

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NOV 03 1992

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Iowa Men's Reformatory Historic District

other names/site number Additional Penitentiary; The Reformatory

2. Location

street & number North High Street not for publication n/a

city or town Anamosa vicinity n/a

state Iowa code IA county Jones code 105 zip code 52205

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David [Signature] Date 10/23/92

State Historical Society of Iowa
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Signature of the Keeper Patrick Andrews Date of Action 12/18/92

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
18	2	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	1	objects
19	3	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Municipal, County, and State Corrections Properties in Iowa

none

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/correctional facility

GOVERNMENT/correctional facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque
Gothic Revival

foundation Limestone
walls Limestone
CONCRETE
roof CERAMIC TILE
other Limestone

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

LAW

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1877-1942

Significant Dates

1877

1907

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Foster, William

Liebe, Henry Franz

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Iowa Men's Reformatory

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joyce McKay, Cultural Resources Consultant

organization private consultant date April 10, 1992

street & number P.O. Box 258 telephone 608-424-6315

city or town Belleville state Wisconsin zip code 53508

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Department of Corrections

street & number 523 East Twelfth Street telephone 515-281-4811

city or town Des Moines state Iowa zip code 50319

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. Description

The Iowa Men's Reformatory Historic District¹ stands at the west edge of the City of Anamosa in Jones County, Iowa. The complex of twenty-two properties, including nineteen contributing and three non-contributing resources, faces east toward the city. Enclosing 13.5 acres, the reformatory walls surround all but two of these resources and define much of the district's boundary. The reformatory lies immediately west of North High Street and its residential neighborhood along the east side. An access road to the reformatory properties closely surrounds the complex on the south, west, and north sides. The Jones County Courthouse square surrounded by residences is located south of the reformatory. The reformatory power plant and metal and stone warehouses abut the west side of the access road. Agricultural fields lie beyond them. The north side of the complex also looks out over a rural landscape and several prison buildings including the former prison cheese factory and the deputy warden's dwelling. The district boundaries follow High Street and the reformatory access roads which tightly enclose the reformatory. The north boundary curves north to include the cheese factory and the deputy warden's dwelling.

Part of the Municipal, County, and State Corrections Properties in Iowa multiple property listing, the Men's Reformatory belongs to The Auburn Penitentiary Complex Subtype (1a) of the Auburn Penitentiary Property Type (1). The Auburn cellhouses with the interior, three to five tier cellblocks compose the central defining element of the type. The Men's Reformatory closely follows the Wethersfield penitentiary plan which arranges the Auburn cellhouses and other prison buildings in a specific pattern (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1874: 8, 46]; McKelvey 1977: 16, 28; Eriksson 1976: 62-68). In this plan, two cellhouses flank a massive central building containing the main pedestrian entrance and such services as the dining hall, kitchen, administrative offices, warden's residence, chapel, and other services. The outside wall of the two cellhouses and center building form part of the front prison wall. The other walls which may include other cellhouses form the remainder of the front and other three sides of the rectangular complex. Prison industry buildings stand inside and along the rear and/or sides of the complex. Other service buildings usually cluster in one area of the prison. At the Men's Reformatory, two additional cellhouses and the hospital, now a cellhouse, are included in the front or east and south walls. The industrial buildings occur along the rear or west and north walls. The service buildings including the powerhouse or maintenance building, gymnasium, receiving or deputy's building, and commissary cluster just south of the center building. The vehicle entrance is placed just

¹ References in sections E and F discussing the penitentiary reformatory movement, the Iowa Men's Reformatory, and the Auburn Penitentiary Property Type are found respectively on pages: 13-26, 64-93, and 104-116.

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south of the south cellhouse. The interior grounds are planted in grass and bordered with flower gardens. A baseball field and other recreation areas occupy much of the center of the complex. The grounds in front of the reformatory and west of High Street are planted in grass and flower beds (Iowa, State Historical Society of n.d.a; n.d.b). Despite the addition of a factory building and wings to the industrial buildings, the exterior integrity of the prison complex remains quite high. However, because the prison program has undergone gradual alteration since the building of the complex, the interior spacial divisions, design, materials, and workmanship of the buildings have been altered, particularly in several cellhouses.

Although construction of the permanent buildings at the reformatory began in 1877 and continued to 1943, the unity of style and method of construction is striking (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1904: 1006]; Remley 1901; Iowa Joint Committee to Visit the Additional Penitentiary 1874-96 [1884]). William Foster produced the original design for the reformatory in the monumental Romanesque Revival style with some Gothic Revival detailing in 1872 and oversaw some of its construction (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1872: 12; 1874: 14, 46; 1880: 8; 1882: 28; 1886: 3]). Later architects associated with the building of the reformatory including Henry F. Liebbe and Henry J. Liebbe continued to design buildings in this style (Liebbe, H.F. 1899-1927; Liebbe, H.J. 1927-1942). The low, heavily massed Romanesque Revival was frequently used in prison architecture (Johnson 1973: 26-28; American Correctional Association 1983: 56). Solid stone construction using coursed rough- and smooth-faced monochrome limestone blocks composes the buildings and prison walls except for three molded concrete block industrial buildings. The limestone was obtained from the nearby state quarries (see Iowa Men's Reformatory State Quarry nomination) (Zumbrunnen 1978: 90-91; Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1874: 12-15, 18, 50-54; 1876: 6; 1878: 4-5]). The nineteenth century buildings rest on brick or stone arches and iron and steel beams on posts. Steel beams placed on steel posts and steel trusses support most of the post-1900 buildings. The repetition of long, narrow windows with round arch lintels; round, arch entrances; and circular windows and the horizontal lines of the corbel tables, parapets with low battlements, belt courses, and heavy watertabling compose the buildings. The regular placement of these features in relation to major entrances or other foci such as the stepped pediments provide a symmetrical form. Fenestration often varies uniformly by floor. The voussoirs around entrances and hood molds with corbel stops add to the heavy massing. Towers and turrets elaborated with battlements and narrow buttresses provide a vertical dimension to the otherwise low position of the form.

Properties in the Iowa Men's Reformatory Historic District:

29, 5. Reformatory Wall, Guardhouses, and Railroad and Vehicle Entrance

The reformatory wall, the guardhouses placed on top of it, and the vehicle

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entrance which pierces it on the east side count as one structure. The main entrances to the reformatory occur through the administration building (1) and the vehicle gate (5) along the east wall. The rectangular, 770 foot north-south by 755 foot east-west wall entirely encloses the main reformatory complex. A wall also separates the south yard which includes the Female Department (6), a cellhouse (7), and the Department for the Criminally Insane (8) from the main complex. The state constructed these walls during overlapping periods. With the exception of those sections incorporating cellhouses and the administration building, the wall around the main section of the reformatory was completed between 1876 and 1887. The east section of the south wall which enclosed the Female Department and the Department for the Criminally Insane reached completion in 1893. During the rebuilding of the Department for Criminally Insane between 1937 and 1943, the south and west walls were extended to the current southwest corner (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1904: 1006]; Remley 1901: 65; Curtis 1899; Iowa Joint Committee to Visit the Additional Penitentiary 1874-96 [1884]; Osborne Association, Inc. 1938: 31-32).

The segments of the east and south walls which are part of a building are described under that building. The approximately twenty-two foot high, rough-faced coursed ashlar limestone wall measures from six feet wide at the base to four feet at its top. It rests on a deep, random rubble and concrete foundation. Cellhouses and the administration building compose the east wall. The north wall steps down the hillside to the northwest corner of the prison. The wall is supported by buttresses along its exterior and completed with a stone coping and dentils. The west wall is constructed in the same manner. The prison closed the west wagon gate through which railroad cars exited at the south end of the west wall. The buttresses and dentils below the coping cease south of the closed gate. Along the southwest corner, double recesses embellished with quoins and placed on a low belt course break up the west wall south of the gate and the south wall west of the Department for Criminally Insane (8). The Department for Criminally Insane (8), a cellhouse (7), and the south end of the Female Department (6) compose the east end of this wall. A steel fence runs along the top of the wall. Five steel guardhouses (29) sit on eight-sided, stone towers and in some instances on a stone pedestal at the northeast, northwest, and southwest corners of the wall and on the wall which separates the south yard from the rest of the reformatory. The interior wall contains a mix of smooth- and rough-faced ashlar stone and is finished with stone coping and dentils. Added by 1937 to 1943, two square-headed entrances connect the two yards. Several other entrances were closed. The closing of entrances and replacement of the stone with steel guardhouses constitute the primary alterations.

Part of the reformatory wall, the vehicle entrance (5) was completed during the construction of the Female Department between 1898 and 1899 (6). The rough-faced, coursed ashlar limestone entry opens into a 14 by 21 foot, open sally port closed with a chain link fence and protected with a steel guardhouse. The east

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~~facade of the vehicle entrance has a round arch with voussoir and keystone.~~
Stone brackets are placed under the coping of the wall above the opening. Elaborated with battlements, a tower stands on either side of the entrance. The tower immediately over the gate was removed, and a metal door now replaces the original gate. Remodeling of the sally port including the addition of the fence occurred in 1977.

1, 3. Administration Building and Center Building

Because the Administration Building and Center Building are joined, were erected during the same period, and share many of the same architectural characteristics, they are counted as one building. Built in phases between 1892 and 1902, the administration building is the architectural focus of the reformatory complex. This building in particular displays Gothic Revival decorative elements (Iowa General Services Administration 1884-1979 [plan, 1898]; Iowa, State of 1857-1931 [1896: 39, 49; 1898: 5; 1900: 969-71; 1902: 687-92; 1904: 99]; Curtis 1899; Iowa Joint Committee to Visit the Additional Penitentiary 1874-1896 [1894]). Measuring approximately 50 by 80 feet, the administration building with the guard hall behind it includes three stories, a basement, and a two story tower. The smooth-faced, coursed ashlar limestone walls rest on a limestone foundation, and its hip roof is covered with ceramic tile. The elaborately detailed and symmetrically composed building faces east toward High Street. Windows and doors are symmetrically arranged around the central entrance placed in the slightly projecting, three story pavilion. A fanlight is placed over the double, steel entry door. Windows have segmental arched lintels along the first floor and hood moldings with corbel stops on the upper floors. Most windows contain 1/1, double hung wood frames except for the first floor of the north and south elevations which have steel frames.

The two story porch across the facade and the building's elaborate cornice, parapet, tower, and turrets embellish the exterior of the building. Corinthian columns support the arched frieze of the porch on the first level. The columns rest on a decorative, open rail elaborated with carved urns and circular openings. The porch floor is marble. Elaborated with battlements, the porch's second story roof rests on steel posts. A decorative stone rail closes its north and south ends. Carved stone lions rest along the porch's stone entrance stairs. Low, free-standing carved stone posts also mark its entry. Battlements and a corbeled cornice embellish the building's eaves. An elaborate string course occurs over the front, third floor windows. The two story, octagonal, tower is centered over the pavilion. It supports battlements and octagonal turrets with battlements. Added in 1929 and 1958 respectively, the south and north, one story additions were constructed in a manner stylistically compatible to the rest of the building (Iowa Board of Control 1898-1934 [1932: 7]; Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1931: 7]; Iowa Executive Committee 1925-55). A smaller version of the elaborate railing along the porch is carried as a parapet along these additions. Composed of rough-faced, coursed ashlar stone, the connecting guard

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hall at the rear of the administration building carries a corbeled cornice and hooded windows. The roof of this three story guard's hall is capped with two octagonal towers elaborated with battlements and a corbeled cornice. Hood moldings and corbel stops embellish the towers' windows.

The three floors of the portion of the administration building projecting beyond the reformatory walls contains offices of the warden and his support staff, the prison industry offices, and the guard training area. The control center stands at the end of the connecting hall in the guard hall. The main center halls contain marble floors and baseboards and hanging stairs. Terrazzo covers many other visible floors and baseboards. Oak and mahogany woodwork trim windows and doorways. Double door entrances with fanlights above divide some of the hallways and provide entrances into the more elaborate rooms. Other doorways are finished with an entablature and overlight. The marble fireplace in the warden's office is embellished with corinthian columns on either side.

Exterior alterations include the two stylistically compatible side additions erected in 1929 and 1958 and the removal of the cupola above the guard hall in 1961. Offices occupy the warden's former residence on the second floor, and they have replaced several formal reception rooms on the first floor. Some ceilings are dropped, wall board obscures some of the plaster walls, and office partitions have been added. Alterations in this building are not visually distracting.

Erected between 1892 and 1899, the center building stands behind or west of the administration building and its guard hall (Iowa, State of 1857-1931 [1896: 39, 49; 1898: 5; 1900: 969-71; 1902: 687-92; 1904: 99]; Curtis 1899; Iowa Joint Committee to Visit the Additional Penitentiary 1874-1896 [1894]). With its three wings projecting to the west, the building's form is E-shaped. The two story, approximately 42 by 112 foot, rough-faced, ashlar limestone building contains two stories over the basement. Asphalt covers the intersecting flat, hip, and gable roof. The horizontally and vertically aligned fenestration is the primary decorative and compositional feature of the building. Circular windows separate the first and second story double hung, 6/6, windows with round arch lintels and sides accented with dentils. Their lug sills are finished with pendants at either end. The main entrance to the building is through the guard hall of the administration building. Additional entrances in each wing parallel the round arch window openings in design. Their fanlights are covered. The simple cornice, three rows of windows and plinth at the base organize the building horizontally. Quoins define the edges of the building. Additional detailing includes the circular window with intricate, circular designs in the center of the west end of the center wing, the location of the chapel. Chimneys are corbeled. The 1912, one story wing at the end of the north wing is finished with square headed and circular windows elaborated with dentils. Quoins, cornices with dentils, and stepped parapets along the ends of the wing add further detailing.

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Many of the original functions of the center building remain. The dining hall on the first floor and the chapel on the second occupy the center wing. The kitchen and offices occur in the north wing and the auditorium and recreation hall are placed in the south wing. Offices and storage rooms are also located in this building. Interiors are primarily finished with plaster except for tiling in dining room and kitchen areas. The wood trim around windows and doors is plain. The building contains both tile and hardwood floors.

Exterior alterations to the original building include the extension of the dining hall in a one story wing to the north about 1935-1937 and the closing of windows. On the interior, many ceilings have been dropped, the dining hall and kitchen underwent remodeling beginning in 1920 and in 1933, some spaces have been remodeled to new functions, and the fresco art work applied to the walls of the chapel about 1900 has been covered (Osborne Association, Inc. 1938: 38, 42; Iowa Men's Reformatory n.d. [1930-35]; Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1921: 3]; Iowa Board of Control 1934-42 [1934: 91]).

2. North Cellhouse

Erected in phases between 1896 and 1910, the rough-faced, coursed, ashlar limestone walls of the north cellhouse rest on a rubble limestone foundation (Iowa General Services Administration 1884-1979 [plans, 1898]; Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1898 [1896: 5, 49]; Iowa Board of Control 1898-1934 [1910: 4]; Iowa Joint Committee to Visit the Additional Penitentiary 1874-1896 [1896]). A rubber membrane now covers the flat roof. The building measures 52 by 192 feet. Its east and north walls form parts of the east and north reformatory walls. The east elevation is organized around a center, stepped pediment with "1902" in the date block. It includes a repetitive series of four long, narrow, round arch windows placed below circular windows and separated by buttresses. Dentils, a keystone, and lug sills with pendants at either end elaborate the windows. The steel, hopper type windows are barred. A five-sided tower placed on a square base and elaborated with battlements separates each repetitive grouping. Battlements and the corbel table below the cornice occur between the towers. The battlements, cornice, corbel table, and tower are carried to the north elevation. A repetition of four narrow windows placed between six five-sided towers arrange the west elevation. This decorative composition resembles the one along the east elevation. All but the north tower lack their battlements. A cornice elaborates the eaves.

The first floor of the interior contains the visiting room at the south end and the hospital at the north end. The south half of the second floor includes consultation offices while the north end contains two floors of fifty-eight 7 by 14 foot cells designated as Living Unit A.

Except for the roof covering which was first altered in about 1929 (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1931: 7]) and the multi-story, stone entry along the

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west elevation, the exterior of the north cellhouse remains unchanged. However, after the condemning of its interior in the 1960s, the state removed the original cellblock and divided the building into floors and rooms with wallboard partitions. Ceilings were dropped and door frames altered. The solid steel plate cells located along the walls of the north end of the cellhouse replaced the two ranges of four tiers of 340 5 by 8 foot cells.

4. South Cellhouse

Erected between 1877 and 1881, the size, materials, and decorative detailing of the south cellhouse closely resembles the north cellhouse (2) (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1904: 1006]; Remley 1901: 65; Iowa Joint Committee to Visit the Additional Penitentiary 1874-1896 [1884]; Osborne Association, Inc. 1938: 31-32). However, copper roofing covers the north half of the cellhouse while asphalt protects the south half. The date block reads "1880." The interior of the cellhouse is finished with concrete walls and ceiling. The cellblock contains four tiers of interior cells measuring about 4.5 by 9.25 feet. Each tier above the first is accessed by a gallery. The 320 concrete cells are closed with barred doors locked with a double lock system operating individual locks and a master system. Alterations include replacement of the ceiling arches and roof in 1901, replacement of the stone with concrete cells, the changing of the window frames, and the updating of the lock system.

6. Female Department

Erected in phases between 1884 and 1900, the rough-faced, coursed, ashlar limestone walls of the Female Department rest on a rubble limestone foundation (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1886: 3-6; 1902: 691-96; 1904: 1005]; Iowa Joint Committee to Visit the Additional Penitentiary 1874-1896 [1884; 1886; 1888; 1890; 1894]). Measuring 48 by 132 feet, the building contains four floors and a basement. Ceramic tile covers the hip roof. The building originally faced east to High Street. A center, projecting, pedimented pavilion reaching the height of the building is embellished with battlements and turrets along its parapet and includes a date and name block stating: "1891/FEMALE DEPT." The gable's corbel table displays a zigzag panel. This same treatment is carried along the front and around the remainder of the building. Centered along the pavilion, the main entrance with round arch lintel is flanked by pilasters. A shallow, stone porch protects it. Symmetrically placed along the east wall on either side of the pavilion, long, narrow, windows with round arch lintel and niches following a similar shape are both embellished with dentils and keystones. Three similar niches compose the south elevation, and four similar windows open the north elevation. These long windows are rather irregularly placed along the west elevation. The west or rear entrance has a segmental arch lintel with keystone and double doors. The steel, hopper windows are barred and are placed along a continuous sill. Towers placed on a square base and embellished with battlements mark each corner of the building. The building's five chimneys are also detailed with battlements.

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The north two-thirds of each floor are now divided into offices and training rooms for the vocational school. Partitions are wall board; walls are plastered; ceilings are dropped; and floors are covered. Placed at the south end of the building, the four cell levels are separated by floors and placed against the east and west walls with a hall between. Except on floor three where cells are 8 by 10 feet, they measure 5 by 8 feet. Hobby-crafts and storage occupy the basement.

The Female Department has undergone some significant alterations. The two story porch at the front entry was removed in 1978. A steel porch roof now protects the west entrance. Several exterior steel doors and entrances were added, and several windows were truncated. In 1968, the state completely renovated the interior by placing offices at the north end and cells at the south end. Prior to this renovation, female prisoners occupied the building until 1918 and the state placed federal female prisoners in it briefly about 1920. When overcrowding began in the 1920s and 1930s, the state placed dormitories in the building. The state converted the building to hospital space during the construction of the new hospital (8) between 1937 and 1943 (Anamosa Journal 1930 [3/13]; Osborne Association, Inc. 1938: 31-32; Iowa Department of Social Services 1983; Iowa Executive Council 1925-57; Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1929: 6; 1931: 7]).

7. New Cellhouse

Placed along the south reformatory wall just west of the Female Department, what was referred to as the new cellhouse or Living Unit B faces north. Erected between 1930 and 1932, the rough-faced, coursed, ashlar limestone walls of the cellhouse stand on a rubble limestone and concrete foundation (Anamosa Journal 1930 [3/13]; Iowa Board of Control 1898-1934 [1930: 5; 1932: 4-5; Iowa General Service Administration 1884-1979 [plan, 1930])). Ceramic tile covers its hip roof. A central pavilion provides the architectural focus of the building. Quoins define the edges of the pavilion. Two towers embellished with battlements and placed on square bases enframe the pavilion. Four turrets with battlements are placed along the parapet of the pavilion. Windows along the first and third levels of the pavilion are finished with round arch lintels while the center row has square-headed windows. Three small turrets and battlements embellish the projecting first story of the pavilion. The centered, main entrance with fanlight is closed with a brass, double door. Like the other cellhouses, the north and south elevations of the building are composed of long, narrow windows with round arch lintels and keystone. Their sides are embellished with dentils. Lug sills with pendants at each end complete the windows. Bars cover the steel, hopper windows. They stand above a plinth and below a cornice and a corbel table with a decorative zigzag panel. Towers with battlements occur at each corner of the cellhouse.

