who are not at heart criminals. We find

[80] J.L. Considine, *Biennial Report of the Warden of Nevada State Prison for the Years 1903 and 1904*, NSLA.
[81] W.J. Maxwell, *Biennial Report of the Warden of the State Prison, 1907-1908.* Nevada State Archives, NSLA.
[82] Snyder, 45.
[83] Roberts, 95-104.
[84] Roberts, 121; Maxwell, 1908, NSLA.
[85] Maxwell, 1908, NSLA.
[86] Snyder, 54.
[87] Roberts, 82.
[88] Maxwell, 1908, NSLA.

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. [89]

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.[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.[91] 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.[92] Convict road-building in Nevada lasted only two years, until the 1913 Legislature declined further appropriations for the expensive program.[93]

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.[94] 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.[95] Under the subsequent leadership of Warden Henrichs, the farm expanded to include a dairy that met the needs of the prison in excess.[96] 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

[89] Maxwell, *State of Nevada Biennial Report of the Supt. Nevada State Police and Warden State Penitentiary: 1925-1926*, 6, NSLA.
[90] *The American Prison: From the Beginning…A Pictorial History,* (The American Correctional Association, 1983), 114; Roberts, 90.
[91] Snyder, 43.
[92] McKelvey, 223.
[93] Snyder, 46.
[94] McKelvey, 104.
[95] Snyder, 42.
[96] Snyder, 46.

manufacturing shop to bolster inmate employment; however, the Legislature did not approve them. [97] 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.[98]

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, which stated its "intention to investigate the prison labor problem broadly and systematically and to promote appropriate remedies."[99] 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.[100] In 1923, amid the NSP's significant expansion project, which primarily employed convicts, the Prison Board instituted a daily wage schedule for inmate labor.[101]

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.[102] After W.J. Maxwell assumed wardenship in 1908, the population doubled to 217.[103] 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.[104] Considering the overcrowded conditions at the NSP, the 1909 State Legislature allocated $205,000 for the construction of a new prison.[105]

Beginning plans to expand the prison, the state commissioned prominent Nevada 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.[18] 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,

[97] Snyder, 47.
[98] Denver Dickerson. *Biennial Report of the Warden of the State Prison, 1913—1915*. Nevada State Archives.
[99] Rebecca M. McLennan, *The Crisis of Imprisonment: Protest, Politics, and the Making of the American Penal State 1776-1941*, (Cambridge University Press, New York: 2008), 324.
[100] McLennan, 325-326.
[101] Snyder, 54.
[102] Considine, 1904, NSLA.
[103] W.J. Maxwell, *Biennial Report of the Warden of the State Prison, 1907—1908*. NSLA.
[104] Hulse, 162-179.
[105] Snyder, 41.

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.[106] DeLongchamps' updated 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.[107] The floorplan for each cell included a flush toilet, washstand, drinking fountain, electric lighting, and provisions for adequate ventilation.[108] 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.[109]

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.[110] 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.[111] 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.[112] However, in 1930, the United States established the Federal Bureau of

[106] Snyder, 48.
107 Snyder, 48-49.
108 Snyder, 49; Scrugham, James G., to Dr. J.W. Kime. Letter, April 9, 1924, Reports, Department of Corrections collection, NSLA.
109 Snyder, 50.
110 R.B. Henrichs, Biennial Report of the Warden of the State Prison, 1921—1922; Snyder, 57.
111 The American Prison: From the Beginning…A Pictorial History, (The American Correctional Association, 1983), 126-127.
[112] M.L. Penrose, *Biennial Report of the Warden of the State Prison, 1933—1935,* NSLA.

Prisons, 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.[113] 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 feet 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.[114] 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 Fifth Street between the prison and Carson City.[115] 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.[116]

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, following the legalization of gambling in Nevada, 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

[113] Snyder, 63-64.
[114] Snyder, 60.
[115]
[116] M.L. Penrose, Biennial Report of the Warden of the State Prison, 1925-1927; 1927-1929; 1929-1931; 1933-1935. NSLA.

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."[117]

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.[118]

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 was carried out in New York in 1890, the result precipitated 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.[119]

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

[117] Matt Penrose, *Pots O' Gold*, (Carlisle & Co. of Nevada, 1935).
[118] "Kemmler Executed: A Sickening Sight to Behold," Reno Evening Gazette, August 6, 1890, 1.
[119] Assembly Bill No. 230.Statutes of the State of Nevada Passed at the Thirtieth Session of the Legislature 1921, Carson City: Nevada State Printing Office, 1921; Spellier, Louis A. "They Don't Know Whether it is Good or Bad Politics." *Reno Evening Gazette*, January 4, 1919, NHSL.

installed a steel cage inside the building.[120] A series of pipes delivered hydrocyanic acid to a spraying apparatus within the room, which featured an observation window from the outside.[121] Nevada's first use of the chamber came on February 8, 1924, when NSP staff executed inmate Gee Jon 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, and the original gas chamber was demolished.[122]

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 rather than competing with private businesses for other services. 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.[123] 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.[124] 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.[125]

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

[120] Snyder,53; "Boston's Lethal 'Humor.'" *Reno Evening Gazette*, April 8, 1921, 4; Brisbane, Arthur. "Death by Gas in Nevada." *The Ogden Standard Examiner*," July 28, 1921, 4; "Death Gas In Nevada Brings Murder To End." *The Evening Republican*, Mitchell, S.D. January 22, 1925, 12; "Execution by Gas Sought in Arizona." *Reno Evening Gazette*, January 13, 1933, 12; "Fight to Save Gee Jon May Go Into U.S. Court." *Reno Evening Gazette*, February 6, 1921, 1, "First Gas Execution Is A Success." *Sheboygan Press-Telegram*, February 8, 1924, 1-2; "First Lethal Gas Execution Takes Place in Carson City, Nev. Prison" *Manitoba Free Press*, February 9, 1924, 1, 12; "Gas for Murderers," *The Gleaner*, April 8, 1921, 5; "Humane Nevada," *Manitowoc Herald-News*, April 7, 1921; "In the Death Chair: Further Particulars of the Kemmler Electrocution," *The Frederic News*, August 7, 1890, 1; "Lethal Chamber Plea," *The Daily Mail*, December 22, 1921, 3; "Painless, Both," *Reno Evening Gazette*, May 13, 1921, 4; "True Mercy or Cruelest Torture?," *Syracuse Herald*, May 15, 1921, 7, all at all at NHSL.

[121] Scott Christianson, *The Last Gasp: The Rise and Fall of the American Gas Chamber*, (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2010), 73-74.

[122] Snyder, 60.

[123] Roberts, 86.

[124] "50% is Saved Buy State on Motor License Plates," *Nevada State Journal*, January 20, 1934, 4.

[125] Snyder, 66.

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. This rise 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.[126] The 1941 State Legislature appropriated funds for prison expansion; however, the nation-wide defense effort indefinitely postponed construction. [127] In 1945, Warden Sheehy wrote, "Due to war, it was impossible to obtain materials and labor."[128] 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.[129]

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.[130] Arthur E. Bernard assumed wardenship in 1951, and his tenure is largely characterized by an ambitious building program that furthered the individualized treatment of 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 quarry stone to construct six two-bedroom cottages (Cottages 1-6) to be used as guards' residences, and they excavated a 25'x50' swimming pool in the West Lawn for use by prison personnel.[131] 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

[126] Hulse, *The Silver State*, 213, 334; Snyder, 67.
[127] *The American Prison*, 181-183.
[128] Richard H. Sheehy, *Biennial Report of the Warden State Penitentiary and Supt. Nevada State Police for the Period July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1942,* NSLA.
[129] Snyder, 68.
[130] Richard H. Sheehy, *Biennial Report of the Warden State Prison for the Period July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1950,* NSLA.
[131] Arthur E. Bernard, *Biennial Report of the Warden State Prison for the Period July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1952; Biennial Report of the Warden State Prison For the Period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1954,* NSLA.

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.[132]

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. 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.[133] 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.[134]

Fogliani developed quality vocational and educational programs as warden. He established the first successful honor camp at Spooner Summit in the mountains east of Lake Tahoe, where inmates engaged in fighting fires and removing invasive plants. Fogliani also 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

[132] Arthur E. Bernard, Biennial Report of the Warden State Prison for the Period July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1958, NSLA; "Dietitian Named at State Prison," *Reno Evening Gazette*, July 22, 1951, 12.
[133] "Mutual Aid in Prison," *Time Magazine*, 81:9 (March 1963), 67.
[134] Jack Fogliani, *Biennial Report of the Warden Nevada State Prison For the Period July 1, 1960, to June 30, 1962, Inclusive*, NSLA.

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.[135]

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 and maximum security prison south of the main complex, housing 17 female, and 298 maximum security male 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.[136] 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 Fifth 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 NSP 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.[137]

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 them 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.[138]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.

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[135] Jack Fogliani, *Biennial Report of the Warden State Prison for the Period July 1, 1959, to June 30, 1961,* NSLA.
[136] Roberts, 179.
[137] Jack Fogliani, *Biennial Report of the Warden State Prison for the Period July 1, 1963, to June 30, 1965,* NSLA; Riddle et al, *Nevada State Prison,* 34-35; the women's and maximum security prison to the south of the NSP campus is what is now known as the Warm Springs Correctional Center.
[138] Tom Kennedy, "Nevada Prison Warden Fired After Escape," *State Times Advocate* (Baton Rouge, LA), Jan. 31, 1967.

Alongside national trends, NSP inmates began engaging in civil disobedience in addition to violent rebellion, eventually giving way to the Inmates' Rights Movement and institutional responses in the form of 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, which took effect in 2012.

Criterion D

The NSP is eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield future information about the social life of prisoners and prison staff during the period of significance from 1920-1967. Although the known, unevaluated archaeological resources lack integrity of deposition as they are no longer in their primary context, the diagnostic artifacts present within the Prison Trash Dump and other potential areas within the district may address a number of research questions related to the twentieth century history of the NSP. Those research topics include the following:

- Daily social lives of prisoners and guards, including work programs, maintenance practices, and recreational activities.
- Material culture of the prisoners and guards, including clothing, personal belongings, personal hygiene, etc.
- Diet of both prisoners and guards, through waste containers from both the prison kitchen and from food items possibly provided by prisoner family members.
- 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.

The information potential of trash dumps and trash scatters has been established in archaeological discourse. While temporal determinations may be limited to what can be supported through primary and secondary historical documentation, the presence or absence of particular artifacts, and statistical analysis of these artifacts, can reveal a great deal regarding particular research questions like those outlined above. The volume of twentieth century diagnostic artifacts extant in the Prison Trash Dump in the northeast corner of the historic district provides a large enough sample size to evaluate these questions, especially during the early and mid-twentieth century.[139]

At the time of this nomination, there are not recorded surface features that retain sufficient integrity to suggest information potential dating prior to 1920. While the Prison Trash Dump retains "presence or absence" potential with twentieth century diagnostic artifacts, pre-twentieth century artifacts are minimally represented in the surface scatter. As a result of continuous ground-disturbing activities at the NSP since 1920 throughout the grounds and in the Quarry, as

[139] See the following: Dennis E. Lewarch and Michael J. O'Brien, "The Expanding Role of Surface Assemblages in Archaeological Research," *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory* 4 (1981): 297-342; Thad M. Van Buren, "(Not) Just Another Isolated Historic Refuse Scatter," *California Archaeology* 1, No. 2 (Dec. 2009): 163-182; and Douglas C. Wilson, "Identification and assessment of secondary refuse aggregates," *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 1, No. 1 (March 1994): 41-68.

well as periodic cleaning of the surface scatter for the security reasons inherent in the prison, the likelihood of discovering intact features with information potential for the facility prior to 1920 is minimal. However, future sub-surface testing may reveal currently unknown, intact archaeological deposits that could require revisiting this determination. In the event that future deposits are discovered, this nomination may be amended to reflect the new information gathered.

Summary

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 National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D.

The period of significance 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.

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) seek to retain the historic district for future use.[140]

[140] Roberts, 212-224; Nevada State Prison Preservation Society website; Whorton, "Nevada State Prison."; Geoff Dornan, "Locked but still loaded with history," *Nevada Appeal*, January 15, 2012, A1, A4.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
_X_ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University

_X_ Other
Name of repository: __Nevada State Library and Archives; Nevada Historical Society Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ____N/A_____

---

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __ 52.75 acres ____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

UTM Points pending.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nomination boundaries are portrayed on the boundary map that accompanies this nomination and is based upon the historic extent of the prison during the period of significance. The boundary begins at the northwest corner of the property, where the old Fifth Street route and the current access road join, running along the stone wall at the south end of the parking lot, then pushing north to the current Fifth Street right of way. It curves back to the southeast along the right of way, and then runs south along a dirt access road, then east again along the same access road until meeting the right of way for Fairview Drive. The boundary then runs west back to the prison fence, but runs north, then west, around the 1980s Hilltop addition. The boundary then runs south along the west side of the Hill Units along the top of the Quarry wall, then running south to include the Prison Cemetery. The boundary then runs north and west to the west property line of the prison, then back to the beginning of the boundary.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Nevada State Prison Historic District were selected to include known prison-related historic resources built or in existence prior to 1967 (the close of the period of significance) and associated grounds. The boundaries were selected based on property lines, modern roads, and natural boundaries to exclude concentrations of non-contributing modern buildings such as the 1980s Hill Units on the east side of the historic prison core. Also

excluded is a nineteenth century and later prison cemetery now located on the grounds of the modern Warm Springs Correctional Center to the south of the historic district. Although it is related, it is non-contiguous to the district and has not been evaluated.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: __ Elizabeth Dickey, Mike Drews, and Jennifer Riddle / Jim Bertolini and ZoAnn Campana.___
organization: Carson City Historic Resources Commission, supported by the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: __901 S. Stewart
city or town: _ Carson City __ state: __Nevada___ zip code: __89701 ____
e-mail_ jbertolini@shpo.nv.gov ___
telephone: (775) 684-3436
date: __ 12/22/2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: unknown Date Photographed: c.1931
Description of Photograph(s) and number: NSLA Aerial photograph (NSP 0002) of prison at the Nevada State Archives showing virtually all of the contributing resources in the nominated area. View looking southeast. 1 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: unknown Date Photographed: 1962
Description of Photograph(s) and number: NSLA Aerial photograph (NSP 0002) of prison at the Nevada State Archives showing virtually all of the contributing resources in the nominated area. View looking south. 2 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: November 13, 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: North section of the West Lawn and Garden, showing the pond, the Greenhouse Foundation, and the wall along the parking lot. View looking west. 3 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: The Administration Building and Sally Port. View looking south. 4 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: The Pump House with the Armory and One Tower beyond. View looking north. 5 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: The flag on the slope between the Sally Port and the cottages. View looking east. 6 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Rear elevations of the cottages. View looking southwest. 7 of 42

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Front elevations of the cottages. View looking north. 8 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District

City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Cottage 6. View looking northeast. 9 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Three Tower. View looking northwest. 10 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: January 23, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: The Nevada State Prison Cemetery. View looking northwest. 11 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Fifth Street Tower with the Administration Building beyond. View looking east.12 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: The Warden's House and front yard with the Storage and Maintenance Building beyond. View looking east. 13 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Side and rear elevations of the Warden's House. View looking northwest. 14 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Kennel. View looking southwest. 15 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Butcher Shop. View looking southeast. 16 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Electrical Shop with the Maintenance Shop beyond. View looking northeast. 17 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number: The License Plate Factory, Quarry Walls with Shed, Boiler House, and Gymnasium and Book Bindery. View looking south. 18 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: East elevation of cell blocks A, B and C. View looking southwest. 19 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Prison Yard with cell blocks B and C, the Culinary, Three Tower, and Quarry Walls. View looking southwest. 20 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Prison Yard with Quarry Walls, Sally Port, and Administration Building. View looking west. 21 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Prison Yard with Administration Building and Cell Block A. View looking northwest. 22 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: September 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Quarry Walls with two cave entrances. View looking west. 23 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: November 13, 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Armory building within the West Lawn and Garden. Looking southwest at the north elevation of the building. 24 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: November 13, 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Two Tower, looking east at west elevation. 25 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: November 13, 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Boiler Plant, looking southeast. North and west elevations of the building. 26 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: November 13, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Storage and Maintenance Building, looking southwest. East and north elevations. 27 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: November 13, 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Fifth Street (historic route) and Front Lawn, looking west. 28 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: November 13, 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: West Lawn and Garden, showing designed landscape features. Looking northwest. 42 of 30.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: November 13, 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number: West Lawn and Garden, looking south across the upper terrace of the site. 30 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: January 23, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Fifth Street Guard Tower, stone wall, and cottonwood alley, looking southeast. 31 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: January 23, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Historic fence foundation, looking north. 32 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: January 23, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Cell Block C, Boiler Plant, and License Plate Factory, looking northeast. 33 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: January 23, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: North end of the West Lawn and Garden, showing the Greenhouse Foundation, One Tower, and the Administration Building beyond, looking northeast. 34 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: January 23, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Rubble piles at northwest end of the Prison Trash Dump, looking northeast. 35 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada

Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: January 23, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Typical surface scatter in Prison Trash Dump, looking northeast. 36 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: January 23, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Prison Trash Dump rubble piles, with Nevada State Prison in background, looking west. 37 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: January 23, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Front Lawn and Parking Area, showing lawn with Fifth Street Guard Tower and stone wall, and One Tower in the background. View looking northwest. 38 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: January 23, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Front Lawn and Parking Area, showing the parking area, looking southwest. 39 of 42.

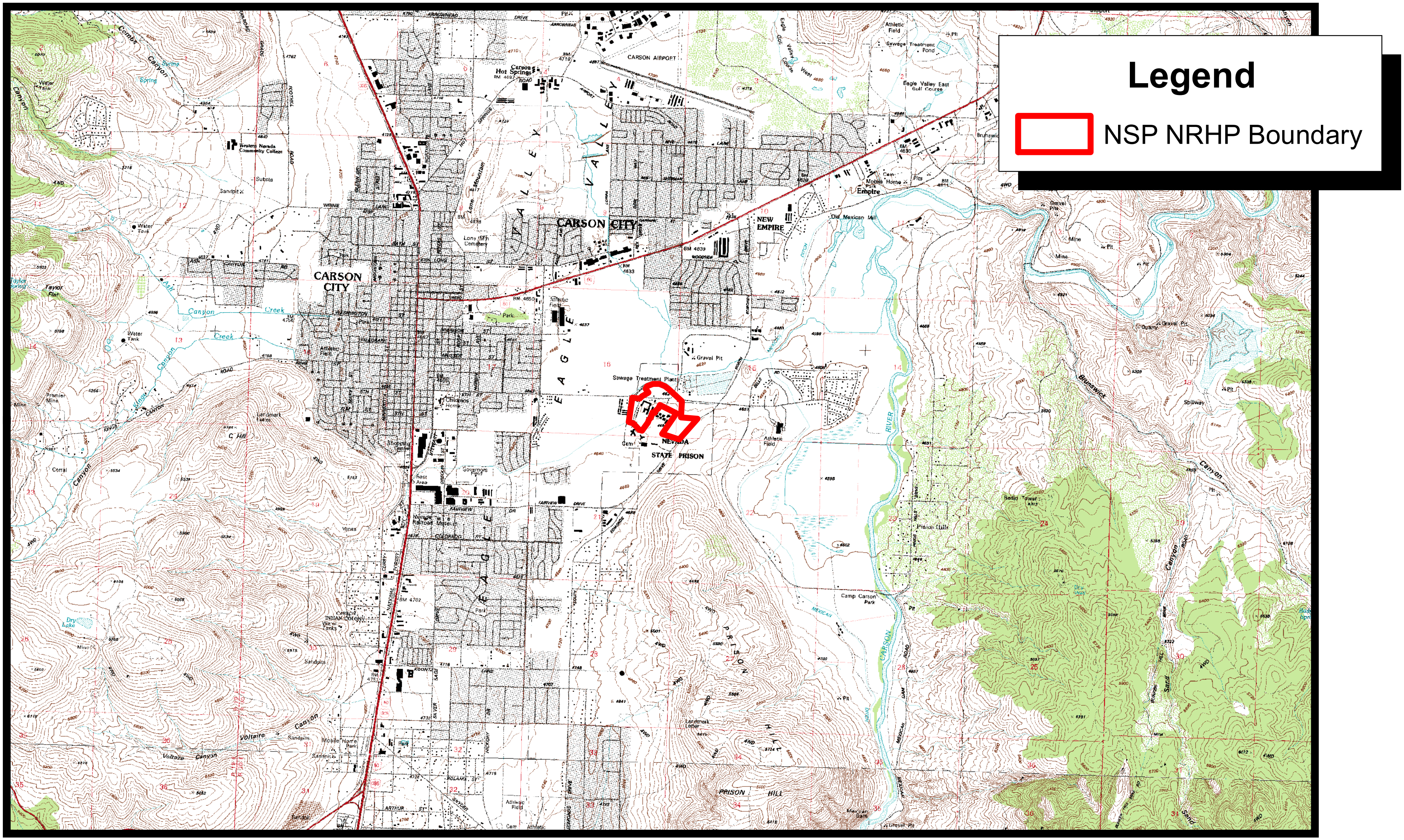
Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: January 23, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: West Lawn and Garden showing terraces and other landscape features, looking south. 40 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: January 23, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Cottages 1 and 2, and West Lawn and Garden, looking west. 41 of 42.

Name of Property: Nevada State Prison Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carson City County: Carson City State: Nevada
Photographer: Jim Bertolini Date Photographed: January 23, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number: West Lawn and Garden, showing landscape features from Modern period, looking north. 42 of 42.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Nevada State Prison NRHP Topographic Map
New Empire and Carson City Quadrangles

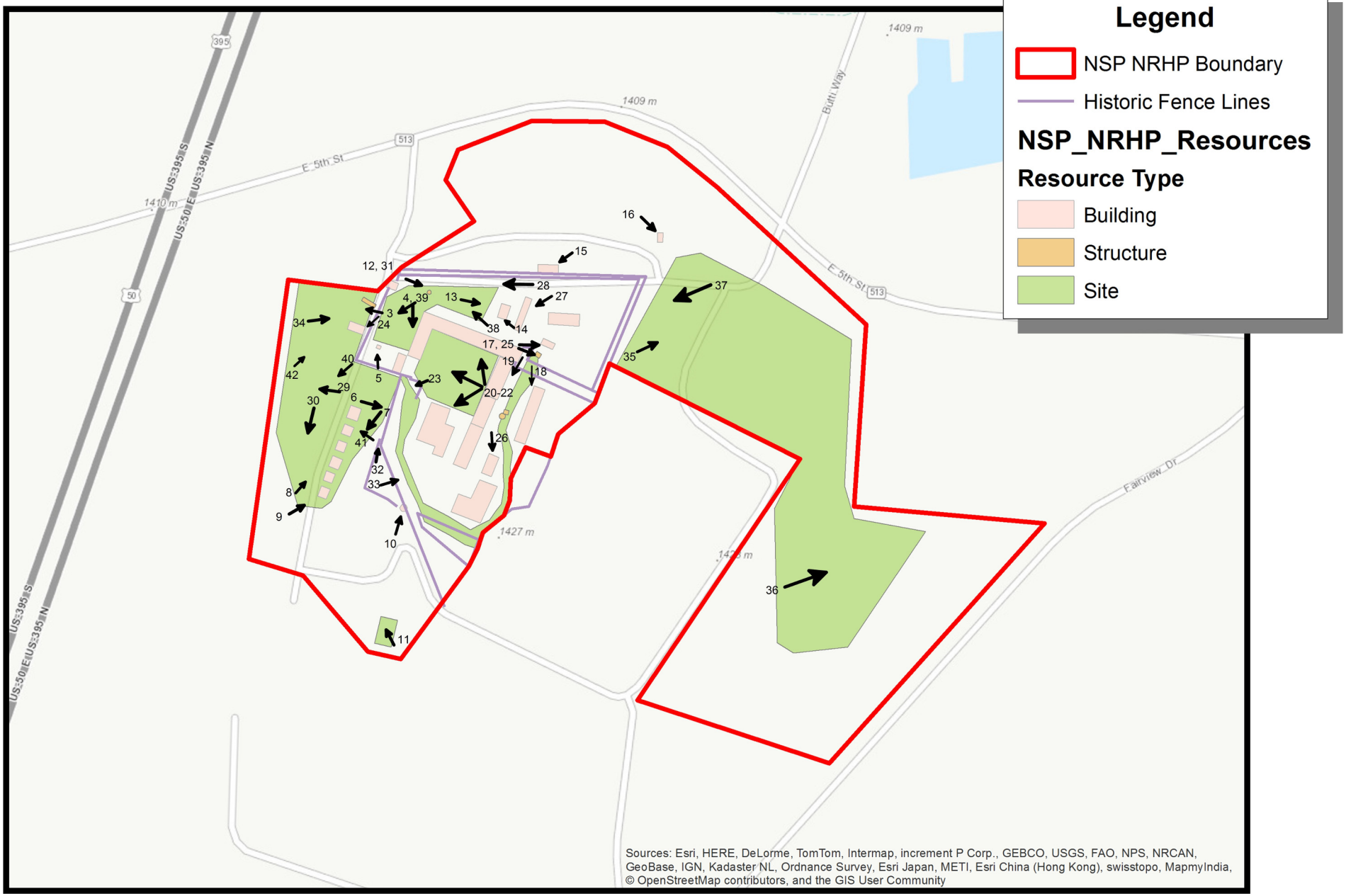


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Author: Nevada SHPO
Date: April 14, 2015
Source: Nevada SHPO
Datum: NAD 83
Projection: Zone 11 N

Nevada State Prison NRHP Site Map
Photograph Key



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Author: Nevada SHPO
Date: April 14, 2015
Source: Nevada SHPO
Datum: NAD 83
Projection: Zone 11 N

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Nevada State Prison NRHP Boundary Map
Aerial Photo



#	Resource Name
1	Quarry
2	Butcher Shop
3	Nevada State Prison Cemetery
4	Cell Block A
5	Administration Building
6	Warden's House
7	Electrical Shop
8	Fossilized Sloth Footprint Tunnel
9	Sally Port (Courthouse)
10	Fifth Street Guard Tower
11	Pump House
12	Prison Yard
13	Front Yard and Parking Area
14	West Lawn and Garden
15	Prison Trash Dump
16	Security Fence Foundations
17	Cell Block B
18	Armory (Property Warehouse)
19	Storage and Maintenance Building
20	Cottage 1
21	Cottage 2
22	Cottage 3
23	Cottage 4
24	Cottage 5
25	Cottage 6
26	Greenhouse Foundation
27	Boiler Plant
28	Kennel
29	Cell Block C
30	License Plate Factory
31	Two Tower
32	One Tower (Main Gate)
33	Three Tower
34	Culinary and Dining Hall
35	Gymnasium and Book Bindery
36	Chain Link Security Fence
37	Shed
38	Maintenance Shop

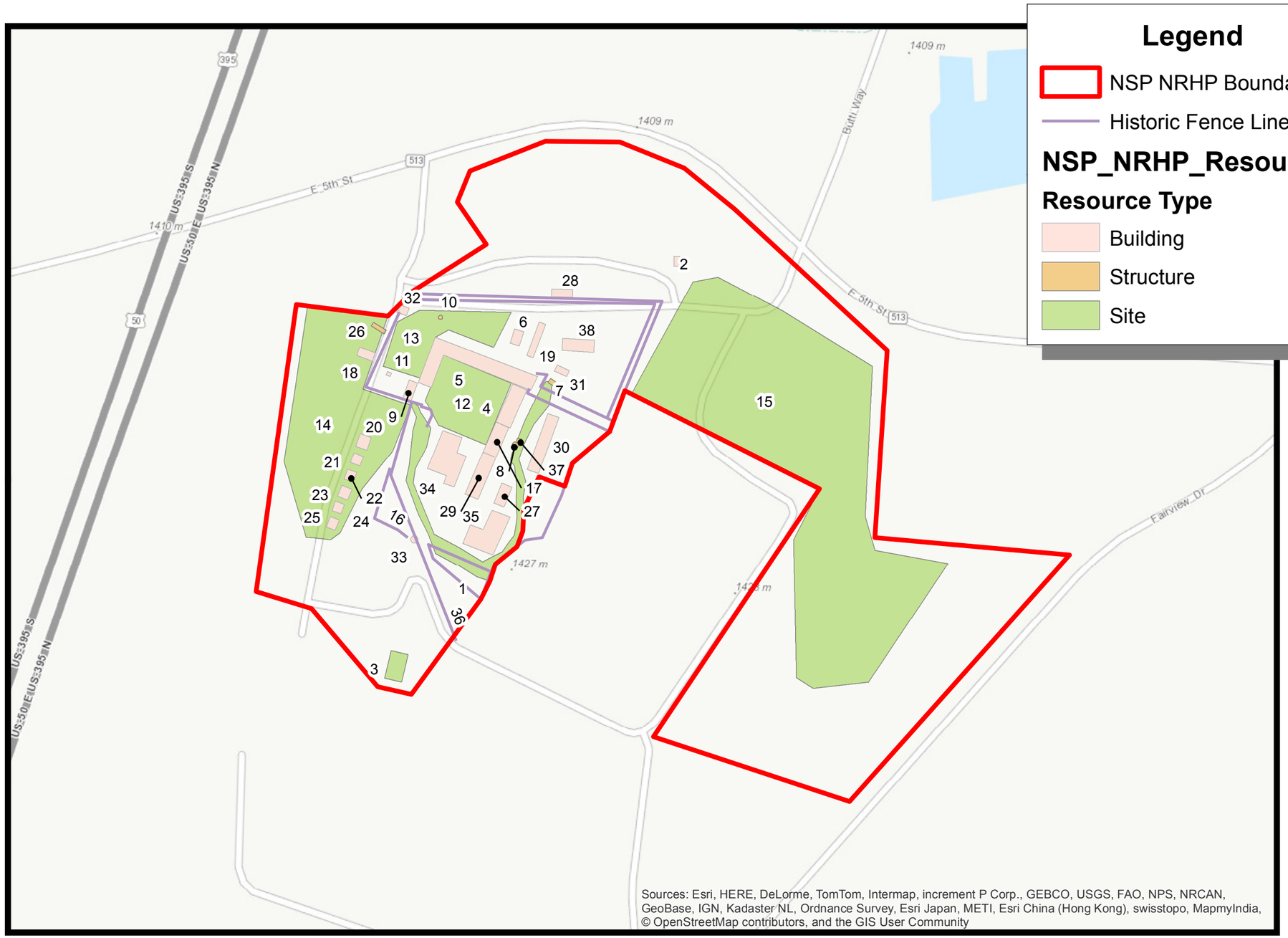
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Author: Nevada SHPO
Date: April 14, 2015
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Nevada State Prison NRHP Site Map



#	Resource Name
1	Quarry
2	Butcher Shop
3	Nevada State Prison Cemetery
4	Cell Block A
5	Administration Building
6	Warden's House
7	Electrical Shop
8	Fossilized Sloth Footprint Tunnel
9	Sally Port (Courthouse)
10	Fifth Street Guard Tower
11	Pump House
12	Prison Yard
13	Front Yard and Parking Area
14	West Lawn and Garden
15	Prison Trash Dump
16	Security Fence Foundations
17	Cell Block B
18	Armory (Property Warehouse)
19	Storage and Maintenance Building
20	Cottage 1
21	Cottage 2
22	Cottage 3
23	Cottage 4
24	Cottage 5
25	Cottage 6
26	Greenhouse Foundation
27	Boiler Plant
28	Kennel
29	Cell Block C
30	License Plate Factory
31	Two Tower
32	One Tower (Main Gate)
33	Three Tower
34	Culinary and Dining Hall
35	Gymnasium and Book Bindery
36	Chain Link Security Fence
37	Shed
38	Maintenance Shop

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Author: Nevada SHPO
Date: April 14, 2015
Source: Nevada SHPO
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APPENDIX B

Floor Plans

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NEVADA STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD

PROJECT NO. 77-1

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON FACILITY

OSGOOD ENGINEERS, INC. SHEET 2 OF 2

SCALE 1" = 40'

CARTWRIGHT Aerial Surveys Inc. Sacramento, Calif.

NAME OF JOB :	CARSON CITY, NEV.
JOB NUMBER :	45121
SCALE :	1" = 40' C.I. = 1'
SHEET OF SHEETS :	2 OF 2
DATE OF COMPLETION :	9-23-77
COMPILED BY :	C.A.S.
CONTROL NUMBERS :	7335

NOTE: THE POSITION OF THE E.W. BASE LINE SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING HAS BEEN RELOCATED 10 FEET TO THE NORTH SINCE THE DRAWING WAS ORIGINALLY PREPARED. SEE SHEET C-6 FOR REVISED LOCATION.

DELETE ALL WORK RELATED TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW INFIRMARY, EDUCATION & CUSTODY BUILDING AND THE RENOVATION OF THE EXISTING PLASMAPHERESIS BUILDING FROM THIS BID PROPOSAL

Approximate Location of Sewer Main

FIFTH ST.

ADMINISTRATION

CHAPEL

"A" BLOCK

BLOCK "B" BLDG.

WARDEN HOUSE

GARAGE

SHOPS

GREEN HOUSE

BASE LINE

Rim 28.9 IE 21.1

IE 22.5

Rim 27.30 IE 23.50

IE 18.24

IE 19.07

Rim 26.60

Foundation

Garden

Sign

Post

W/E 4627.1

PC 7335-3

SITE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

REVISION	DATE

DESIGNED BY C.A.S.
DRAWN BY C.A.S.
CHECKED BY T.O.
DATE MAY 15, 1979
JOB NUMBER 733

300 MAN MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON
CARSON CITY, NEVADA
FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA PUBLIC WORKS BOARD — PROJECT NUMBERS 77-G1, 77-1, 77-3

CASAZZA, PEETZ & ASSOCIATES — ARCHITECTS A.I.A.
480 CASAZZA DRIVE — RENO, NEVADA 89502
TEL 702/322-9475
FOLSE/HDR CONSULTANTS JUSTICE FACILITIES — 1440 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70112

C2

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NOTE: THE POSITION OF THE E.W. BASE LINE SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING HAS BEEN RELOCATED 10 FEET TO THE NORTH SINCE THIS DRAWING WAS ORIGINALLY PREPARED. SEE SHEET C-6 FOR REVISED LOCATION.

NOTE: ALTHOUGH UTILITY MAP IS ILLUSTRATED W/IN THE WORKING DRAWINGS PREPARED BY CASAZZA, PEETZ & ASSOC., CASAZZA, PEETZ & ASSOC. ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACCURACY OF INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN. THE ABOVE NOTE ALSO ATTUES TO THE FIRM OF FOLSE/HDR

LEGEND

- S — Sewer
- W — Water
- G — Gas
- P — Power
- H — Steam Line
- T — Telephone
- F — Fuel

NOTES

1. The utilities shown hereon were compiled from field location of surface evidence and also from existing records and knowledge provided by the prison maintenance staff. Osgood Engineers, Inc. assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of such existing records or staff knowledge.

DELETE ALL WORK RELATED TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW INFIRMARY, EDUCATION & CUSTODY BUILDING, AND THE RENOVATION OF THE EXISTING PLASMAPHERESIS BUILDING FROM THIS BID PROPOSAL.

PROJECT NO. 77-1

NEVADA STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD

MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON FACILITY

SHEET TITLE: UTILITY MAP

DESIGNED BY: O.E.
DRAWN BY: M.H.
CHECKED BY: T.O.
DATE: MAY 15, 1979
JOB NUMBER: 735

OSGOOD ENGINEERS
CIVIL ENGINEERS | LAND SURVEYORS
LICENSED NEVADA, CALIFORNIA
RENO, NEVADA

300 MAN MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON
CARSON CITY, NEVADA
PROJECT NUMBERS 77-G1, 77-1, 77-3
FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA PUBLIC WORKS BOARD

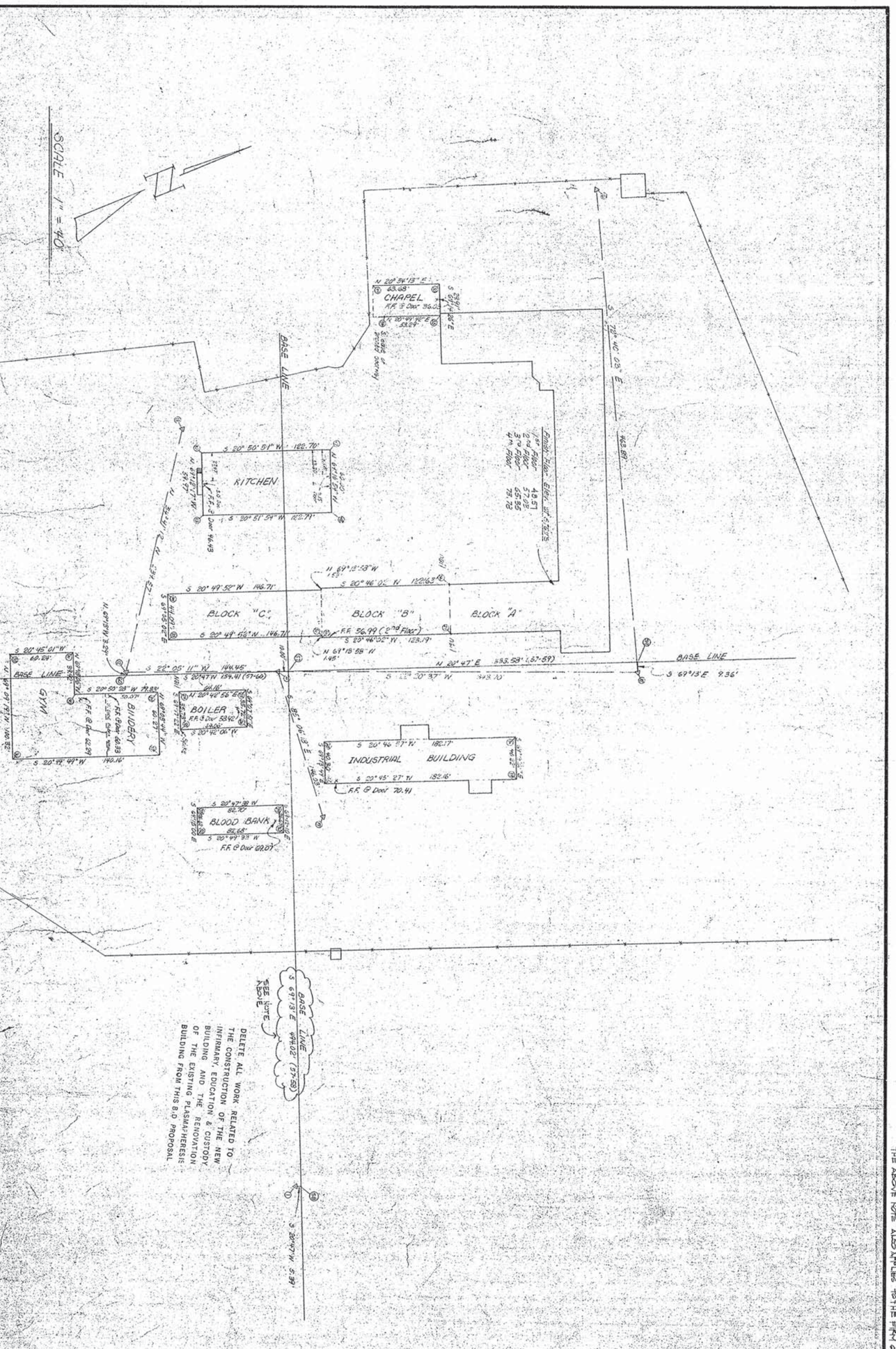
CASAZZA, PEETZ & ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS A.I.A.
480 CASAZZA DRIVE TEL 702/322-9475 1440 CANAL ST. (NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70112)
FOLSE/HDR CONSULTANTS JUSTICE FACILITIES RENO, NEVADA 89502

CASAZZA, PEETZ & ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS PLANNERS NEVADA

DATE 11/29/79 Add Telephone & Sewer Line — BY MH
JOB NO. 7763
DRAWN BY: MH
CHK. BY: T.O.
DATE:

REVISIONS — REVISION — DATE

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NOTE: THE POSITION OF THE E.W. BASE LINE SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING HAS BEEN RELOCATED 10 FEET SOUTH OF THE LINE SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING AS ORIGINALLY PREPARED. SEE SHEET C-3 FOR REVISED LOCATION.

NOTE: ALTHOUGH BUILDING CONTROL MAP IS ILLUSTRATED HEREON THE WORKING DRAWINGS PREPARED BY CASAZZA, PEETZ & ASSOC., ARCHITECTS ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ABOVE NOTE AS IT RELATES TO THE FIRM OF FOLSE/HDR.

PROJECT NO. 77-1

NEVADA STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD

BUILDING CONTROL MAP

MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON FACILITY

DATE	REVISIONS	BY
11-9-77	Revise Boiler dimensions	MH

OSGOOD ENGINEERS
CIVIL ENGINEERS | LAND SURVEYORS
LICENSED NEVADA, CALIFORNIA
RENO, NEVADA

SHEET TITLE
MENS PRISON BUILDING CONTROL MAP

REVISION	DATE	REVISION

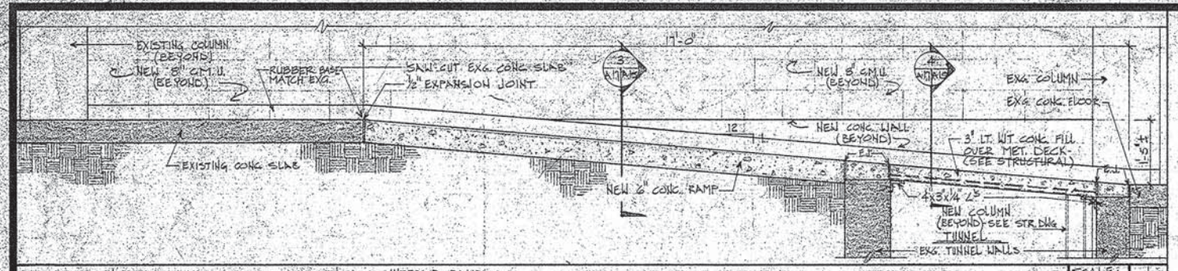
DESIGNED BY O.E.
DRAWN BY M.H.
CHECKED BY T.O.
DATE MAY 15, 1979
JOB NUMBER 733

300 MAN MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON
CARSON CITY, NEVADA
FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA PUBLIC WORKS BOARD — PROJECT NUMBERS 77-GI, 77-1, 77-3

CASAZZA, PEETZ & ASSOCIATES — **ARCHITECTS A.I.A.**
460 CASAZZA DRIVE — TEL. 702/322-9475 — RENO, NEVADA 89502
FOLSE/HDR CONSULTANTS JUSTICE FACILITIES — 1440 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70112

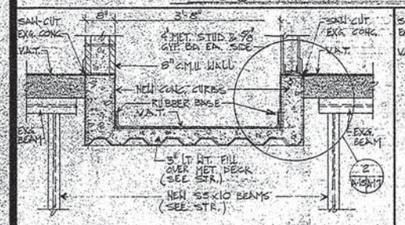
CASAZZA, PEETZ & ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS A.I.A. REGISTERED STATE OF NEVADA

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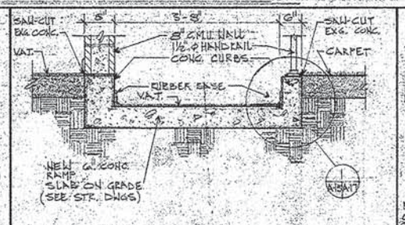
SECTION - INTERIOR RAMP

SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0" | A15/A15



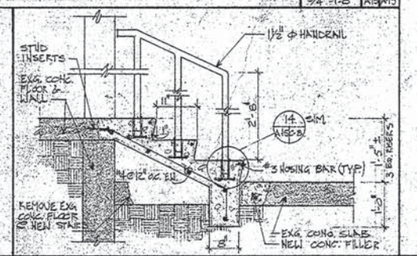
SECTION - INTERIOR RAMP @ TUNNEL AREA

SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0" | 4 | A15/A15



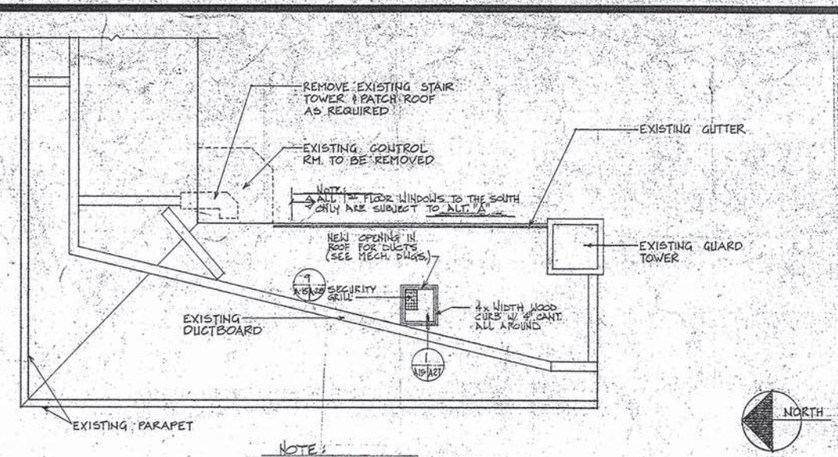
SECTION - INTERIOR RAMP SLAB ON GRADE

SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0" | 3 | A15/A15



DETAIL - STAIRS TO CONTROL ROOM

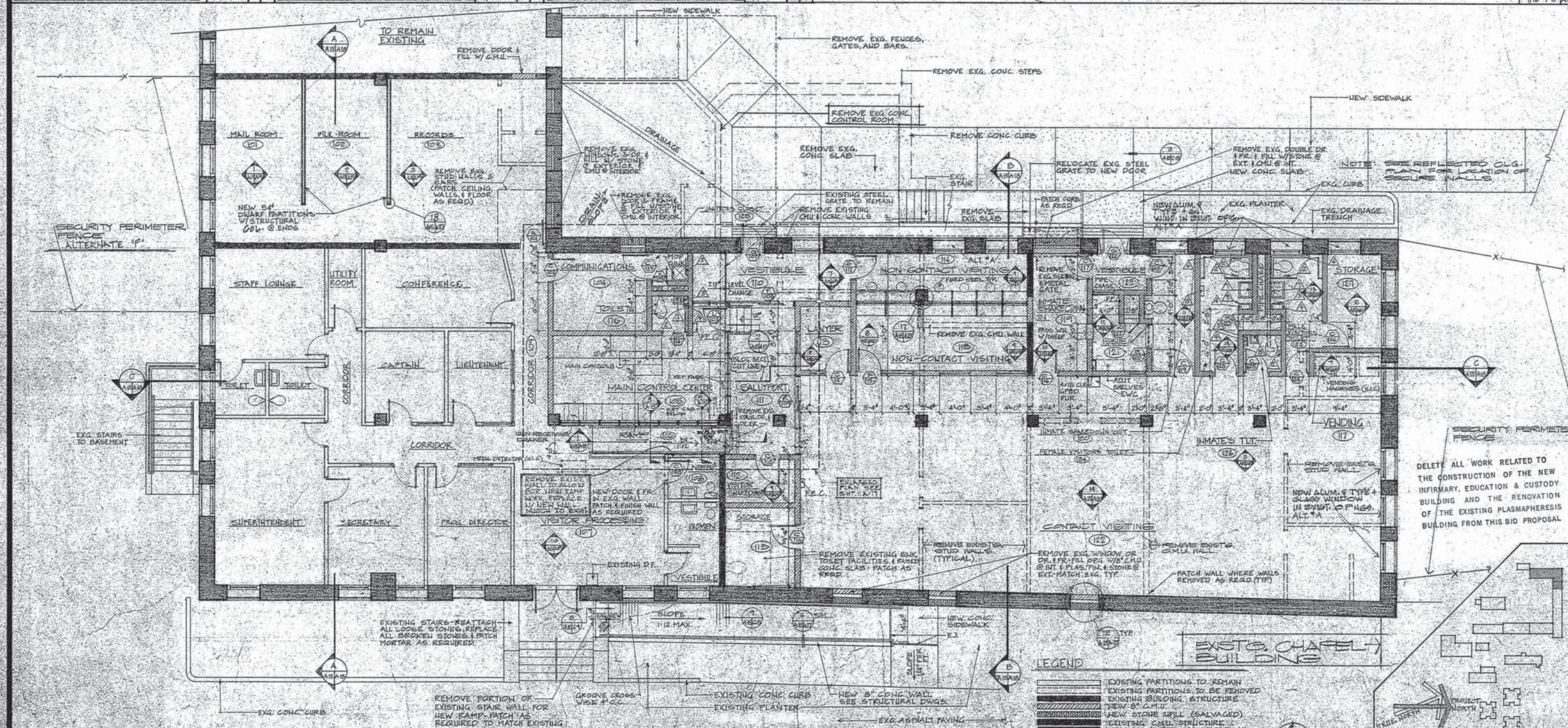
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0" | 2 | A15/A15



NOTE: REROOFING OF ADMIN. BLDG. ALTERNATE 'C'

ROOF PLAN ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING REMODEL (EXISTING)

SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0" | A15 | M15



300 MAN MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON
CARSON CITY, NEVADA
FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA PUBLIC WORKS BOARD — PROJECT NUMBERS 77-61, 77-1, 77-3

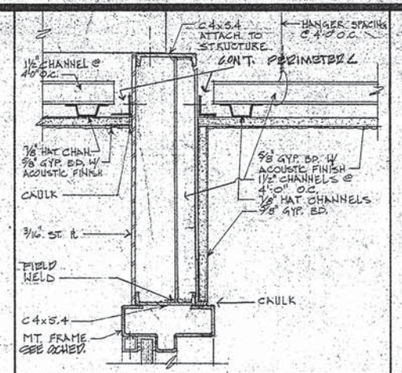
CASAZZA, PEETZ & ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS A.I.A.
480 CASAZZA DRIVE, RENO, NEVADA 89502
FOLSE & HDR, CONSULTANTS JUSTICE FACILITIES — 1440 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70112
TEL. 702/322-9475

REMODELING OF ADMINISTRATION BLDG.
FIRST FLOOR PLAN & ROOF PLAN

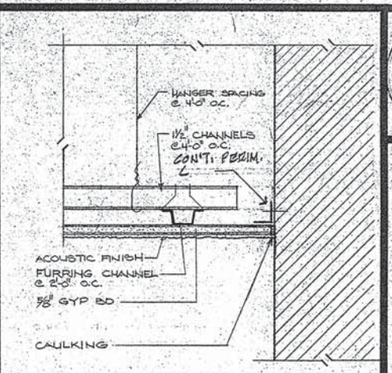
DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	DATE	JOB NUMBER
RAC & CGP	HDR & AOS	RAC & CGP	MAY 15, 1979	733

NO.	REVISION	DATE

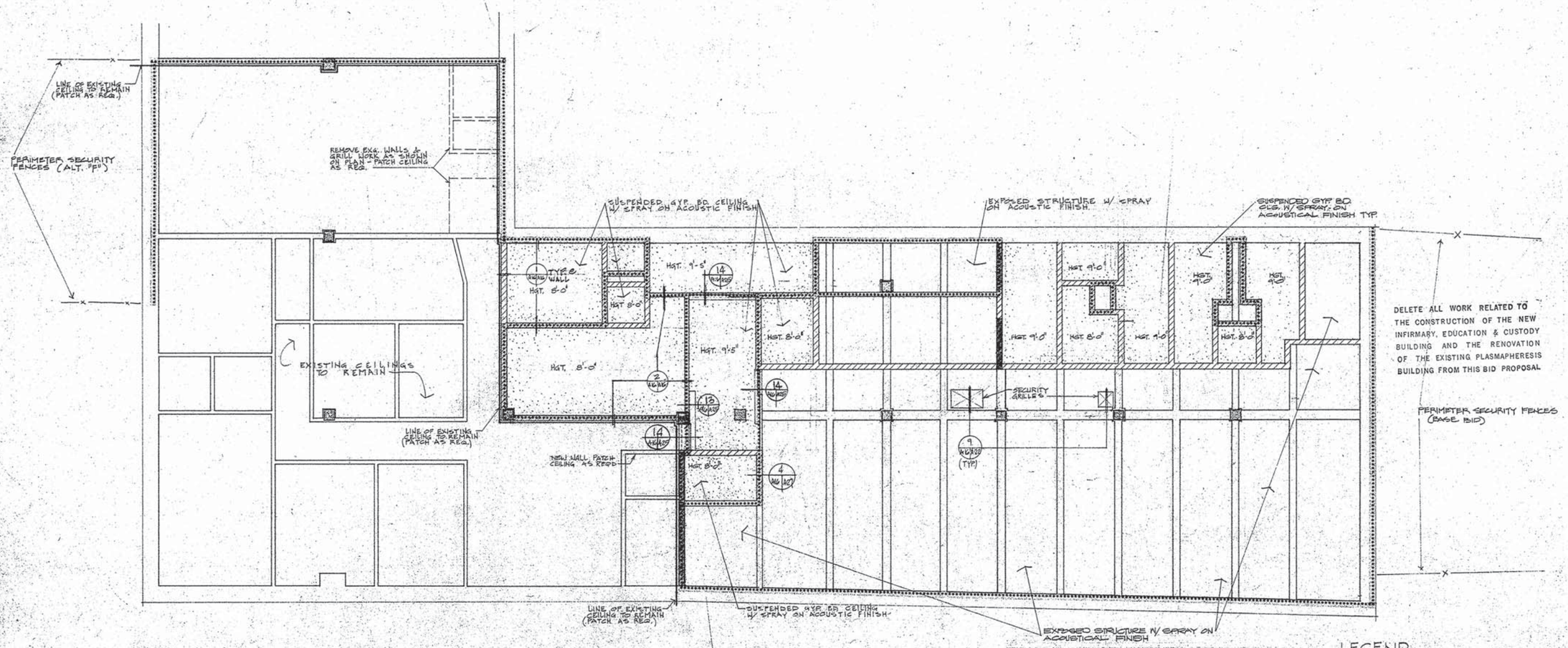
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DETAIL SECURITY CLOSURE — SCALE: 3" = 1'-0" — 2 — A-16 A-16



DETAIL GYP. BD. CEIL./WALL — SCALE: 3" = 1'-0" — 1 — A-16 A-16



NOTE: SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

NOTE
EXTERIOR WINDOWS ALT "A"
REROOFING ALT "C"

LEGEND

- EXISTING BUILDING STRUCTURE
- NEW C.M.U.
- SECURE WALL — DENOTES SECURITY REQUIRED FOR MAX. OPENINGS (3" SQ. OR 8" Ø) OF CEILINGS & WALLS W/C

HEATH

300 MAN MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON
CARSON CITY, NEVADA
FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA PUBLIC WORKS BOARD — PROJECT NUMBERS 77-61, 77-1, 77-3

CASAZZA, PEETZ & ASSOCIATES — TEL. 702/322-9475 — 480 CASAZZA DRIVE — RENO, NEVADA 89502
FOLSE/HDR CONSULTANTS JUSTICE FACILITIES — 1440 CANAL ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70112

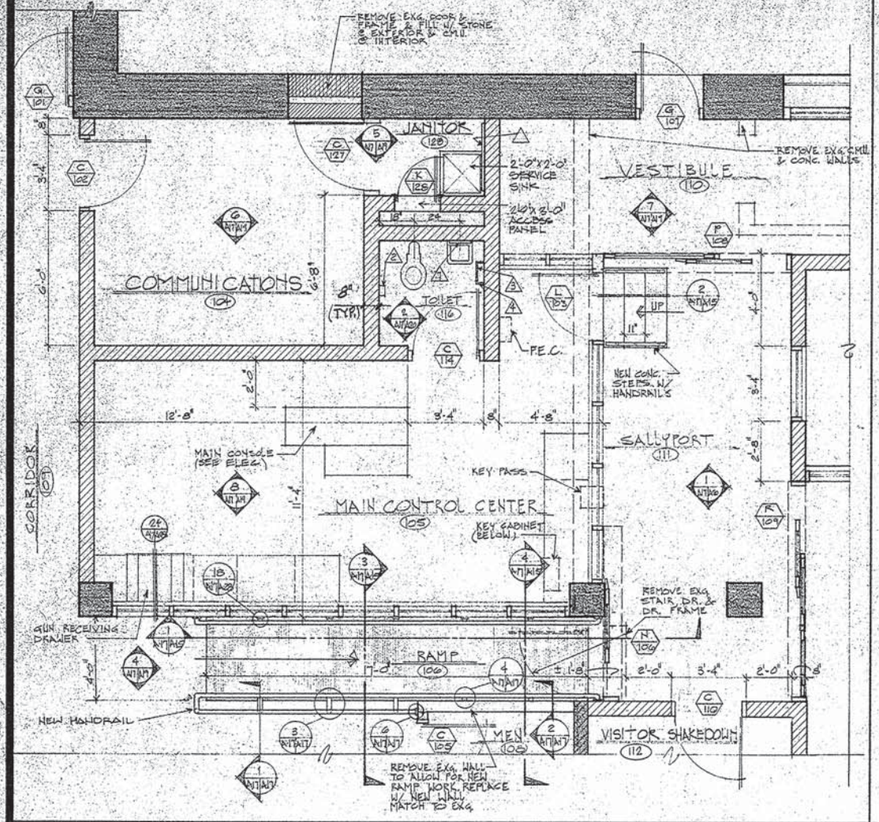
ARCHITECTS A.I.A.