Measuring 47 by 240 feet, the cellhouse contains two ranges of five tiers of

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interior cells. The 320 6 by 7.75 foot cells are finished with concrete, and their doors composed of steel grillwork. The doors are locked with a central, selective locking system. Providing access to each tier, the galleries are entered from the center pavilion which also contains the guard rooms. The alteration of several window frames and the central control area constitute the major changes to the building.

8. Department for the Criminally Insane

Constructed between 1937 and 1943 (Iowa Board of Control 1934-42 [1940: 160; 1942: 137]; Iowa General Services Administration 1884-1979 [plans, 1936; 1940; 1941]; Osborne Association, Inc. 1938: 30-32), the current building replaces the building erected for the Department for the Criminally Insane between 1884 and 1888 (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1886: 3-6; 1888: 3-5; 1890: 3-7]). Containing three stories and a basement, the building measures 50 by 248 feet. Its rough-faced, coursed ashlar limestone walls rest on a rubble limestone and concrete foundation. Ceramic tile covers its hip roof. The decorative detailing of this building closely resembles the adjacent cellhouse (7) with several exceptions. The date block states: "HOSPITAL 1937." The double main entrance door is wood. The decorative detailing of the exposed west elevation parallels the south or rear elevation.

Interior floors, ceilings, and walls are finished with concrete. The pavilion provides access to upper floors. Divided by floors for the first three stories and placed along the outside wall rather than in the center of the cellhouse, most cells measure approximately 10 by 12 feet. Their interiors are finished with concrete. The fourth floor represents a second tier to the third. Here, a gallery accesses the interior, 6 by 8 foot cells.

The exterior of the building has undergone little change. The southwest tower no longer carries its battlements. The state removed the the former Department of Criminally Insane to Oakdale in 1969. Changing its function from the reformatory hospital to a cellhouse, the state extensively remodeled the interior to a cellhouse in 1979.

10. Greenhouse

The walls and roof of the 42 by 85 foot greenhouse are composed of a steel frame containing glass blocks. The building rests on a molded concrete block foundation. A small entryway of similar construction occurs in the center of its front or west elevation, and a rear addition was erected in 1987-1989. The interior contains five planters and a rear work room. This greenhouse replaced an earlier one at this location. Although the date of construction is not clear, the building probably post-dates 1942 and is therefore noncontributing (Iowa, State Historical Society of n.d.b).

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Historic District
Jones Co., IASection number 7 Page 10**11. Industrial Building: Shop No. 3**

The construction of shop no. 3 occurred in multiple phases. The building now faces south. The southeast wing dates to 1910, the first floor of the southwest wing to 1912-1913, the second floor of this wing to about 1920, and the north wing to 1965. The 1965 section probably replaces the one story northwest wing built between 1920 and 1928 and the 1940 cannery addition (Sanborn-Perris Map Co. 1928; Iowa Board of Control 1898-1934 [1914: 9; 1920: 152; 1934: 42; 1940: 160]; Iowa, State Historical Society of 1942).

Oriented to the south, the two story building measures 131.5 by 130 feet. While the south section stands on a rubble limestone foundation, the north section rests on a concrete foundation. Rough-and smooth-faced, coursed ashlar limestone compose the walls of the south three sections, and a stone veneer covers the north concrete block addition. Except for the asphalt roof covering the gable roof of the southeast section, a flat roof with tar and gravel is placed over the remainder of the building. The original southeast section is solid masonry, clear span construction. The section to the southwest is post and steel beam construction. Steel roof trusses support the floor and roof of the north section.

The building presents a varied facade. The steel windows in the south section are symmetrically placed and square-headed except for the circular windows along the second floor of the original southeast wing. All these windows are elaborated with dentils. The southeast section of the building has a stepped parapet at its north and south ends, a cornice with dentils, and quoins along the exposed corners. The symmetrical repetition of openings and the coping across the south facade of the southwest section composes this section of the building.

The interior is unfinished and floors are concrete. Almost completely open, the first floor is devoted to the manufacture of license plates while the second which is divided into two sections contains the print shop and blood plasma. A balcony between the floors contains the office and elevator. Specific functions have varied considerably through time. In the past, the apron, sheet metal roofing and gutter, tailor, and canning industries have occupied this building.

The building has experienced a number of alterations. The 1965 addition of the large rear wing which replaced the two earlier wings constitutes the major change. Alteration to the original southeast section caused by the addition of the southwest section documents the growth of industry at the prison. Additional exterior changes which occurred in the southeast section include the replacement of the south door and overlight, the addition of a second floor door, and the replacement of the first floor door. Some interior walls have also been removed to enlarge shop space. Yet, the industrial function of the building remains recognizable.

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Jones Co., IASection number 7 Page 11**12. Industrial Building: Shop 3 Annex**

Erected in 1912, shop 3 annex is oriented south with the main entrance in the gable end (Iowa Board of Control 1898-1934 [1914: 9]). The building is constructed of rough-faced, coursed ashlar limestone masonry walls. Asphalt covers the shallow, gable roof. The 50 by 102 foot building contains two stories. Post and steel beam construction supports the second floor while the roof rests on steel beams. Steel frames with forty lights compose each window. The symmetrical placement of the double windows along the elevations and facade and the central main entrance compose the building. The single window above the entrance has a flat lintel with keystone while the main entry has a round arch lintel with keystone and dentils. Additional decorative elements include the stepped parapet of the front gable which is finished with corner blocks. The name block at its center states: "SHOP/NO. 3" while the date block below states: "1916." Quoins define the edges of the building, and a watertable separates the building from its smooth-faced, coursed ashlar limestone and concrete footings. The interior of the building is finished with concrete.

The sign shop annex occupies the first floor while the second contains custom woodworking. Each floor is divided into a main workroom and several smaller rooms. A guard's balcony occurs at the south end of the first floor. In the past, the building also contained the tailoring and apron industries.

Building alterations include the partial closure of the main entrance, the closing of the window above, the alteration of glass in several of the other windows, and the addition of a one story, limestone ell along the west elevation. This addition sits back from the front of the building and connects to shop no. 4 to its west.

13. Industrial Building: Shop No. 4

Constructed in 1924-1925, the molded cement block walls of the 50 by 102 foot shop no. 4 stand on a poured concrete foundation (Iowa Board of Control 1898-1934 [1926: 4]; Iowa Executive Council 1925-57 [contract]). Asphalt covers the low pitched, gable roof. A system of posts and steel beams and posts and steel trusses carry the second floor and roof. Double, steel, hopper windows are regularly placed along the building. Lintels and sills are concrete. The south facade is symmetrically composed. Double windows flank the entry on the first floor and the single window on the second. The gable carries a low parapet which ends in concrete corner blocks. A block in the center displays an incised, curvilinear design belonging more to the Art Deco style than the Romanesque Revival. The date block over the entry indicates: "1924." Quoins define the corners of the building, and there is a concrete watertable. An elevator shaft projects through the roof along the west elevation.

The building's interior walls remain unfinished while the floor and ceiling are concrete. Occupied by the sign shop, both floors contain a single, main room.

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This industry and previously the manufacture of license plates have occurred this building since 1925.

Exterior alterations include the low, connecting wing to the shop 3 annex (12), the closure of windows along the second floor, the blocking of several windows along the first, and the closing of the overlight. The main door was replaced.

14. Industrial Building: Shop No. 5

Erected in 1926, shop no. 5 closely resembles shop no. 4 in materials, size, and design (Iowa Board of Control 1898-1934 [1928: 4]; Iowa, State of 1857-1931 [1927: 24]). Exterior variations include the absence of a date block. Constructed with the same materials and decorative corner block, the one story west addition was erected in 1932 (Iowa Board of Control 1898-1934 [1932: 5]). The interior support system and finishing materials are also similar. The first floor contains a single main room and one smaller room while the second floor is open. Currently the laundry and soap shop, the building historically contained the shoe-making shop, the soap shop, and automobile repair shop. The closing of many of the openings and addition of one entrance along the front facade constitute the major alterations affecting this building.

16. Industrial Building: Shop No. 7

Constructed in 1932, shop no. 7 also closely resembles shops nos. 4 and 5 (Iowa, State Historical Society of 1942; Iowa Board of Control 1898-1934 [1932: 5]). Variations include the overhead doors on either side of the main entrance along the south facade; the concrete, outside entrance to the east; and the two story, steel-sided addition along the west elevation. The date block above the main entry states: "1932." The first floor, the auto body and vocational welding shop, contains three main rooms and three smaller rooms at the center of the building. The tire recapping shop on the second floor has a single main room and a second room above the addition. Alterations include the 1962 entry along the east elevation, the 1985-1986 addition and the elevator shaft along the west elevation, replacement of the overhead doors, and the closing of many of the first floor windows along the east elevation and one window along the south facade. In addition to vehicle repair, shop no. 7 once housed the sheet metal industry and a smoking and chewing tobacco industry.

17. Furniture Industries Building

Placed at the rear of the prison yard between shops nos. 16 and 18, a low, one story, concrete building with flat roof contains the furniture industry. The state erected the building in 1983.

18. Industries Building: Shop No. 2

Constructed in 1903, the 53 by 163 foot, two story, random rubble limestone building rests on a rubble limestone foundation (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1902: 89; 1904: 989, 999, 1006]). Asphalt covers its low-pitched, gable

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roof. Stone arch and post and steel beam construction support the solid masonry building. Smooth-faced, coursed ashlar limestone composes much of the trim. The double, horizontally and vertically aligned steel windows flank a central projecting pavilion. Its stepped parapet contains a name block stating: "SHOP NO. 2." Three long, narrow recesses in the pavilion contain three windows on the second floor. The Gothic Revival influence is also evident along the main entrance and two flanking windows which have gothic arches. The sides of the pavilion, the building, and the windows are defined by quoins and dentils. A cornice with dentils follows the verge of the building. The second story windows sit directly under the cornice while first floor windows have heavy stone lintels. The north and south elevations also carry parapets which contain date blocks stating: "1903." The north and south entries have a segmental arch lintel.

Both floors of shop no. 2 are open except for the stairs and the guard's control area adjacent to the center support wall. Walls are unfinished, and floors are wood. Now storing furniture for the adjacent furniture industries building, in the past it contained the American Cooperage Company until 1914, state-use work, an apron factory until from 1921 to 1933, and stone cutting after 1933 (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1900: 74, 86; 1902: 687; 1915: 18, 37; 1921: 15; 1923: 27]; Iowa Board of Control 1898-1934 [1934: 5]; Brookman 1934: 34-35). Alterations are relatively minimal. The overlight of the north and south entrances are closed, and the main door is replaced.

22. Powerhouse or Maintenance Building

Erected in 1896, the rough-faced, coursed ashlar limestone walls of the powerhouse stand on a rubble limestone foundation measuring 68 by 148 feet (Iowa, State of [IA Docs] 1857-1934 [1898: 40-41]; Reformatory Press 1908 [7/8/28: 1/3]). The second floor and roof of the solid masonry, two story building now rest on steel girders. Asphalt roofing covers the low-pitch, gable roof. The steel frame, hopper windows are regularly placed along much of the building. Smooth-faced ashlar limestone composes the decorative trim. Centered in the middle of the north facade is a round arch entry with voussoirs ending in a console. This entry appears to have been partially filled with stone matching the material of the remainder of the building. Along each elevation, the stone window lintels of the second but not the first floor are embellished with consoles. The north facade and south elevation are elaborated with a pedimented parapet which supports three turrets. Similar in materials and design, a one story addition occurs across the south elevation or rear of the building.

The maintenance area on the first floor and the library on the second are both composed of two main rooms along the east section of the building and a series of smaller rooms in the west wing. Plaster walls finish the second floor while the first floor is less finished. Floors are concrete. This building functioned as the reformatory's powerhouse until the construction of the current power plant

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west of the reformatory wall in 1957. In the past, the powerhouse also contained several maintenance industries including blacksmithing, carpentry, electrical work, plumbing, and mechanical work.

Exterior alterations to the building include the closing of part of the main entrance and the possible addition of the south and west wings of the building after the original construction and prior to the construction of the adjacent buildings in 1935. These sections parallel the original mode of construction quite closely. The shift of function from powerhouse and maintenance to maintenance and library and the removal of equipment likely resulted in changes in the interior spatial arrangement of the building. However, the limited interior inspection was unable to document the extent of that change.

20-21-23. Commissary, Gym, and Receiving Building

In 1935, the state added three attached buildings, the commissary, gym, and receiving building, adjacent to the west side of the powerhouse (22) (Iowa General Services Administration 1884-1979 [plans, 1935]; Iowa Men's Reformatory n.d. [1930-35]). Functioning individually, they are counted as three separate buildings. Together, they measure 218 by 146 feet. All three one to two story buildings are composed of rough-faced, coursed ashlar limestone masonry walls placed on a concrete foundation. Supported by steel girders or post and steel beams, the flat roof of all three sections is covered with tar and gravel. Windows are vertically aligned and symmetrically placed along the wall. Along the commissary and gym, circular windows occur above windows elaborated with round arch lintels and dentils. Fanlights appear over most of the doors. The parapets, cornice with corbel table, and quoins define the buildings' horizontal and vertical edges. However, built shortly after the gymnasium and commissary, the two story, ell-shape receiving building is organized by two rows of vertically and horizontally aligned, square headed, steel frame hopper windows. Bars cover the lower windows. A parapet circles around the visible portion of the building. The pedimented parapet with turrets at either end is placed over the juncture of its two wings. The main entrance is placed off-center to the east of this juncture.

Interiors display little decorative detailing. Finished with concrete floors, ceilings, and walls, the commissary contains a single open room with a balcony. Both floors of the gym contain a main room and dressing rooms. The walls of the gym are plaster except for the walls of the main entry which is tile, and floors are tile, concrete, and wood. The receiving building now contains an entry area and four offices at the front of the building and isolation cells at the rear. Until about 1985, the cells were located in the basement of the building. Two meeting halls and three offices occupy the second floor.

Although both interior and exterior alterations have occurred along each of these buildings, their general design, materials, and workmanship is still quite

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discernable. The blocking of windows and overlight, the replacement of several doors, and the alteration of window framing include the major areas of exterior alteration. Surrounding with fencing, an exercise yard was added to the north elevation of the commissary. The addition of cells to the rear of the first floor of the receiving or the deputy's building represents a major interior alteration. The interior of the gym underwent some remodeling in 1961.

36. Cheese Factory

Placed just north of and outside the north wall of the reformatory, the cheese factory was originally constructed as a barn in 1916 and converted to a cheese factory in 1931 (Iowa General Services Administration 1884-1979 [plan, 1930]; Iowa Board of Control 1898-1934 [1916: 50; 1932: 5]; Iowa Executive Council 1925-57). The building faces west. Its rough-faced, coursed ashlar limestone, solid masonry walls rest on a limestone and poured concrete foundation. Asphalt covers the intersecting hip roof. The two story, ell-shaped building measures 50 by 45 feet. Steel girders support the floor and roof. A one story, molded concrete block addition containing coolers wraps around the northeast corner of the ell-shaped building. The rough stone work and window elaboration provide the limited decorative detailing. The 1/1, double hung windows are symmetrically placed around much of the building. The main entrance with its transom and the window openings are finished with smooth-faced, ashlar stone lintels and sills which contrast with the adjacent rough-faced ashlar stone walls and dentils along their sides. Quoins define the corners of the building. Eaves are broadly overhung. A name block along the east side or rear of the building facing High Street states: "ISR CHEESE INDUSTRY." "ISR" refers to the Iowa State Reformatory.

Containing the rooms associated with cheese, butter, and ice cream manufacturing, the first floor includes an original front loading dock, three main rooms probably associated with production along the south side of the building and cold storage areas along the north side. No equipment remains. The first floor has plastered walls and ceilings and tile floors. The second floor apartment currently serves as a conference center and sleeping quarters. Now entered from the west stairs, it contains a reception room, living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, alcove with book shelving, bath, two bedrooms and rear porch. The apartment has plastered walls and ceilings, plain wood trim, and paneled doors.

The significance of this building dates from its conversion to a cheese factory in 1931. Alterations since that date include the one story, molded concrete block addition, the 1981 enclosure of the original second story porch to create an office, the closing of several windows, and the removal of the machinery.

37. Deputy Warden's Residence

Built in 1913 and 1914, the deputy warden's residence stands on the hill north of and above the prison and faces east toward High Street (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1913: 51; 1915: 18; Iowa General Services Administration 1884-

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1979 [plan, 1913]). Its rough-faced, coursed ashlar limestone walls of solid masonry rest on a random rubble foundation. Decorative details are rendered in smooth-faced ashlar limestone. Asphalt shingles cover the intersecting hip roof. The two story building measures 42.75 by 26.5 feet. The squarish, heavily massed building has an original, two story kitchen ell. Broad eaves define the roofline, quoins mark the edges of the building, and a belt course divides the first and second floors. Openings are irregularly dispersed along most elevations. Symmetrically composed, the front facade displays two major windows on the second floor placed over a major window and the main entrance on the first floor. There are sidelights along the main entrance. Located in the center of roof along the facade, the gable roof dormer has a pedimented, stone parapet and clapboards along its sides. The primarily 6/1, 4/1, and 3/1 double hung windows are surrounded by ashlar stone lintels and sills, shouldered trim, and dentils along their sides. A stone porch crosses the front of the dwelling. It has an open, stone, waist high rail which supports three square columns. Along the sides of the porch's lean-to roof are two closed, stone rails. The closed stone rail of the original rear entry porch supports a square, wood post and the lean-to roof. Although the rear, wood frame porch appears to be original, the sleeping porch above is not. Vertical siding covers both.

The first floor contains a side entry hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and pantry while the second has a long hall, three bedrooms, and bath. Ceiling and walls are plastered, and floors are hardwood. The interior wood door and window trim is molded and doors are paneled. Baseboards are high and molded. The open stairs retain the wood rail and carved, square newel.

Although now occupied by the security director, the dwelling was originally built to house the deputy warden. The interior of the dwelling has undergone little alteration. The only identified change along the exterior is the addition of the sleeping porch.

Street Lights

A series of truncated, stone street lights with tungsten lighting replacing the original lamps line the west side of High Street in front of the prison. These lights also continued south around the courthouse square. The date of their installation is unknown. Because the date of construction of these objects and the builder could not be documented, the lights are counted as non-contributing.

Despite the primarily interior but also exterior alterations, most of the original buildings and spaces within and adjacent to the reformatory remain intact. Much of the building replacement represents expansion of institutional services to accommodate additional prisoners and changing programs. These changes include the replacement of the Department for Criminally Insane (8) between 1937 and 1943; the replacement of the several workshops, the original

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powerhouse, and several adjacent building after their destruction by fire or their obsolescence with shops no. 2 and 7 (18, 16), the powerhouse (22), and the receiving building (23); and the replacement of the greenhouse (10). Except for the greenhouse, these changes occurred prior to 1942-1943. The three post-1942 wings including those associated with shop 3 (11), shop 3 annex and shop no. 4, (12-13), and shop no. 7 (16) represent the adaption of existing buildings to accommodate the expansion of current industrial programs. Having limited effect on the overall appearance of the buildings, these additions occur to their rear or side. Many of the additional exterior alterations involve the closing of primarily windows but also some entrances and the alteration of window frames. More visually apparent are the additions such as elevator shafts, the replacement of original guard towers with steel guard towers, the removal of some decorative features such as the center cupola over the guard's hall (1), the tower over the entry gate (5), the entry porch along the Female Department (6), and the loss of battlements. The visual intrusion of the 1983 furniture factory (17) is reduced by its low massing, concrete materials, and placement between several shops along the west reformatory wall. The greenhouse (10) is also placed back near the wall.

Reflecting gradual alterations in the approach to prisoner treatment from the Auburn system to the reformatory and progressive prison programs, some building interiors have experienced substantial changes. Recent functional change in north cellhouse (2), the Female Department (6), the powerhouse (22), and the hospital (8) have resulted in the alteration of much of their interiors. The interiors of the industrial buildings have undergone limited alteration to accommodate vocational programs. Changes in the center building and the receiving building represent the expansion and improvement of these facilities.

Although some historical archaeological deposits related to past buildings may remain in the yard, the construction of later buildings such as buildings 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, and perhaps 18 has probably destroyed much of this evidence. Archaeologically sensitive areas may include the area west of shop 7 (16) and the areas adjacent to the building cluster south of the center building (20, 21, 22, and 23). These areas represent the locations of earlier buildings. Discrete trash pits may occur in scattered undisturbed locations and may contain artifacts relevant to the understanding of life at the complex as a prison and reformatory. However, historical archaeological testing to determine the existence and extent of such remains has not occurred within or adjacent to the reformatory walls.