DESIGNED BY: RAC & CGP
DRAWN BY: HDR & AOS.
CHECKED BY: RAC & CGP
DATE: MAY 15, 1979
JOB NUMBER: 733

REVISION | DATE

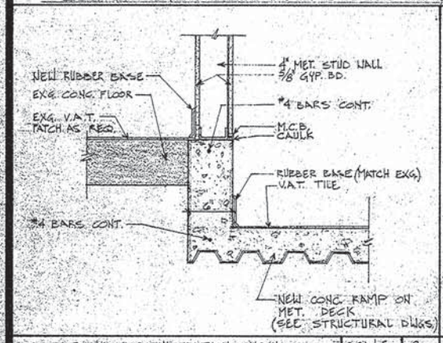
REFLECTED CEILING PLAN & DETAILS

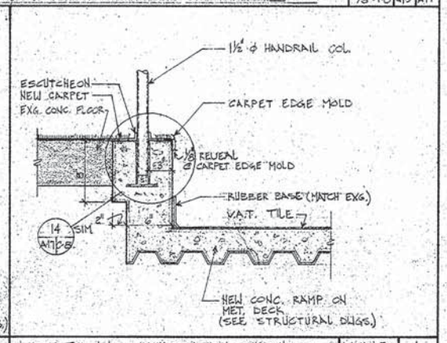
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ENLARGED PLAN CONTROL & SALLYPORT AREAS

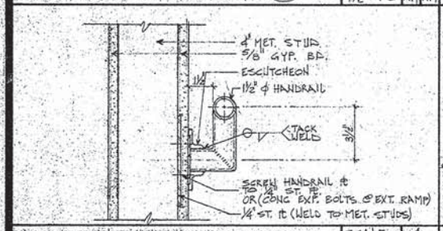
SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0" PLAN A/7





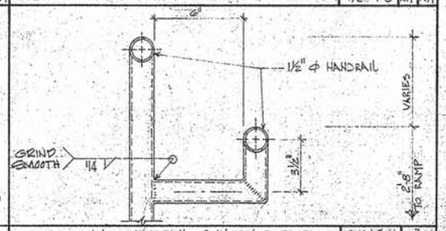
DETAIL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING INTERIOR CONC. RAMP

SCALE: 1½"=1'-0" 2 A/7 A/7



DETAIL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING INTERIOR RAMP & HANDRAIL COL.

SCALE: 1½"=1'-0" 1 A/7 A/7

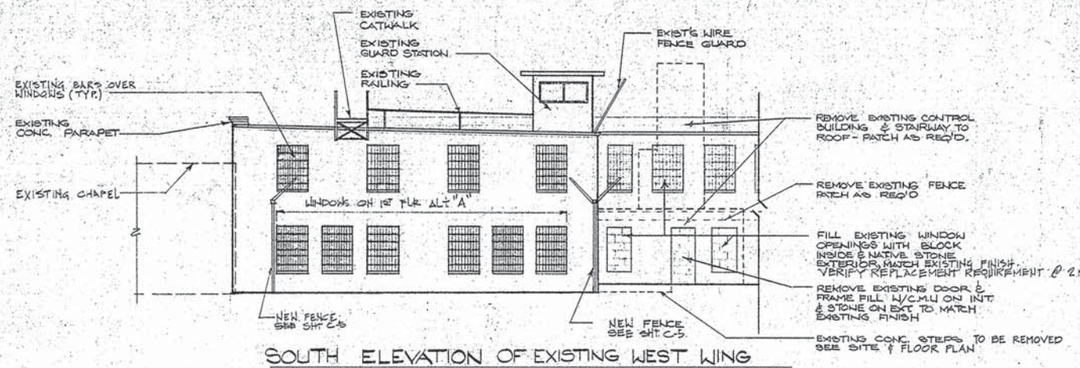


DETAIL HANDRAIL SUPPORT @ GYP. BD. WALL

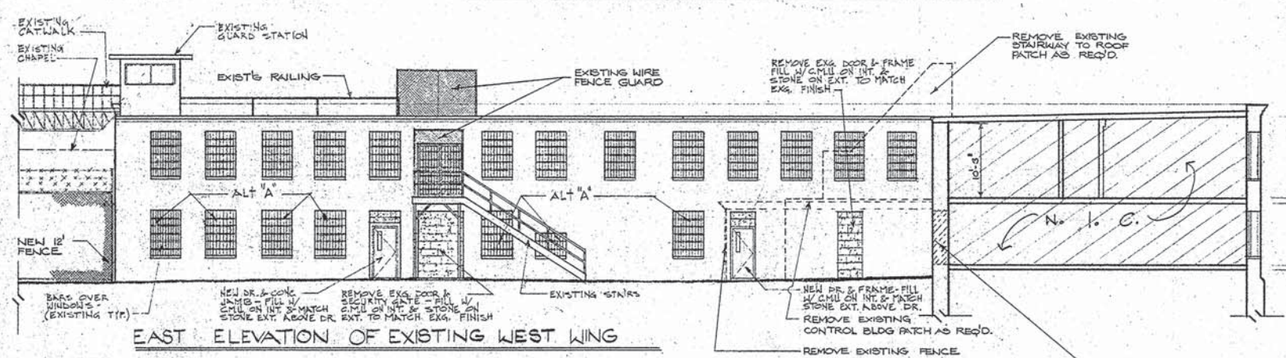
SCALE: 3"=1'-0" 3 A/7 A/7

DETAIL HANDRAIL @ INTERIOR RAMP ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

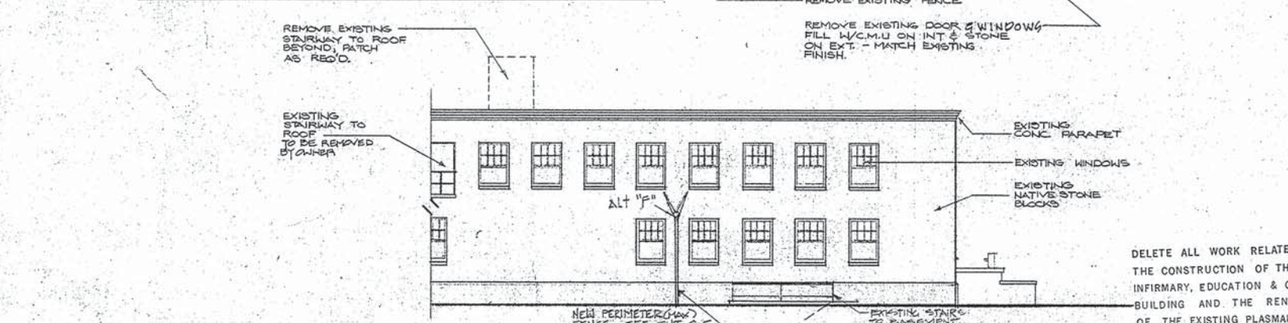
SCALE: 3"=1'-0" 3 A/7 A/7



SOUTH ELEVATION OF EXISTING WEST WING

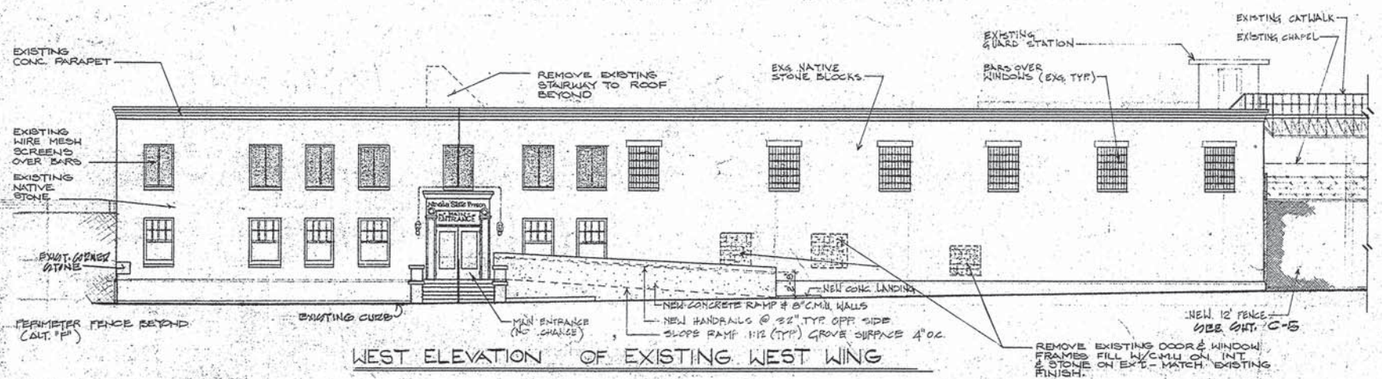


EAST ELEVATION OF EXISTING WEST WING



NORTH ELEVATION OF EXISTING WEST WING

DELETE ALL WORK RELATED TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW INFIRMARY, EDUCATION & CUSTODY BUILDING AND THE RENOVATION OF THE EXISTING PLASMAPHERESIS BUILDING FROM THIS BID PROPOSAL



WEST ELEVATION OF EXISTING WEST WING

NOTE
REROOFING ALT "C"

NOTE: NEW CONSTRUCTION SHALL NOT ALTER OR DISFIGURE THE EXIST. CORNERSTONE

CASAZZA, PEETZ & ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS A.I.A.
490 CASAZZA DRIVE — TEL. 702/322-9475 — RENO, NEVADA 89502
FOLSE/HDR CONSULTANTS JUSTICE FACILITIES — 1440 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70112

FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA PUBLIC WORKS BOARD — PROJECT NUMBERS 77-61, 77-1, 77-3

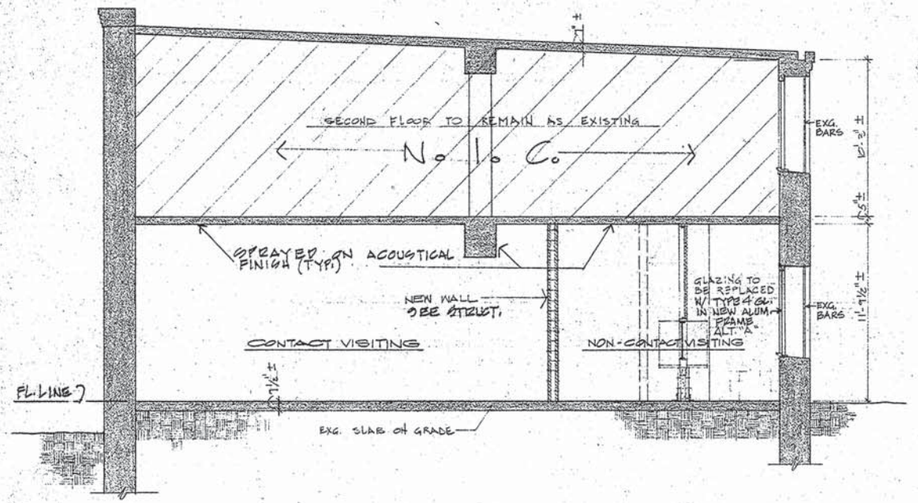
300 MAN MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON
CARSON CITY, NEVADA

DESIGNED BY RAC & CGP
DRAWN BY WES & JDC
CHECKED BY RAC & CGP
DATE MAY 15, 1979
JOB NUMBER 793

REVISION / DATE

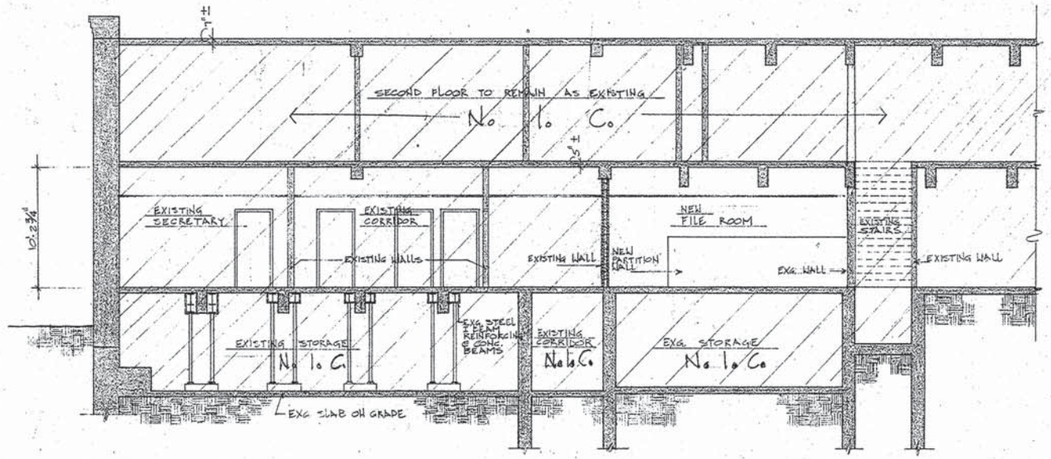
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS & ENLARGED PLAN

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ADMINISTRATIVE BLDG. SECTION

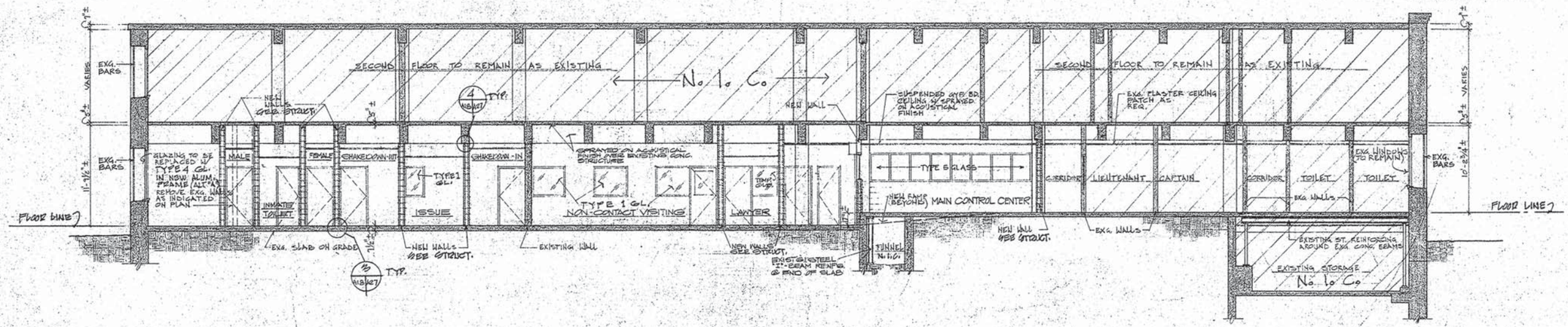
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0" | B | A18 | A18



ADMINISTRATIVE BLDG. SECTION

SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0" | A | A15 | A18

DELETE ALL WORK RELATED TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW INFIRMARY, EDUCATION & CUSTODY BUILDING AND THE RENOVATION OF THE EXISTING PLASMAPHERESIS BUILDING FROM THIS BID PROPOSAL



NOTE
EXTERIOR WINDOWS, ALT "A"
REROOFING ALT "C"

BUILDING SECTIONS

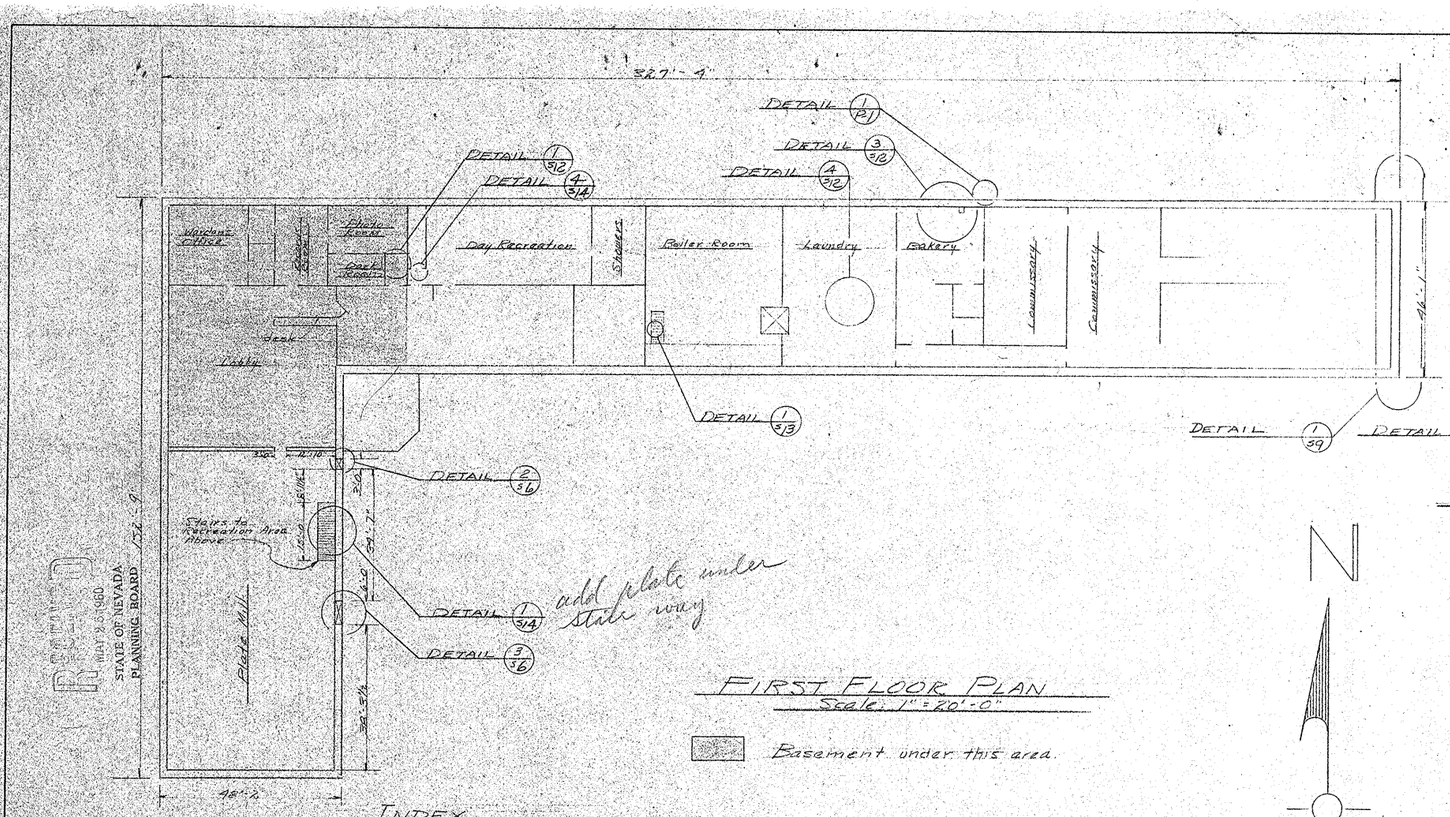
DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	DATE	JOB NUMBER
RAC. & CGP	WES	RAC & CGP	MAY 15, 1979	733

FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA PUBLIC WORKS BOARD — PROJECT NUMBERS 77-61, 77-1, 77-3

300 MAN MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON
NEVADA
CARSON CITY,

CASAZZA, PEETZ & ASSOCIATES — ARCHITECTS A.I.A.
480 CASAZZA DRIVE — TEL 702/322-9475 — RENO, NEVADA 89502
FOLSE/HDR CONSULTANTS: JUSTICE FACILITIES — 1440 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70112

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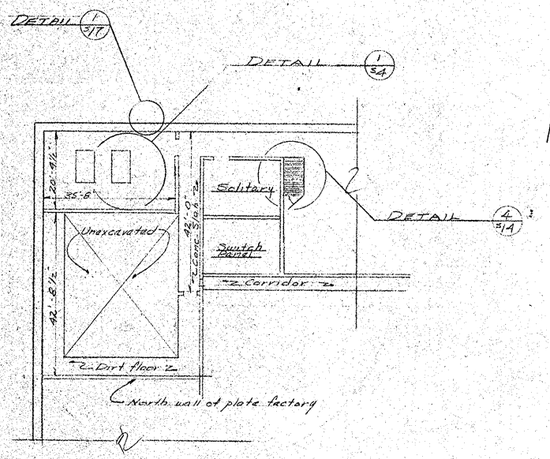
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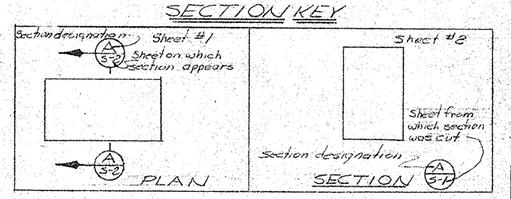
Detail	Item No.	Description	Detail Location
See Sheet P-5 *	1	Automatic Fire Extinguisher System	Basement
1/3.6	2	Reinforce Beams	Basement
4/3.6	3	Replace Door to Basement	1st Floor
See Sheet M-1 **	4	Install Ventilation Ducts	Basement
1/3.5	5	Exterior Exit From Basement	Basement
1/3.7	6	Reinforce Concrete Roof Slab Over Recreation Room	2nd Floor
2/3.7	7	Reinforce Music Room Beam	2nd Floor
1/3.7	8	Install New Door to Recreation Area Remove Brick Wall in Recreation Area	2nd Floor
1/3.9	9	Remove Parapet Walls	Roof
1/3.9	10	Reroof Entire Prison	Roof
1/3.8	11	Shear Wall Connection West End of Hospital	3rd Floor
1/3.10	12	Shear Wall East End of Gas Chamber	1st Floor
See Sheet P-1 *	13	Wet Stand Pipes Cell Block & Hosp. Area	All Floors
2/3.11	14	Repair Leaks in Commissary & Bakery & Beam in Laundry Close Sump in Bakery	2nd Floor
1/3.12	15	Replace Cage Door & Door's & Cage Transome Above Door to Control Room	2nd Floor
See Sheet P-1 *	16	Exterior Gas Shut Off Valve (Sign Only)	1st Floor
*	17	Vent Bath Room Ce Armory	1st Floor
4/3.13	18	Stairway Handrails	All Floors
1/3.14	19	Fire Escape From Cell Blocks	All Floors
5/3.14	20	Replace Stairway To Recreation Area	1st & 2nd Floors
1/3.15	21	Stop Leak into Electric Panel	2nd Floor
2/3.15 3/3.15	22	Seating @ Flatmill & Coffee Shop Doors	1st Floor

Note: Location of areas where remodeling work is to be done are shown on Sheets S-1 & S-2

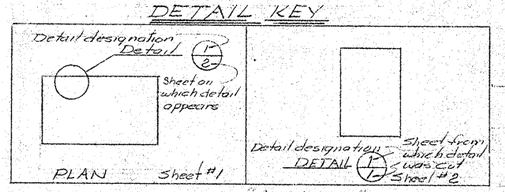
* See Plumbing Drawings

** See Mechanical Drawings





Section Key



Detail Key

Approved as "As Built" Drawings
5-24-60
Reg. Structural Engr.

Approved
CHAIRMAN - STATE of NEVADA
PLANNING BOARD
11-27-59

Approved
NEVADA STATE DEPT. of ADM.
Date: Nov. 25, 1959

RECEIVED
MAY 2 1960
STATE OF NEVADA
PLANNING BOARD

RECEIVED
MAY 13 1960
STATE OF NEVADA
PLANNING BOARD

"As Built" Drawings
5-24-60

Symbol	By	Description	Date	Approved
		Revisions		

Job No. 423

State of Nevada Planning Board

JOHN WEBSTER BROWN
REGISTERED STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
642 N. SIERRA ST. RENO, NEVADA PHONE 2-3872

Design B.H.
Drawn B.H.
Check J.W.B.
Code
Health & Fire
Manager

Structural Corrections to Nevada State Prison

Location Key Plans — Carson City, Nevada

Fund Code No. 68301 — Scale: As Shown

Project No. 17.59.458 — Sheet S-1

Submitted By: Reviewed from Reg. Struct. Engr. # 774 — Date: 9-15-59

Approved By — Date

Set # 13

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Existing (to remain) steam Pipe 6" O.D. thru all beams - 4'-5" from north wall 8" clear to ceiling except west beam

location of new exit from basement see sheet #17 for construction details

Note Misc. wiring to be moved for clearance of WF beams

provide new floor drain

mufflers of exhausts New Ventilation duct opening

Existing Vent 10"x10" up 6'-8"

Existing sewer line

Existing Elec. conduit to be relocated

Ceiling height 5'-8½"

Slope

Sump (Existing)

2'-11 x 6'-8 door

Ceiling 8'-4"

Slab is 4" higher than hall way

Engin's Generator Gas Operated

Engin's Generator Gas Operated

Gen. footing 4' high

Auxiliary Generators

Concrete Slab

Existing Vent 6"x12" down 10" from top

Existing Sump 18"x18" 10" deep

Steel panels

SOLITARY

5'-0" typ.

7'-5" typ.

Ceiling 7'-3" typ. in cells

New Handrails required See Detail A/S4

Cut hole in existing floor slab and provide new 3" ϕ galv. pipe drain to existing sump. Place and patch new concrete slab over pipe.

UNEXCAVATED AREA

Main Switch Panel for Prison

New class "B" Label Fire door with closer and fusible link hold open

2'-11 x 6'-6" steel door (existing)

Floor to ceiling 8'-5"

Concrete Slab

Slope up

Conc. slab

Ceiling 5'-7⅞"

Ceiling 8'-5⅛"

2'-9" x 7'-0 Steel door

2 steps, 7" Risers

Dirt Floor

Slope down

Ceiling 8'-5"

2'-11 x 7'-0 Steel door

1'-0" Conc.

Average height of tunnel 5'-4"

See Section F/S4 for details of reinforcing this existing beam.

See Section A/S4 for details of reinforcing these three existing beams.

1'-6" Col. @ South wall

SECTION Scale ½"=1'-0" (A/33)

SECTION Scale ½"=1'-0" (B/33)

SECTION Scale ½"=1'-0" (C/33)

SECTION Scale ½"=1'-0" (D/33)

SECTION Scale ¼"=1'-0" (E/33)

INDICATES EXISTING CONCRETE ON THIS PAGE

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
Scale ¼"=1'-0"
Existing

Symbol	By	Description	Date	Approved
		Revisions		

State of Nevada Planning Board
JOHN WEBSTER BROWN
REGISTERED STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
642 N. SIERRA ST. RENO, NEVADA PHONE 2-3872

Job No. 423

Design B.H.
Drawn RR
Check JWB
Code
Health
Manager

STRUCTURAL CORRECTIONS
NEVADA STATE PRISON

EXISTING BASEMENT DETAILS

Carson City Nevada

Fund Code No. 68301 Scale As Shown

Project No. 17-59/458 Sheet S-3

Submitted By (Signature from Reg. Struct. Engr. #774) Date 9-14-59

Approved By Date

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20'-4½"

Existing Conc. Slab

Existing 6" Sewer Pipe

Place Embeco Grout over top of New 8 WF 24 beams for firm bearing (Typ.)

4-¾"ø M.B.

New 8 WF 24

4-¾"ø M.B.

similar Section (C/3A)

PL ½"x 1'-0" 9"

PL ½"x 1'-0" 9"

¼V

Conc. Beam beyond

Plaster Fireproofing not Shown for Clarity.

3" ø Std. P.C.

3" ø Std. P.C.

Existing Native Stone

2'-0"

1'-3"

¾" grout

#2 ties @ 12"

PL 8"x½"x 0'-8"

4-¾"ø x 0'-10" M.B.

1'-10"

3'-0"

4 #4

Existing Conc. Wall see Section (A/3) see Section (B/3)

S. New Conc.

3 #4 Horiz.

#4 @ 12" Vert.

Existing Conc. Wall see Section (D/3)

Remove existing slab to pour new footing and pedestal

PL 8"x½"x 0'-8"

¾" grout

4-¾"ø x 0'-10" M.B.

#2 tie

4 #5 ea. cd.

3 #5 each way

1'-2"

This type of footing continues for length of existing 1'-2" Wide Bench

New Conc.

6"

6"

2'-0"

DETAIL Scale ¾"=1'-0" (1/21)

SECTION New Construction (A/53)

Place Steel wedge or embeco Grout above 12 WF 27 for firm bearing (Typ.)

Existing Conc beam beyond

Existing Conc Slab

2'0" Typ.

12 WF 27

Existing Sewer line

10"

¼V

New 8 WF 24 ea side Existing Conc. Beam

4-¾"ø M.B. (Typ.) ea piece, 12 WF 27 gd. 3½" See Section (C/3A)

12 WF 27 @ 24 pts. ea. Side Existing Conc. Beam

Similar to Section (C/3A)

Existing Native Stone

Existing Conc. wall

1'-2"

3" Std Pipe Col.

2'-10"

Col. Details Similar Section (B/3A)

7'-08½"

Plaster Fireproofing not Shown for Clarity.

Existing Conc. wall

¼V

#2 ties @ 12"

#4

#2 ties @ 12"

1'-0"

3'-0"

New Concrete

This type of footing continues for length of existing 2'10" bench approximately 22'-6" long

New Construction SECTION (E/33) Scale ½"=1'-0"

#2 tie

4 #5 ea. cd.

New Conc.

3 #5 ea way

Existing Conc Beam

Existing Conc Slab

New Concrete

1'0"

8 WF 24 ea. side Existing Conc Beam ¾" Furring C's Tack weld to beam @ 16" Metal lath & ¾" Plaster

4 #5 Typical ea side continuous w/ ties

#2 ties

3" Std Pipe Col.

3 #5 ea way

Note: All Pipe Cols. to be covered with Metal lath & ¾" Plaster See Section (L/3A) For Details

2'-0"

2'-0"

SECTION Scale 1½"=1'-0" (E/3A)

¾" Furring C's Tack weld to beams typical ea. side continuous w/ ties For Col. Details See Detail (L/3A)

12 WF 27 @ 24 pts. ea. side Conc. Beam

Existing Conc Beam

8 WF 24 ea side Conc Beam

Metal lath & ¾" Plaster

3" Std P.C.

¼V

4-¾"ø x 0'-10" M.B.

New Concrete

4-¾"ø x 0'-10" M.B.

Fin. Floor line

Fin Floor line

SECTION Scale ¾"=1'-0" (L/3A)

SECTION Scale ¾"=1'-0" (H/3A)

2'-0" or 2'-1½" see basement floor plan

Existing Conc Wall

4-¾"ø x 0'-10" M.B.

1½" 5½" 1¼"

3" ø Std. P.C.

¼V

PL 8"x½"x 0'-8"

PL ½"x 1'-0" 9"

1'-3"

1'-2"

1'-10"

Existing Conc. Wall

3" ø Std. P.C.

PL 8"x½"x 0'-8"

¼V

4-¾"ø x 0'-10" M.B.

SECTION Scale 1½"=1'-0" (B/3A)

4-¾" ø M.B.

1½" 6" 1½"

3" ø Std. P.C.

3½"

8 WF 24

PL ½"x 1'-0" 9"

1'-3"

Existing Concrete Beam

1'-10"

4-¾" ø M.B.

8 WF 24

3" ø Std. P.C.

PL ½"x 1'-0" 9"

¼V

SECTION Scale 1½"=1'-0" (C/3A)

1'-10"

Existing Conc. slab

8 WF 24 beam ea. side Existing Beam ¾" Furring C's @ 16" Metal lath & ¾" Plaster

Existing Conc beam

Existing Conc slab

1'-10"

12 WF 27 Beam ea. side Existing Conc. Beam

¾" Furring C's Tack weld to beam @ 16"

Metal lath & ¾" Plaster

8 WF 24 Beam ea side of Existing Conc beam

Existing Conc. Beam

SECTION Scale ¾"=1'-0" (K/3A)

Existing Conc. Wall

1¼ 5½" 1¼

4-¾" ø x 0'-10" M.B.

PL 8"x½"x 0'-8"

3" ø Std. P.C.

1'-2"

2'-10"

1'-0"

3" ø Std. P.C.

PL 8"x½"x 0'-8"

4-¾" ø x 0'-10" M.B.

1'-0"

SECTION Scale 1½"=1'-0" (D/3A)

Corner bead

¾" Furring C's @ 16" Tack weld to P.C.

3" ø std. P.C.

Metal lath & ¾" Plaster

SECTION Scale 1½"=1'-0" (L/3A)

Typ. Furring C Detail For Pipe Columns 16 Columns Required

INDICATES EXISTING CONCRETE ON THIS PAGE

INDICATES NEW CONCRETE ON THIS PAGE

INDICATES EXISTING WALLS AND FLOOR SLABS ON THIS PAGE

Symbol	By	Description	Date	Approved

State of Nevada Planning Board
JOHN WEBSTER BROWN
REGISTERED STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
642 N. SIERRA ST. RENO, NEVADA PHONE 2-3872

Job No. 423	
Design B.H.	
Drawn J.C.M.	
Check J.W.B.	
Code	
Health	Carson City, Nevada
Manager	Fund Code No. 68301 — Scale: As Shown
	Project No. 17:59/458 — Sheet S-4

STRUCTURAL CORRECTIONS
NEVADA STATE PRISON

BASEMENT BEAM DETAILS

Submitted By: Reg. Struct. Engr. #774 — Date: 9-19-59

Approved By: — Date:

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Existing Native Stone Wall

Remove portion of existing conc. slab

Existing stairwell opening 4'-8½" x 10'-0"

Existing Bars

4'-4"

DETAIL
Scale ½"=1'-0"
Existing

Existing bars welded to stair stringer to be removed and rewelded to new stringer. New bars to be added where necessary

Bent PL-10 x ½ x 6'-6"

2 - ⅜ ø M.B.

Top L of steel grating extended for new Stairwell

PL-18 x ½ x 4'-7"

Existing 5" Conc. Slab

Chip out and Grout around New Plate

Existing Conc. Beam

Existing bars & door to remain

10"

12 Jr. E 10.6

Existing Conc. Beam

SECTION
Scale 1"=1'-0"

New 1½ ø Pipe Handrail with wall brackets

Existing Metal lath walls - both sides offset

Offset, both sides

11" Treads @ 11"=10'-1"

12 Risers

Typical Step

SECTION
Scale ⅜"=1'-0"

Existing Concrete

10'-0"

10"

Recreation Room Floor

13'-10"

Remove portion of existing slab

Existing steel stairway

15 Treads @ 9'-11-3

Plate Mill Floor line

SECTION
Scale ½"=1'-0"

Existing Stairway to be removed See Section B For New Stairway Construction.

Existing Native Stone Wall

New 1½ ø Pipe Handrail with wall brackets

4'-1"

New 1½ ø Pipe Handrail with 1½" ø Pipe Posts

Existing Bars

DETAIL
Scale ½"=1'-0"
New Construction

Detail E

"Existing steel door and grating at top of new stairway

Detail E

Existing bars to be welded to new stringer. New bars to be added where necessary

6'-0"

N

Conc. Wall

New 1½ ø Pipe Handrails with wall brackets

10'-0"

5'-0"

New LCN closer

Existing 3'-0" x 6'-8" door

1'-0" Conc. wall

Conc. Slab

BASEMENT

Existing wood door to be removed and replaced with 1¾" solid core wood door. Existing hardware to be reused. Provide new LCN closer

DETAIL
Scale ⅜"=1'-0"

10½" Treads

7½" Risers

12 Jr. E 10.6

3/16" PL

Irving Subway Grating Type AA, 11" Safesteps 1½" x ⅛" Bearing Bar

¼ V (Typ.)

DETAIL
Scale 1"=1'-0"

Concrete beam (Existing)

10"

13'-10"

New 1½ ø Pipe Handrail with wall brackets

Detail C

5" Conc. Slab

New 1" ø x 2'-6" M.B. galv.

Cut Floor Slab back to Face of Conc. Beam

Existing Concrete beam

19 Treads @ 10½"=16'-7½"

5 3/16" PL Full Width of Stairway

Irving Subway Grating Type AA, 11" Safesteps 11" Safesteps 1½" x ⅛" Bearing Bar

20 Risers @ 7½"=12'-6"

installed steel plate on bottom of stairway

12 Jr. E 10.6

2-4" x 3" x ⅜" x 0'-9" ea. side

¾" ø x 0'-5" @ 3'-0" o.c.

Existing 5" Conc. Slab

Plate Mill Floor

¼ V

Block out and Grout Full

SECTION
Scale ½"=1'-0"
New Stairway

galv-1" ø x 2'-6" M.B. Thru Existing Stone wall

galv. 2 @ 4½" x 0'-9" washer

12 Jr. E 10.6

Existing Stone wall

¼ V

Raised Pattern Bent PL-18 x ½ x 4'-2" (Make flush with existing floor line)

Irving Subway Grating Type AA, 11" safesteps 1½" x ⅛" Bearing Bars

DETAIL
Scale 1"=1'-0"

Bent PL-18 x ½ x 4'-9"

8-3/8 ø M.B.

Top L of steel grating extended for new length of stairwell

¼ V

INDICATES EXISTING CONC ON THIS SHEET

INDICATES NEW CONC ON THIS SHEET

INDICATES EXISTING CONC SLAB TO BE REMOVED ON THIS SHT.

Symbol	By	Description	Date	Approved
		Revisions		

Job No. 423

State of Nevada Planning Board
JOHN WEBSTER BROWN
REGISTERED STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
642 N. SIERRA ST. RENO, NEVADA PHONE 2-3872

Design B.H.
Drawn R.R.
Check J.W.B.
Code
Health
Manager

STRUCTURAL CORRECTIONS to NEVADA STATE PRISON
RECREATION STAIRWAY DETAILS and BASEMENT DOOR DETAILS

Carson City, Nevada

Fund Code No. 68301 — Scale As shown

Project No. 12-59/453 — Sheet S-4

Submitted By — Date

Approved By — Date

Signature from Reg. Struct. Engr. #774 — 9-19-59

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1½"ϕ Pipe Handrail
#5@12" ea way
1½"ϕ Handrail Post
1½"ϕ Handrail Post
Construction joint
1-6 min.
#5@12 Horiz
5" Concrete wall
#5@12" Vert.
#5@12" dowels
6 #6 vert.
1½"ϕ Pipe Post
Provide new floor drain see sheet #53
1½"ϕ Handrail With wall brackets
11 Risers @ 7½" = 6' 10½"
10 Treads @ 11" = 9'-2"
3'-0"
4'-0"
5'-4"
6'-0"
Up
#5@12" Vert.
#5@12 Horiz
#5@12 dowels
3½"x7½"x1⅜" Solid Core wood door
#2 Ties @ 12"
12 E 20.7
R 1x½" Steps
3½"x7½" steel grille Security door
Existing Stone wall
Ventilation Duct Opening See Section
Grout Full
8"
8'-3⅝"
Bent R 2x½"x0'-10" Anch. 3 each Jamb
1'-6" Conc.
Existing Conc. Wall
Basement
DETAIL
Scale ¾"=1'-0"
For basement floor plan see SHT # 53

3-#6 Top & Butt.
#2 Ties @ 10"
New Concrete Wall
1½" Pipe Railing
1½" Pipe Handrails
Bent R 2x½"x0'-10" Anch.- 3 Req'd
3½"x7½" Steel grille Security door
12 Sq. Ft. 10.6
Existing Electrical conduit to be relocated
3½"x7'-0"x1⅜" Solid Core Wood door
#5@12" ea way
Existing Stone wall Beyond
16"x24" Conc. Col.
3/8"ϕ Bars
R 2½"x½" TYP
5'-4"
Duraflex threshold
New Concrete Slab
Existing Basement Slab
#4@12" ea way
Existing Stone wall
Construction joint
6" Compacted gravel fill
Provide new floor drain
(# 5@12" ea way)
SECTION
Scale ¾"=1'-0"

Posts for 1½" pipe handrails
Finish Grade
#4@12" ea way
10 Treads @ 11" = 9'2"
1½"ϕ Pipe Handrail With wall Brackets
#3 Nosing bar
1" Radius Nosing typ.
#4@12" ea way
#5@12" ea way
Compacted Gravel fill
4" Conc. Slab
#5@12" ea way
#4@12" ea way
3'7"
3'6"
7'2½"
SECTION
Scale ¾"=1'-0"

Existing Stone Wall
#5@12" ea way
#5@12 Horiz
#5@12" Vert
#5@12" ea way
Compacted Gravel fill
#5@12 dowels
1½" min.
6'8"
Construction Joint
SECTION
Scale ¾"=1'-0"

Finish Grade
Existing Conc. beam
Existing Conc. Floor slab
3-#6
#2 Ties @ 10"
#5@12" vert
3#6
#5@12" horiz
Existing Stone Wall
Grout full
Conc. Lintel 16"x28"x5'-8"
Existing Conc. Wall
Remove Existing Stone Wall
Existing Stone Wall
Grout full
6'-2½"
1'-6"
1'-7"
1'-0"
8'-9½"
1'-0"
#2 Ties @ 12" oc
6-#6 Vert.
#4@12 ea way
Existing fl. line
Existing floor line
2'-4" Min.
6" Compacted Gravel fill
4#6
3#6
SECTION
Scale ¾"=1'-0"

3#5
#2 Ties @ 12
6#6 Vert
#2 ties @ 12" oc.
3'-0"
1'-6"
SECTION
Scale 1½"=1'-0"

INDICATES EXISTING CONC. ON THIS SHEET.
INDICATES NEW CONC. ON THIS SHEET

Symbol	By	Description	Date	Approved

State of Nevada Planning Board
JOHN WEBSTER BROWN
REGISTERED STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
420 N. SILVER ST. CARSON CITY, NEVADA PHONE 2-3977

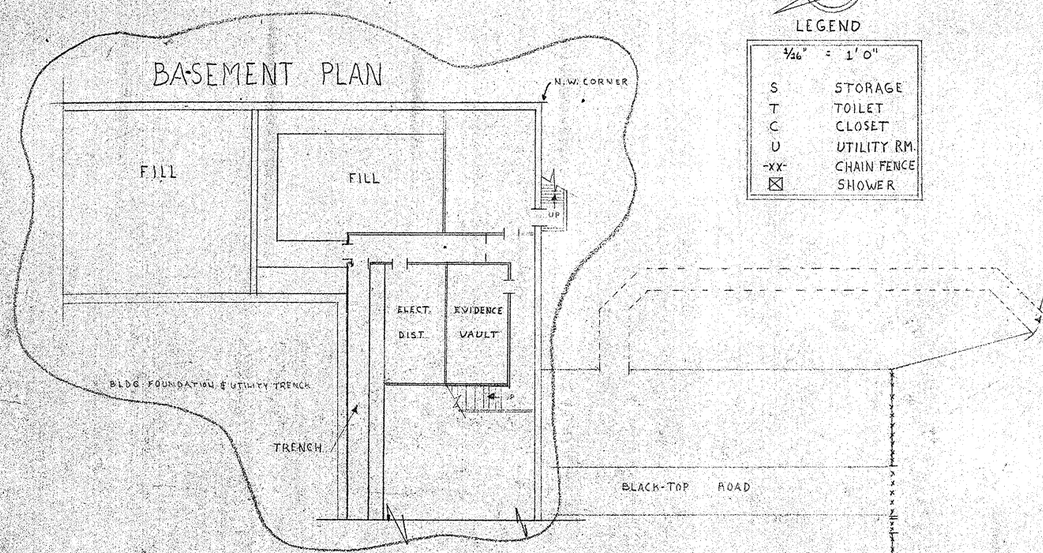
Job No. 423	
Design: B.H.	
Drawn: R.P.	
Check: J.W.B.	
Code:	
Health:	Carson City Nevada
Manager:	Fund Code No. 68301 Scale: As Shown
	Project No. 17-57/438 Sheet 5-17

STRUCTURAL CORRECTIONS to NEVADA STATE PRISON
EXTERIOR BASEMENT EXIT DETAILS

Submitted By: Ed. Mike Brown Reg. Struct. Engr. #774 — Date 9-14-59
Approved By: — Date

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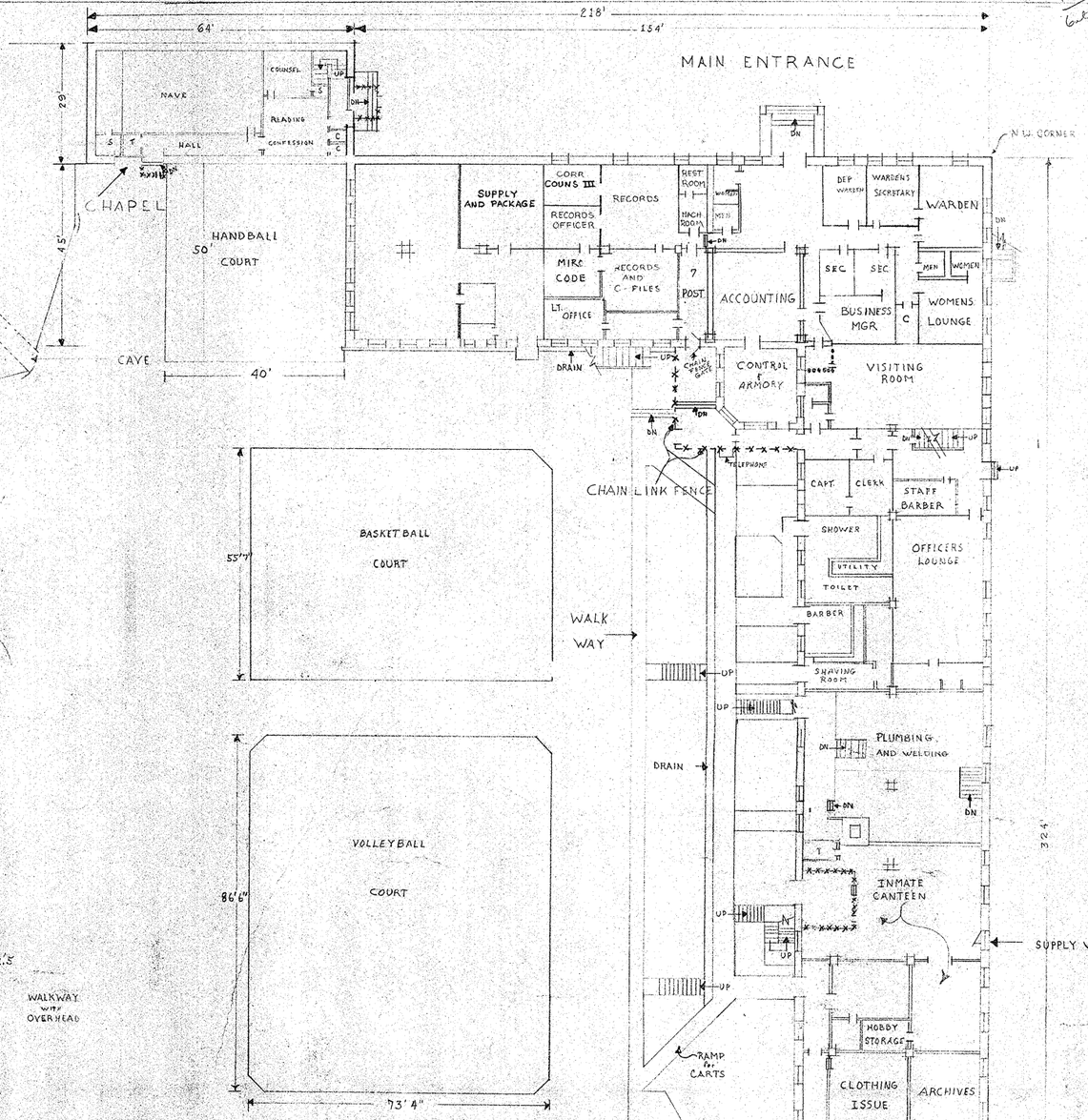
BASEMENT PLAN

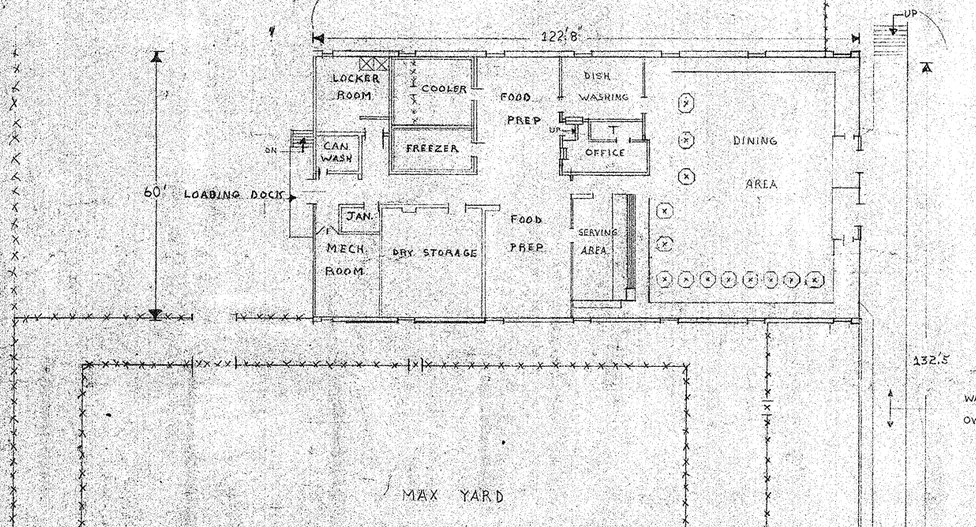


LEGEND

1/16" = 1'0"

S	STORAGE
T	TOILET
C	CLOSET
U	UTILITY RM.
-XX-	CHAIN FENCE
⊠	SHOWER





Tower 6th

3rd

DESIGN
DRAWN
CHECK
W. BERNING
DATE 12-10-74

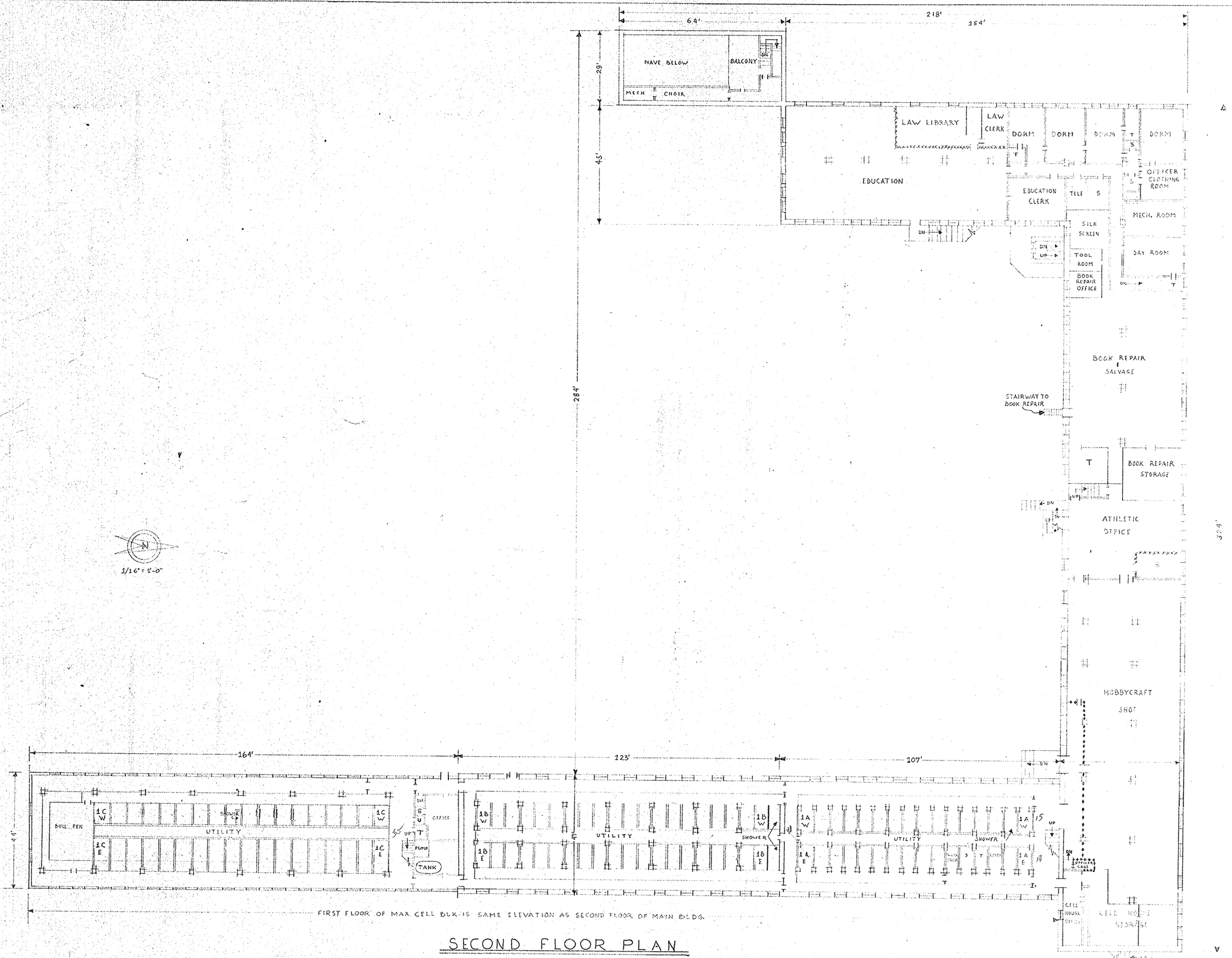
MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON

ORMSBY COUNTY, NEVADA

MAX.- REMODELED DRAWING

SHEET 1 OF 4

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SECOND FLOOR PLAN

DESIGN
DRAWN
CHECK W. BERNING
DATE 12.10.73

SHEET 6D OF 41

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218'

331'

N

1/16"=1'-0"

394'

44'

2CW 2CE — BULL PEN — SHOWER — UTILITY — STORAGE — PROPERTY ROOM — 2BW 2BE — UTILITY — 2AW 2AE — UTILITY — SHOWER

2ND FLOOR OF MAX. CELL BLK IS BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE 3RD FLOOR OF MAIN BLDG.

ROOF

ATTENDANT ROOM — DENTAL LAB — X-RAY — CELL — DISPENSARY — DENTAL CLINIC — DOC OFFICE — NURSE — MINOR SURGERY — HOSPITAL WARD — PSYCH. OFFICE — 190L — CELL — CELL — CELL — KITCHEN — RECOVERY — PSYCH WARD — LAB. — X-RAY — DARK ROOM — PSYCH WARD — DAY ROOM — SHOWER — GAS — WITNESS — CELL — CELL

324'

277'5"

THIRD FLOOR PLAN

DESIGN

DRAWN JM

CHECK

DATE 12-10-14

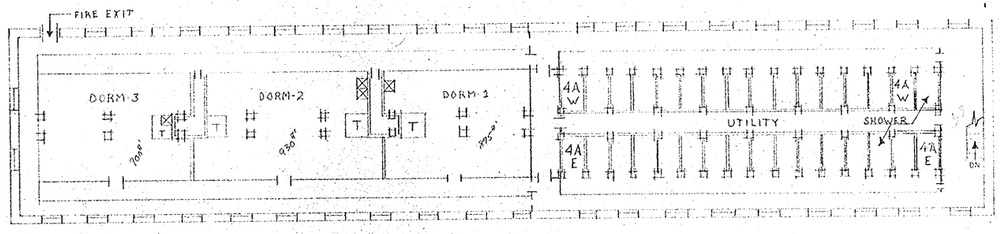
W. BERRIEN

SHEET 33 OF 41

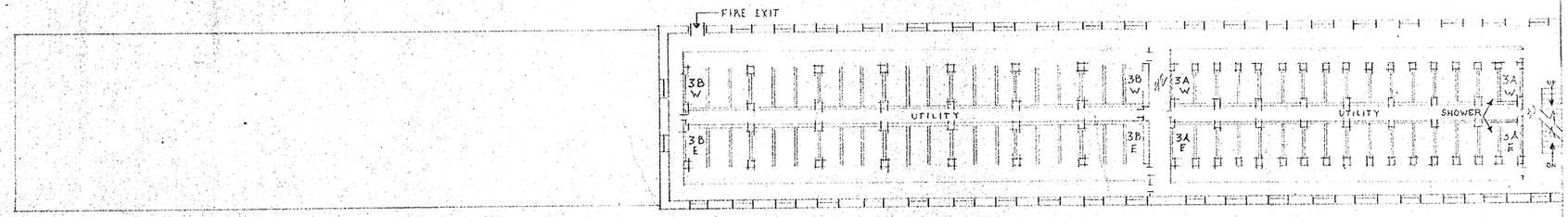
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N

1/16"= 1'-0"



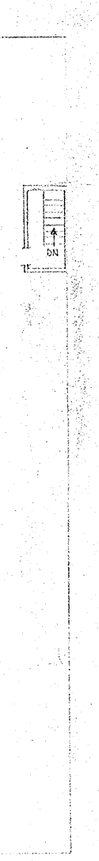
FOURTH FLOOR CELL BLK



3RD FLOOR OF MAX. CELL BLK. IS ABOVE THE 3RD FLOOR OF MAIN BLDG.

THIRD FLOOR CELL BLK.

FOURTH FLOOR PLAN (ROOF)



DESIGN
DRAWN JM
CHECK W. PERKINS
DATE 12-10-74

SHEET 4 OF 4

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ABBREVIATIONS

This is a comprehensive list of abbreviations used on all drawings, specifications and documents.