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Table 1: Resources Within the District

Map No.	Historic Name/Use	Construction Dates	Class	Category
29, 5	Reformatory wall, guardhouses, and vehicle gate and sally port	1875-86, 1886-92, 1929-33, 1937-43	C ²	Structure
1, 3	Administration bldg., guard hall, and center building	1892-1902	C	Building
2	North cellhouse (LUA)	c. 1895-1910	C	Building
4	South cellhouse (LUC)	1877-1881	C	Building
6	Female department (LUE)	1884-1900	C	Building
7	New Cellhouse (LUB)	1929-32	C	Building
8	Department for Criminally Insane/hospital (LUD)	1937-43	C	Building
10	Greenhouse	probably post 1942	NC	Building
11	Industrial building: shop no. 3	1910, 1912-23, 1920, 1965	C	Building
12	Industrial building: annex to shop no. 3	1916	C	Building
13	Industrial building: shop no. 4	1924-25	C	Building
14	Industrial building: shop no. 5	1926	C	Building
16	Industrial building: shop no. 7	1932	C	Building
17	Furniture factory	1983	NC	Building
18	Industrial building: shop no. 2	1903	C	Building
20	Commissary	1935	C	Building

² Class refers to the designation of contributing and noncontributing properties.

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21	Gymnasium	1935	C	Building
22	Powerhouse or maintenance building	1896	C	Building
23	Receiving or deputy's building	1935	C	Building
36	Cheese factory	1931	C	Building
37	Deputy warden's (security director's) residence	1913-14	C	Building
	Street lights	unknown	NC	Object

Total resources: 22

Contributing properties: 19

Noncontributing properties: 3

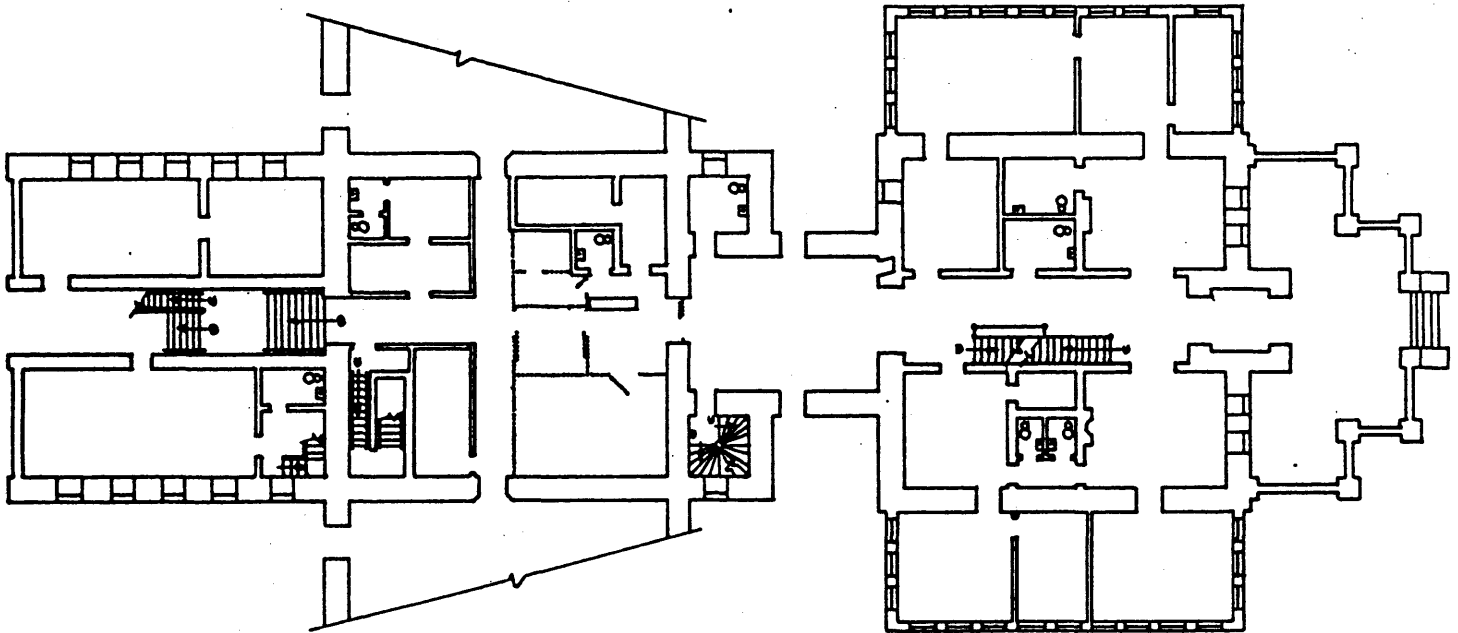
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Jones Co., IA
Administration Building (1)

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CFN-259-1116



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1" = 20'-0"



• JON HJSMAN • ART. OF ARCHITECT	ADMINISTRATION Bldg. No. 1 MENS REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	DATE 6-86
• DENNIS PFAB • ARCHITECT	FIRST FLOOR PLAN	2 of 60

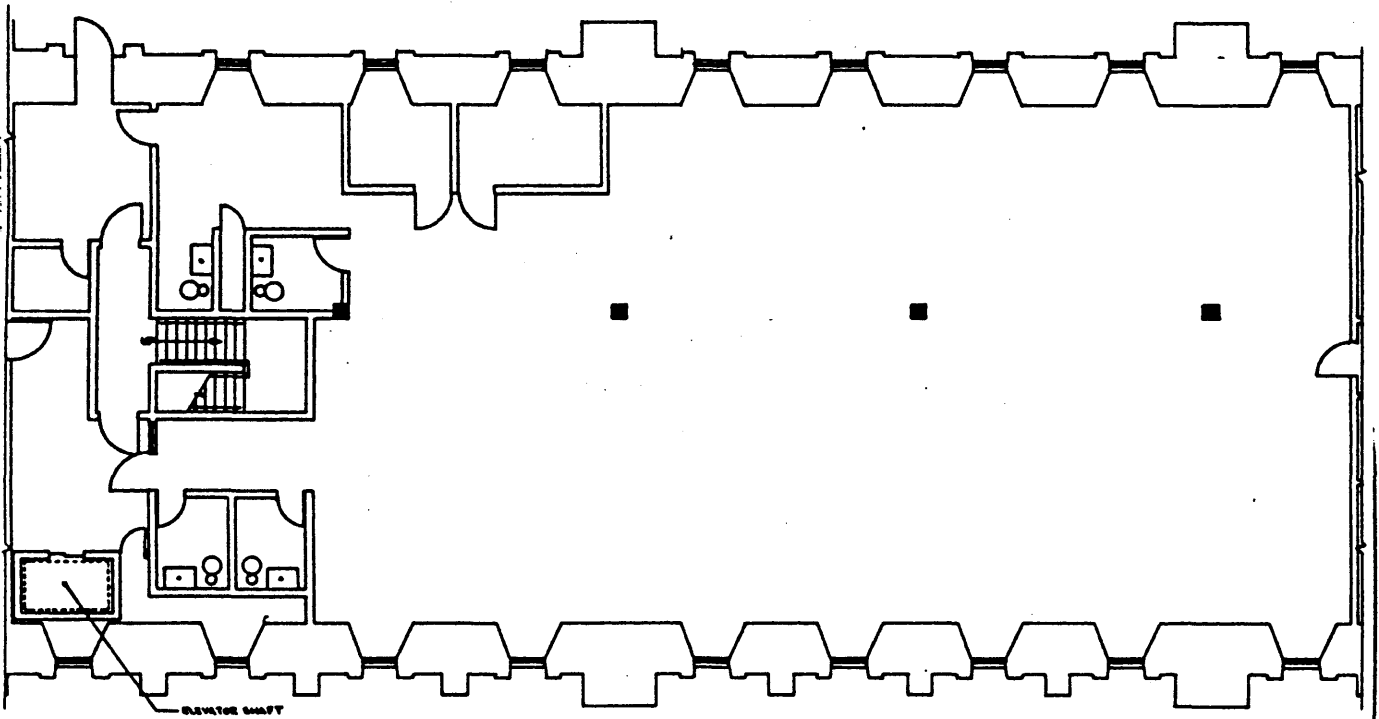
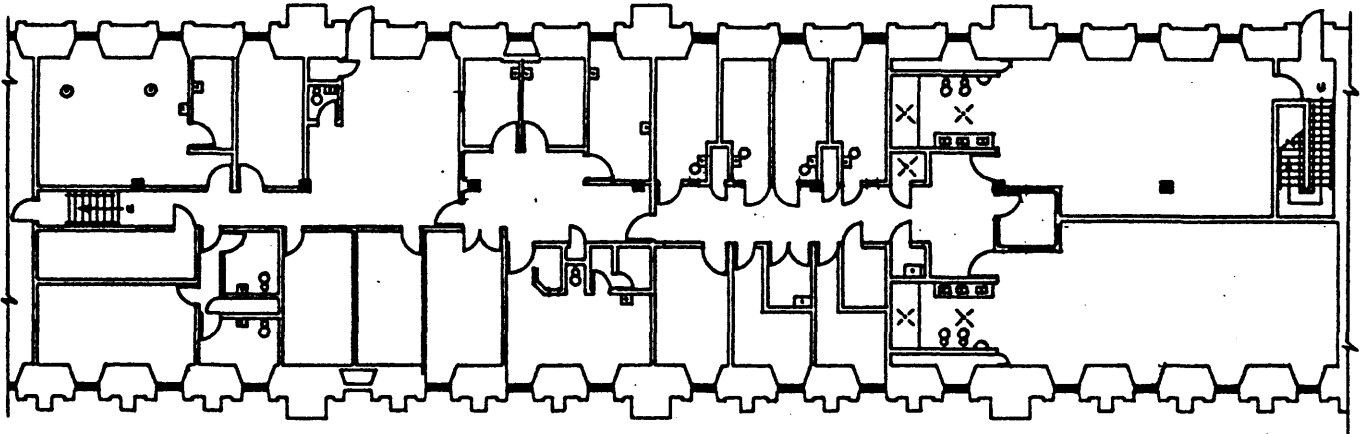
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Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
North Cellhouse (Infirmary/
Visitation) (2)

Section number 7 Page 21

CFN-259-1116



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



"JON HAGEMAN" DEPT. OF BLDG. DES.	VISITATION RM. Bldg. No. 2	NO. 4-66- PAGE
	INDPS REFORMATORY AMANDA, IOWA	4
"DENNIS PYB" RESEARCH ARCHITECT	FIRST FLOOR PLAN	4-60

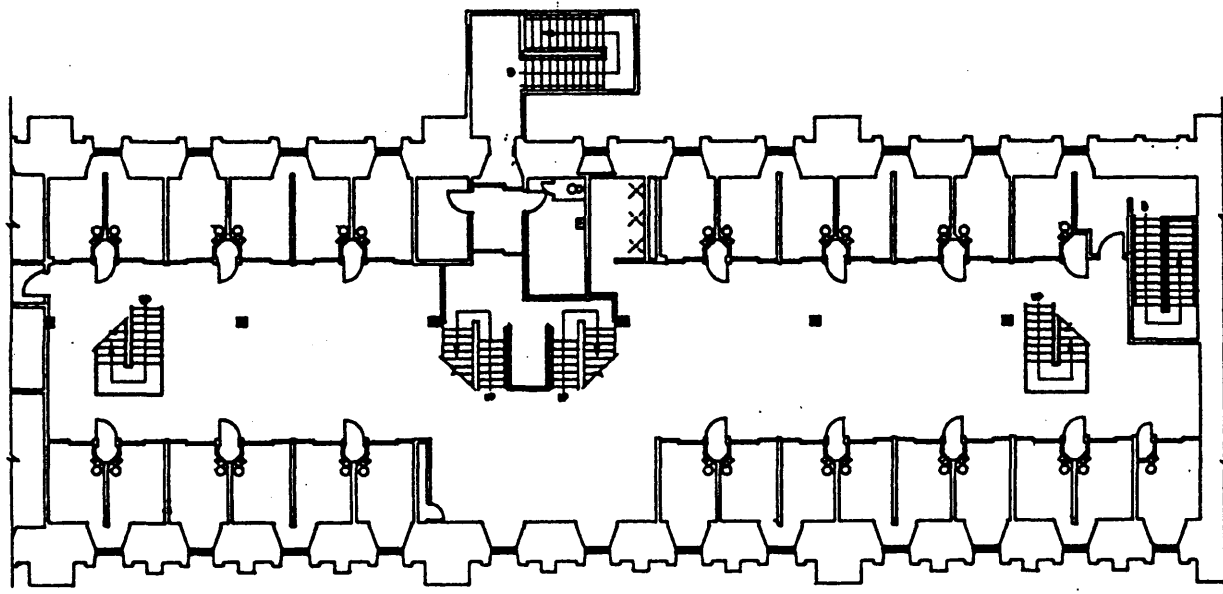
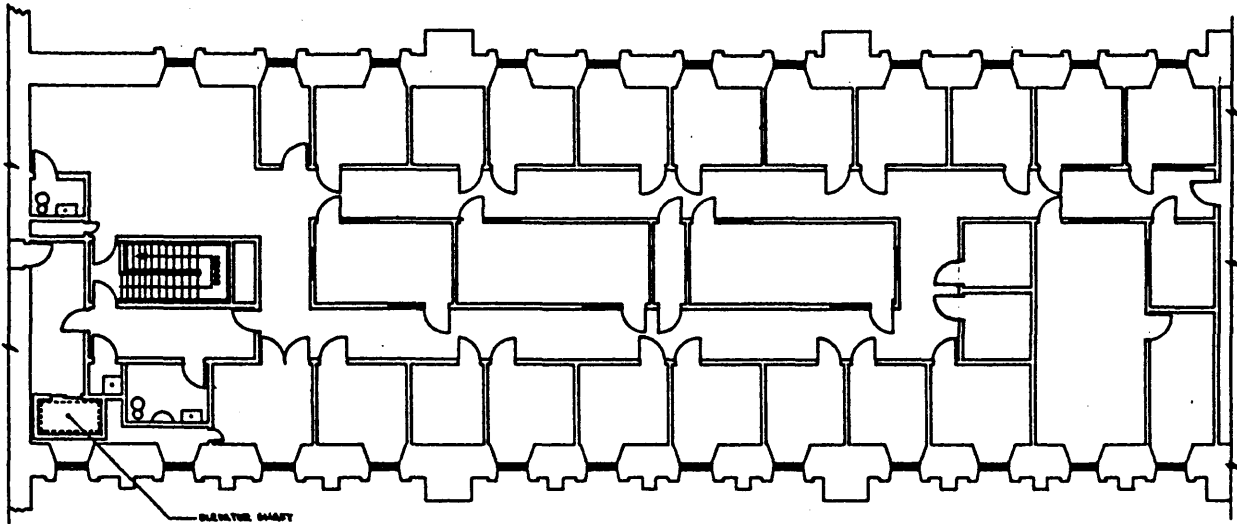
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Jones Co., IA
North Cellhouse (Consultation/
Living Unit A) (2)

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CFN-259-1116



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



• JOHN HUSMAN DRAWN FOR BUREAU OF ARCH.	LIVING UNIT A Bldg. No. 2	DATE 6-86
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ARLMOGA, IOWA	SHEET 7
• DENNIS PFIS CHECKED ARCHITECT	SECOND FLOOR PLAN	7-60

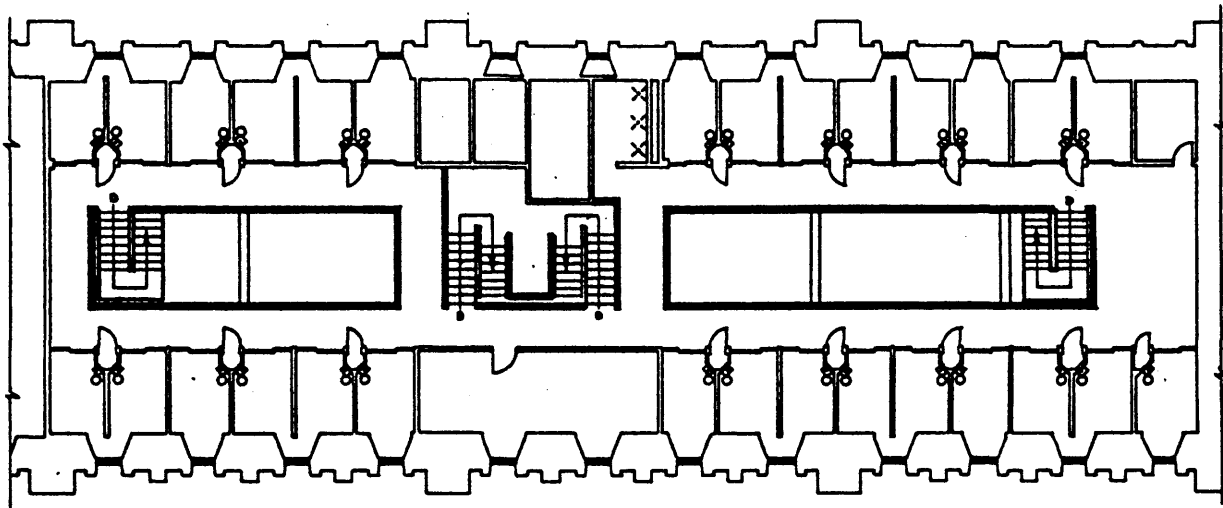
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North Cellhouse (Living Unit A,
Second Tier) (2)

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THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



JOHN HUSMAN <small>ARCHT. BY</small>	LIVING UNIT A Bldg. No. 2 MEN'S REFORMATORY AMAROSA, IOWA	NPS FORM 8
DENNIS PFAD <small>REVISIONS ARCHT.</small>	THIRD FLOOR PLAN	8-60

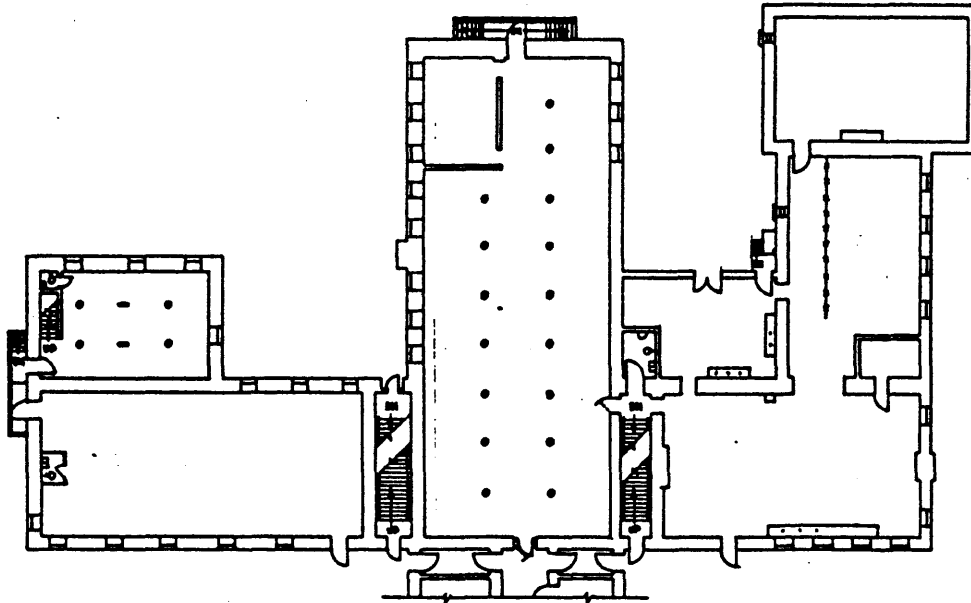
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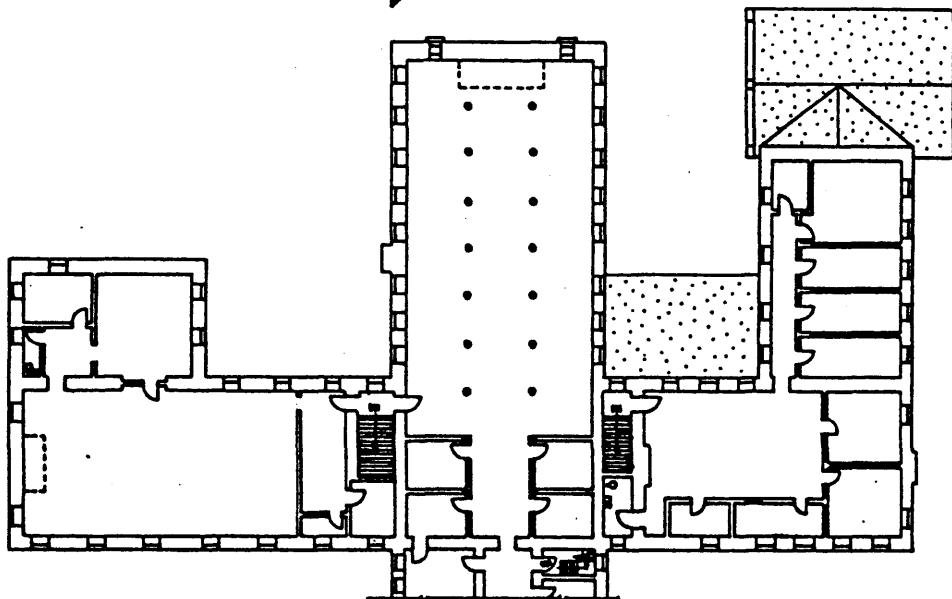
Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Center Building (Dining Hall
and Auditorium) (3)

Section number 7 Page 24

CFN-259-1116



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1"=30'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1"=30'-0"



JOHN BULLMAN COPY OF ORIGINAL	AUDITORIUM Bldg. No. 3	DATE 6-86
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANNEXA, 3RD FL.	NO. 11
DESIGNED BY RENDERED BY	SECOND FLOOR PLAN	11-60

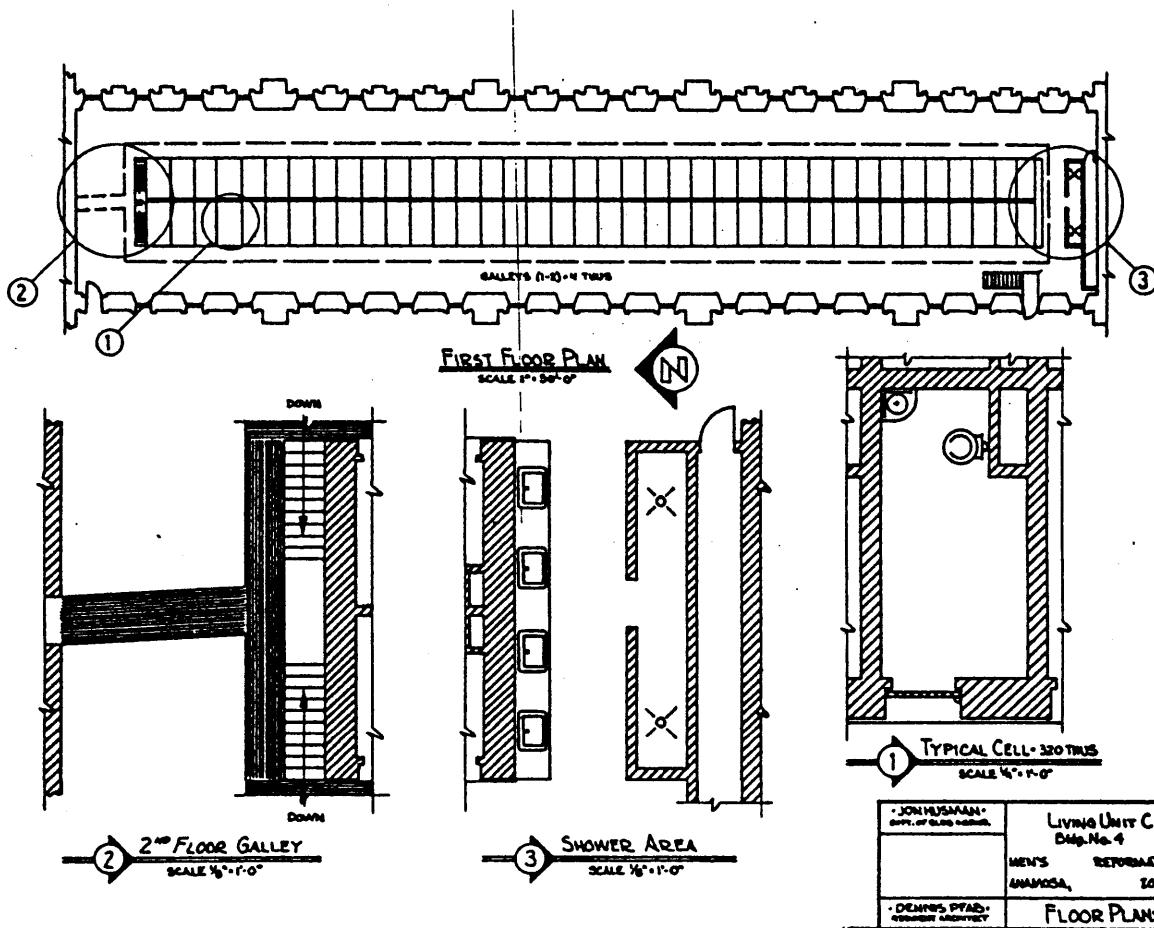
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
South Cellhouse (L.U.C) (4)

Section number 7 Page 25

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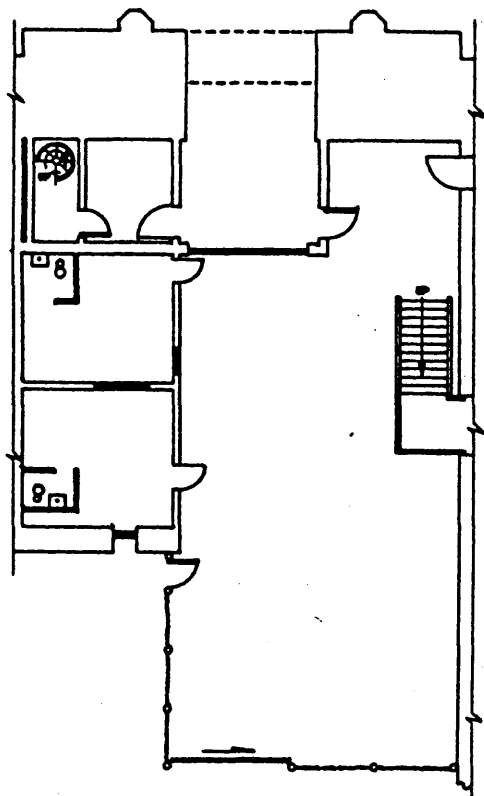
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Vehicle Entrance (5)

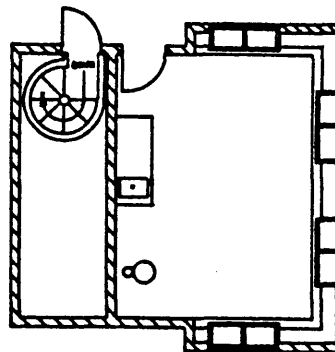
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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ENTRANCE LEVEL
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



TOWER No. 1
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



• JON HUSMAN • ARCHITECT	VEHICLE ENTRANCE Bldg. No. 5	DATE • 6-86 •
	MEN'S REFORMATORY AMAROSA, IOWA	PAGE 13
• DENNIS PYLE • REVISION ARCHITECT	FLOOR PLANS	13 OF 60

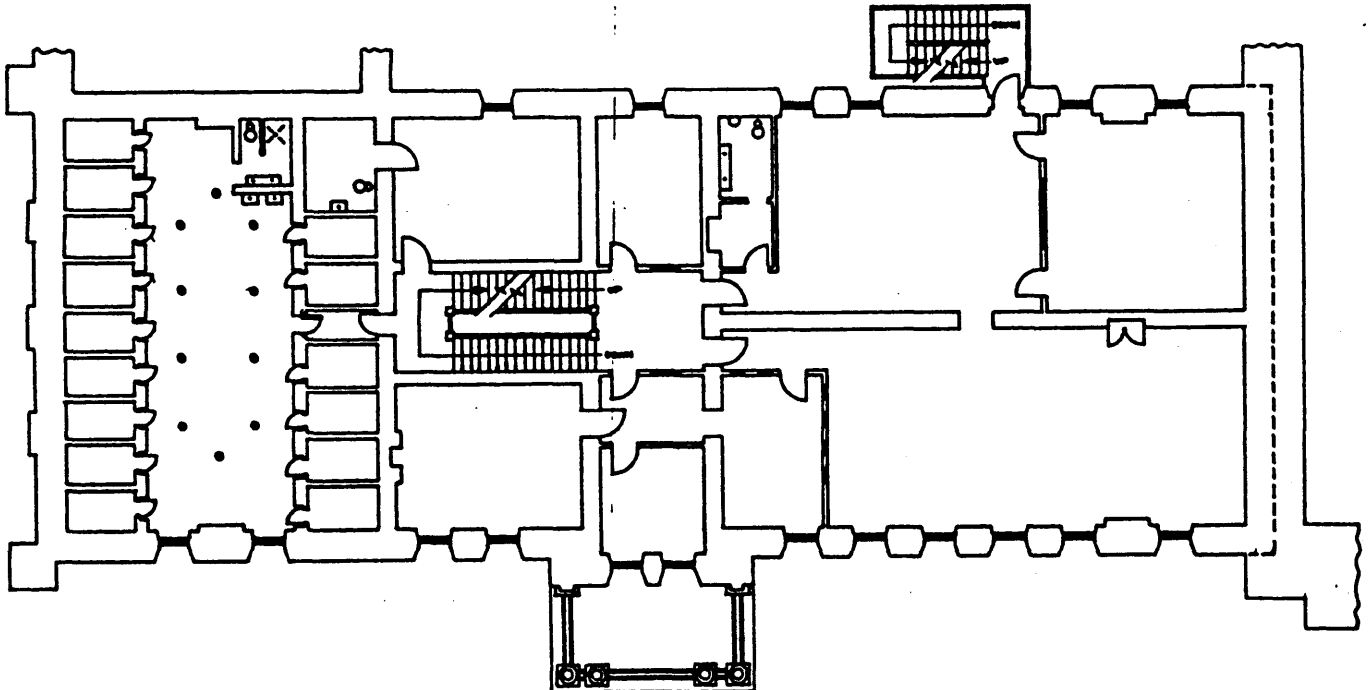
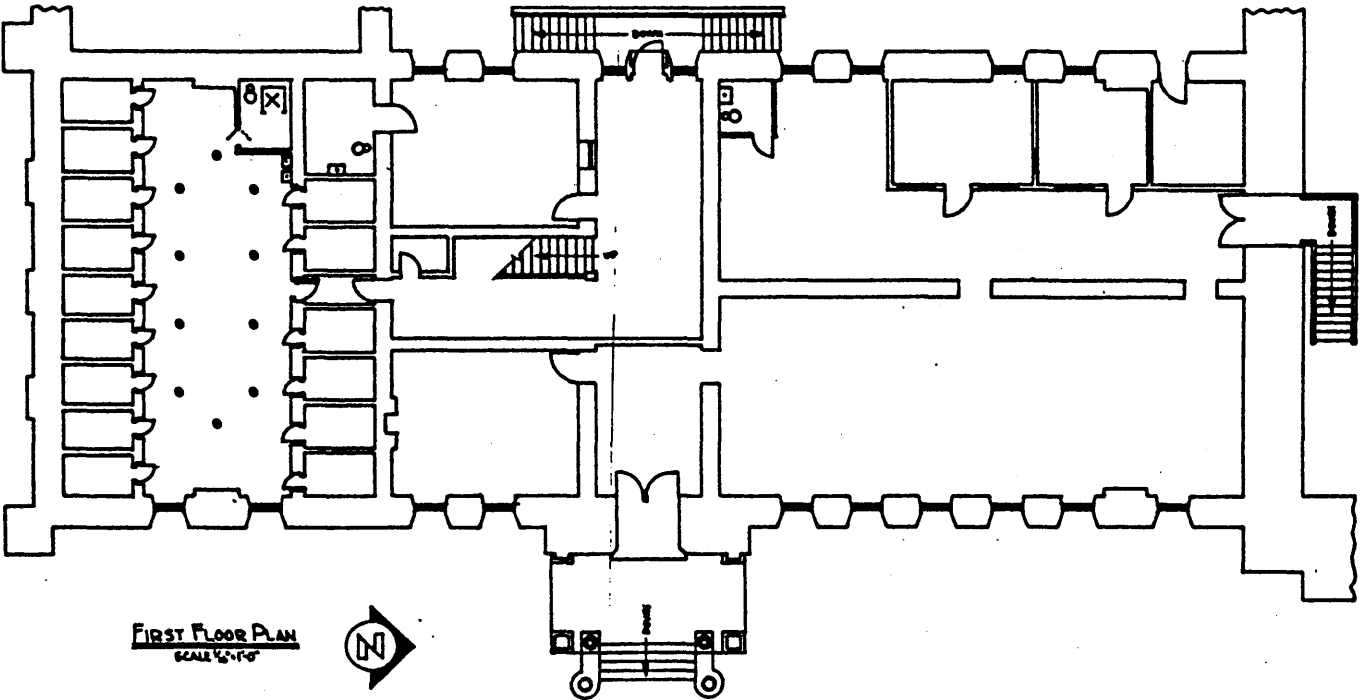
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Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Female Department (Voc. Bldg.)
(6)

Section number 7 Page 27

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JON HUSMAN COPY BY BIRD & GIBBY	Voc. BUILDING Bldg. No. 6	DATE 6-86
	MENS REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	SHEET 16
DENNIS PFAFF DESIGN ARCHITECT	SECOND FLOOR PLAN	16 of 60

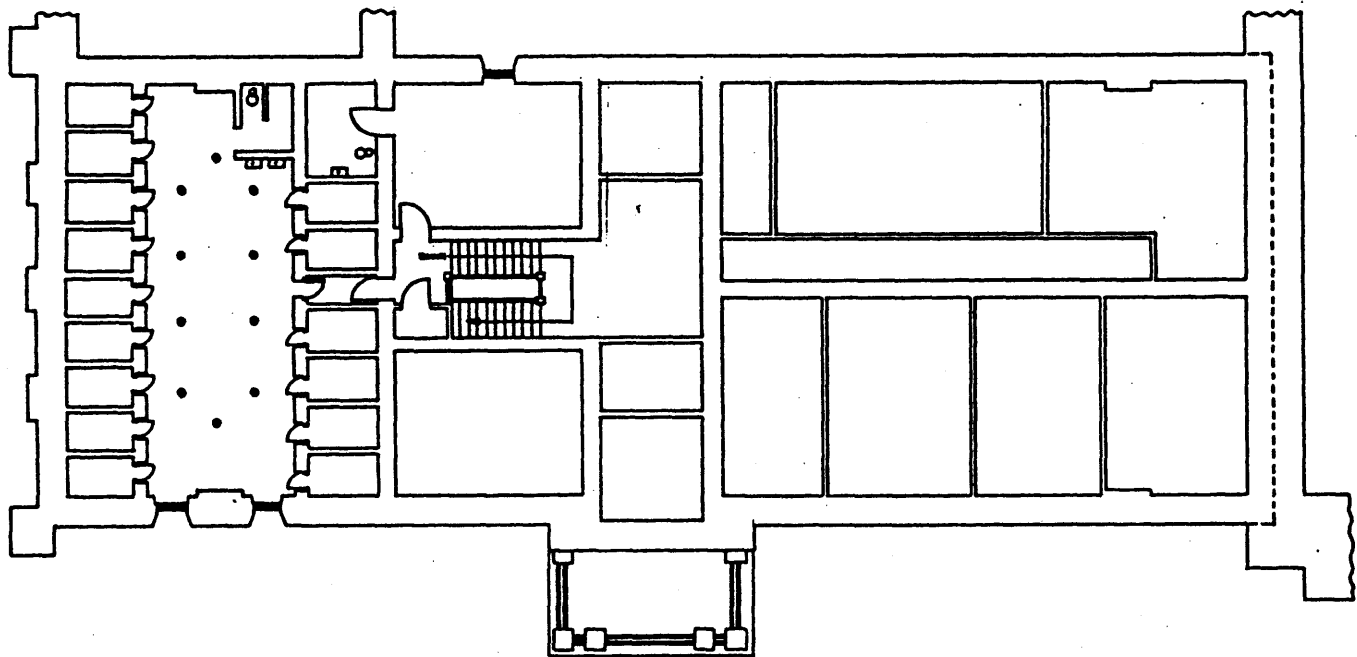
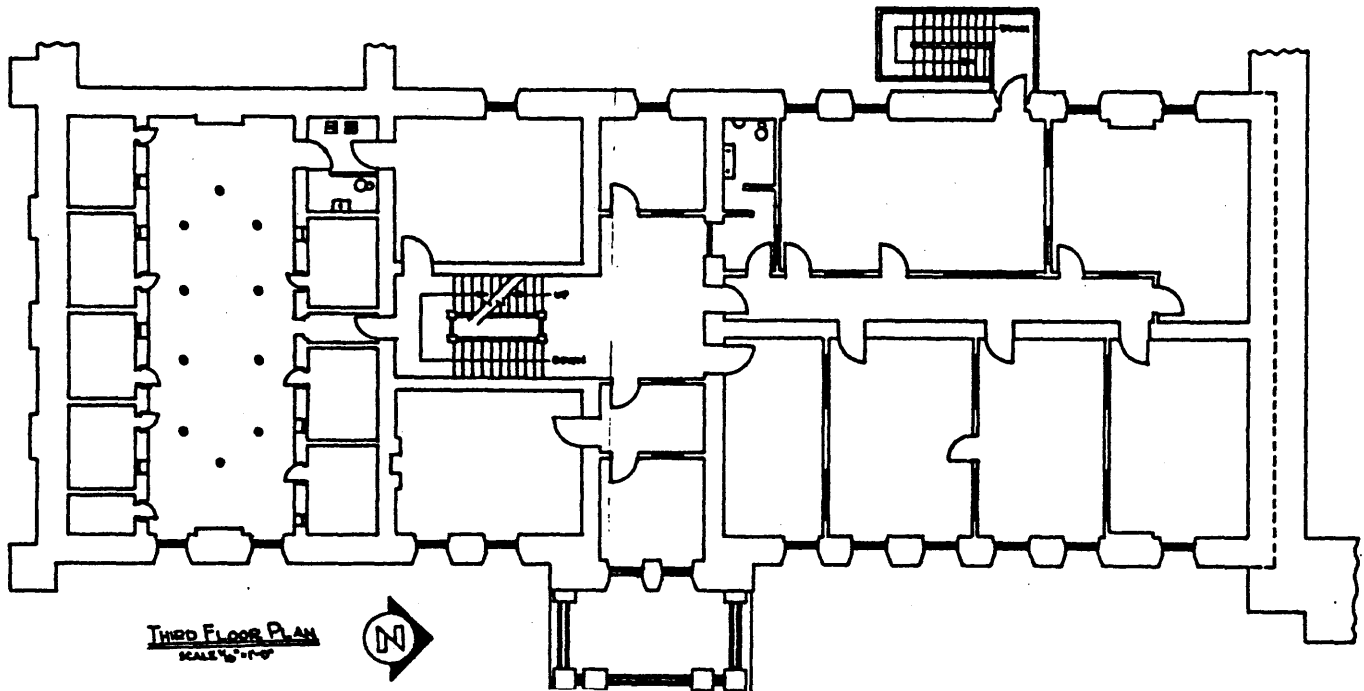
United States Department of the Interior
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Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Female Department (Voc. Bldg.)
(6)

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FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



• JON HUSMAN SUPV. OF DESIGN	Voc. BUILDING Bldg. No. 6	DATE 6-86
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	18
• DENNIS PFAB	FEMALE DEPARTMENT Voc. Bldg. No. 6	18-60