A.B.	ANCHOR BOLT	LAM. PLAS.	LAMINATED PLASTIC
A.C. PL.	ACOUSTICAL PLASTER	LAV.	LAVATORY
A.C. TILE	ACOUSTICAL TILE	LB.	POUND
ADJ.	ADJUSTABLE	LV.	LOUVER
ALUM.	ALUMINUM		
ALT.	ALTERNATE	M.	MIRROR
ARCH.	ARCHITECT OR ARCHITECTURE	MACH.	MACHINE
ASPH.	ASPHALT	MAX.	MAXIMUM
		M.B.	MACHINE BOLT
BD.	BOARD	MECH.	MECHANICAL
BLDG.	BUILDING	MET.	METAL
BLK.	BLOCK OR BLOCKING	MEZZ.	MEZZANINE
B.M.	BENCH MARK	M.H.	MAN HOLE
BOT.	BOTTOM	MIN.	MINIMUM
		MISC.	MISCELLANEOUS
C.A.B.	CEMENT ASBESTOS BOARD	M.L. & P.	METAL LATH AND PLASTER
CAB.	CABINET	M.O.	MASONRY OPENING
C.C.	CENTER TO CENTER	M.S.	MACHINE SCREW
CEM.	CEMENT	MTL.	MATERIAL
CEM. PL.	CEMENT PLASTER		
CH. BD.	CHALKBOARD	N.I.C.	NOT IN CONTRACT
C.I.	CAST IRON	NO.	NUMBER
C.J.	CONSTRUCTION JOINT	NOM.	NOMINAL
CL.	CLEAR		
CLG.	CEILING	O.C.	ON CENTER
C.M.U.	CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT	O.D.	OUTSIDE DIAMETER
C.O.	CLEANOUT	O.H.	OVAL HEAD
COL.	COLUMN	OPNG.	OPENING
CONC.	CONCRETE	OPP.	OPPOSITE
CONN.	CONNECT OR CONNECTION		
CONT.	CONTINUOUS	PAN.	PANEL
CONTR.	CONTRACT OR CONTRACTOR	PART.	PARTITION
COORD.	COORDINATE	P.C.	PRECAST
CORR.	CORRIDOR	P.F. PLYWD.	PLASTIC FACED PLYWOOD
CSK.	COUNTERSUNK	P.H.	PAPER HOLDER
C.T.	CERAMIC TILE	PL.	PLATE
CTR.	CENTER	PLAS.	PLASTER
		PL. BD.	PLASTERBOARD
D.A.	DOUBLE ACTING	PL. GL.	PLATE GLASS
DET.	DETAIL	PLAS. LAM.	PLASTIC LAMINATE
D.F.	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	PLWD.	PLYWOOD
D.G.	DECOMPOSED GRANITE	P.M.	PRESSED METAL
DIA.	DIAMETER	PR.	PAIR
DIM.	DIMENTION	PT.	POINT
DIV.	DIVISION	P.T.H.	PAPER TOWEL HOLDER
DN.	DOWN		
DR.	DOOR OR DRAIN	Q.T.	QUARRY TILE
D.S.	DOWNSPOUT		
DWG.	DRAWING	R.	RISER
D.I.	DROP INLET	RAD.	RADIUS
		R.B.	RESILIENT BASE
EA.	EACH	R.D.	ROOF DRAIN
E.J.	EXPANSION JOINT	REFG.	REFRIGERATOR
EL.	ELEVATION	REINF.	REINFORCE OR REINFORCING
ELEC.	ELECTRICAL	REQ'D	REQUIRED
ENT.	ENTRANCE	RET.	RETURN
EQ.	EQUAL	REV.	REVISION
EST.	ESTIMATE OR ESTIMATED	RM.	ROOM
E.W.C.	ELECTRIC WATER COOLER	R.O.	ROUGH OPENING
EXIST.	EXISTING		
EXP.	EXPOSED OR EXPANSION	SCHED.	SCHEDULE
EXT.	EXTERIOR	SCUP.	SCUPPER
		SECT.	SECTION
FAB.	FABRICATE	SEL.	SELECT
F.B.	FLAT BAR	SHT.	SHEET
F.B.O.	FURNISHED BY OTHERS	SIM.	SIMILAR
F.D.	FLOOR DRAIN	SPEC.	SPECIFICATION
F.E.X.	FIRE EXTINGUISHER	SQ.	SQUARE
F.H.	FLAT HEAD	SQ. FT.	SQUARE FOOT
F.H.C.	FIRE HOSE CABINET	S.S.	SERVICE SINK
F.HY.	FIRE HYDRANT	S. STL.	STAINLESS STEEL
FIN.	FINISH	STD.	STANDARD
FL.	FLASHINGS OR FLOOR	ST.	STORAGE
FLEX.	FLEXIBLE	STK.	STOCK
F.O.I.C.	FURNISHED BY OTHERS, INSTALLED BY THIS CONTRACTOR	STL.	STEEL
		STRUCT.	STRUCTURAL
FR.	FRAME	SYM.	SYMMETRICAL
FTG.	FOOTING		
		T.	TREAD
		T.B.	TACK BOARD
GA.	GAUGE	T & G	TOUNGUE & GROOVE
GALV.	GALVANIZED	TEL.	TELEPHONE
G.I.	GALVANIZED IRON	TEMP.	TEMPORARY
GL.	GLASS OR GLAZE	TERR.	TERRAZZO
GLU-LAM.	GLUE-LAMINATED	THRESH.	THRESHOLD
GYP. BD.	GYPSUM WALLBOARD	TK. BD.	TACKBOARD
		TRANS.	TRANSOM OR TRANSFORMER
H.B.	HOSE BIBB	TYP.	TYPICAL
H.C.B.	HOLLOW CONCRETE BLOCK		
HDBD.	HARDBOARD	U.L.	UNDERWRITERS LABORATORY
HDWD.	HARDWOOD		
HDWR.	HARDWARE	V.A.T.	VINYL ASBESTOS TILE
H.M.	HOLLOW METAL	VERT.	VERTICAL
HORIZ.	HORIZONTAL	VEST.	VESTIBULE
HT.	HEIGHT	V.T.	VINYL TILE
I.D.	INSIDE DIAMETER	W.C.	WATER CLOSET
IN.	INCH	WD.	WOOD
INC.	INCLUSIVE	W. GL.	WIRE GLASS
INS.	INSULATION	W.I.	WROUGHT IRON
INT.	INTERIOR	WSCT.	WAINSCOT
INV.	INVERT	W.W.M.	WOVEN WIRE MESH
J.	JOINT	YD.	YARD
		Y.D.	YARD DRAIN
K.D.	KILN DRIED	Z.	ZINC
K.P.	KICK PLATE		

SYMBOLS AND MATERIALS LEGEND

MAJOR GRID LINE — (A)

MINOR GRID LINE — (A1)

DETAIL INDICATION — 2-A16

WALL SECTION INDICATION — 1-A10

BUILDING SECTION INDICATION AT PLAN & ELEVATIONS — A-A12 / A-A12

PLAN CABINET INDICATIONS — WALL HUNG; TALL; LOW

EQUIPMENT SYMBOL — (A)

ROOM NUMBER — 100

DOOR SYMBOL — (5)

WINDOW SYMBOL — (6)

PROPERTY LINE CORNER

PROPERTY LINE

ELEVATION INDICATION ON PLANS — NEW ELEVATION

NEW FINISH SPOT ELEVATION ON PLANS — +360

EXISTING MONUMENT

EXISTING HUB AND STAKE — NEW ELEVATION / EXIST ELEVATION

SWALE OR DIRECTION OF SLOPE — S

NEW CATCH BASIN W/ RIM ELEVATION — C.B. EL. = 500.5

EXIST. CATCH BASIN

NEW YARD DRAIN W RIM ELEVATION — Y.D. EL. = 200

DIMENSION POINT — (4)

OPEN RAIN LINE

EXISTING LIGHT LINE - SIZE AS NOTED — SIZE

NEW LIGHT LINE - SIZE AS NOTED — SIZE

NEW CONTOUR LINE — 360

EXISTING CONTOUR LINE — 355

SLOPE 1/4"/FT. MINIMUM — 5

EXISTING YARD DRAIN — Y.D.

SOUND WALL

BRICK

CONCRETE

CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT (C.M.U.)

FINISHED WOOD

WOOD BLOCKING OR FURRING

STUDWALL 3-4" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

PLASTERBOARD OR GYPSUM BOARD

BLANKET OR BATT INSULATION

RIGID INSULATION

PLYWOOD

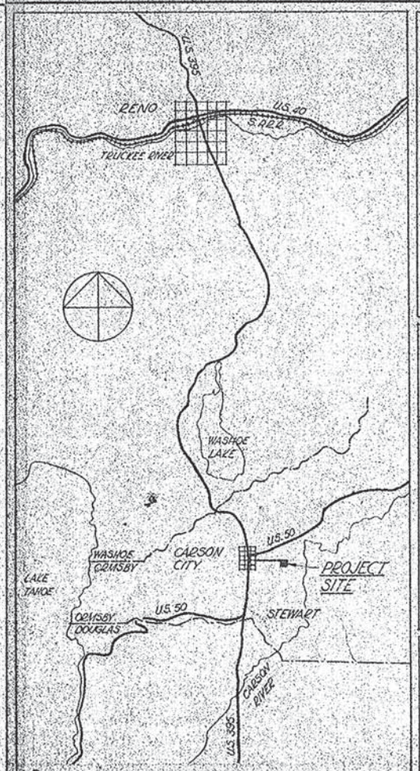
ACOUSTICAL TILE

HARDBOARD

STRUCTURAL METAL

EARTH OR GROUND

NORTH POINT



SITE LOCATION MAP
1" = 4 MILES

SHEET SCHEDULE

A-1 ~ GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL, SITE LOCATION MAP, SHEET SCHEDULE AND DETAIL

A-2 ~ FLOOR PLAN AND INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

A-3 ~ REFLECTED CEILING PLAN, PARTITION ELEVATIONS, WINDOW SCHEDULE AND DETAILS

M-1 ~ CONTROL DIAGRAMS, SCHEDULES, LEGENDS AND GENERAL NOTES

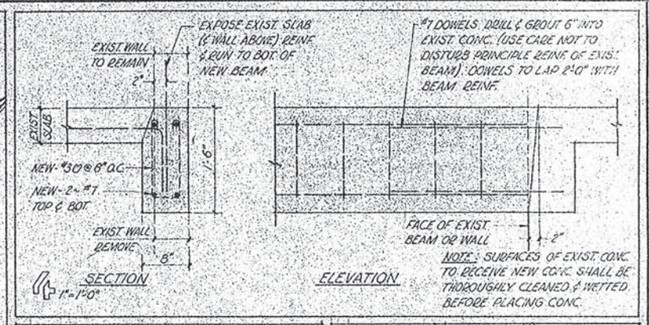
M-2 ~ FLOOR PLAN

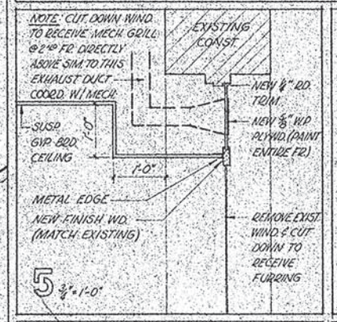
M-3 ~ FLOOR PLAN AND BASEMENT PLAN

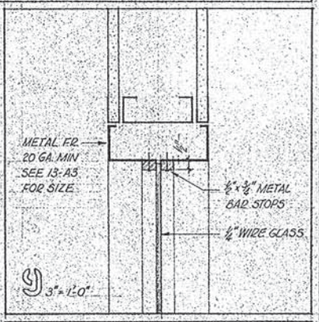
P-1 ~ FLOOR PLAN, SCHEDULE AND LEGEND

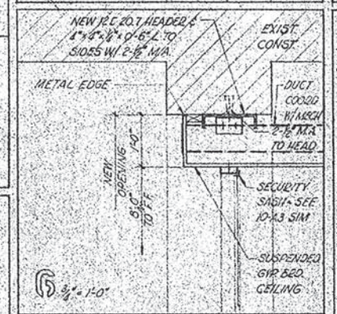
E-1 ~ LIGHTING PLAN

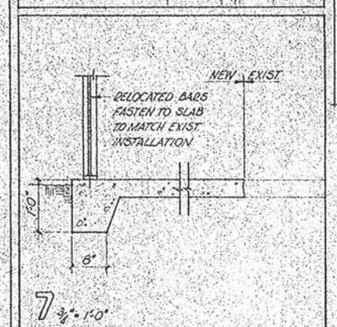
E-2 ~ POWER AND SIGNAL PLAN

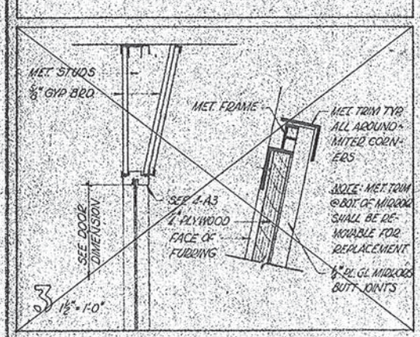


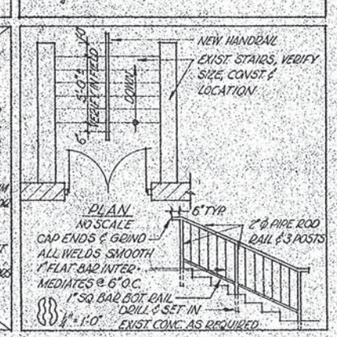












GENERAL NOTES

a. Horizontal reinforcement shall be standard Dur-O-Wall at 16" o.c. with 1 - #4 bar in bond beams; Bond beam courses shall be grouted full at 48" o.c. Metal lath shall be used in bottom joint to retain grout. Return Dur-O-Wall at corners and intersections in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

b. Vertical reinforcement shall consist of #4 bars in grouted cells at all corners; intersections, jambs of openings, ends of walls and at not more than 32" o.c. in all masonry walls.

c. Vertical cells containing reinforcing shall be grouted in 8'-0" lifts and reinforcing shall not be spliced in the height of the lift. Bond beams may be headed off to pass vertical steel and grout.

d. Concrete masonry units shall have full bedding at the bottom of walls and at the first course over each bond beam.

e. All masonry reinforcement shall be lapped 40 diameters at splices.

DESIGNED SES
DRAWN SES
CHECKED MM

APPROVALS
OWNER
CONTRACTOR

DATE

REMODEL ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION
MAXWELL SECURITY BUILDING
DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEVADA

SELDEN and STEWART A-I-A ARCHITECTS and COMMUNITY PLANNERS

BY	REVISIONS	DATE

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL, SITE LOCATION MAP, SHEET SCHEDULE AND DETAIL

JOB NO. 618

SHEET A-1 OF 3

DATE 12-12-69 ISSUE 3

AS-BUILT DRAWING!

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NOTE: SEE 8-A1 FOR NEW HANDRAIL @ EXISTING FRONT STAIR

NOTE: CUT WINDOW DOWN FOR MECH LOUVER SEE 5-A1

WOMEN 100

NEW WALL

WAITING ROOM 102

MEN 101

EXISTING WALLS

REPLACE EXIST. FIXTURES (LIKE & WHERE)

NO WORK PROP. IN THIS AREA.

NOTE: ALL PARTITIONS IN ROOM 102 SHALL BE ONE HOUR FIRE RATED.

NEW VAT

LOWERED CEIL.

FURRING

PASS-THRU 4030

EXIST. WALLS

ACCOUNTING 115

FURRING

EXIST. WINDOWS TO REMAIN TYPICAL (VERIFY ALL LOCATIONS)

ACCESS PANEL

DEPUTY WARDEN 103

WARDEN SECRETARY 104

WARDEN 105

4030

11'-9" ±

TRIM @ EXIST. WINDOWS

EXIST. COLS. TYPICAL

HALL 106

7'-6"

NOTE: ALL PARTITIONS ENCLOSING HALL 106 SHALL BE ONE HOUR FIRE RATED.

2'-0" CLEAR

6'-6"

PASS-THRU 3630

3030

SECRETARY 111

SECRETARY 110

NOTE: ALL PARTITIONS ENCLOSING HALL 113 SHALL BE ONE HOUR FIRE RATED.

HALL 114

EQUAL

MEN 107

WOMEN 108

5'-6"

REF.

5-A1 MECH GR (IN 2ND FR WIND DR SCRN A-BOVE SIM.

ACCESS PANEL NEW WALLS

EXISTING WALLS

WOMEN'S LOUNGE 109

NEW CEIL. RECESS

NO WORK PROP. IN THIS AREA.

BUSINES. MANAGE. 112

DUCT FURRING (NOTE: SHAFT PARTITION EQUAL FURRING)

STOR 113

NEW 8" CONC. BLOCK WALL (EXIST WALL TO BE REMOVED BY GEN. CONTRACTOR)

NEW WALL 100

PIPE CHASE

NEW 8" CONC. BLK WALL

FURRING

FURRING

3'-4"

4'-0"

RELOCATED BARS & GATE CUT DOWN AS REQ'D. FIT NEW 8" CONC. BLK WALL. WELD TO NEW "SUPPORT" AT DEL. FOR BARS AT MOMENT.

RELOCATE GATE TO 21

EXIST. DOOR & FRAME TO REMAIN EXIST. WINDOW TO REMAIN

SEVEN-POST 117

VISITOR SALLY 118

6'-0"

VISIT 119

VISIT 120

VISITING 122

REPLACE EXIST DOOR & FRAME W/ SECURITY SASH

AREA OF EXIT MOVAL & GUARD STATION.

EXIST COL.

NEW MOVABLE WIRE

NEW STUD WALL

EXISTING WINDOWS TO REMAIN

STUD WELL AND WALLS TO ROOF LINDING'S.

APPROX LOCATION OF CANOPIES OVERHEAD

REPLACE EXIST. DOOR & FRAME W/ SECURITY SASH

NEW OPNG IN STONE WALL - NEW SEC SASH

SHAVE ON 121

CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE & RELOCATE EXIST GATE & ELEC. LOCK TO 27

REPLACE EXIST. WINDOWS & FRS. W/ SECURITY SASH

REMOVE EXISTING WINDOW & STONE SILL TO FLOOR

REPLACE WITH 8'-5" HIGH BAY WINDOW OBSERVATION (VERIFY OPENING IN FIELD)

REMOVE EXIST GATE

NEW ROOF

YARD SALLY PORT 127

SAW CUT EXIST SLAB & REMOVE IN LINE W/ EAST JAMB OF OPENING 27

RELOCATE EXIST SALLY BARS

RELOCATED GATE, ELEC LOCK & BARS (BARS REQ'D TO COMPLETE THIS SALLY MAY BE RELOCATED FROM ROOM 122 - CUT OR ADD FOR MATCHING HEIGHT)

NEW CONC SLAB FLUSH W/ EXISTING THICKEN SLAB FOR EXP. REQUIRE-MENTS. (SEE 7-A1)

RELOCATE GATE, ELEC LOCK & RECESSED SIDE BARS & FRAME @ JOINTS AT OPENING.

EXIST. SALLY BARS TO REMAIN

SALLY 126

SALLY 125

NO WORK PROP. IN THIS AREA.

EXISTING WALL

EXISTING SILL

8'-0"

5'-1" VERIFY

10'-0" ±

1'-0" DP.

16'-0" ±

5 FLOOR PLAN 1/4" = 1'-0"

TOWEL CAB

18"x24" MIRROR

SOAP DISP.

PAPER HOLDER

NAPKIN DISPOSER

EXIST. WIND.

WASTE RECEP.

MECH. GRILL (IN EXIST. WIND.)

VINYL WALL COVERING

EXISTING

NEW 12 BASE TYP @ ALL EXIST. WALLS

FURR DOWN

GYP. BRD.

ACCESS PANEL

NEW CONC. BLK.

CONC. BLK.

NEW SASH IN EXIST. OPNG

BEHIND EXIST. CONC. STAIR WELL WALL TO ROOF LANDING

REMOVE EXIST. STONE

NEW CONC BLK

½" DIAMOND WELD POLISHED WIRE GLASS - TYPICAL

NOTE: RESILIENT BASE TYPICAL UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS 1/4" = 1'-0"

SELDEN and STEWART, A.I.A. ARCHITECTS and COMMUNITY PLANNERS

REMODEL ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION
MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON
DEWSBY COUNTY NEVADA

DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED
APPROVALS
OWNER
CONTRACTOR
DATE

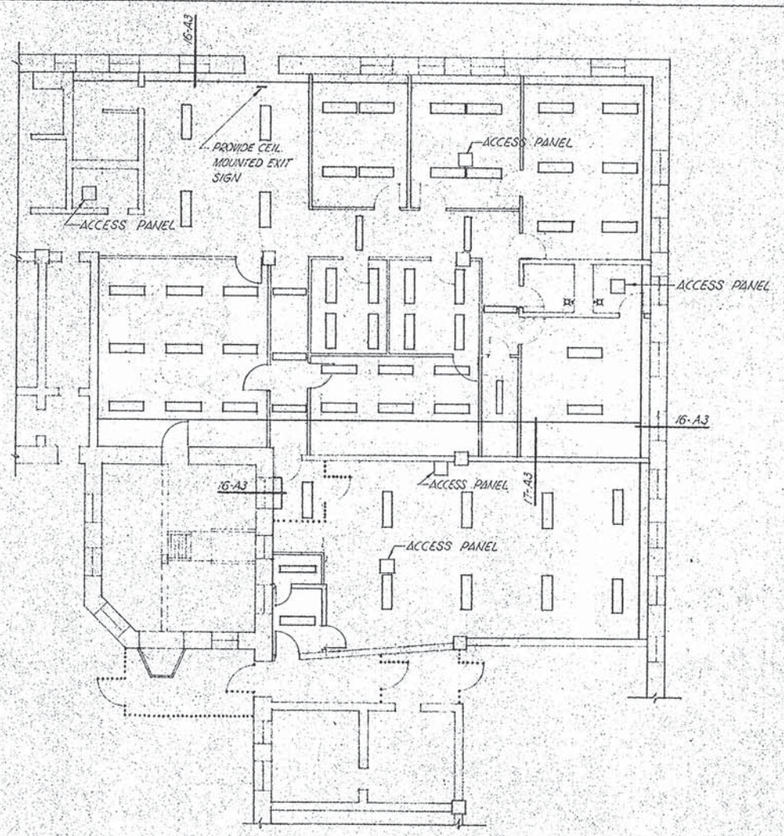
FLOOR PLAN AND INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

JOB NO. 618
SHEET A-2
OF 3
DATE 12-12-69
ISSUE 3

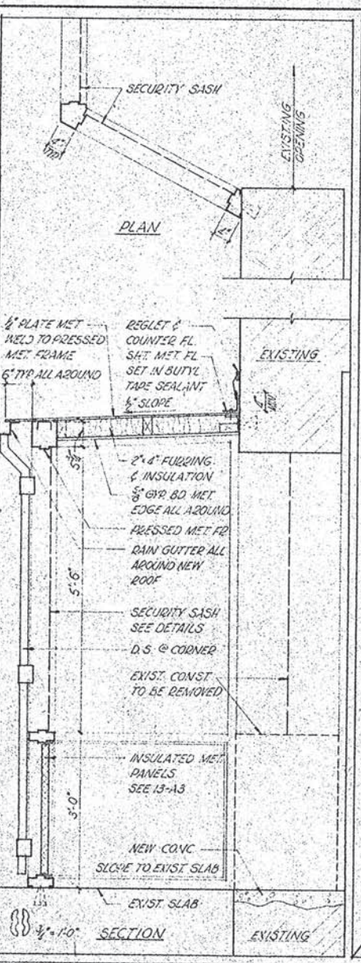
AS-BUILT DRAWING

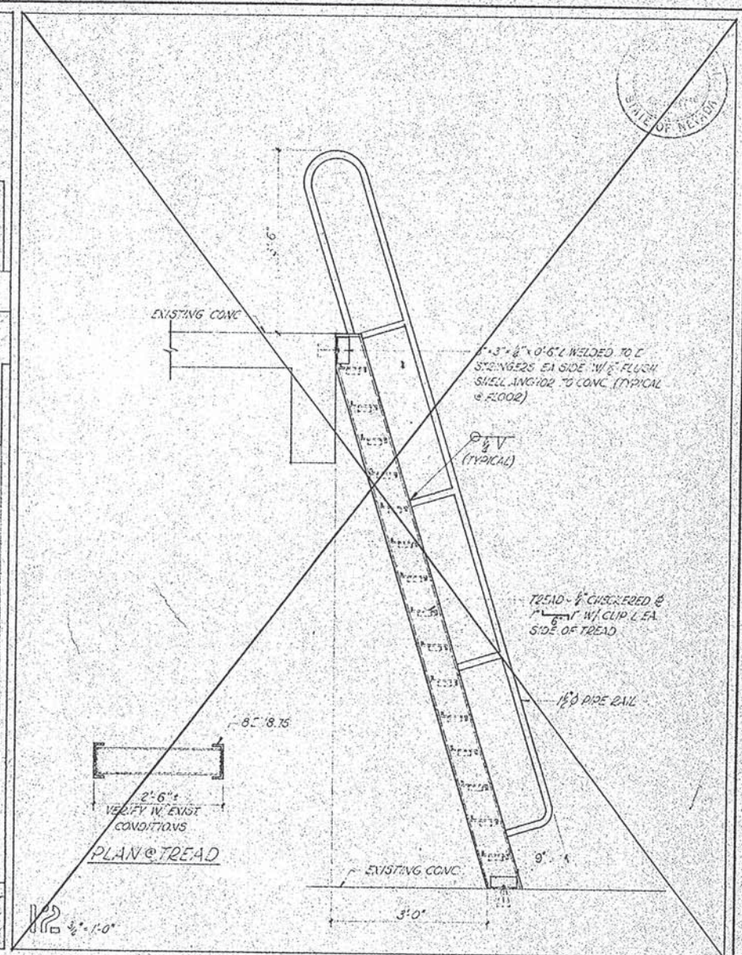
SELDEN E. STEWART ARCHITECT STATE OF NEVADA

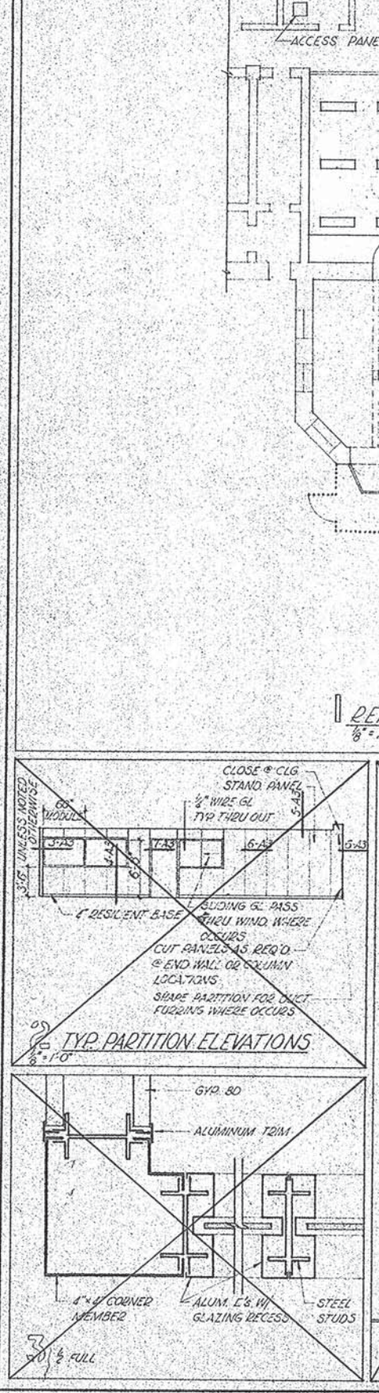
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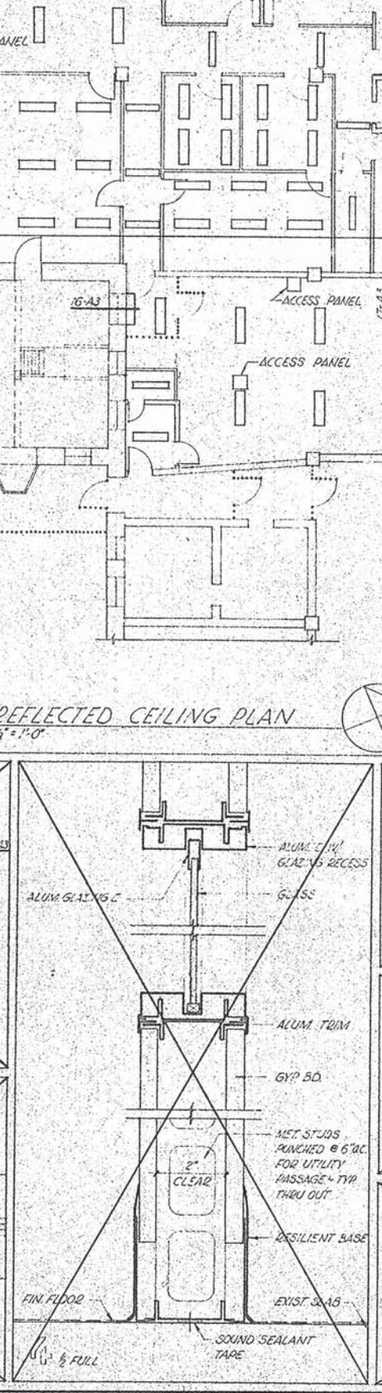


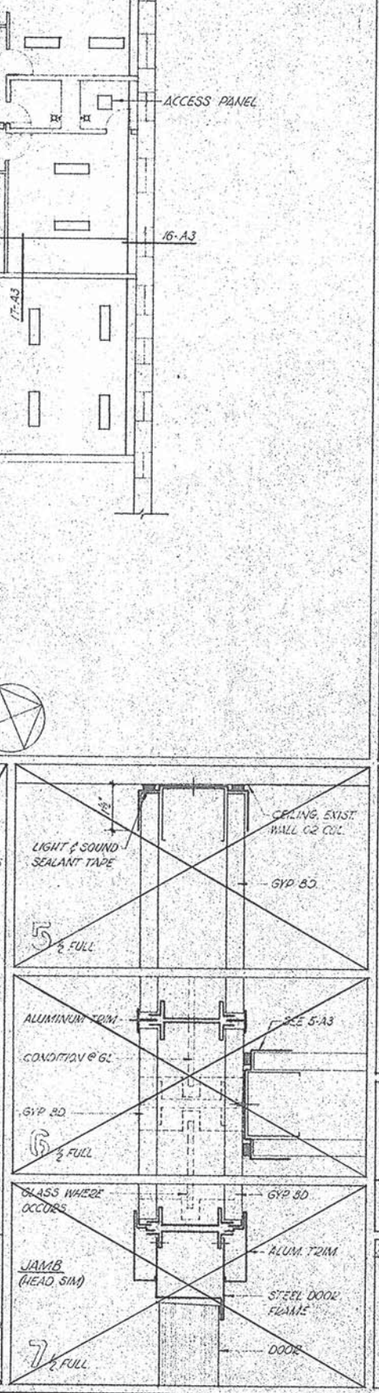
1 REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"