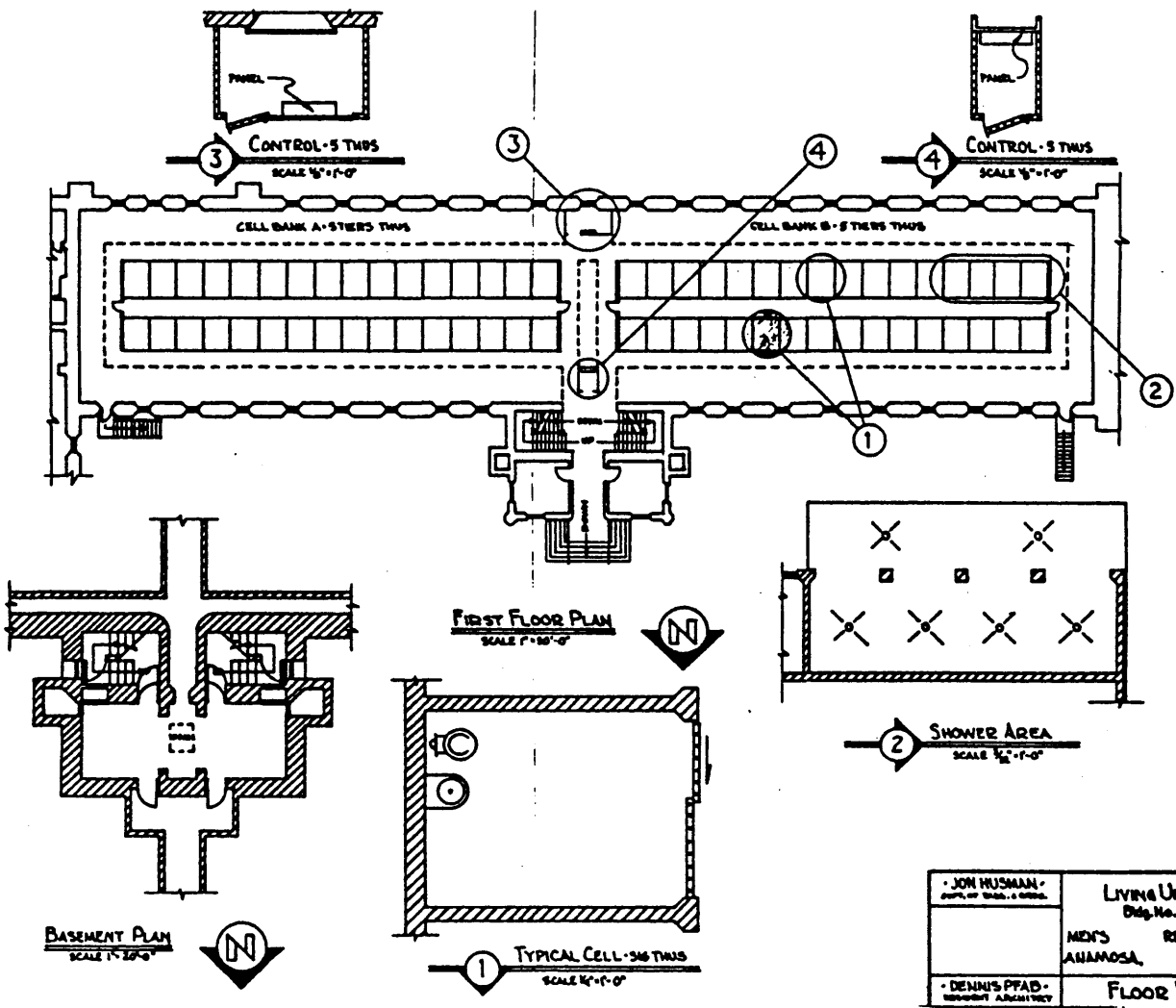
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National Park Service

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Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Cellhouse (L.U.B) (7)

Section number 7 Page 29

CFN-259-1116



• JON HUSMAN • DEPT. OF TRAV. & COM.	LIVING UNIT B Bldg. No. 7	DATE • • • •
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	19
• DENNIS PFAD • MEMORIAL ARCHITECT	FLOOR PLANS	29-60

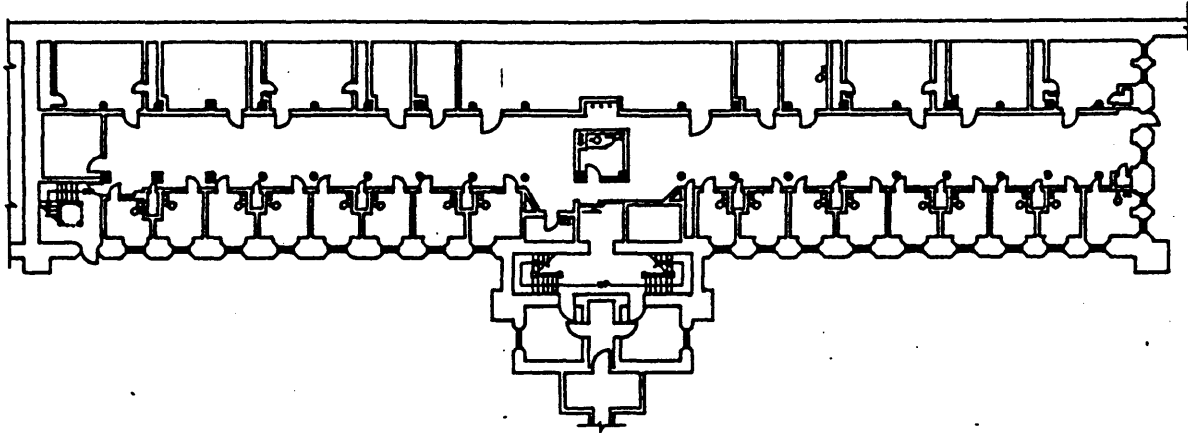
United States Department of the Interior
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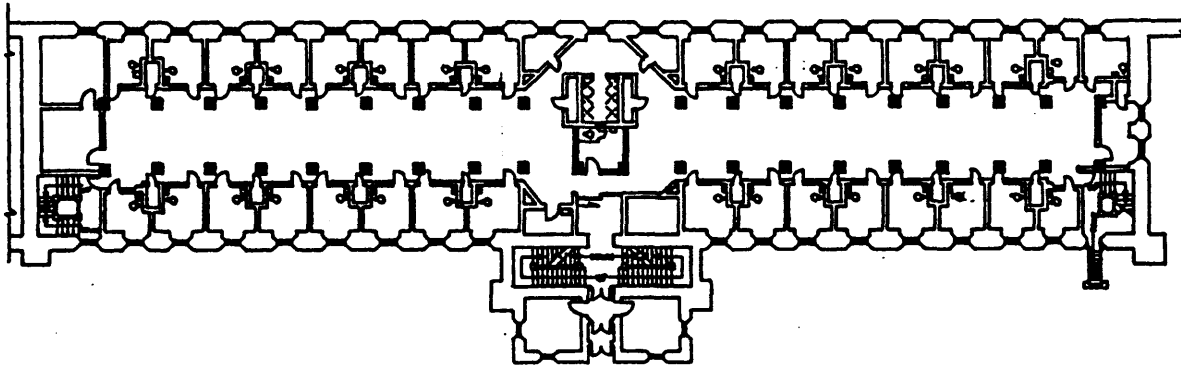
Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Hospital (L.U.D) (8)

Section number 7 Page 30

CFN-259-1116



BASEMENT PLAN
SCALE 1"=30'-0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1"=30'-0"



• JON HAGEMAN • COPY. OF PLANS & ARCH.	LIVING UNIT D Bldg. No. 8	Date 7-86 Page
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	21
• DENNIS PYLE • BIRD AND BIRD ARCHITECT	FIRST FLOOR PLAN	21-60

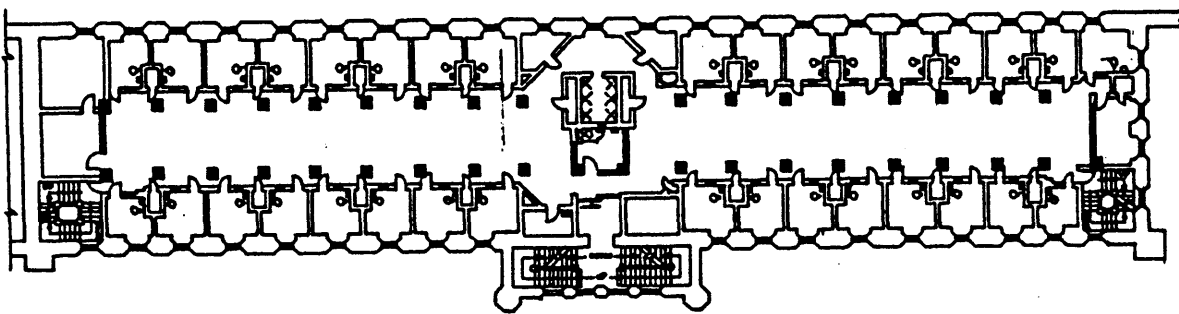
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National Park Service

Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Hospital (L.U. D) (8)

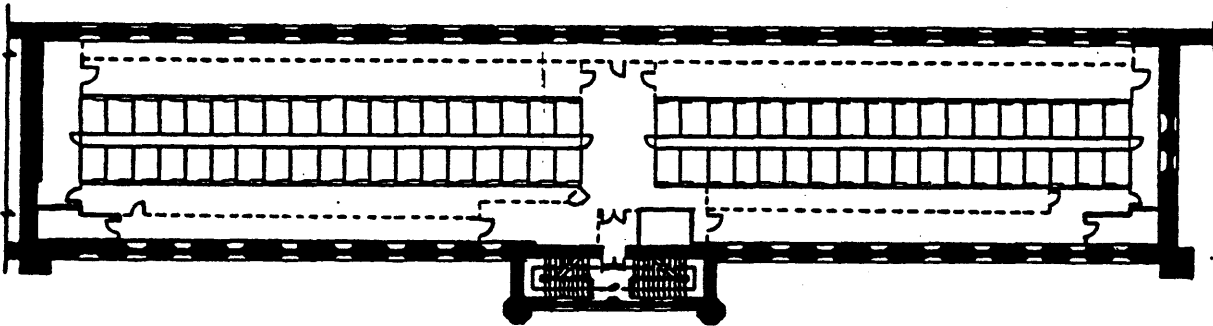
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 31

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SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1"=30'-0"



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1"=30'-0"



• JON FUZMAN • COPY OF THIS DRAWING	LIVING UNIT D Bldg. No. 8	DATE 7-86
	STATE REFORMATORY JONES COUNTY IOWA	SHEET 23
• DENNIS PYLE • DRAWING ARCHITECT	THIRD FLOOR PLAN	

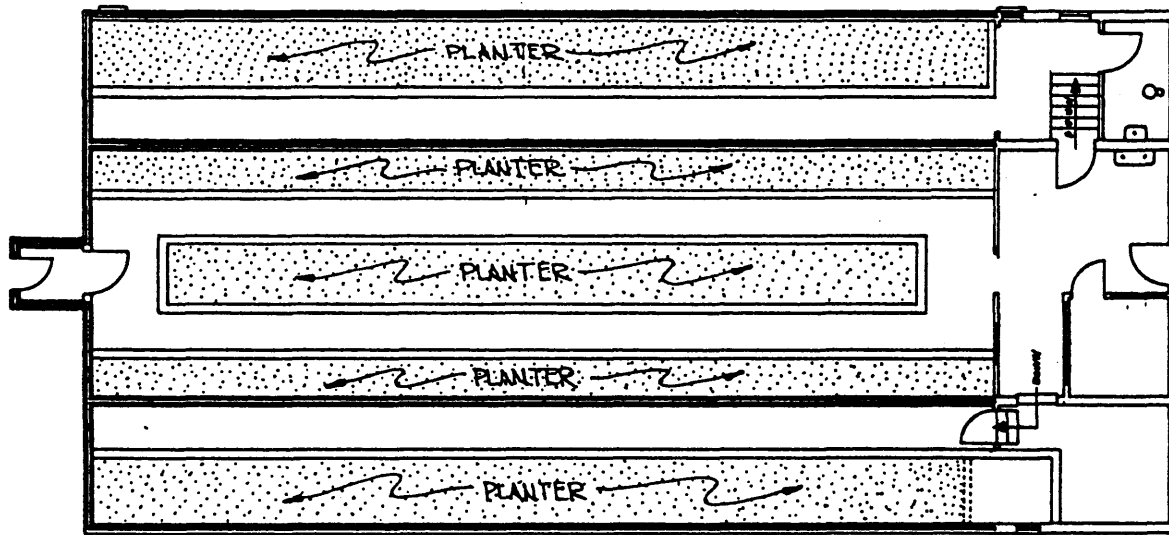
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Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Greenhouse (10)

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FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



-JON HUSMAN- SUPV. OF BLDG. GRP.	GREENHOUSE Bldg. No. 10 MENS REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	DATE 7-86 PAGE
-DENNIS PFAB- RESEARCH ARCHITECT	FIRST FLOOR PLAN	24 24-60

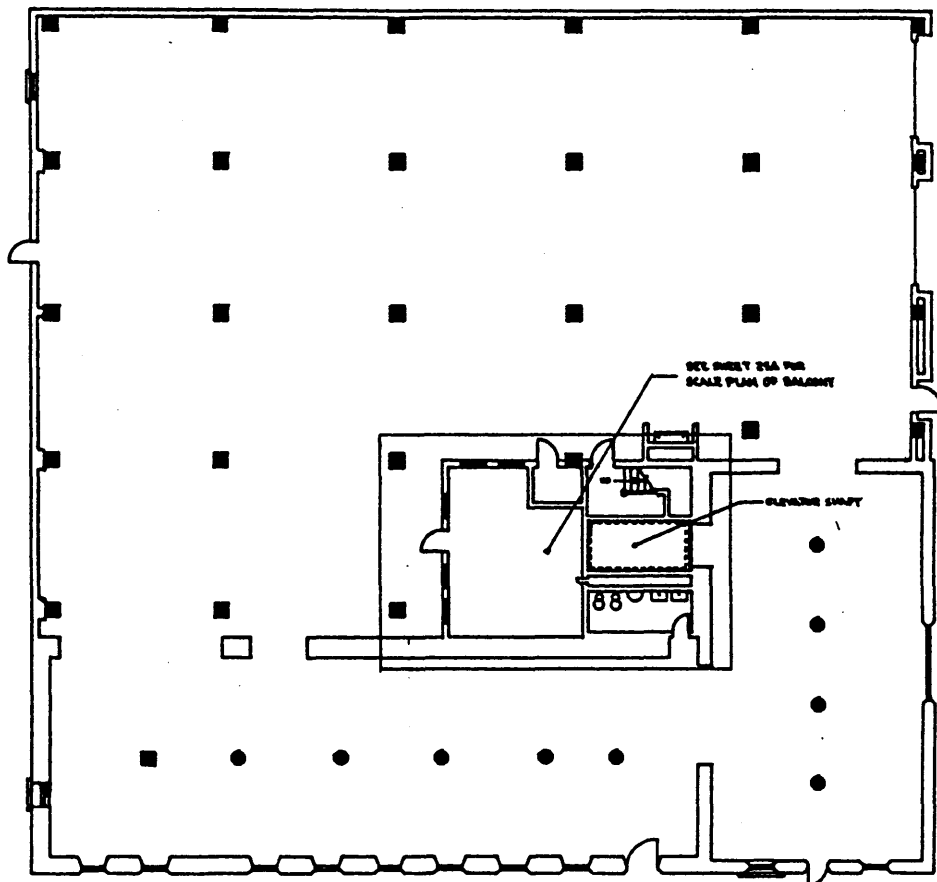
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National Park Service

Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Shop No. 3 (Metal Stamping) (11)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 33

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FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1" = 20'-0"



JON HUSMAN DRAFTSMAN	METAL STAMPING Bldg. No. 11	DATE 7-86
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	25
DENNIS PIRAS ARCHITECT	FIRST FLOOR PLAN	25=60

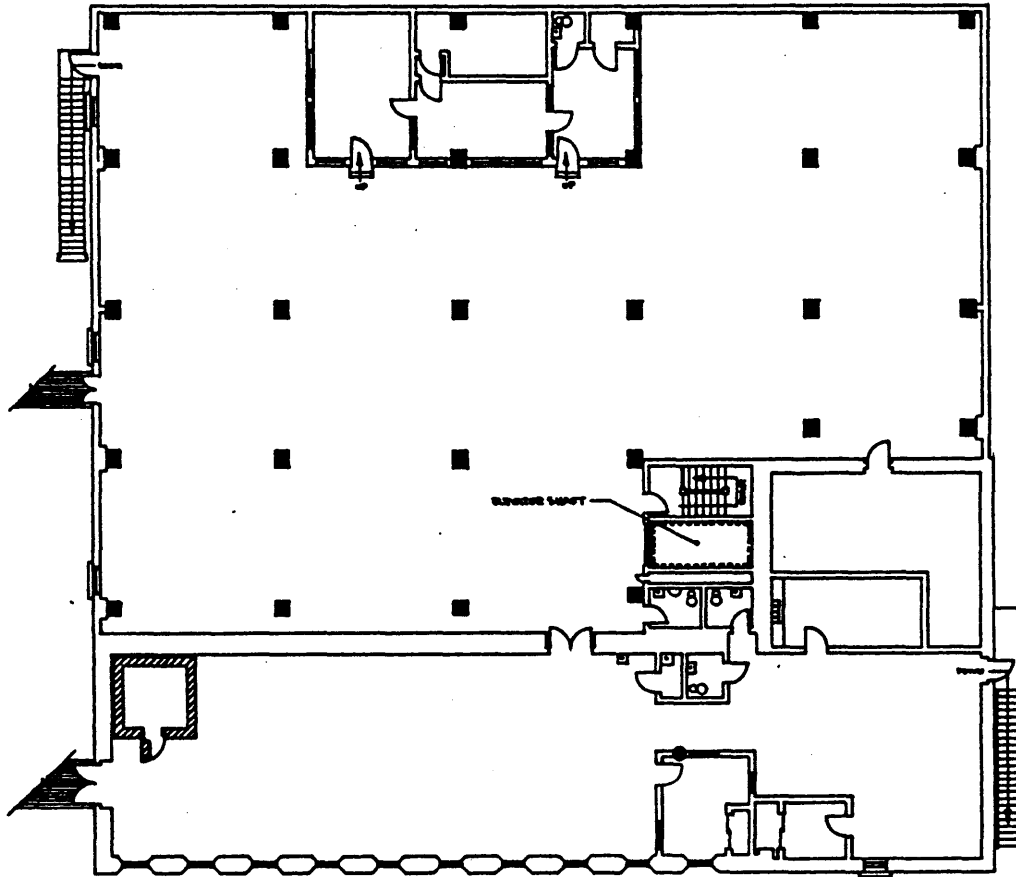
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National Park Service

Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Shop No. 3 (Print Shop) (11)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 34

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SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1"=20'-0"



• JON MUSMAN • DEPT. OF DESIGNS	PRINT SHOP Bldg. No. 11	DATE 7-86
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	26
• DENNIS PTAB • DESIGN ARCHITECT	SECOND FLOOR PLAN	27-60

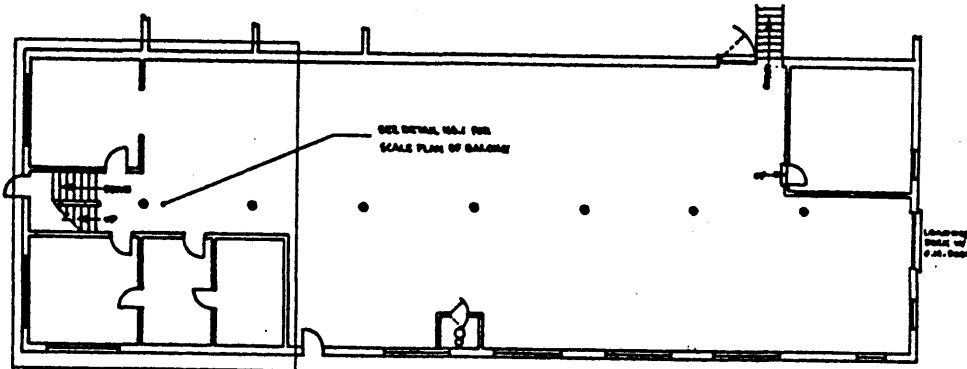
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National Park Service

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Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Shop 3 Annex (Custom Wood
and Sign Shops) (12)

Section number 7 Page 35

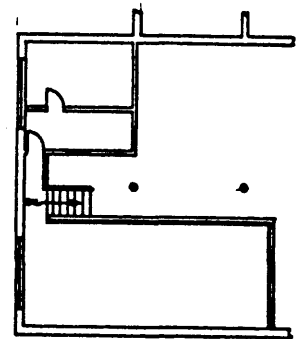
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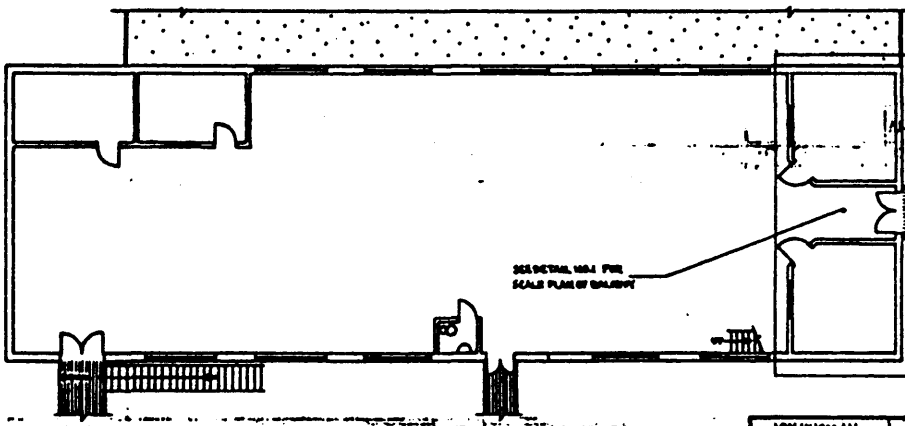
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1" = 20'-0"



- JON HISMAN - SUPV. OF BLDG. CONST.	Sign Fabrication Bldg. No. 12	DATE 7-86
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	27
- DENNIS PFAB - REGISTERED ARCHITECT	FIRST FLOOR PLAN	28-60



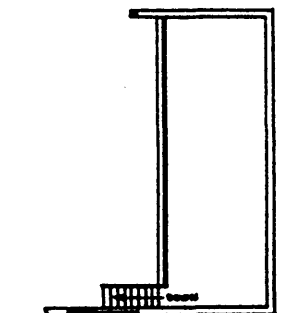
BALCONY PLAN
SCALE 1" = 20'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1" = 20'-0"



- JON HISMAN - SUPV. OF BLDG. CONST.	Custom Wood Shop Bldg. No. 12	DATE 7-86
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	28
- DENNIS PFAB - REGISTERED ARCHITECT	SECOND FLOOR PLAN	29-60



BALCONY PLAN
SCALE 1" = 20'-0"

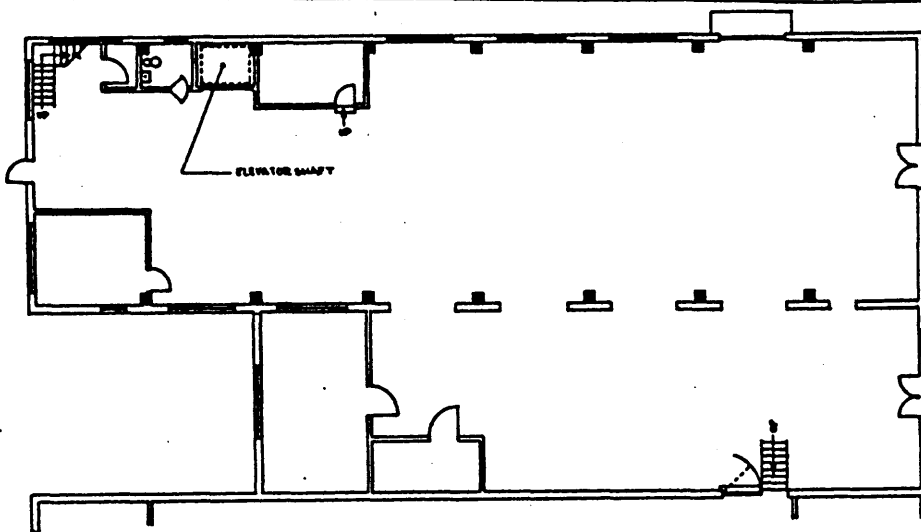
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National Park Service

Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Shop No. 4 (Sign Shop) (13)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 36

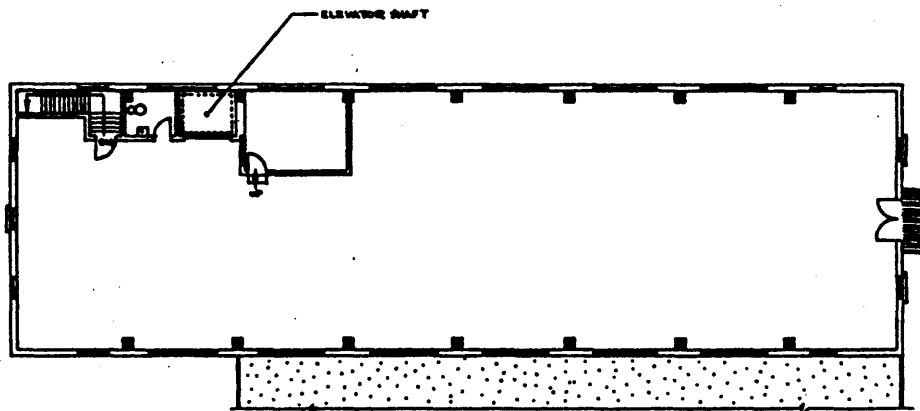
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1" = 20'-0"



JON HISMAN DEPT. OF CLERK. & CORR.	SIGN FABRICATION Bldg. No. 13	DATE 7-86
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	PAGE 29
DENNIS PFAB DEPARTMENT ARCHITECT	FIRST FLOOR PLAN	30-60



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1" = 20'-0"



JON HISMAN DEPT. OF CLERK. & CORR.	SIGN FABRICATION Bldg. No. 13	DATE 7-86
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	PAGE 30
DENNIS PFAB DEPARTMENT ARCHITECT	SECOND FLOOR PLAN	31-60

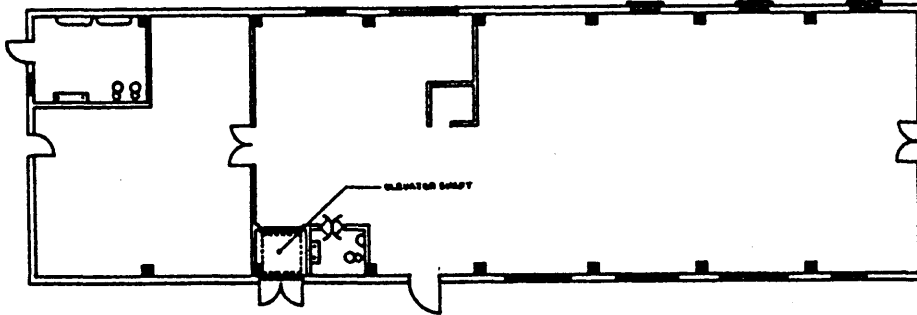
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Shop No. 5 (Soap Factory) (14)

Section number 7 Page 37

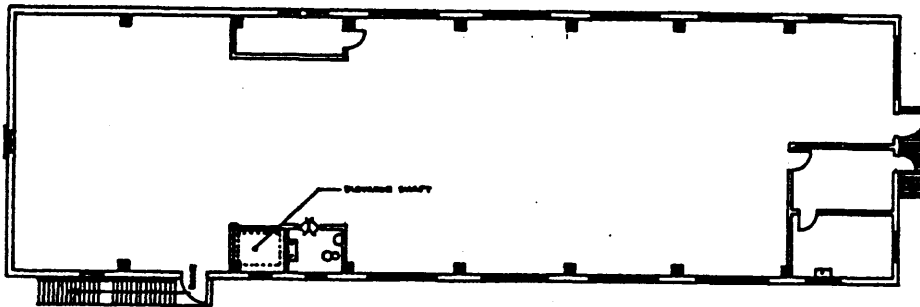
CFN-259-1116



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1"=20'-0"



JON HUSMAN DIR. OF BLDG. DESIG.	LAUNDRY SERVICES Bldg. No. 14	DATE 7-86
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	FIG. NO. 31
DENNIS PFAB RESIDENT ARCHITECT	FIRST FLOOR PLAN	32-60



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1"=20'-0"



JON HUSMAN DIR. OF BLDG. DESIG.	SOAP FACTORY Bldg. No. 14	DATE 7-86
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	FIG. NO. 32
DENNIS PFAB RESIDENT ARCHITECT	SECOND FLOOR PLAN	33-60

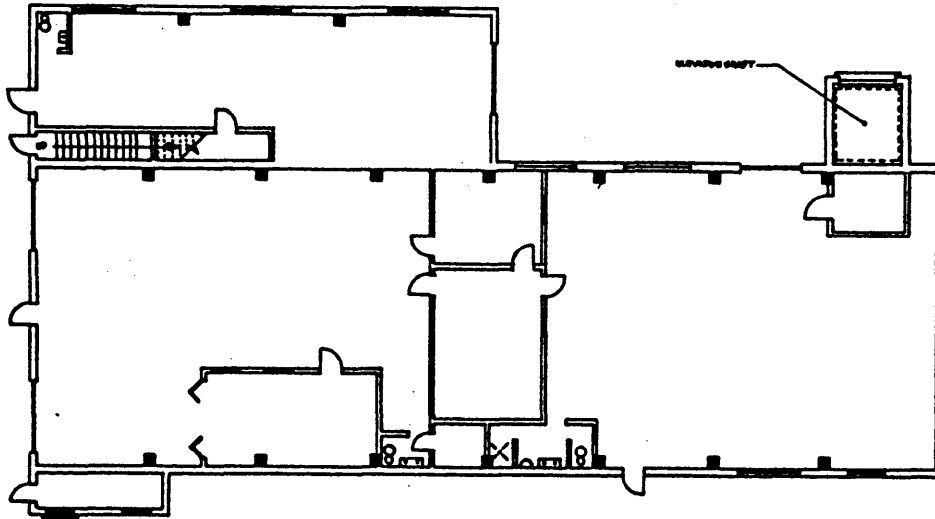
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Shop No. 7 (Tire Shop) (16)

Section number 7 Page 38

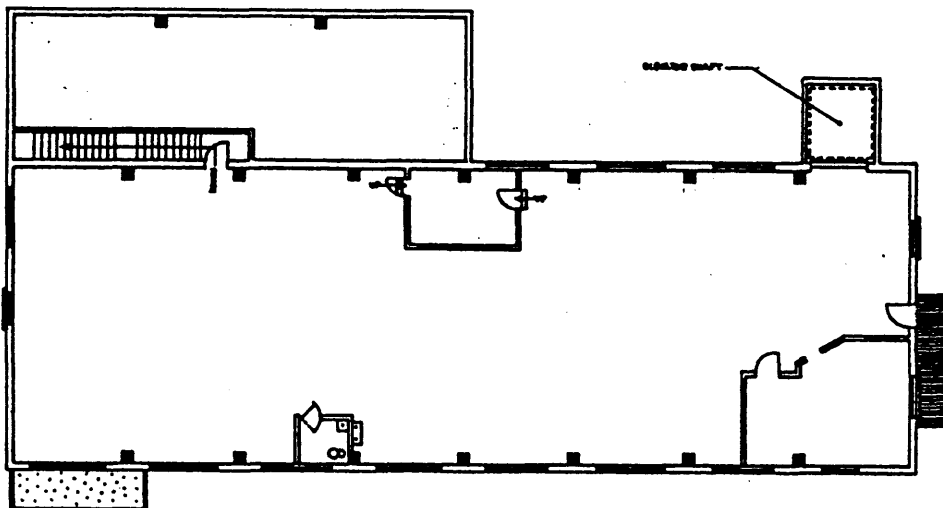
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1" = 20'-0"



• JON HUSMAN • SOFT. OF BLDG. & GRD.	MOTOR SCHOOL Bldg. No. 16 MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	DATE 7-86 PAGE 33
• DENNIS PFAB • REGENCY ARCHITECT	FIRST FLOOR PLAN	31-60



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1" = 20'-0"



• JON HUSMAN • SOFT. OF BLDG. & GRD.	TIRE SHOP Bldg. No. 16 MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	DATE 7-86 PAGE 34
• DENNIS PFAB • REGENCY ARCHITECT	SECOND FLOOR PLAN	35-60

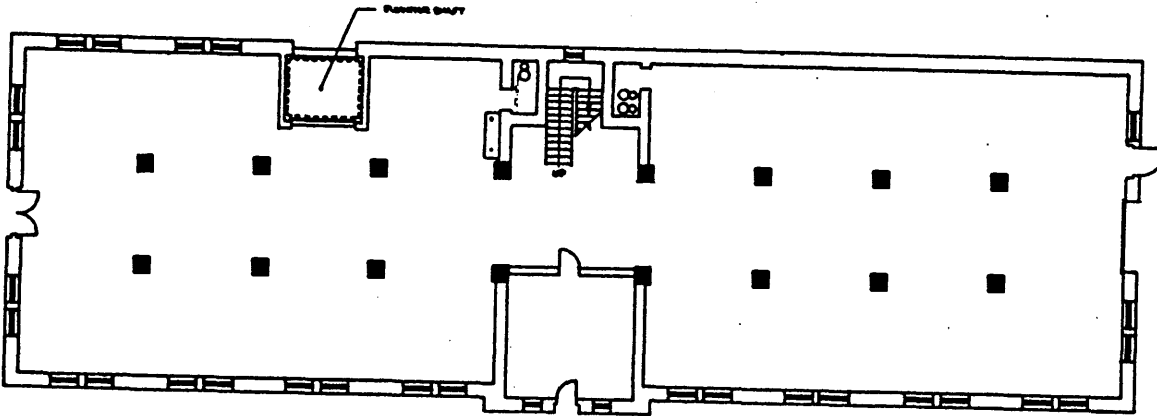
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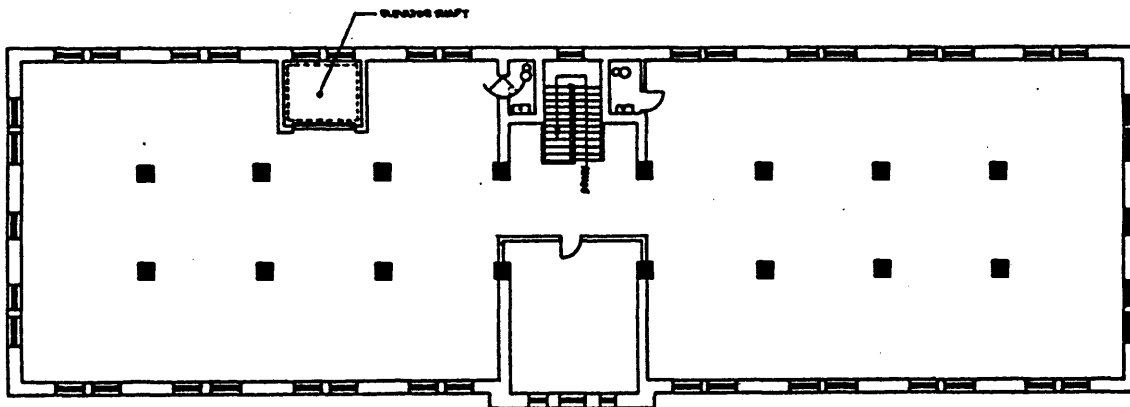
Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Old Furniture Factory (18)

Section number 7 Page 39

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FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1"=20'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1"=20'-0"



·JON HUSMAN· COPY OF O.S. NO. 4 0222	OLD FURNITURE Bldg. No. 18	DATE 7-86
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	37
·DENNIS PFAB· REVISION 4/28/87	SECOND FLOOR PLAN	38-60

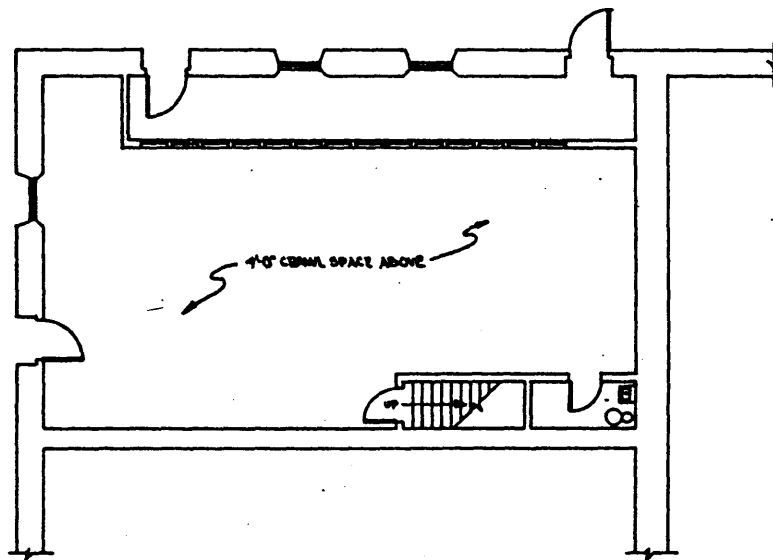
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Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Commissary (20)

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FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



·JON HUSMAN· ARCHT. & ENGR.	COMMISSARY Bldg. No. 20	DATE -7-86-
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	SHEET 38
·DENNIS PFAB· DESIGNER ARCHITECT	FIRST FLOOR PLAN	39-60

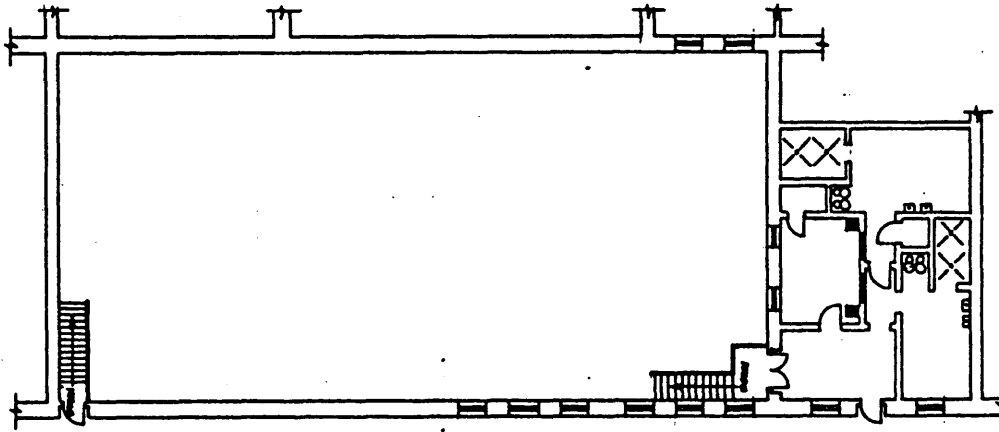
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Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Gymnasium (21)

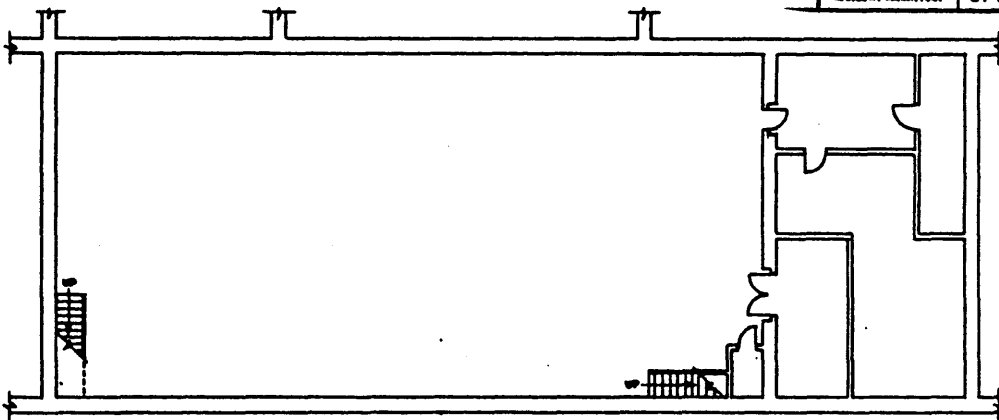
Section number 7 Page 41

CFN-259-11'6



scale: 3/32" = 1'

JON HUSMAN SUPV. OF BLDG. & EQPT.	GYMNASIUM Bldg. No. 21	DATE 7-86
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	PAGE 39A
DENNIS PFAB RESIDENT ARCHITECT	UPPER LEVEL PLAN	40-60



scale: 3/32" = 1'

JON HUSMAN SUPV. OF BLDG. & EQPT.	GYMNASIUM Bldg. No. 21	DATE 7-86
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	PAGE 39
DENNIS PFAB RESIDENT ARCHITECT	LOWER LEVEL PLAN	40-60

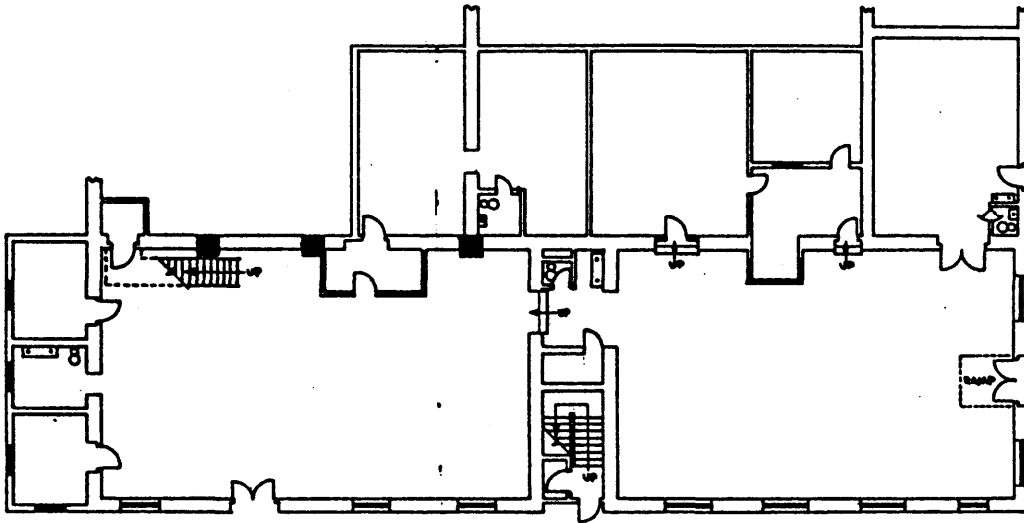
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Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Maintenance Building (22)