SELDEN and STEWART A.I.A. ARCHITECTS and COMMUNITY PLANNERS

REMODEL ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON

02/4587 COUNTY NEVADA

DESIGNED S.A.S.
DRAWN A.S.
CHECKED M.N.
APPROVALS
OWNER
CONTRACTOR
DATE

REVISIONS | BY | DATE

JOB NO. 618

SHEET A-3 OF 3

DATE 12-12-69 ISSUE 8

AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

REFLECTED CEILING PLAN, PARTITION ELEVATIONS, WINDOW SCHEDULE AND DETAILS

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APPENDIX C

Historic Photographs

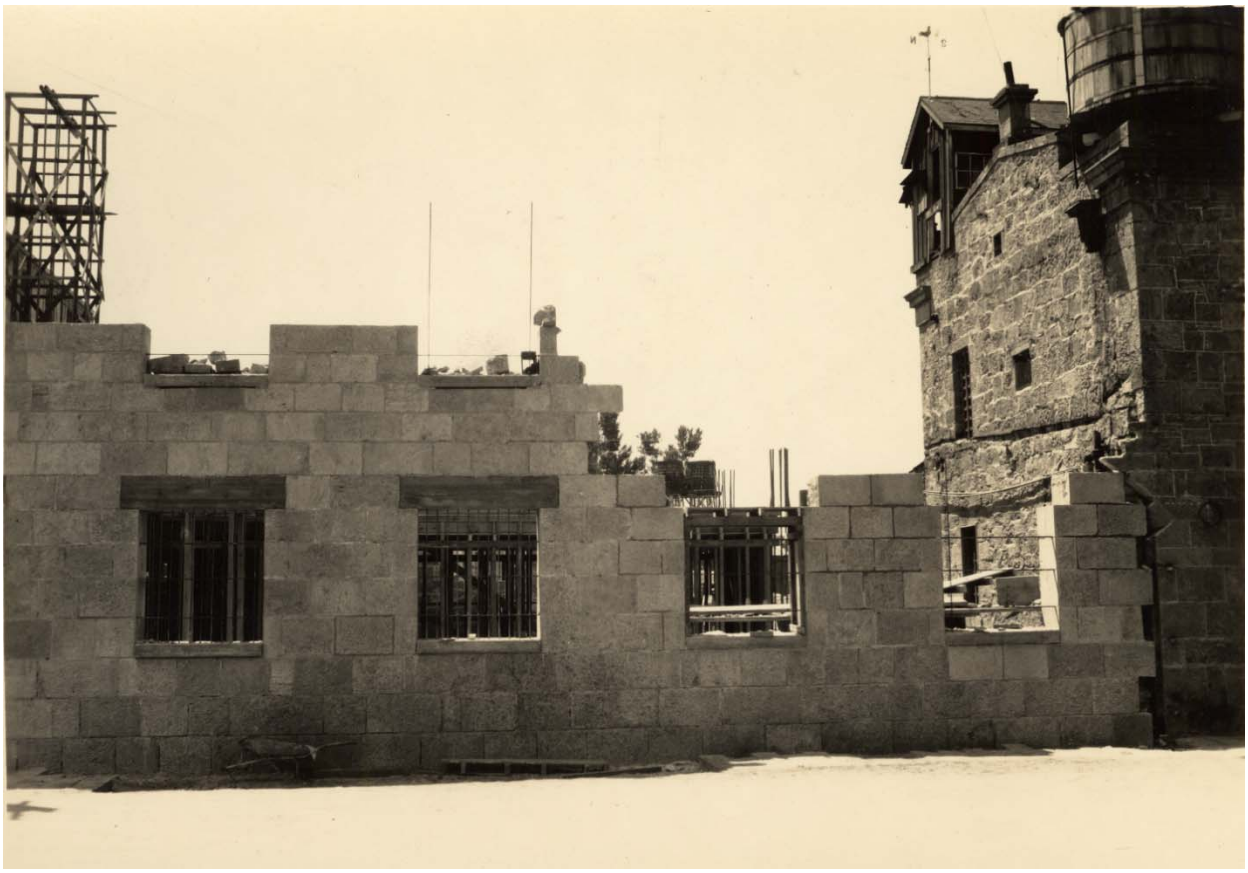
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Appendix C

Historic Photographs



North Wing of Administration building during construction (c. 1924). Courtesy of University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections Library, James R. Herz Collection.



North Wing of Administration building during construction (c. 1924). Courtesy of University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections Library, James R. Herz Collection.



North Wing of Administration building during construction (c. 1924). Courtesy of University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections Library, James R. Herz Collection.



North Wing of Administration building during construction, Cell Block A in background (c. 1924). Courtesy of University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections Library, James R. Herz Collection.



North Wing of Administration building during construction, old prison building in background (c. 1924). Courtesy of University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections Library, James R. Herz Collection.



North Wing of Administration building during construction, at left (c. 1924). Courtesy of University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections Library, James R. Herz Collection.



North Wing of Administration building during construction (c. 1924). Courtesy of University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections Library, James R. Herz Collection.



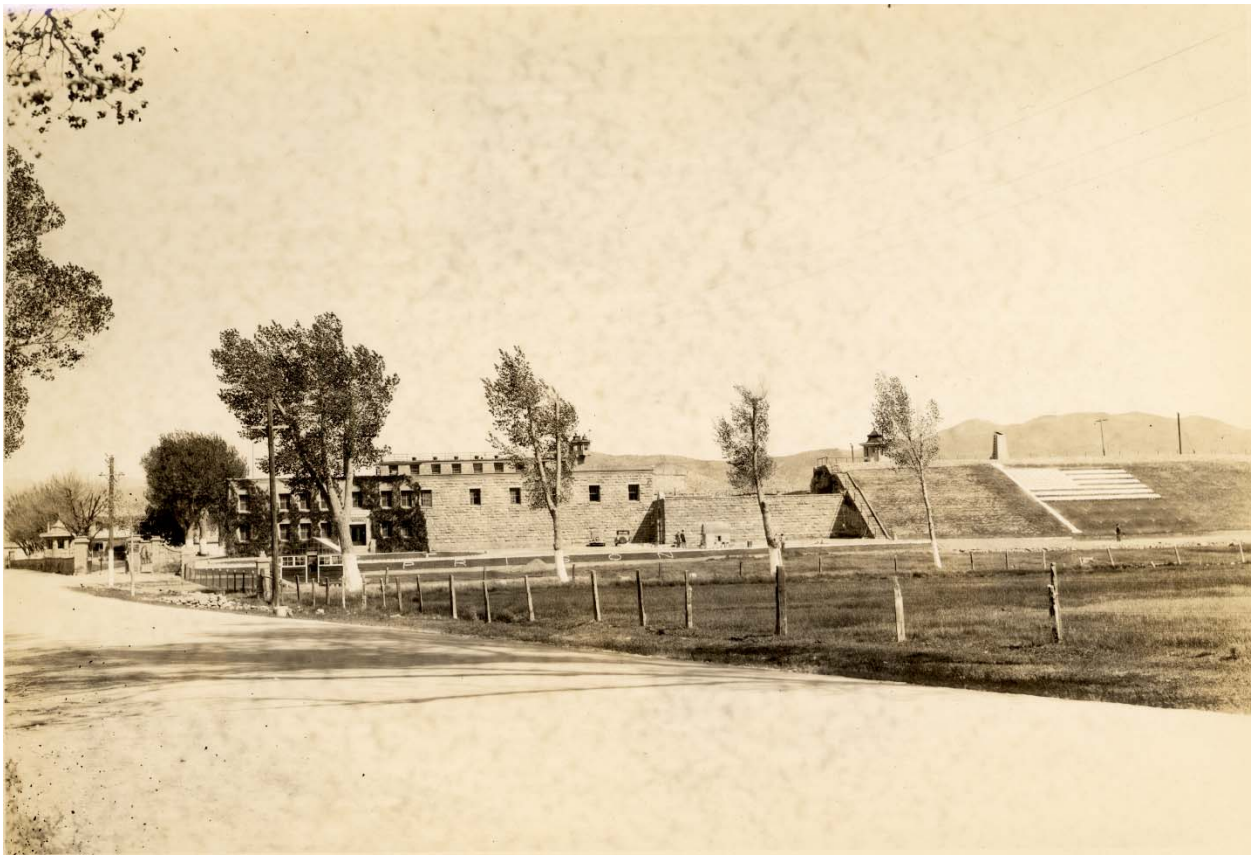
North Wing of Administration building during construction (c. 1924). Courtesy of University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections Library, James R. Herz Collection.



North Wing of Administration building during construction (c. 1924). Courtesy of University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections Library, James R. Herz Collection.



Administration building post construction (c. 1925). Courtesy of University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections Library, James R. Herz Collection.



Administration building after completion of 1931 addition. Courtesy of University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections Library, James R. Herz Collection.



Administration building after completion of 1931 addition. Courtesy of University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections Library, James R. Herz Collection.



North Wing of Administration building at left, prison yard, and Cell Block A (c. 1925). Courtesy of University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections Library, James R. Herz Collection.

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APPENDIX D

Floor Plans Keyed to Photos

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FIGURE MAP (1 OF 2)

EXTERIOR

INTERIOR

BASEMENT

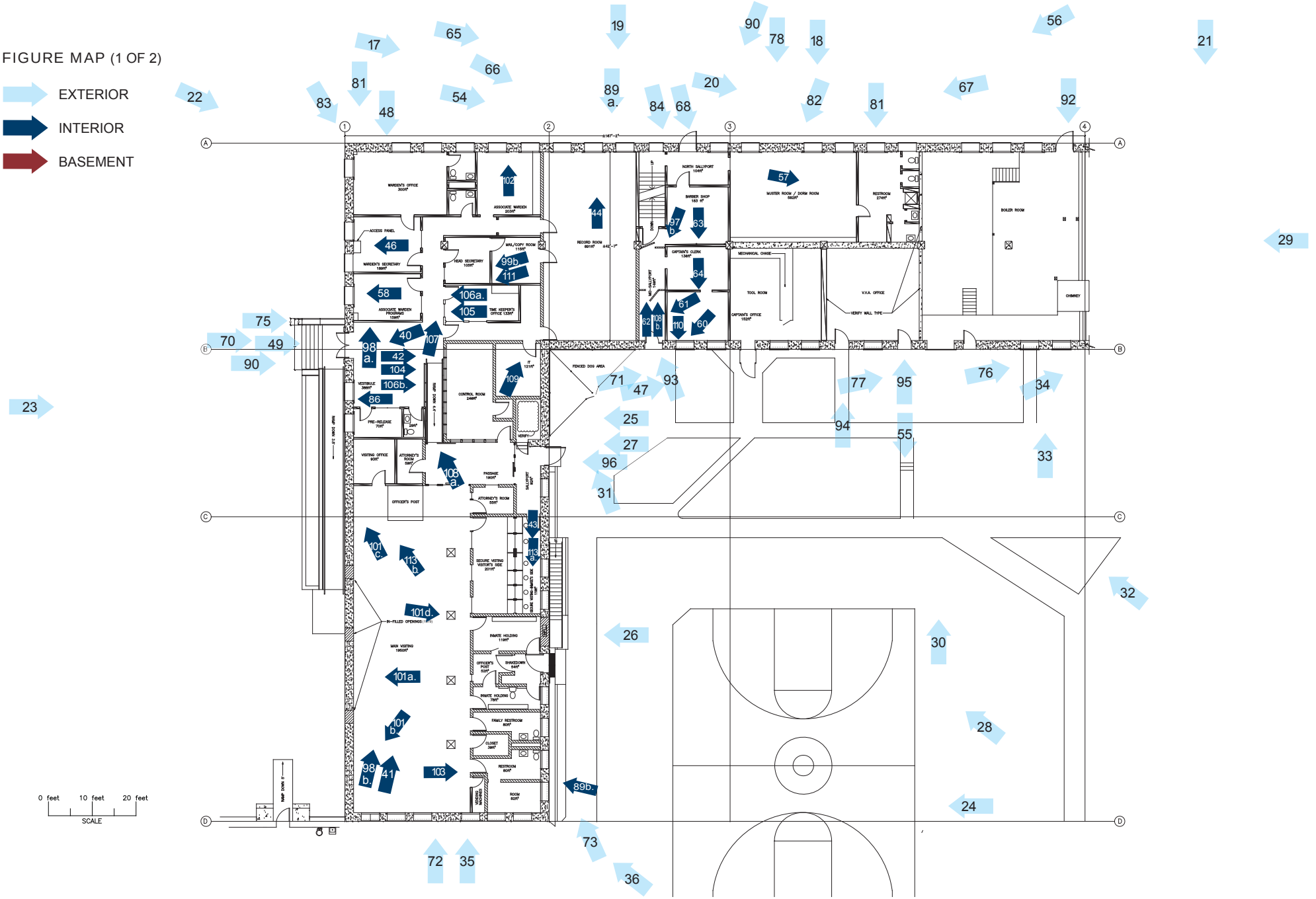
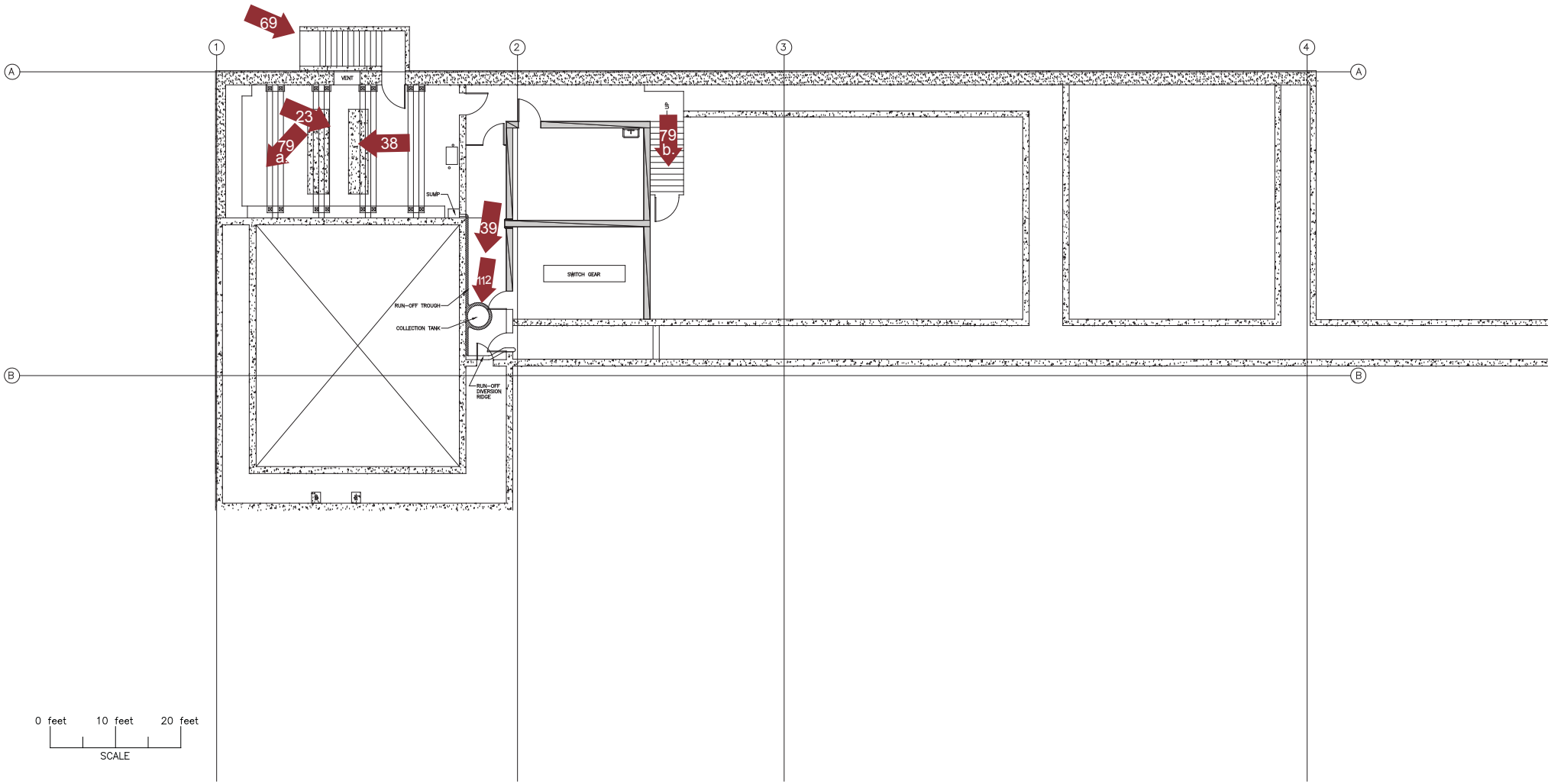


FIGURE MAP (2 OF 2)

EXTERIOR

INTERIOR

BASEMENT



APPENDIX E

Preliminary Building Code Review

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Preliminary Building Code Review

The Administration Building is afforded special recognition by virtue of its listing in 2015 on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource within the Nevada State Prison Historic District. However, such listing does not preclude conformance with life safety and accessibility requirements triggered by a change in use and occupancy.

Any future improvements to the facility will be affected by code-based legal constraints, including state statutes, adopted model building codes, and federal accessibility requirements.

Constructed in 1868 and encompassing a total of 106,251 SF on four floors (including the basement), the Type I sandstone masonry and poured-in-place concrete building was historically a mixed use occupancy. According to the Facility Condition Analysis prepared by State Public Works Board in 2009, 80 percent of the building was considered an I-3 occupancy and the remaining 20 percent a B occupancy. According to the same report, 60 percent of the existing facility has fire suppression.

The Nevada State Prison Preservation Society (NSPPS), a nonprofit Nevada corporation established to preserve the prison site as a museum, intends to offer guided tours through the primary function areas and engage in other customary museum activities, effectively triggering a change in use and occupancy as follows:

- museum *(A-3 occupancy)*
- office *(B occupancy)*
- retail *(M occupancy)*

NSPPS will focus on three primary uses or functions for the site. The first function will be to adapt the former main visiting area into a museum and gallery space. The second function will be to conduct tours and the third function will be special events in the yard. Another possible use / potential revenue stream will be to rent the facility to filmmakers.

Museum & Gallery The main visiting area will be adapted for museum and gallery space. The large open area will feature interpretive displays, video and digital media, along with flexible uses such as meetings, lectures, and special events. Two of the adjoining secondary spaces (visiting office, attorney's room) could be remodeled and converted to the museum store and the existing restrooms upgraded to provide new, accessible restrooms. The private office (attorney's room) adjoining the main visiting could be used by the docents while the remaining administration offices could house future salaried museum staff as the museum expands.

Tours NSPPS intends to offer guided tours every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday from 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM (local time). Tours will be conducted every 15 minutes and it is estimated the tour will last a minimum of 45 minutes up to a maximum of 90 minutes. An NSPPS guide will lead a small group of fifteen visitors with another guide bringing up the rear.

Special Events The yard will be used for outdoor events including concerts.

This report focuses on the basement level and the first floor of the north and west wings. The basement encompasses approximately 1,930 SF and the first floor area is approximately 12,710 SF.

Since this portion of the building will be used in the future as a museum, it should be considered an A-3 assembly occupancy. Although a detailed code analysis is beyond the scope of this report, the following information has been prepared to assist NSPPS and other stakeholders in planning for building improvements. The facility is currently owned by the State of Nevada and therefore the following model building codes will govern future work:

- 2012 International Building Code (IBC)
- 2012 International Residential Code (IRC)
- 2012 International Existing Building Code (IEBC)
- 2012 Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC)
- 2012 Uniform Mechanical Code (UMC)
- 2012 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)
- 2011 National Electric Code (NEC)
- 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design

Since compliance with the International Building Code, given the age of the building, is unlikely, the IEBC will be the primary building code used to develop code compliance strategies moving forward.

IEBC Chapter 2 Definitions

Section 202 General Definitions include the following relevant terms:

Addition. An extension or increase in floor area, number of stories, or height of a building or structure.

Alteration. Any construction or renovation to an existing structure other than a *repair* or *addition*. Alterations are classified as Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3.

Change of Occupancy. A change in the purpose or level of activity within a building that involves a change in application of the requirements of this code.

Existing Building. A building erected prior to the date of adoption of the appropriate code, or one for which a legal building permit has been issued.

Historic Building. Any building or structure that is listed in the State or National Register of Historic Places; designated as a historic property under local or state designation or survey; certified as a contributing resource within a National Register listed or locally designated historic district; or with an opinion or certification the property is eligible to be listed on the National or State Register of Historic Places either individually or as a contributing building to a historic district by the State Historic Preservation Officer of the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.

Primary Function. A *primary function* is a major activity for which the facility is intended. Areas that contain a *primary function* include, but are not limited to, the customer services lobby of a bank, the dining area of a cafeteria, the meeting rooms of a conference center, as well as offices and other work areas in which the activities of the public accommodation or other private entity using the facility are carried out. Mechanical rooms, boiler rooms, supply storage rooms, employee lounges or locker rooms, janitorial closets, entrances, corridors and restrooms are not areas containing a *primary function*.

Repair. The restoration to good or sound condition of any part of any *existing building* for the purpose of its maintenance.

Work Area. That portion or portions of a building consisting of all reconfigured spaces as indicated on the construction documents. Work area excludes other portions of the building where incidental work entailed by the intended work must be performed and portions of the building where work not initially intended by the owner is specifically required by this code.

IEBC Chapter 5 Classification of Work

Because the building will now be used as a museum, this is considered a *change of occupancy* (from I-3 to A-3) of a *historic building* and involves *Repair* and *Alteration* – Levels 1 and 2; however it is unlikely to include Level 3 alteration.

Repairs include the patching or restoration or replacement of damaged materials, elements, equipment or fixtures for the purpose of maintaining such components in good or sound condition with respect to existing loads and performance requirements.

Level 1 alterations include the removal and replacement or the covering of existing materials, elements, equipment, or fixtures using new materials, elements, equipment, or fixtures that serve the same purpose.

Level 2 alterations include the reconfiguration of space, the addition or elimination of any door or window, the reconfiguration or extension of any system, or the installation of any additional equipment.

Level 3 alterations apply where the *work area* exceeds 50 percent of the aggregate area of the building.

IEBC Chapter 10 Change of Occupancy

The provisions of IEBC Chapter 10 apply to the proposed change of occupancy and Section 1012 sets forth requirements based on three hazard categories: means of egress; heights and areas; and exposure of exterior walls. It is important to note a change from I-3 to A-3 results in an equal or lower relative hazard in all three hazard categories.

IEBC Chapter 12 Historic Buildings

The intent of this chapter is to provide the owner some means for the preservation of historic buildings including the following:

- it allows repairs to be made using original or like materials and original methods of construction with some exceptions;
- it exempts certain existing door openings and corridor and stairway widths from complying with current code provided, in the opinion of the building code official, there is sufficient width and height for a person to traverse the means of egress or pass through the opening
- it includes alternative accessibility requirements where it is technically infeasible or compliance would destroy the historic significance of the building
- offers an increase in the allowable floor area

Occupancy and Area

A discussion with the state building official is highly recommended to arrive at a consensus on how best to determine occupancy and area for NSPPS's three proposed uses of the site. However, we can assume the following general occupant loads by use:

Museum & Gallery Our analysis is based on the assumption that the main visiting area will be converted into the main assembly area; the visiting office and attorney's room could be combined to create a retail area and the restrooms at the south end of the building renovated into new accessible public restrooms. The basement area is not part of the tour and is considered accessory storage; similarly it is not anticipated that the public will have access to the administrative office area and it is considered business support area.

Based on the intended use, Chapter 3 of the IBC defines the different uses for each occupancy group, and Chapter 10 establishes the number of allowable occupants. The following chart summarizes the area, use, occupancy and number of occupants.

Area and Occupancy – Basement & First Floor North & West Wing Administration Building

Space	Area (SF)	Use	Occupancy	Occupant Load (SF/Occupant)	Number of Occupants
Storage	1,930 gross	Storage	-	300 gross	7
Basement Total	**1,930 gross**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7**
Vestibule	388 net	Assembly	A-3	15 net	26
Main Visiting Area	1950 net	Assembly	A-3	15 net	130
Secure Visiting / Control	1317 net	Assembly	A-3	15 net	88
Main Visiting Restrooms	281 gross	Accessory	-	-	-
Visiting Office	93 gross	Retail	M	30 gross	3
Attorney's Room	59 gross	Retail	M	30 gross	2
Pre-release Office	70 gross	Accessory	-	-	-
Toilet	29 gross	Accessory	-	-	-
IT	121 gross	Storage	-	300 gross	1
Mail / Copy	115 gross	Storage	-	300 gross	1
Record Room	891 net	Assembly	A-3	15 net	60
Admin Restrooms	85 gross	Accessory	-	-	-
Muster Room	582 net	Assembly	A-3	15 net	29
Muster Restrooms	274 gross	Accessory	-	-	-
Support Spaces	3201 gross	Business	B	100 gross	32
Sally Port-North	115 net	Assembly	A-3	15 net	8
Barber Shop	180 net	Assembly	A-3	15 net	12
Sally Port-South	93 net	Assembly	A-3	15 net	7
Tool Room	430 gross	Storage	-	300 gross	2
V.V.A. Office	431 gross	Storage	-	300 gross	2
Boiler	1718 gross	Storage	-	300 gross	6
Captains Clerk	136 Net	Assembly	A-3	15	9
Captains Office	152 Net	Assembly	A-3	15	10
First Floor Total	**12,710 gross**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**428**

Building Area Total	**14,640 gross**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**435**

Exit Requirements

The IBC requires all buildings used for human occupancy to have exit doors which discharge directly to the exterior of the building. This exit discharge must be on grade or provide direct access to grade via an accessible ramp. The exit discharge cannot re-enter the building. The main entry on the west elevation will continue to function as the primary accessible entrance to the Administration Building and it fulfills the requirements for exit discharge. However, based on the anticipated occupant loads, a second accessible means of egress to the public way will be required.

We recommend sitting down with state building code officials to discuss various options to achieve this requirement with the least impact to the historic fabric. One possible option to explore is the use of a safe dispersal area within the prison yard. In instances where the path of travel to the public way is not achievable due to site constraints, there is an exception to provide a safe dispersal area that meets the following requirements:

- The area must be sized to accommodate at least 5 square feet per person
- The area must be located on the same lot at least 50 feet away from the building requiring egress
- The area must be permanently maintained and identified as a safe dispersal area
- The area must be provided with a safe and unobstructed path of travel from the building

If we can achieve a safe dispersal area, with minor modifications it might be possible to use one of the existing east-facing doors in the West Wing to provide a safe and unobstructed path of travel from the building to the safe dispersal area.

However, if this option is not viable, the other option is to provide a new exit door. The preferred location would be along the west elevation close to the courthouse – perhaps re-opening one of the original openings that were in-filled during the 1979 remodel. The floor is fairly even with finish grade and the exit discharge would be on grade, negating the visual impact of another accessible ramp.

Type of Construction

The Administration Building is of Type I-B construction, which is defined in IBC Section 602.2 as the type of construction in which the building elements consisting of primary structural frame, bearing walls, floor and roof construction including secondary members are of noncombustible material.

Allowable Area and Height

In mixed-use buildings, a fire separation is not required between various uses provided the building complies with the height and area limitations of the most restrictive occupancy; therefore the entire area and height of the building must comply with the requirements for A-3 occupancy.

Per Table 503, the allowable area for an A-3 occupancy group in a Type 1-B building is unlimited with 11 stories maximum and an allowable height of 160 feet.

Plumbing Fixtures

IBC Table 2902.1 provides the minimum number of plumbing fixtures required based on the type of occupancy and number of occupants. To determine the occupant load for each sex, the building total occupant load must be divided in half and separate facilities provided for each sex.

Minimum Number of Required Plumbing Fixture

Occupancy	Toilet Male	Toilet Female	Lavatory Male	Lavatory Female	Other
Assembly A-3 379 occupants	1 per 125 occupants	1 per 65 occupants	1 per 200 occupants	1 per 200 occupants	1 drinking fountain 1 service sink
Subtotal	**2**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1 each**
Retail M 5 occupants	1 per 500 occupants	1 per 500 occupants	1 per 750 occupants	1 per 750 occupants	1 drinking fountain 1 service sink
Subtotal	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1 each**
Business B 51 occupants	1 per 25 for the first 50 and 1 per 50 for the remainder exceeding 50	1 per 25 for the first 50 and 1 per 50 for the remainder exceeding 50	1 per 40 for the first 80 and 1 per 80 for the remainder exceeding 80	1 per 40 for the first 80 and 1 per 80 for the remainder exceeding 80	1 drinking fountain 1 service sink
Subtotal	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1 each**
Total	**4**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**3**

Special Events Based on the type of special event, portable sanitary facilities could be brought in to accommodate temporary crowds.