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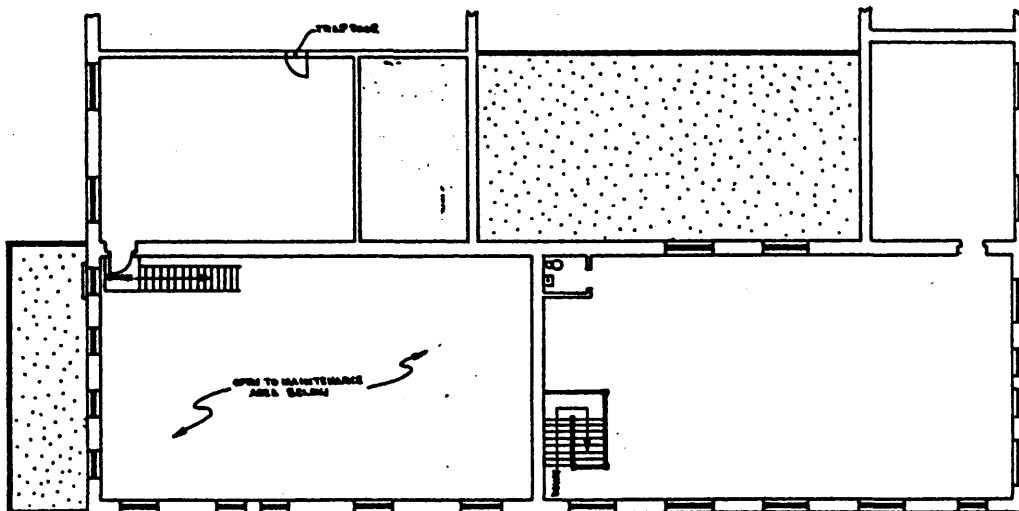
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1"=20'-0"



JON HUSMAN SUPV. OF BLDG. CONSTR.	MAINTENANCE SHOP Bldg. No. 22	DATE 7-86
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ARAMOSA, IOWA	SHEET 40
DENNIS PFAB REFORMATORY ARCHITECT	FIRST FLOOR PLAN	41-60



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1"=20'-0"



JON HUSMAN SUPV. OF BLDG. CONSTR.	MAINTENANCE SHOP Bldg. No. 22	DATE 7-86
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ARAMOSA, IOWA	SHEET 41
DENNIS PFAB REFORMATORY ARCHITECT	SECOND FLOOR PLAN	42-60

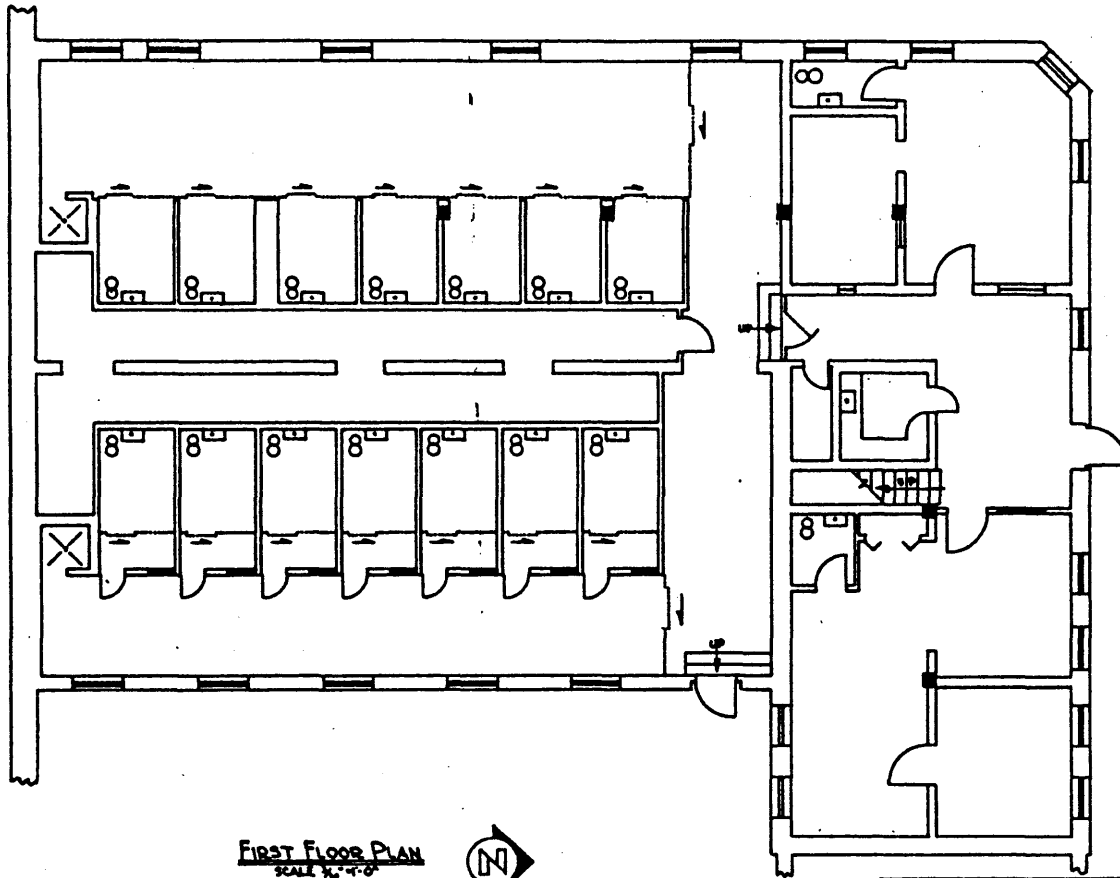
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Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Deputy's Building (23)

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FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



• JON HUSMAN • DEPT. OF BLDG. CORP.	Old Rec. & Dis. Bldg. No. 23	DATE 7-86 PAGE
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	42
• DENNIS PFAB • DESIGNER ARCHITECT	FIRST FLOOR PLAN	43-60

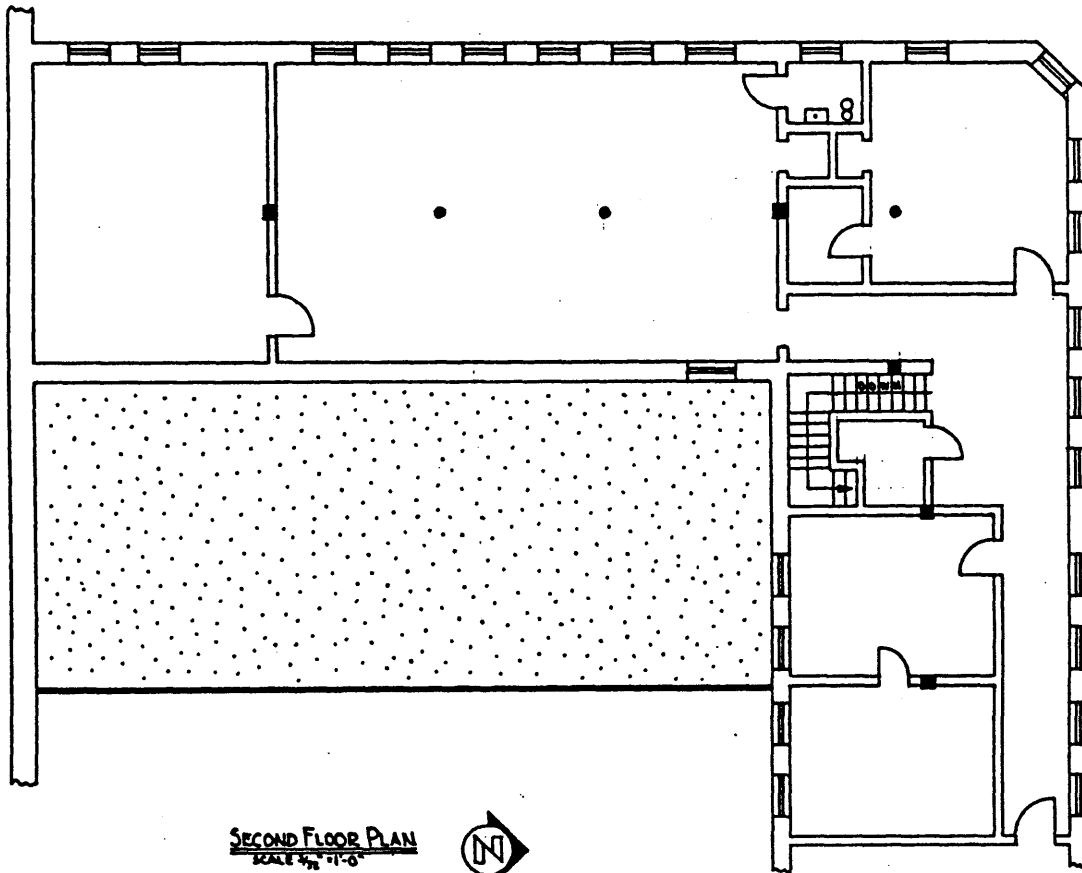
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Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., IA
Deputy's Building (23)

Section number 7 Page 44

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SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



JON HUSMAN PRP. OF PLAN & DES.	Old Rec. & Dis. Bldg. No. 23	DATE 7-86
	MEN'S REFORMATORY ANAMOSA, IOWA	43
DENNIS PFAB ILLUSTRATION	SECOND FLOOR PLAN	44-60

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Historic District
Jones Co., IA

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Section number _____ Page _____

8. Statement of Significance

The Iowa Men's Reformatory Historic District relates to the Iowa Corrections Institutions context through The Auburn Penitentiary Complex Subtype (1a) of the Auburn Penitentiary Property Type. The arrangement and style of the building subtype with its Auburn cellhouses and related Wethersfield plan reflects the common interpretation of the prison and reformatory programs extant in the United States during the nineteenth and first third of the twentieth century. These programs include the Auburn system established in the 1820s which affected prison policies into the early twentieth century. The reformatory prison movement began in the 1870s, became accepted at the state level by the very late nineteenth century, and remained operative well into the 1930s. The progressive prison movement begun in the second decade of the twentieth century and began to significantly affected prison programs to about the 1960s. The historic district gains significance under criterion A in the area of law as a reflection of these prison reform movements. It possesses significance under criterion C in the area of architecture because its form closely parallels the original Wethersfield plan (Iowa, State of [IA Docs] 1857-1931 [1874: 8, 46]). The buildings also gain significance as late interpretations of a style commonly applied to prison architecture, the Romanesque Revival with some Gothic Revival influences. Additionally, William Foster, who significantly impacted the state's early architectural movement, prepared the initial drawings (Iowa, State of [IA Docs] 1857-1931 [1872: 12; 1874: 8, 46]). Henry Liebbe designed many of the post-1900 properties at the reformatory as the state's first architect and as a member of one of Iowa's leading architectural firms (Liebbe, H.F. 1898-1927). Because the district represents a state institution, it gains significance at the state level. The period of significance spans the period between the beginning of construction in 1877 (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1904: 1006]; Iowa Joint Committee to Visit the Additional Penitentiary 1874-1896 [1884]) and the beginning of the modern era in 1942. The specific dates of 1877 and 1907 represent the beginning of construction and the founding of the Iowa Men's Reformatory respectively (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1908: 13-14]; Haynes 1956: 32-34).

Historical Background

Because prison population began to rise rapidly after the Civil War at the Iowa State Penitentiary in Fort Madison, the state legislature established a second state penitentiary at Anamosa in 1872 (Iowa, State of [Iowa Docs.] 1857-1898 [1872: 48]). This penitentiary which later became the reformatory was known as the Additional Penitentiary. Construction of temporary buildings began in August, 1872 (Iowa, State of [Iowa Docs.] 1857-1898 [1872: 12-15, 18, 50-54]). The erection of permanent penitentiary buildings following Foster's design resulting in the current complex began in 1877 (Iowa, State of [Iowa Docs.] 1857-

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Historic District
Jones Co., IA

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1898 (1904: 1006) with the south cellhouse (2). Major construction at the reformatory lasted until 1943 (Osborne Association, Inc. 1938: 30-32).

By 1907, the state had completed the construction of the administration and center buildings (1, 3), the Female Department (6), Department for the Criminally Insane (8), the powerhouse (22), shop no. 2 (18), and all the Auburn type cellhouses except the north cellhouse (2) which had been underway since 1895. These buildings composed the Additional Penitentiary. In them, the State of Iowa initiated the Auburn penitentiary system then operative at the Iowa State Penitentiary and most of the state penitentiaries in the country. The Auburn system of discipline which sought prisoner reform through penitence became the core of the program. Each prisoner achieved penitence in solitary confinement through his own efforts. Hard labor and religious consultation at the penitentiary attempted to direct the prisoner toward this goal. The housing of prisoners in separate cells, the strict disciplinary program operating through a system of detailed rules, congregate prison labor to support the prison as much as to assist the prisoner, mandatory attendance of religious programs, congregate dining, and limited educational programs focusing on literacy became the hallmarks of the Auburn penitentiary system by the 1830s and 1840s. The Additional Penitentiary followed this program fairly closely with its single occupancy cells, its strict enforcement of silence rules and other detailed regulations, its quarrying and construction work program which partially supported the prison, individual and group religious instruction in the chapel, literacy program taught by the prison chaplain, and congregate dining at the dining hall.

Following gradual recognition by penitentiaries that the Auburn system failed to produce prisoner reform by the 1850s and 1860s, the 1870 National Conference on Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline created a list of recommended prison reforms. Few penitentiaries restructured their programs along these guidelines or the arch-type program instituted at the Elmira Reformatory. Primarily affecting young, male first offenders, the reformatory program frequently became an add-on to the existing Auburn type penitentiary program. And, its adoption was significantly delayed. Beginning in the 1880s and 1890s, states frequently converted their penitentiaries to reformatories. A substantial number became established as late as the first decade of the twentieth century. These reformatories adopted the grading system of discipline, indeterminate sentencing, and parole; began limited improvement of their education programs at the elementary level; expanded their prison work programs to provide experience in a greater number of vocations; loosened strict rules; improved medical treatment programs; and gradually introduced physical exercise programs often including military drill. Prisons also gradually differentiated not only young male prisoners capable of reform, but juvenile and female prisoners and the criminally insane. However, significance elements of the earlier Auburn prison system persisted. Prisoners remained in their individual cells or under crowded

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~~conditions were doubled into single cells or placed along corridors. The~~
emphasis upon reform through religious penitence remained. Many of the detailed rules continued to regulate behavior despite the introduction of the grading system. Prison labor aimed at prison support. Expanded work programs failed to teach the prisoner competency in a suitable vocation. However, the founding of prison farms in this era did remove honor prisoners from the penitentiary environment. Remaining unorganized, recreation was often limited to Saturdays and holidays.

The Iowa Men's Reformatory followed the course of many reformatories. The State of Iowa converted the Additional Penitentiary into a reformatory for young male first offenders in 1907. After 1907, the state constructed most of the industrial buildings and the school addition to the center building (3) as well as its prison farms. It transferred women out of the reformatory. It placed most of its older, multiple offenders at Fort Madison. The grading system had been instituted at the penitentiary in 1900. The 1907 act also provided for parole and indeterminate sentencing. In addition to separation of the young males from the general prison population, the State of Iowa had begun to separate female and juvenile prisoners and the criminally insane. Discipline remained governed by detailed rules. Replacing contract labor, the state expanded state use and state account work after 1913. However, it later introduced piece-price labor. Although the number of vocations practiced at the Men's Reformatory expanded, it provided little training in each area. The state also opened and developed its prison farms including Farm No. 1 in this era. The reformatory improved its elementary education program and gradually introduced more advanced courses. Its religious program remained intact. Its medical facilities experienced little alteration, and recreational programming remained rather dormant until the 1930s.

The progressive prison movement emerged shortly after the turn of the century and did not produce limited effects on prison programs until the third decade. Unlike the earlier reformatory movement, this approach did not single out one segment of the prison population for treatment. However, because adoption of a significant part of its program required the integration of its philosophy into the existing program, most reformatories, penitentiaries, and other corrections institutions incorporated few of its programs until the end of the 1930s. Because it examined and treated the individual, the progressive program emphasized the approach to the study of the criminal as much as a program to deal with the criminal. It advocated the careful examination of each prisoner by social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, physicians, educators, and vocational specialists to find the cause of individual criminal behavior and then the prescription of an individualized treatment plan. The progressive program also favored the integration of prisoners back into social situations and wished to simulate as closely as possible a community within the corrections facility. Thus, all prisoners were not necessarily to experience the same kinds of

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programs. Corrections institutions attempting to adopt the program began a psychology unit in the prison, taught a broad range of vocations to make prisoners employable, engaged more minimum risk prisoners in employment outside the prison walls, stressed a practical kind of education which dovetailed with the prisoner's vocational interests, de-emphasized the evangelical approach to religion and focused on group discussions of these issues, began preventative medical programs, introduced recreation programs, and gave their prisoners limited responsibilities in the operation of the prison, usually the recreation program and commissary.

The Iowa Men's Reformatory did not adopt many facets of the progressive prison program until the 1940s. More as a means of reducing overcrowding, it removed an increasing number of its honor or minimum security prisoners to prison farms and work camps in the 1920s and particularly in the 1930s. It slowly introduced a more coherent recreation program building the gymnasium and commissary in the mid-1930s. Also begun in the 1930s, the cell study program oriented education for more advanced students toward prisoners' individual learning needs. But, the remainder of the program, the rules, the prison work, much of the educational program, and the religious program changed little prior to the initiatives introduced by Foss Davis in 1940s.

Thus, the program of the Iowa Men's Reformatory reflects the waning influence of the Auburn system and the belated and slow adoption of reformatory and in a limited way progressive programming.

Areas of Significance

Law

The Iowa Men's Reformatory gains significance under criterion A in the area of law. The property complex represents the manner in which the legal arm of the government protected society from and treated those who transgressed the law. The walls which secured the prisoners from society, the Auburn type cellhouses which confined them, the workshops in which they were employed at state's use and after 1899 contract work, the center buildings which provided dietary and religious and limited educational services, the administrative building which housed its offices and its warden, and the Female Department and the combined Department for the Criminally Insane and hospital which began to separate classes of prisoners and provided medical treatment all contributed to the administration of the Auburn prison program. The State of Iowa constructed the Additional Penitentiary before the influence of the Auburn prison system began to gradually wane in American penitentiaries.

The Iowa Men's Reformatory complex represents the move to gradually adopt

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programs from the 1870s reformatory prison movement. This movement to alter prison programs, particularly to adopt indeterminate sentencing and parole, began by the 1890s in Iowa. The establishment of the reformatory in 1907 brought these reforms. Limited prison labor reforms followed by 1913. They substituted state-use and state-account and later piece-price work for contract labor. The reformatory constructed most of its industrial buildings between 1910 and 1931. It expanded its teaching program and staff and added to its education facilities in the center building (3). But, except for the dormitory space created in the vacated Female Department and slowly increasing work opportunities outside its walls, the reformatory remained tied to the isolation of prisoners in their cells. A common expedient at state prisons, the adaption of the penitentiary to a reformatory prohibited the move to the open campus type reformatory established for juveniles and females. These barriers conflicted even more with the socialization approach of the progressive prison program. At the Iowa Men's Reformatory, progressive prison reform began by focusing on a recreation program which is evident in the construction of the gymnasium and commissary. The receiving building in the same complex appears to represent an attempt to understand prisoners as they entered the reformatory. In the 1940s, the reformatory slowly entered the progressive era begun several decades before.

Architecture

The Iowa Men's Reformatory gains significance in the area of architecture as a representative of a type of correctional facility and prison architectural style and as a product of an early Iowa architect, William Foster, and the first state architect and member of a prestigious architectural firm, Henry F. Liebbe. The Auburn Penitentiary Complex subtype of the Auburn penitentiary Property Type was adapted not only to prison but to men's reformatories since states commonly converted their former penitentiaries to reformatories as did Iowa in 1907.

The Iowa Men's Reformatory closely portrays the Wethersfield version of the Auburn type penitentiary (McKelvey 1977: 28; Johnson 1973: 21; Hopkins 1930: 43-46; American Correctional Association 1983: 53-56; Eriksson 1976: 59). The Auburn penitentiary developed primarily as a type of cellblock. Early proponents advocated a number of additional functions for the prison complex but did not specify the form of the building or their arrangement. The Wethersfield version built in Wethersfield, Connecticut in 1825 became one commonly followed interpretation of these guidelines. Penitentiaries following this form included cellhouses with multi-tier, interior cellblocks such as the one remaining in the south cellhouse (4) and the cellhouse known as Living Unit B (7). Except for the Female Department which originally contained exterior cells like the Pennsylvania cellhouse model, all the cellhouses at the reformatory originally followed this format. The north and south cellhouses were attached to opposite elevations of a central service building housing the dining hall, kitchen, chapel, and other

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services. The warden's residence was often incorporated into the center building as in the case of the Men's Reformatory. The two cellhouses and the center/administration building then formed the front wall of the penitentiary. The reformatory also included the other three enclosing walls and the industrial buildings to the side and rear of the prison common to this plan. Thus, the Iowa Men's Reformatory closely follows a common architectural form used for penitentiaries from the 1820s to about 1910 (McKelvey 1977: 46-50; Martin 1955: 112-13).