Accessibility

As of March 15, 2012, all newly constructed or altered State and local government facilities must follow the requirements of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design, including Title II regulations at 28 CFR 35.151 and the 2004 ADAAG at 36 CFR part 1191, appendices B and D.

In addition to federal regulations, IBC Section 3411.9 requires accessibility in historic buildings that undergo alterations or a change in occupancy except where it is deemed technically infeasible by the governing authority. If compliance with the requirements for accessible routes, entrances or toilet rooms would threaten or destroy the historic significance of the facility, the following minimum alternatives requirements must be met:

- At least one accessible route from a site arrival point to an accessible entrance shall be provided
- An accessible route from an accessible entrance to public spaces on the level of the accessible entrance shall be provided

- At least one main entrance shall be accessible with appropriate signage
- Where toilet rooms are provided, at least one accessible family or assisted-use toilet room shall be provided

A detailed accessibility review of the project site is beyond the scope of this report but the following observations are noted based on our understanding of how NSPPS intends to operate the facility:

a) The exterior concrete ramp at the west elevation appears to meet accessibility standards and can be used to bring visitors from the parking area into the lobby of the Administration Building
b) The out-swinging entrance doors measure 34 inch wide per leaf and are equipped with a crash bar. IEBC Section 1205.6 allows historic doors with non-compliant widths to remain if there is sufficient width and height for a person to pass and the capacity of the exit system is sufficient of the occupant load
c) The interior concrete ramp from the lobby down to the main visiting area appears to meet accessibility requirements and can be used to bring visitors into the museum and out to the yard
d) Although there aren't any existing ADA accessible restrooms, there does appears to be sufficient floor area to remodel the two restrooms that open to the main visiting area

Fire Suppression System

The majority of the Administration Building does not currently have fire sprinklers. However, the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 477.915 requires "existing buildings owned by the State that has a floor area which exceeds 12,000 square feet on any floor or 24,000 square feet on all floors to be scheduled for installation of an automatic fire suppression system during the next remodel of or addition to the building." If the building remains under State ownership, it will require a new fire suppression system as part of any future development plans.

The design and installation of the new fire suppression system should be designed to minimize visual and physical damage to the historic fabric. The designers should consider whether a wet-pipe, dry-pipe, or pre-action system will have the least impact. Other alternatives such as water-mist systems which have been used for years in historic building in Europe and on cruise ships offer substantial benefits such as smaller pipe sizes. The Association for Preservation Technology published a technical bulletin, *Automatic Fire Suppression for Historic Structures: Options and Applications* (Nick Artim, APT Bulletin, Vol. 34, No. 4 (2003), pp. 35-40) to assist designers in how to address life safety requirements while complying with historic preservation standards.

Fire Alarm System

The automatic fire detection and alarm system was installed in some portions of the Administration Building during the 1969 remodel. It is outdated and not fully functioning and should be replaced with a new, fully monitored system that will provide visual, as well as audible notification, in accordance with ADA requirements and building codes. The fire alarm system will be coordinated with the new fire suppression system.

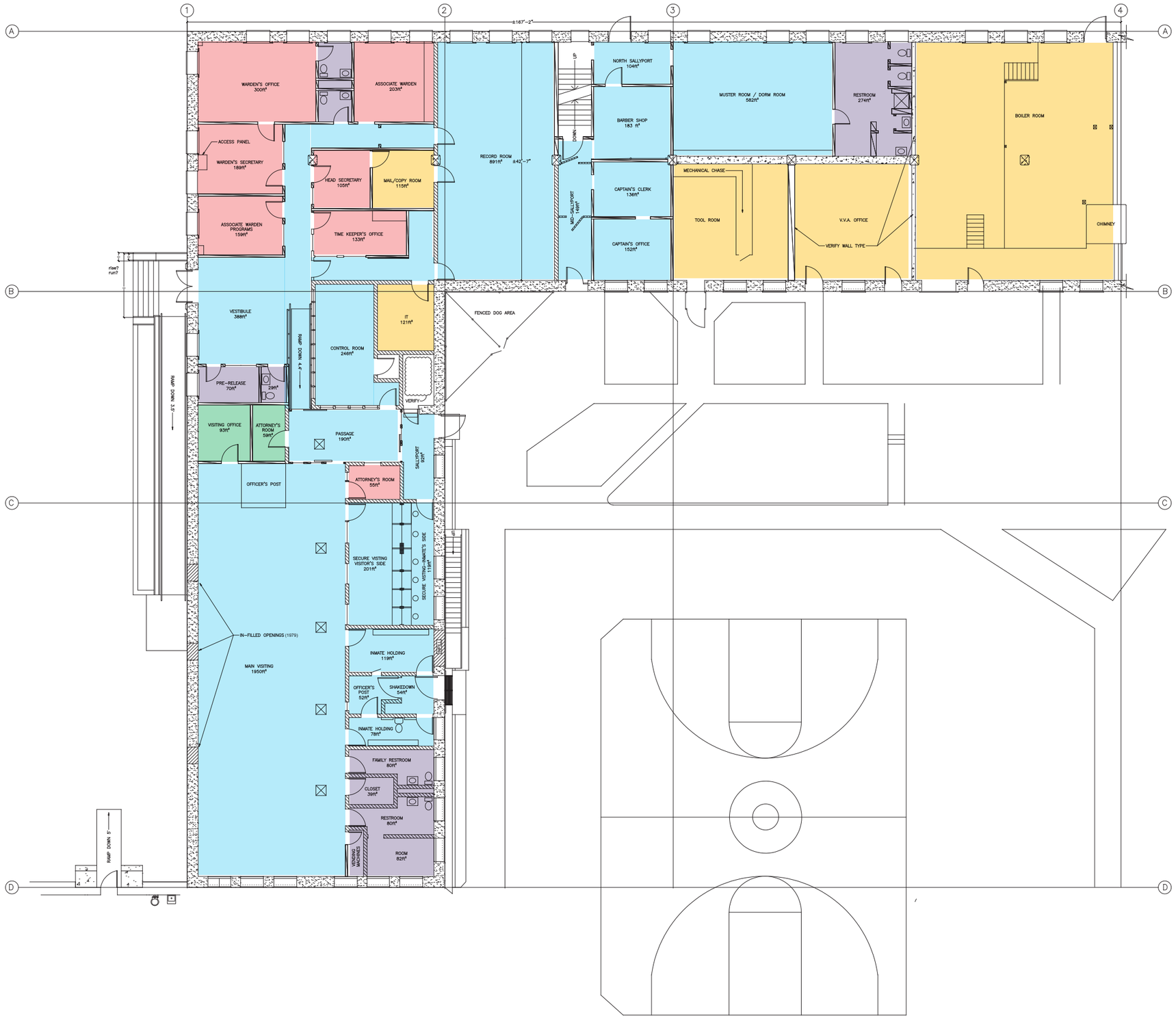
Exit Sign & Egress Lighting

The building code requires a minimum level of Illumination (1 foot candle) along exit pathways throughout the building with illuminated exit signs either with internal battery backups (or other

approved means of emergency building power such as a backup generator). Please note there are provisions in the IEBC to allow for alternative exit signs to avoid damaging the historic character of the building.

OCCUPANCY TYPES:

- ASSEMBLY
- MERCENTILE
- STORAGE
- BUSINESS
- RESTROOM



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APPENDIX F

Oral History Interviews

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Charlie Muller Interview 6/13/2016

1. Which years did you work at the prison?

November 21, 1967 to December 31, 1997.

2. What was your job there?

Corrections Officer (C.O.) never referred to as Guard. Began on swing shift, promoted to C.O. 2,3,4. Moved to NNCC as Sargent, Lieutenant. Moved to Warm Springs in 1988.

3. What memories do you have of the Administration Building?

Graveyard shift came in through Sally Port to 7 Post. Accounting and records were there. One time, the Captain came through the short line Sally Port. There was always a weapon in the control room and a remote tear gas canister outside. Captain was accidentally tear gassed as he passed through. After that the remote canister was permanently removed.

4. What was Administration Building used for during your employment there?

Control Room, Records, and Muster were to left of short line. The staff barber shop, shoe shine, welding and ID were next to the bathroom. The bakery used to be where the store is now.

5. Do you recall any alterations, changes to the Administration Building when you were there?

The Warden's House was used for in-service training around 1973. Hobby Craft used to be upstairs above the License Plate Factory. A lot of the Indians worked there and used to secretly make booze up there. One time, they got drunk and barricaded themselves inside. Tear gas was pumped into the building and the Indians were removed.

One Post was on top of rock face above cave entrance. There were no facilities there. Not good duty. Two Post was above stairway in central part of A Block (East wing). The concrete pad near basketball court was new according to Charlie. Probably installed sometime after he left NSP(1990s?).

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Joe Leibherr Interview 6/15/2016

The interview with Joe was much less formal and more anecdotal than that with Charlie Muller. Lots of stories about prisoners and wardens. Joe was one of the guards held during the April 4, 1970 riot at NSP.

1. Which years did you work at the prison?

Began in 1969; 19 years, 10 months. Was driving a moving van up from LA for a guy. He said that the prison was hiring. Stopped in ant they asked me how soon I could start.

In the 1960s they would hire anyone. Lots of Marines out of Pickle Meadows were hired. Many suffered from PTSD. There was low-grade warfare between inmates and staff.

2. What was your job there?

Corrections Officer (C.O.) began in book binding, became the NSP plumber. Training consisted of walking around for 4 hours with sergeant- told that his job was to look for any inmate that may be trying to escape. Joe was known as the "Shitter Fitter" He was in charge of changing out the old porcelain toilets to the newer stainless Steel ones. He lost his hearing from drilling holes and jackhammering without ear plugs. Used to aggravate the inmates by testing the jackhammer on the steel bedframes.

Maintenance only worked during one shift. If there was a problem they'd be called in as needed.

3. What memories do you have of the Administration Building?

Joe said tower work was pretty boring. He was so bored at one post that he used to fill Styrofoam cups with water and tried to bomb the feral cats below. In three post, they would sway the tower to see if they could spill water out of the toilet.

Prison Riot- Led by Augie Blum and Charlie Hater. Joe was working the graveyard shift on the 3rd and 4th floor. He met the C.O. from the 1st and 2nd floor for lunch. They heard a scuffle and saw a number of legs outside of the cells. Joe sent the alarm. As they walked up to the 2nd floor they were met by inmates and tied up with duct tape. They were asked "who wants to call control? Joe made the call, said "these guys have guns." Fire trucks were called to the yard and power was cut off by inmates. Staff was trying to sneak down from the gas chamber.

Inmate Squeaky Marshall had a homemade shotgun, and when he discharged it, it blew up on him. Inmates were cutting through a steel door with a carbide saw. Charlie Hater who was with Joe said, "Let's go back to max." Joe said, "How fast do you want to go?"

During the confrontation, Joe had a flashlight and Charlie Hater took it from him. Joe said "Take care of that, it was my grandfathers". Charlie gave it back to him.

Staff eventually got control. The entire incident lasted about 1 hour. Captain Morgan was in charge and hinted at muster that night that they were expecting trouble. Joe did a shake down that night and found a pipe bomb in a cabinet. After the incident he told Joe to "Sit down and start writing." Joe didn't know where the inmates got duct tape or the saws. He expected they must have gotten them from maintenance. A sergeant was suspected of supplying the guns but it was never proven.

Joe was the only one who testified in court. He became a maintenance guy about a year after the incident. Years later, he ran into Charlie Hater in a Las Vegas Jail. Charlie called to Joe and "half-way" apologized for taking him hostage.

Other memories—Maintenance work was one of the preferred inmate occupations. They got to come and go through the short line, got to eat first, and lived in rooms alone near the Wardens' Office. Most of his workers were murderers; all were very co-operative and great workers.

Shift went fast working in maintenance. Always something to do. They were working near the hospital once and the crawl space was too narrow for Joe to get through. An inmate was sent in and in the darkness, put his hand on a dead rat. The inmate didn't like that much.

4. What was Administration Building used for during your employment there?

Thinks the 1929 plans should be in the maintenance office. Blue prints for cemetery may also be there. Transformer and boiler were in basement that became the Sagebrush. Steam pipe and tunnel go through to the far wall of the cell house.

5. Do you recall any alterations, changes to the Administration Building when you were there?

Teller cage was still in Admin Building when Joe started there. Was removed and stored in the water tank which was never used. Drill bits may also be in there along with cell doors.

Val and Glen Whorton 7/28/2016

- Val and Glen Whorton Oral History Interviews regarding the West and North Wings of the Administration Building at the Nevada State Prison

- July 28, 2016

- Interviewer: Susan Pansky (SP), Carson City Community Development
- Interviewees: Val Whorton (VW) first, Glen Whorton (GW) (second)

- References to specific building areas throughout these interviews are depicted as well as possible on the maps attached to this document

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Started with Val Whorton as main interviewee…

VW: I was clerical, so I didn't work inside. We went inside the prison, but I didn't work inside. This is my ID – I'm 19 in this picture. I even remember that outfit – it was red, white and blue.

SP: You're kidding! Was this your first day on the job?

VW: Probably not. Actually one of the old wardens came out for dinner and brought that to us.

SP: Really? He had just found it as he was going through some stuff then?

VW: I don't know how he found it.

SP: So my first question is what years did you work at the prison?

VW: I started in September of 1969. Then I terminated in December of 1970. Then I rehired in July of 1972 and then I left in September of 1976.

SP: Were they doing layoffs or something between 1969 and 1970?

VW: No, I had a baby.

SP: Oh, ok. Tell me about your job when you worked there.

VW: When I started I was a Clerk-Typist and by the time I quit, I was the head of the Records Section.

SP: Wow. Through that you must have gotten to see all kinds of interesting documents and stuff right? What kinds of records were you in charge of – pretty much everything?

VW: Yes. And we set up the psych panel, we set up the parole boards - which wasn't outside then. We did everything inside. I was there for three remodels and I think that's really what you're interested in. I

documented all the inmate activities and timekeeping. When Joe was taken hostage, I was there for that. I was there for a couple riots, one fire…
SP: Actually in the building?

VW: Oh sure. Actually they'd lock everything down and we wouldn't have anything to do. We had this big room off to the side, so everyone would bring in food and we'd have these huge pot lucks because there was no work. I mean everything was shut down!

SP: So how were people able to get in when the lockdown happened?

VW: They locked down the back where the inmates were, not the front.

SP: I see. So you still had to be there, but you just couldn't do any work.

VW: Actually, since I was fresh out of high school, I was sent home by the warden once because my skirt was too short. You know, I'm 19 and in the 1960s and 1970s everything was short. And no pants – we couldn't wear pants. It had to be a dress or a skirt.

SP: Tell me about what other memories you have of the building.

VW: The first day I was there, we worked with all the correctional counselors and a lot of custody came in, and the first day they told us – we had this little slot out to control, and we would pass them information, files or whatever they needed – and they kept telling me, "Don't get too close to that hole because the inmates will pull you in, they'll pull you through." And, I mean it's a little slot, but they said they'll kill you or hurt you.

VW: My father used to take me to work, I was so young. My father took me to work and I had sandals on. He kept saying, "Are they going to let you work with sandals on?" And I said, "I guess we'll find out." But they didn't care about my feet – they wanted my skirt longer.

SP: So did any of the inmates ever grab you?

VW: No, they were giving me a hard time, totally breaking me in because I was the rookie. Some of the teachers and some of the correctional counselor people were teachers I had in high school, so they knew me. I don't know what kind of memories they had though.

SP: Where was control in relation to this floorplan?

VW: You'd come down the stairs, and go into the file room (east of the offices). And control was here (just east of the file room and adjacent to the yard) and you'd pass things through the slot and they'd call and say this is what I want then you would go pass it to them.

SP: So inmates didn't have access to that part right? Or did they?

VW: Oh, yeah they could go in there. No it wasn't control, it was the sergeant's post. Control was back here (adjacent to the yard in the corner between the north and west wings). And originally when you came in, this (accounting/filing room off foyer) didn't exist when I first started. Visiting was here (where the

accounting/filing room is now). In the picture I have where they have people sitting and talking in little windows, that was visiting and it was right when you first walked in.

VW: So you'd walk in and there'd be people sitting and visiting with inmates. Actually they did some sort of a movie or something in here when I worked there and they wanted to use us, to show like we were visiting with relatives or something. And there weren't enough seats, so another gal I worked with and I were going to share a bench. I don't think they ever used any of it – they cut the whole thing.

SP: Do you remember what the movie was?

VW: I don't think I ever knew. I think they just said, do you want to be in a movie?

VW: Anyway, when you walked in, this (room to north of foyer, future associate warden's office) was Accounting and I think this was all one room (combined with future warden's secretary's office), and then there was a door that went into the warden's office. And the warden was actually the director, he was the head of the whole department. The warden sat on one side and his secretary sat on the other side of this one big room. And they got married. She was young enough that she and I were friends. She came to the house to visit.

VW: Then this was the business manager's office (room across the hall from warden's office) and in the office next to the business manager's office, (also right across the hall from warden's office) she kept track of the personnel time sheets – the staff time sheets. That's when I first started working there.

SP: Then at some point over the period of the remodels it (the time sheet room) became your office?

VW: Yes. I don't remember the timekeeper room off the foyer being there. The staff time room was all one room right across from accounting, and then next to it (to the east) was the business manager's office. Then you came downstairs on the other side of the foyer (south side) and that's where we worked. There were general offices and then two main offices inside that downstairs area. One of the offices was the head of all the correctional counselors and one was, I think, education. Then there was a little cubby hole that Glen claims was one of his first offices and then filing (to the east). That's how it was when I started originally.

SP: And which floor was this? Was it the first floor?

VW: Yes. Right above us at one point there was a gym, then it was education. It was a gym when I worked there.

SP: What about the area in the corner as the wing turns from west to north? Where it says old visiting/new records?

VW: I don't know what that was when I was there. That became visiting later. So then, when they remodeled, control stayed in the same place and they added the accounting room on. And you had to go through – it was accounting at that point, but it went from visiting to open space to accounting.

SP: And do you remember when that remodel took place?

VW: Not specifically, but it had to be in the early 1970s. And I still stayed in the general offices down the stairs. You had to go through accounting to get to control. Then accounting moved to a new building eventually and the old accounting office (north of the foyer) because the associate warden's office and then his secretary was directly across the hall from him.

SP: And was that in the early 1970s remodel?

VW: Yes. And then the business manager and staff time keeper stayed in their original offices. Then the other half of the former accounting office because the warden's secretary's office.
VW: Then they moved all of these people out (accounting, staff time, business manager) and we moved up into those offices. My office was right across from the warden's office, my boss (Howard) was in the office right next to mine. Our old offices became the PAC, it stands for Program Activity Center. It still stayed open to us, but they'd lock it up when the inmates were in there.

VW: Has anyone told you the story about when we had the parole board out here? And one of the inmates, they thought, ran off. And so for like two days we had parole hearings when one of the counselors came in and said, "I think I need some help." He (the inmate) had gone up into the false floor above our offices and stole, by the way, somebody's checkbook…

GW: .Carl's (Hocker) checkbook.

VW: …and was hiding up there watching all of us.

SP: So he was hiding between the floor and the drop down ceiling or something?

VW: Yes.

GW: It was a drop ceiling and he was up there during the parole hearings. Actually, I was in there with Carl and when we went to lunch – Carl used to be the warden – and he got fired so they made him the executive secretary of the parole board. So he's going, "Where's my checkbook?" Then we came back and I was talked to Val after we had opened the door to come out. And Chad Cane was the one that walked out and pointed to where the inmate was.

SP: How did he see him up there?

GW: He was dropping down out of the ceiling trying to get away in the confusion, and Chad saw him. Chad was a very gentle soul, he wasn't into dragging people out.

VW: And we had two bathrooms right there and that's what all of us were worried about. If he was watching us in there. I didn't care what else he saw, I just didn't want him peeking at me in the bathroom!

VW: So those were the remodels.

SP: Anything else you want to add that might be of interest?

VW: Well we all have our stories. When they were remodeling up here and Carl Hocker (warden) – and Carl Hocker is a huge part of the history for me – he and the others from his part of the building had to move down into our offices during the remodel. They had a parole hearing going on and one of the really

bad inmates was coming up for parole. And he would stand in his doorway when the really bad ones were there, with a gun on one side of the wall and him leaning up against it on the other.

SP: Like an intimidation thing?

VW: No, I think he was going to use it if he had to, but he didn't want to scare any of us standing there with a gun. He was a great guy – I loved him. You either loved Carl or you hated him. But he should be a part of the history of this because I think he started the modernization of the prison.

GW: He was the first really correctionally-oriented warden. Before that they were just buddies of the governor.

SP: At what point did the area next to your offices become the parole board area (immediately east of the general offices down the stairs)?

VW: Before the third remodel. That was where the parole board always met. Because that was the largest room really, for that kind of thing, where they could have easy access to coming in and out. They didn't come inside. And then they brought the inmates, probably through control, down. We weren't exactly allowed to walk around and do anything we wanted.

GW: Except the porters.

VW: Oh yeah, the porters.

SP: The porters? What did they do?

VW: Well if we had dry cleaning or cleaning, they would come down. Like one time I lost a diamond ring in the Xerox machine and they helped me look for that.

SP: How did that happen?!?

VW: I was putting in toner.

GW: They were janitors.

VW: Yeah, they were janitors but they took care of, they brought us our lunches if we wanted to eat there. And then they'd ask you to do them favors on the sly, like can you bring me bleach so I can bleach my pants, which was a huge no-no and you had to say no. And, you know, I can't remember the redhead's name, when he was going before the pardons board, he came up and dictated to me his statement to them and that was interesting.

SP: So you typed it?

VW: Oh yeah.

SP: And they were all inmates, the porters?

GW: Yeah, they were all murderers.

VW: Well it was a maximum security prison, that was mostly what we had. I mean everyone else was at the NNCC (Northern Nevada Correctional Center) I think. We didn't call it that then, we called it maximum, medium and women's. That was it.

VW: And when you worked at night, they'd come to make sure you were ok.

SP: The porters?

VW: Yeah, because you were up there alone, working. I didn't ever think anything of it because they were just nice people.

SP: What did they do to be able to have that privilege? How did that work?

GW: The classification system at that time that made the decisions on where inmates went and what they did was totally subjective and personality driven. So they had this philosophy that, well, these guys have a lot of time to serve, or they've been here a long time. Therefore, they know they're going to be here so they're not going to act out. They're not going to do anything bad, so we'll just put them on limited custody. And that's how we wound up with hostages and guns and escapes, and it was just stupid.

VW: Fires…

GW: Fires, yeah.

SP: So remodel #1 you said was in the early 1970s, when do you think #2 was?

VW: That's a really good question. I'm not sure so I don't want to guess at that.

SP: And what about #3?

VW: That was the mid-1970s. You know, I wasn't there that long, so they were actually pretty close where they were starting to develop the prison and build better facilities and they were adding – Southern Nevada was starting to build one. So they were starting to become a really agency, or department. As Glen said before, it was all like we were a bunch of buddies out there working.

SP: What made you decide to go work out there?

VW: I had a friend who knew one of the supervisors who worked out there and they were looking for someone, so I said ok. They actually hired me before I applied for the job. I had to go take a test after I'd been there for like a month. So that's how the state was run. It was like everyone was friends.

SP: And did the two of you meet there as well?

VW: Yes.

SP: Glen, what were you doing at the time that Val first started?

GW: I was in the service when she was first there.

VW: We met later – in 1974.

SP: Anything else you'd like to share?

GW: Think about the incidents when you were there.

VW: Well I already told her about how we locked down, like during the hostages, that's all they did with us.

GW: You got gassed in the office.

SP: Tear gas?

GW: Yes.

VW: I don't remember that.
GW: They had an incident upstairs in the exercise/library area so Carl filled it with tear gas and it seeped down into the offices. You were telling me about that.

VW: I probably thought that was funny – I was a kid.

GW: And you had an inmate have a fit on you.

VW: Oh yeah that's right. I went into my office one time and it was a total mess and I'm like who's been in here? And everyone's standing around in the next office and trying to help her, and I thought, whatever. Then someone came in and said one of the inmates started having a seizure on my desk and then went to her for help, and she doesn't know what he's doing so she's screaming, "Don't hurt me!" This poor man was having a seizure.

GW: He was about 70 years old.

SP: One of the porters I assume. Did he end up being ok?

VW: Yeah, he was fine.

VW: I'll tell you the culinary is my favorite part of the whole prison. But to see how they work it, and where everything was – that's my favorite part of the whole place.

GW: Yes, that's cool.

VW: And when they closed it during the decommissioning… No, I guess when Bill was there, when we went through the tour with Bill and they were actually working, that was kind of fun. They had great food. Glen didn't like it. I thought their food was wonderful. Oh their hamburgers, and their Mexican food and Chinese food, and their beans were great.

SP: So this was all food that was also served to the inmates?

VW: Yes.

Switched to Glen Whorton as main interviewee…

SP: What years did you work at the prison?

GW: Actually at NSP (Nevada State Prison) I started there on December 3, 1973 and I left in August of 1976.

SP: So you weren't there very long.

GW: No, I wasn't. But I always was always moving in and out of it, and into it and around it, and had influence on it.

SP: So what did you do when you were there from 1973 to 1976?

GW: I started out as a correctional officer trainee, and then after a period of time, if you survive, you're automatically promoted to correctional officer. And then I became a case worker, and back then we were called correctional classification counselors.

SP: But then, when you were out of the prison, you were in the corrections system the whole way through your career, right? And ended as the head of the department of corrections, is that right?

GW: Yes, that's right.

SP: And when did you retire from that position?

GW: February 2007.

SP: And how long were you the head of the department?

GW: Two and a half years.

SP: So what are your memories of the administration building?

GW: The chart that you have in front of you is very close to the way I remember it. So you'd go in here and that's where Howard Pile had his office (office north of foyer, also known as associate warden's office), he was the senior case worker. This was Katie Ducey's office (office north of associate warden's office), she was the warden's secretary or the superintendent's secretary, and Norm Snelgrove was the superintendent (office in northwest corner). He was from California. I think he retired from the California system before he came over here and he was brought over by Carl Hocker. And Carl came in, I believe, 1968 and he was essentially the first prison guy to really run the prisons. Before that the wardens or directors, or whatever you want to call them, were political appointees, friends. The guy that he replaced was Jack Fogliani. His experience prior to becoming warden was the manager of the inmate farm, so he was a farmer. The guy he replaced was a mines inspector.

SP: So really no prison experience at all.

GW: No they didn't have any real connection to it. Art Bernard, the guy that was the warden all throughout the 1950s, he was the mine inspector and he was the hunting buddy of all the politicians because he knew where to go hunt and what to do. He was kind of a hail fellow well met. But Carl got rid of a lot of the goofy things that were going on there and he brought over several guys from California. He brought Howard Pile, who had been a correctional officer and became the case worker. He brought in Snelgrove who I believe had been a lieutenant and captain over in the California system. He brought in Ed Pogue who was the associate warden, the second in command. So we had all these California guys and a couple others as well.

SP: So you said that Snelgrove was the superintendent but he had the warden's office then?

GW: Superintendent/warden, I mean they worked together, it was just a name change really. When I came to work there, the warden technically and legally in statute was the warden. The guys that ran the institutions were superintendents. And the warden, when it became Department of Prisons, became director.

GW: This was actually a lounge for the female staff (room east of the warden's office). And they had their own restroom. And ultimately, what they did, was they closed off, there was a door going into the water closet, and they closed that off. And they opened it up and added a restroom for the warden.

GW: And this was her (Val's) office (across hall from the warden's office), and then this was the timekeeper. Then this was visiting. That was an obnoxious place to work (visiting), and we had one guy fortunately who didn't mind it. A guy by the name of Chris Chavez and he always worked in there, but the rest of us hated it.

SP: And why was that?

GW: Well because it was always noisy and kids were running around, and trying to control them, and the inmates are trying to engage inappropriately with their visitors, shall we say.

VW: Oh I forgot about that.

GW: Do you remember that one time you were looking out the window here…

VW: Well, Katie and I were in her office (warden's secretary's office) watching… some of them could visit out in the front of the building too… and they were out there having intercourse. And Katie said, "Well he'll be happy tomorrow." She was an older woman and I just cracked up. She never said a word to anybody but that's all she said to me was, "Well he'll be happy tomorrow."

GW: Control was pushed back out to here. This was control (at corner of yard where building turns east). And then this was accounting and then they had a pass through going into here (control). And the control officer controlled the movement through the triple sally port, and there was fence that ran here (adjacent to control), and there was a gate that you controlled electrically that you could let staff or inmates through individually.

GW: And this was actually, it wasn't very big, and it was kind of long and narrow, but you came in there and this is where they ran the yard from (narrow room directly south of control). It was called Seven Post.

And they obviously reconfigured that when they turned this into visiting. But it was relatively narrow, and they had this door coming from there.

VW: And that's what I called the sergeant's post.

SP: And where did the control officer sit to control this fence and these doors?

GW: Right now if you go out there you'll see a fence across this corner and it says, "Don't feed the dogs," and stuff like that. But what they did was tore that out and moved control inside. But this (control), you could see out on the yard, you had all the keys, you had the phone switch board…

VW: And that stuff is still there. The keys, everything. A lot of that is still there.

GW: And they ran the count out of there. And that was a really good place to work because when you worked in control, the shift went by just like that. You were always busy, you never stopped and you'd go in and the next thing you'd look up and your relief was there. And so it was a good place to work. The guys who were control – we were relatively young – the older guys were the older retired ex-marines and stuff like that. We were basically picked to go in there because we could read, we could write and we could count.

SP: So basically the correctional officers rotated through control?

GW: I worked towers, not much, because if you had any kind of energy at all you just hated being in towers because it was just so boring, especially on swing and graveyard shifts. And then I worked on the ground and in the cell house in the max unit. But then, like I said, the sergeant came to recognize that, again, I could do more than most, and so he made me what they called the MTA, the medical guy. And my job was to go through, review the prescriptions for all the inmates in the institution, load a tray with all their stuff…

VW: I never knew this!

GW: Oh yeah, and then go through the cell house and the max unit and distribute the medications at specific times. And I mean, that was so inappropriate. But then the guys, the EMTs, the guys who were the medical help there, they were inmates. But they weren't going to give the inmates the medicine. And then from there I migrated into control. I was on swing shift, working control, and Howard Pile came through one day and he stuck his head through the glass there and said, "You got a degree?" And I said, "Yes." And he said, "Come see me after your shift." So I did. And he said, "I'm going to put you in as a case worker, but actually you're going be a correctional officer because I don't have a position." They were going to use me out of place. So they did two of us like that – me and another guy. And then ultimately about a year later they got the positions and moved us into them.

GW: So there were three actual yard case workers and we covered the institution. So we wrote the board reports, we saw them in classification where we decided where they were going to go and what they were going to do, we wrote their pardons board reports, although there weren't that many.

VW: Well actually Glen specifically changed intake – it didn't exist before him. All the reports weren't consistent, before that everybody was just kind of doing whatever.

GW: All they'd do was make up a file, they'd do mugshots, fingerprint them, cut their hair, delouse them, give them their clothes and throw them into the yard. And they'd stay there until they saw a classification committee to decide whether they'd stay at NSP, go to NNCC, get locked up, go to the yard, whatever it might be. And Howard wanted an intake process so he said, "Make one up," and I did. And that's when we started the intake process for the department. And then actually I kind of continued in that vein all through my case work and still the intake they do today is based on what I started back there, even though it's all computerized now. I didn't write the code but I wrote the process for the automated intake that they still use.

SP: So what made you decide to leave the actual prison?

GW: Well I went to graduate school in South Carolina - they had a criminal justice program, and I took a year off and went there and finished the program in a year. So I was full time plus two summer sessions and got it done, came back and the guy who was the warden, not the superintendent but the warden, when I was here, got fired as the warden. So they hired him as the superintendent to open the new institution down in Las Vegas and he hired me as a case worker down there. I ran the intake unit down there and the lockup unit, and I ran the records department and was the law enforcement liaison. That's all I did down there. Worked long hours, but there was nothing else to do down there. Because we weren't married – Val was still up here.

VW: I was up here and you were down there when we got married. I'm not much of a mover.

GW: Yeah. We got married and in late 1979 I came back up to Northern Nevada Correctional Center (NNCC) and went into intake there and stayed there for several years until they came and grabbed me one day and said you're going to be the associate warden down in Las Vegas, so I went down there.

VW: At a different institution.

GW: Yeah, at a different institution. One of the things I did when I was in intake over here at NNCC – I was bored, I could do the job in about four hours a day, five days a week, so I was bored – so all these guys would come in and say, "Oh yeah I was in Vietnam and I'm so screwed up, I'm this wacked out Vietnam vet." And, you know, you'd talk to them and say, "Ok where'd you go to basic and what did you do?" They'd say, "Well…" and it was very apparent they were lying. So what I started to do was collect the numbers on how many were legitimate veterans compared to the general population. And from that I gathered their age, and it kept expanding until I got their educational levels, their ethnic composition and all that. I just built this statistical thing and so what I did, I put together a monthly report of what they were and sent it over to the director because he really liked intake – he enjoyed talking to inmates – so I thought he'd like to see how they're composed. Next thing I know the deputy director of Support Services, the money guy, said, "You send me that report every month." So I did. But when I went down south as the associate warden down there I guess that kind of died. But they called me up and said we've got this position, it's a planner, it'd be a step down but you'd be back up here and she (Val) was up here and we were married. Actually I think she put the arm on the deputy director because she used to work with him.

GW: So I did the intake, the population projections and I was the person that reviewed all the classifications throughout the department to make sure it met policy and put the director's approval. Now I stayed in that job a long time.

VW: He ran the psych unit.

GW: Yeah, that was up here. I did the population projections, I broke them down for the legislature that we based our budget on. I did the construction plan and then in the early 1990s the director – because I had a minor in journalism when I was in college and I worked for a little TV station in Waco, Texas, I kind of moonlighted on that just before I got out of the service – he said, "You're going to be the PIO. You're going to be the Public Information Officer for the department and anything that you say that causes a problem I'm going to disavow." So I said, "Well, that works." So I did that and at that point I became the face of the department so I got tagged with all the negative stuff that happened. But, you know, that's doable. I ultimately became the Chief of the Offender Management Division, which was in charge of all records, all timekeeping, transportation, classification, the inmate information system. And that's the other thing we did – three of us basically built the inmate automated information system. One programmer, myself and my boss, a guy by the name of Robin Bates. It was an expert system, so we didn't fiddle around with committees or anything like that. We found the best person and talked to the best and, you know, we modeled the computer to their process, not the other way around. So we did that and we had objective classification – I worked on the implementation of that, to get rid of all the things where you have staff walk in and say, "I don't like the color of your hair lady, so we're going to lock you up. Or quit being a wooze, we're going to throw you out into the yard." It was a terrible classification system and it was not predictable so that made planning really difficult. Basically that was forced upon us by the Department of Administration – Bill Bible and Judy Mattucci. That was a good thing. The department hated both of them, but it had to be done. And then we had a deputy director retire and the director asked me to be that and I said no, go find a warden. And so she started auditioning wardens in the position. And the reality was I had to do the job because they were passing through and none of them were suitable or wanted the job because they were frightened of it, so I said ok I'll do it.

GW: I was the wardens' boss. I was the Deputy Director for Operations for all the wardens around the state, they reported to me. And I did that for about six years and then I retired. And then when my predecessor got fired, I came back until Kenny Guinn left. I wasn't going to work for his successor. The one thing about wardens and directors in corrections is it's a unique kind of career if you leave on your own terms before you get fired. In my experience of 32 years there were only two of us that left on our own terms. And I was the only one who ever started as a CO (correctional officer) trainee.
VW: No the new one…

GW: Not in our department.

VW: Oh, not in your department. But he did start that way.

GW: Yeah he did. The new director of corrections started as a CO trainee in New York. But I'm the only guy in the history of Nevada that ever started at the bottom of the ladder and went to the top. 150 years.

VW: I thought I married him because he was rich but he wasn't.

GW: I was flying in the guard and I was making more money flying part time in the guard than I was working at the prison, so I was driving around in my Porsche. That's how I know, when you said when they built the other admin building, that's how I know what happened because I drove my car past the window there going over to NNCC one day and they were having a staff meeting. And Ed goes, "What was that?" And Howard said, "That's one of our employees over at NNCC." And he said, "What's he doing, selling drugs?" But Ed liked me when he got to know me.

VW: Yes he did.

GW: This area down here, we had offices down here. But before we moved into here, our offices were in the chapel. We had, there was a room that was kind of divided up, still to this day there are no windows in it. And so myself and Dale Seismer had an office in there. And that access to the yard, the guy in One Post had a buzzer and he could buzz inmates into and out of it. So we were kind of stuck in there regardless of what was going on, it was a good day or bad day.

GW: That was not as bad as the cave though. It was filled with birds and bird poop.

SP: Like an actual cave? I think you've told me a little bit about this before but I don't remember.

GW: One of the guys Val worked with, actually two of the guys she worked with, had offices in there. They were the teachers.

SP: Really?!?

VW: Well when it's cleaned up and it has lighting and everything it's actually kind of nice, it's not bad. I mean obviously there are no windows. But now it has been so overtaken and they're afraid it's gonna cave in. He took a gal that was doing a study through the university through there and I went with them. And between ducking the bats and the birds, I'm screaming profanities and this poor young thing was like, "Can we leave now?" And I'm like, "Yes!"

SP: So it actually is a cave and people had their offices in it?

GW: You know I don't know if you'd call it a cave but it was more like a mine because it was actually dug by the inmates. And this was back in the 1800s and they used it for isolation – a guy acted out, they'd throw him in there for a period of time. And they have, and you can still see it, they have an access, it's a hole that goes all the way up through that bluff and they'd lower water and food down into it. And they'd pull the waste back out.

VW: And there are great stories about the cave with inmates, they used to actually house inmates in there too. Gene Austin – that's the best story.
GW: Yeah, Gene was about 15 or 16 years old when he came to prison and I think it was in Winnemucca or Elko or something. Gene was the meanest strongest guy you'd ever want to meet, little guy, not that big.

SP: And what did he do to go to prison?

GW: Well he shot his teacher through the window of the school and killed her. So he did something and he got locked up in one of the other areas and I think it was the one down underneath, if you look right here where the warden's office is (northwest corner of west wing), underneath here is a basement. And when they built this building in 1925, they had the basement in there, but there was no outside access to it. This is the triple sally port, the way you go through the triple sally port is you're coming off the yard and you hit the first gate, second gate, third gate, and then you make this dodge and go out. But there's a door and there are stairs that go down underneath to this basement. And there are several large rooms in there. And this room right here, I've seen on the 1949 blueprints, there were three isolation cells in here.

So I think what the story is, in this area they had him locked up and one of the officers went down to check in there and looked in the cell and he wasn't there. He comes back up to the sergeant and says, "He's not there." Back they go, they go down there, and they open the door and when they do, Gene had wedged himself up in the corner of the room and when they opened the door he dropped down and proceeded to put a whipping on the sergeant until they got a hold of him. So they grabbed him, they threw him in the cave. And the story is the next morning the officer came and said, "You've got Gene locked up in there, when are we going to take him out?" And the sergeant said, "It was snowing when he went in, it'll be snowing when he comes out." Gene spent so much time in lock up, in the dark, he went blind. And to get control of him, they sent him up to the institute in Sparks and they did a frontal lobotomy on him.

SP: You're kidding!

VW: And his head shape was changed.

GW: Yeah, you can actually Google Eugene Austin Nevada and there will be several articles in there on him and that incident. Not the incident where he's locked up, but the fact of the lobotomy. And so he was still in the Department of Corrections when I came to work there and I saw him one day over in the infirmary in NNCC, he wasn't in NSP. They had taken him out after the lobotomy, you know he's blind and lobotomized, and they put him in a rest home essentially. They caught him sharpening spoons on the floor and they went, "You're taking him back." It didn't work. And so Gene was sitting there in the infirmary and he looked almost as if, and I don't know if this was because of the lobotomy or just a physical characteristic or not, but it was like his forehead had receded. He was pretty grim looking. But by that time, it was shortly thereafter they put him out again, and of course, he's been deceased a long time.

GW: We know it was after World War II that they put in an exterior set of doors or stairs under here because if you look at the foundation and stuff and the way they did it, you can see they did it with plywood as opposed to the wooden boards. So that had to be after World War II.

SP: And that was stairs to the basement?

GW: This is where the control area was when I came to work here, it was down here in this corner (northwest corner of yard where north and west wings meet). And you can see this fence that goes across there now on the corner. But that whole area up there had a multitude of uses. Originally, if you go and look at this door right here on the first floor for the visiting now, they originally configured that to be the license plate factory for the state. And they did an engraving on the stone just above the door there to say Nevada License Plate Factory, and I think it's 1932 or 1935 or something like that. So you can see all this area was essentially an industrial area initially.

SP: Including all of the area where Val had her office initially?

GW: Yes, this was all industry. There's a movie called State Penitentiary, 1949, and it stars Warner Baxter. He actually became famous in the movies as Zorro. They've got a lot of shots in that movie, in the cave, but what they also have is a really short clip of this area when it was the, you can see them actually working in the license plate factory. So that's really kind of interesting. I've got a copy of it here in the house somewhere.

SP: And at what point then did it turn into offices?

GW: They would have to have moved out the license plate factory in the 1960s when they built the one up on the bluff. You know, when you saw those photographs when they were building One Tower and Two Tower and, you know, they had the tip up concrete construction and stuff. It would have been during that period of time that they moved out and up on the hill. And after that, I mean, it's been all kinds of things, it's been, when we ultimately moved in there, when they built the PAC, the other end on the other side of the wall, I guess you could call it kind of an indoor recreation area. But basically it was a weight room, a very unsupervised, uncontrolled space. Poorly managed, the institution wasn't run well, and this was just kind of an example of that. You really shouldn't put inmates in a place where they have a lot of heavy things or long bars and it's unsupervised.

GW: This was a muster room (north wing just east of mail room and east of connection with west wing).

SP: What's a muster room?

GW: We gathered here to get our assignments for the day.

VW: And if there were any issues.

GW: Yeah. And this was the shower room (east of muster room in north wing), but it was never used for anything. It was originally designed for staff but staff never really used it. This is the boiler room (east of shower room in north wing, about mid-way). Now in the 1949 movie, they had a lot of shots in the boiler room because the character that Warner Baxter was playing was supposed to be an engineer that was involved in some fraud. And so because he was an engineer they put him in a technical part of the institution. And he allegedly escaped from the institution going out a pipe that was supposed to have been in here. This dashed line represents a platform. It's a room on the first floor, but then it's dug down so it's like two stories. There's a beautiful set of doors right here that go to the yard that I talked to Kristin Brown (SHPO) about opening up the other day and she thought that was a good idea.

GW: This was a yard shower (east of boiler room in north wing with exit to yard) - another uncontrolled space. So inmates had showers around the walls and on one side of the wall and there were toilets so inmates could do their business, they didn't have to go to lock up. If they were around the yard, they didn't have to go lock up in the cell house again because, you know, they open and close them at specific times. But it's unsupervised, so inmates would go in there and kill each other.

GW: Then these were two offices (north of the shower room in the north wing). One became the VVA later.

SP: What's the VVA?
GW: Vietnam Veterans of America. And most of the people that were in the VVA had never even seen a military uniform before, much less gone to Vietnam, which was stupid.

GW: I'm not quite sure what this area was used for (room east of shower room and two offices in north wing), I think mostly it became the library. This is an exit to the yard, and there were doors here so an inmate could come in here and go through this gate, there was a set of bars here. And right here, this is a window in the wall. And this is where the inmates had their store. And so the store was in this area here. It had a door here to keep the cats out. Close the door, keep out the cats. So that was that area. And then this, when I was there, this is where they had the archives. When I started work there, this was the ID

office. And Charlie Muller, that's where Charlie worked. That's the first time I met Charlie was when I walked down there to get my ID and get photographed and fingerprinted. They had all the old records over here. And they have all the records, all of them, going back to the 1800s. They were all in there. And I mean this was before, obviously, archives took control. Document management was a foreign issue to them. I mean they didn't understand it at all. They just had these bookshelves with all these thousands of files crammed in there. So you could go in there and what I would do, when I was the case worker there, I'd go down to the ID office, go in here and if a guy had been in prison with us before, I could go in there and pull out his old file and see what he did and what kind of an inmate he was and those kinds of things. So it was really handy. And very quickly they took those out, down to State Archives where they're at today. But it was really handy. Charlie worked down here. All the guys that worked for him were inmates. They had their own dark room and stuff, and did their own photographs, fingerprinting. The only thing Charlie did was the fingerprinting because that had to be done by a peace officer. Other than that, Charlie would just sit there and supervise the inmates and had a good time. He loved it.

GW: We had a barber chair there, we'd get our hair cut (next to the shower room in north wing).

SP: The barber chair was in where the showers were? Oh, I see, next to the shower room.

GW: Where the mailroom is, that was not a mailroom.

VM: The barber chair is still in there.

GW: It's up in the cell house, yeah. It's on the first floor.

GW: This was the captain's office, and this was the captain's clerk. When I came to work here, the captain's clerk was Jack Rainsberger. Now he had previously been on death row, but when the Supreme Court invalidated the death penalty in the early 1970s, his sentence was automatically commuted to life without. He could read and write. He fancied himself a poet. Actually he was kind of a narcissistic jerk. He was not a pleasant individual. He was in for murdering a young woman down in Vegas. Kind of an emotionally hysterical guy. I mean, I did a pardons board report for him and some of the stuff he was talking about was just odd. He talked about inappropriate relationships with staff and stuff like that, things I knew were not true because there's such a hierarchy among inmates. Although people who'd been on death row at that time, you'd have thought these are tough guys you know, but the reality was that the guys that were in there were weak, odd people. Like Tom Bean. Tom was also on death row by the time I worked there. He was the photographer down here working for Charlie Muller.

VW: Do you know about Tom Bean?

SP: No.

VW: Ok, well that's a long story.

GW: Ok, well look him up on the internet. Tom Bean, Reno, Nevada.

VW: He was Reno's most notorious criminal. I was in elementary school and I was scared to death. My brother and sister were older and they were in high school. I was in the Catholic school so I had longer vacations, and I'd be home alone. I mean here I am a little kid and I'm walking around with a knife. It was scary - that was a scary time in Northern Nevada.

GW: If you had grown up in the area, then, in the early 1960s, if you were of an age of having some awareness, people could say to you Tom Bean and you'd be able to respond Sonja McCaskie, his victim. And it was dreadful. I was in junior high school and I had a friend who's father was a Reno Police Department detective and he quit after that case, it was that troubling.

VW: The prison had pictures of the crime scene and they refused to put them, they kept them in a specific area where they were not shown to anyone. None of us ever saw them. They were locked up and kept away from us, it was that gruesome. It was sick.

SP: That sounds terrible.

GW: But that was Charlie's clerk.

VW: Oh, there's a picture of Carl Hocker! Want to see what Carl Hocker looks like? I loved him. You either loved him or hated him, and I loved him.

GW: If you were on Carl's good side you were ok, if you weren't you were in trouble. Carl was the captain of the yard at San Quentin. He was the first professional guy we had and he was very dapper. He dressed perfectly every day, every time you saw Carl. He was not an informal guy.

VW: He was very stoic.

GW: On the yard over in California he was called "The Hawk". And you can go online and read inmates' stories about San Quentin back in the 1940s and 1950s and they will always have a mention of Carl. Yeah, he was a tough guy.

VW: He walked in when I was first working for him, I think, and I had my feet up on the desk and I'm yacking away with one of the counselors and he walks around the corner and he goes, "Are you busy?" "Well no, not at the moment." He said, "Good, I want you to run an errand and then you can go home early." And I said, "God, am I coming back tomorrow?" He goes, "Of course you are!" I thought, because wouldn't you have expected him to just ream me for that? He never said a word, that was it, just go home early.

GW: Carl did not like social workers. He was old school. And when I met him, I had gone from CO to case worker and he was the executive secretary of the parole board. So he would attend all the parole board hearings and the case worker for the inmate that was being seen would also attend. So we're in my office one day when the inmate had stolen his stuff and escaped, but for several months we would have the parole hearings and he would not talk to me, he would not acknowledge me, he would just blow me off. And one day we had an inmate get lippy with the board and tried to jump up and get to a board member, and I grabbed him and hauled him out of there. And when I got back in, Carl looked at me, you know that squinty look, and he said, "Were you an officer?" And I said, "Yes, sir." After that I was ok.

GW: But he was an interesting guy. There are great stories about Carl.

SP: So you mentioned, over here, the guy that was the poet, the narcissistic jerk. So you said he was the captain? How did that work?

GW: He was the captain's clerk. So basically, back during that time, clerks were a big deal in prison. And essentially they did all the staff's work for them. It was a really poor system. In fact, when I was a CO trainee, I had to move from the apartment I was in to another one. And we were so shorthanded that you never got a day off. So I went in to ask the captain to take my regular day off, I needed a day to move. I never got to see the captain. I had to ask a former death row inmate for permission to take my own day off. And from that moment on, I did not like clerks. And ultimately, when I became the deputy director of operations, I fired all the clerks. Staff has got to do their own job. It was absurd. You know what they would do, especially to the caseworkers, you'd have your clerk in the unit and you'd be doing board reports and you'd say to the clerk, you know, "Go get this guy out of his cell, I need to talk to him about his board report." So the clerk would go out there and he's slide up to this guy's door and say "Aren't you supposed to go to the board?" And, he says, "Have you seen the case worker yet?" And he says, "No." And the clerk says, "Well that's not right. Give me a pack of cigarettes and let me see what I can do." So they were basically pimping the case worker to the inmates. And then he'd go over to the officer at the cage and say, "Ok pop that door, the case worker wants to see this guy to do his board report." I mean, that's the way it worked. I mean, that's the way it worked. So they developed this underground economy and these little games that they would play, and they would typically become the snitch for whatever supervisor they were working for, like the captain's clerk. We had one captain's clerk at one of the other institutions, was notorious, we all knew he was a drug dealer on the yard and the captain would never let you touch him because oh, "He's telling me what's going on in the yard and that's how we catch these guys." "Well captain, you know that what he's doing is getting his competition locked up off the yard, right?" You know, so it was stupid. Those guys we were talking to, those supervisors, were the last vestiges of the unprofessional ones, the guys who didn't know their business. They had not grown up in the system and seen these kinds of things. A lot of our wardens at NSP, Snelgrove, he was kind of an exception, but about the next four or five guys that followed him were all former teachers. And the reason for that was they were the only guys in the system that had any college education.

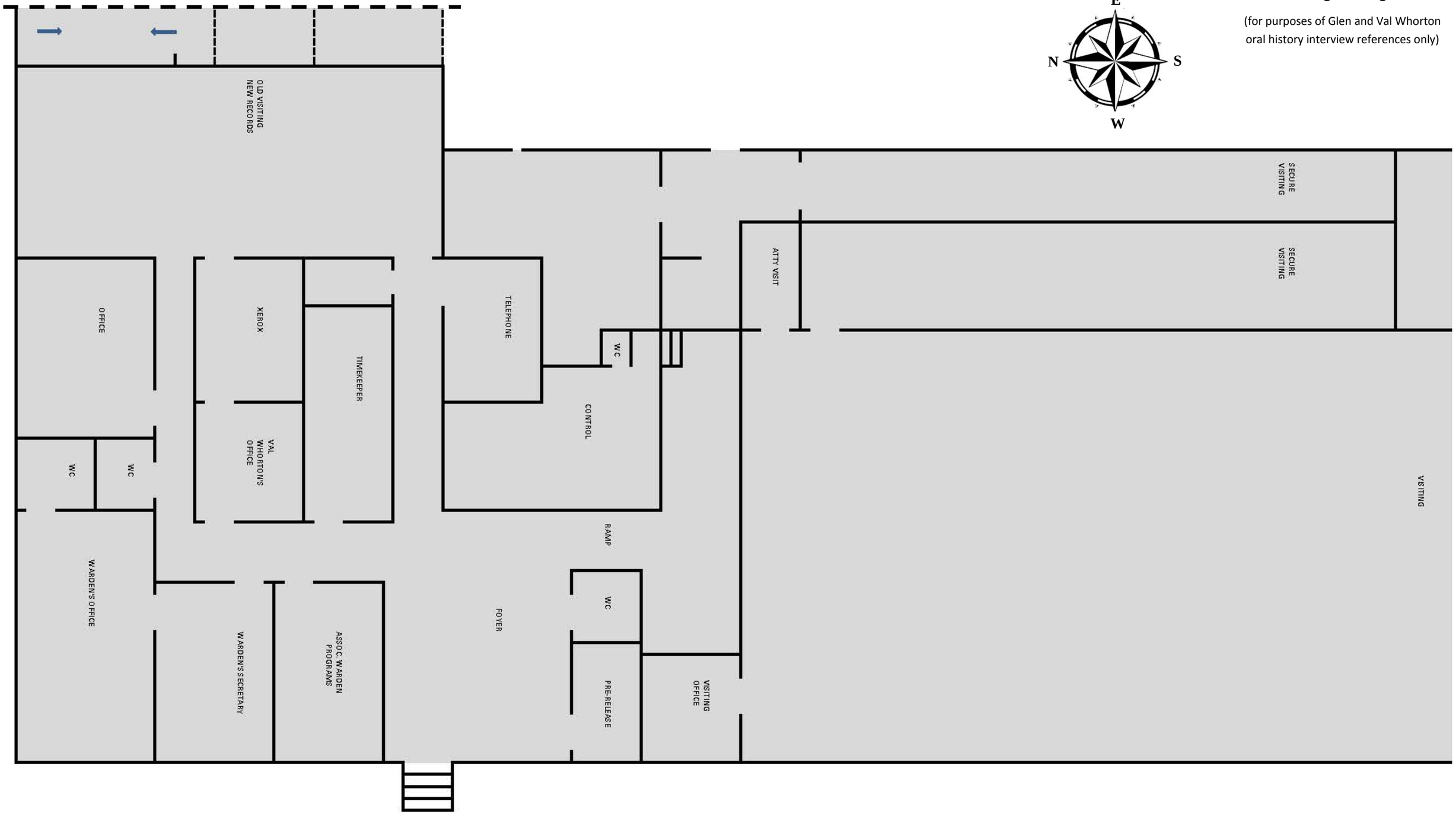
VW: Well so even Bill Latin was and he was terrific.

GW: Yeah, but he was different because he didn't go from college to being a teacher, he went from college to World War II, then becoming a teacher. He had actual life experience, and leadership experience. He was a wonderful man and a great model for those of us that worked in the department. Just the coolest guy, to look at him you wouldn't think, but this was one cool customer. But the others, you know, they were teachers, and they were excitable or incompetent or flawed in some way.

See North Wing Drawing #1 (Approx. Match Line)

Nevada State Prison—West Wing Drawing

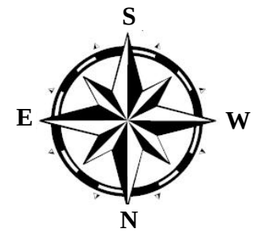
(for purposes of Glen and Val Whorton oral history interview references only)



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Nevada State Prison—North Wing Drawing #1

(for purposes of Glen and Val Whorton oral history interview references only)



See North Wing Drawing #2 (Approx. Match Line)

BOILER ROOM

SHOWER ROOM

MUSTER ROOM

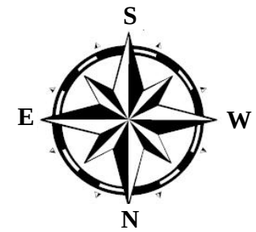
MAIL ROOM

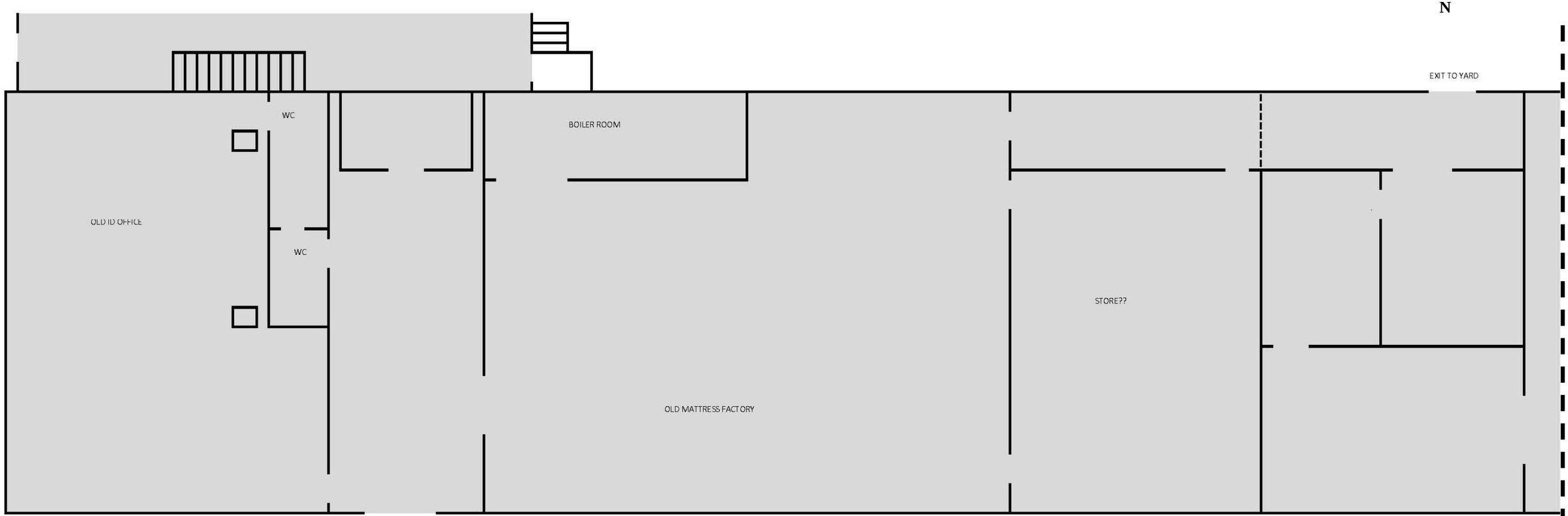
See West Wing Drawing (Approx. Match Line)

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Nevada State Prison—North Wing Drawing #2

(for purposes of Glen and Val Whorton oral history interview references only)





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