The property also gains significance as a stylistic example of penal architecture (Johnson 1973: 26-28; American Correctional Association 1983: 56). Penitentiaries generally displayed heavy massing and used architectural detailing common to the period, particularly the Gothic and Romanesque Revival style. The architect, William Foster, chose the Romanesque Revival including some Gothic Revival elements particularly in the administration building and Shop no. 2. The heavy, low massing of the Romanesque Revival was well-suited to prison architecture. Frequently rendered in monochrome stone, the style's large, coursed, rock-faced blocks contributed to its monolithic appearance. The rhythm of its entrances and narrow windows with round arch lintels and circular windows along with the horizontal lines of its corbel tables, parapets, belt courses, and heavy watertabling composed the buildings. Voussoirs around its entrances and hood molds with corbel stops added to the heavy massing. The fenestration often varied uniformly by floor. Resembling Gothic Revival detailing, square and octagonal towers, turrets, and buttresses provided an asymmetrical accent to the generally regular form. This heavy massing and overall regularity of form communicated the strength of the state, security to the general society from those within, and commitment to the purpose of the reform of its inmates to the rules of society.

William Foster of Des Moines designed the Iowa Men's Reformatory in 1872. Construction of permanent began under his guidance in 1877 (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1872: 12; 1874: 14, 46; 1896: 47; Iowa Secretary of State 1886-90 [1886: 75]). From Little Neck, New York, Foster apprenticed to Richard Upjohn who contributed to the development of the Romanesque style. Foster moved to Des Moines with at least one brother identified as L.W. Foster and his father in 1867. One of the earliest architects in Des Moines, Foster had begun his practice as an architect by 1868 or 1869 when he designed the Hawkeye Insurance Building. When designing the Men's Reformatory in 1872, he worked under the name of William Foster but by 1873 to 1878 had adopted the name L.W. Foster and Company. After designing the Iowa Men's Reformatory in 1872, Foster with his brother L.W. Foster who then lived in Lincoln, prepared plans for the Nebraska State Penitentiary in 1878. In 1883, Foster associated with William Franz Liebke in the firm of Foster and Liebke. In addition to designing the state penitentiary at Lincoln, Foster with Liebke also designed a second large institutional complex, the State Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda in 1884.

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They also prepared plans for least seven Iowa county courthouses between 1885 and 1896 and other public and semi-public buildings. Most of these courthouses and the three institutional complexes were in the Romanesque and Renaissance styles with occasional Gothic detailing. Rather than the low, rounded masses illustrated in the Richardson Romanesque, their interpretations became more elevated with tall towers, turrets, and finials (Foster 1867-1883; Foster and Liebke 1883-99).

As architect, Foster also oversaw the construction the reformatory until about 1895. J. Frank Barnes, a master mechanic and architect, guided the building project from about 1895 to about 1898. Henry Franz Liebke began work as architect at the Men's Reformatory in 1895 when he produced specific designs for the north cellhouse (2). In 1898, Liebke became the supervising architect for the reformatory in his position as the first state architect for the Board of Control. During his term as state architect which lasted until his death in 1927, he also headed the architectural firm of Liebke, Nourse and Rasmussen. Current evidence does not indicate that this firm designed state institutions under Liebke's direction. As state architect, Liebke designed, let bids for, and supervised the construction of most of the buildings erected at Iowa's state institutions including the Men's Reformatory. At the Men's Reformatory, he continued the Romanesque Revival design introduced by Foster. Thus, the reformatory retains an amazing unity of style in its buildings despite the long construction period between 1877 and 1943. Even the two additions to the administration building constructed in 1929 and 1958 are architecturally compatible with the style of the reformatory. Liebke employed this style and the Classical Revival style at the other state institutions. After his death in 1927, his son, Henry Jackson Liebke who had worked for Liebke in the capacity of draftsman and assistant state architect between 1914 and 1927, became the state architect. He continued the Romanesque Revival style in the reformatory but he or his father also introduced some art deco elements, the hard-edged, low relief ornamentation along the parapets of those industrial buildings erected between 1924 and 1932 (13, 14, and 16). Thus, the Iowa Men's Reformatory documents the work of two leading architects in the state (Liebke, H.F. 1898-1927; Liebke, H.J. 1927-41; Liebke, Nourse, and Rasmussen 1899-1930).

Period and Level of Significance

Although temporary buildings were constructed at the Iowa Men's Reformatory as early as 1872, they no longer stand. Construction of the reformatory following Foster's design began with the north cellhouse in 1877 (Iowa Joint Committee to Visit the Additional Penitentiary 1874-1896 [1884]). Thus, the period of significance begins in 1877. The period of architectural significance spans the period between 1877 and 1942. Because construction of existing buildings in the same style continued until 1943 (Osborne Association, Inc. 1938: 30-32), the end

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date is set at the beginning of the modern era in 1942. The building of the new Department for the Criminally Insane (8) continued from 1937 to 1943 so that much of the work was completed by the end of 1942. The reformatory also continued to function between these two dates as a corrections institution under the programs outlined under the significance area of law. Thus, the period of significance is the same for both areas of significance (Iowa General Service Administration 1884-1979 [plan, 1936, 1940, 1941]; Iowa Board of Control 1934-42 [1940: 160; 1942: 137]). The reformatory possesses significance at the state level. As a state institution, it contributes primarily to the understanding of the development of social and architectural trends in state's history.

Architectural Integrity

The Iowa Men's Reformatory possesses integrity of location, setting, association, and feeling and integrity of exterior design, workmanship, and materials. Not only has the complex developed at its site since 1877, but the general residential and rural setting of the reformatory remains intact. The removal of the church from the east side of High Street constitutes the most striking alteration of setting. Because the monumental Romanesque Revival style survives intact, the integrity of association and feeling, its appearance as a penitentiary and the ideas this appearance conveys also remain.

Although the overall exterior design, workmanship, and materials remain intact, it has experienced some significant modification. The removal of the cupola above the guard's hall (1), the tower above the main gate (5), and the porch along the pavilion of the Female Department (6) eliminated some of the important elements of the overall design. However, the monumental appearance conveyed by the administration building (1) and the architectural elements of the north and south cellhouses (2, 4) and much of the Female Department (6) remain intact and continue to convey the ideas of the Romanesque Revival style. Additional changes including the closing of windows and doors, the alteration of window frames and doors, and loss of a limited number of architectural elements, particularly battlements, do not detract from the overall statement of the style. The two wings added to the elevation of the administration building in 1929 and 1958 blend in design, material, and workmanship with the remainder of the building. With the exception of the steel guard towers, a necessity to the operation of the institution, the intrusions, the furniture factory (17), the post 1942 greenhouse (10), and the addition of wings to the industrial buildings are in general low and placed toward the rear of buildings near the reformatory's walls. The original materials, particularly the massive, rough-faced, coursed ashlar limestone walls, remain quite intact. The addition of later materials, the molded concrete blocks of the utilitarian industrial buildings, generally blends with earlier materials. The workmanship rendered by the reformatory's prisoners including the quarrying and preparation of the limestone at the nearby state

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quarry and the intricate detailing required by the construction of the Romanesque Revival style remains intact. It documents an impressive accomplishment of the prison's administration and hired craftsmen.

Because the programs of the reformatory have altered as it adopted the progressive and more recent approaches to prisoner analysis and treatment, the buildings' interior design, workmanship, and materials have also changed. Of the four original cellhouses (2, 4, 6, and 7), the earliest or south cellhouse and Living Unit B (7) retain the interior, Auburn cellblock, one of the defining elements of the type. The interior spaces of the north cellhouse and the Female Department have been altered by division into floors in the case of the north cellhouse and by subdivision of large spaces by the addition of wall board partitions, the lowering of ceilings, and the covering of floors to meet current needs in both cellhouses. Despite the refocusing of the prison labor program toward vocational training, many of the interior spaces and finishes have survived in the industrial buildings although the machinery has not. Some wallboard dividing walls create office space or accommodate expanded or new industries. The state likely altered the interior of the powerhouse (22) when changing its function to maintenance in 1957. The isolation cells were moved from the basement to the rear of the first floor of the receiving building (23). The interior of the center building (3) has been altered at several locations in the building. The dining hall and the kitchen reflect the remodeling program of the 1930s. The fresco art work along the chapel walls was covered or removed. Spaces have been divided and used for new functions particularly in the north wing of the center building. But the major functional spaces, for example the dining hall, kitchen area, chapel, and auditorium areas remain. Despite the conversion of the warden's suit to office space, much of the original materials and workmanship and many of the spaces have undergone little change. The feeling of elegance created by the marble floors and fireplace, the walnut and oak trim, and the architecturally elaborate staircases and window and door trim survives. Thus, while most of the buildings at the Iowa Men's Reformatory have undergone some level of change to accommodate changes in reformatory programs since 1942, a sufficient number of spaces associated with administration, dining, cooking, religion, recreation, housing, and industry remain recognizable.

Then, the reformatory generally meets the registration requirements. The construction of permanent buildings designed by Foster began in 1877. Its residential and rural setting remains unaltered. Its concentration of buildings primarily located within the reformatory wall or adjacent to it are clearly delineated. The reformatory continues to maintain a functionally significant core of buildings: the administration building, center building, several cellhouses, and industry and service buildings. Although some major interior spaces have been altered, exterior design, materials, and workmanship remain reasonably intact and representative of the original Romanesque Revival style and the Auburn Penitentiary Complex Subtype.

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The Auburn Penitentiary Complex Subtype remained a common prison design from the 1820s to 1910. Between 1820 and 1870, states erected about thirty penitentiaries following this form and a substantial number of these probably paralleled the Wethersfield version of this form (Martin 1955: 149; Barnes 1973: 113-14, 131-35). In May, 1872, the Iowa Board of Commissioners visited Sing Sing in New York, the Illinois State Penitentiary in Joliet, and the state penitentiaries in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Michigan to understand their design and programs (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1874: 46]). But, this number remains unclear. Adjacent to Iowa, the Wisconsin State Penitentiary erected at Waupun beginning in 1851, the Nebraska State Penitentiary designed in 1878, and the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet begun in 1856 followed the Wethersfield plan. Of these three, only the Wisconsin State Penitentiary has not undergone substantial change (Osborne Association 1938: 239-41; Henderson 1910: 63, 610; National Register of Historic Preservation [Wisconsin State Penitentiary Historic District, Waupun 6/24/91: draft]). Representing one of only two examples of this subtype in the state, possessing more or an equivalent degree of integrity than similar examples in nearby states, an intact interpretation of the Romanesque Revival penitentiary, and the product of several of Iowa's prominent architects, the Iowa Men's Reformatory thus possesses sufficient integrity to gain significance in the areas of law and architecture.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The west boundary of the Iowa Men's Reformatory Historic District begins at a point due west and outside of the northwest corner of the reformatory wall at the east side of the access drive. This drive runs along the west, south, and north walls of the reformatory. The boundary runs south along the east side of the west drive. It turns due east and follows the north side of the south access drive to High Street. At this point, the boundary turns north and follows the west side of High Street to a point thirty feet due north of the deputy warden's (now the Security Director's) dwelling. At this point, the boundary turns due west from High Street and runs 100 feet west around the deputy warden's dwelling. It then drops due south to intersect the drive just north of the reformatory. The boundary follows the north side of this drive until it intersects a creek. It runs southwest along the south side of the creek to the beginning point adjacent to the northwest corner of the reformatory wall at the west drive (see USGS map).

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary surrounding the district incorporates the reformatory complex as defined by its walls forming a clear boundary along its west and south sides. The area between the east reformatory wall and the west edge of High Street includes the stone posts and lions along the entrance to the reformatory. It follows a clear boundary division. It also includes a gravel parking lot along the south side of the east wall and a surfaced lot, the probable location of the former warden's and then deputy warden's dwelling, at the north end (Iowa Men's Reformatory n.d.). The lots are included because this narrow vista forms an important part of the visual image of the reformatory. The north boundary extends north to include the deputy warden's dwelling and the cheese factory but excludes recently constructed dwellings to its north.

UTM References

1. 15/641280/4663500
2. 15/641170/4663450
3. 15/641170/4663210
4. 15/641450/4663190
5. 15/641450/4663460
6. 15/641420/4663480
7. 15/641390/4663460

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., Ia

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Photographic Description

Name: Iowa Men's Reformatory Historic District

Location: Anamosa, Jones County, Iowa

Photographer's name: Joyce McKay

Date of photographs: 6/21/91, 6/25/91

Location of negative: Historic Preservation Bureau, State Historical Society
of Iowa, Des Moines

1. View of the east facade of the north cellhouse facing southwest (5/19).
2. View of the north reformatory wall showing the cheese factory to the right facing west (5/20).
3. View of the northwest corner and the west elevation of the reformatory wall facing south (5/21).
4. View of the east portion of the south reformatory wall or south elevations of the Female Department (6), the adjacent cellhouse (7), and the Department for Criminally Insane facing northwest (5/24).
5. View of the south half of the east reformatory wall including the east elevations of the Female Department (6), the south cellhouse (4), the vehicle entrance (5), and the administration building (1) facing northwest (5/25).
6. View of the east facade of the administration building (1) facing west (5/30).
7. View of the south half of the west elevation of the north cellhouse (2) and the guard's hall (1) at the right facing southeast (5/5).
8. View of the north and west elevations of the north wing of the center building (3) including the 1912 school addition facing southeast (5/0).
9. View of the south elevation of the center wing and the west elevation of the south wing of the center building (3) facing northeast (5/3).
10. View of the west elevation of the Female Department (6), the interior reformatory wall, and the steel guard's tower to the left, and the cellhouse (7) to the right facing southeast (5/17).
11. View of the north elevation of the hospital (8) facing southeast (15/00).
12. View of the greenhouse (10) and east wall of shop no. 3 (11) facing northwest (5/7).
13. View of the south facade and part of the east elevation of shop no. 3 (11) facing northwest (5/8).
14. View of the south facade and west elevation of shop no. 3 annex (12) facing northeast (5/9).
15. View of the south facade and west elevation of shop no. 4 (13) facing northeast (5/10).
16. View of the south facade and east elevation of shop no. 7 (16) facing northwest (5/12).
17. View of the east facade of shop no. 2 (18) and the furniture factory (17) to the right facing northwest (5/13).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

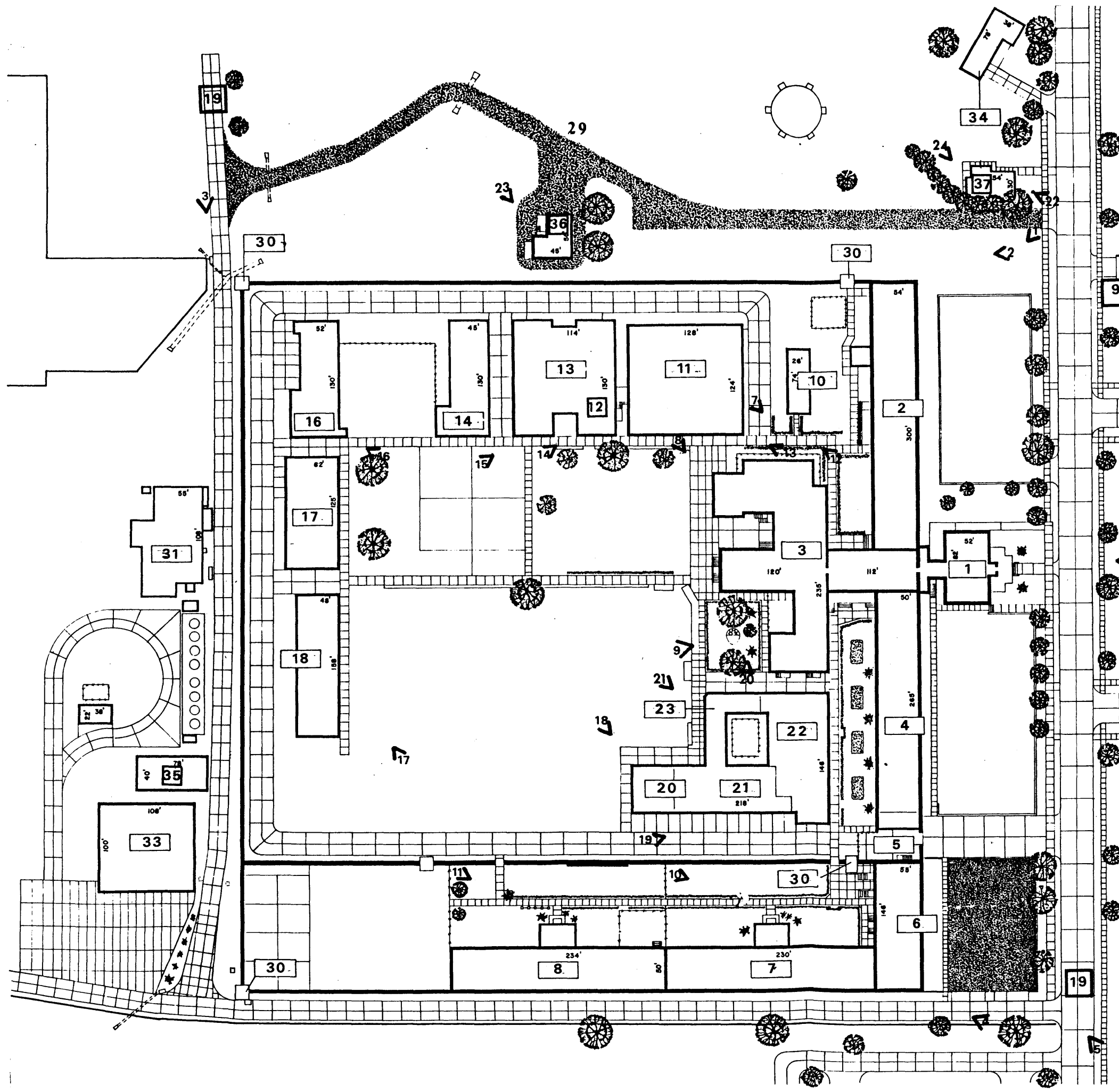
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Iowa Men's Reformatory
Historic District
Jones Co., Ia

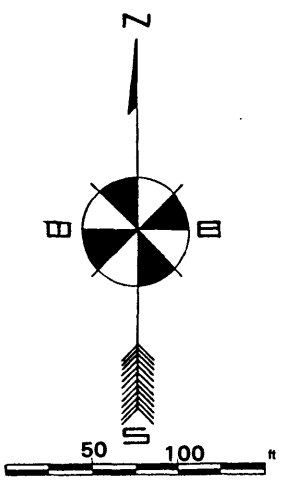
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18. View of the north elevation of the commissary building (20) facing southeast (4/29).
19. View of the south facade of the gymnasium (21) facing northeast (4/30).
20. View of the north facade of the powerhouse or maintenance building (22) facing southeast (15/0).
21. View of the west elevation of the receiving or deputy's building (23) facing southeast (4/28).
22. View of the east facade and the south elevation of the deputy warden's (or security director's) dwelling facing northwest (6/0).
23. View of the west facade and north elevation of the cheese factory facing southeast (5/33).
24. View of the north and west elevations of the deputy warden's dwelling facing southeast (6/2).



- 1 Administration Building
- 2 North Cellhouse (Living Unit A)
- 3 Center Building
- 4 South Cellhouse (Living Unit C)
- 5 Entrance Gate
- 6 Female Department (Living Unit E)
- 7 New Cellhouse (Living Unit B)
- 8 Department for the Criminally Insane and Hospital (Living Unit D)
- 9 Warden's Garage
- 10 Greenhouse
- 11 Industrial Building: Shop No. 3
- 12 Industrial Building: Annex to Shop No. 3
- 13 Industrial Building: Shop No. 4
- 14 Industrial Building: Shop No. 5
- 15 Not Used
- 16 Industrial Building: Shop No. 7
- 17 Furniture Factory
- 18 Industrial Building: Shop No. 2
- 19 Road System
- 20 Commissary
- 21 Gymnasium
- 22 Powerhouse or Maintenance
- 23 Receiving or Deputy's Building
- 24 Not Used
- 25 Not Used
- 26 Not Used
- 27 Not Used
- 28 Not Used
- 29 Gully
- 30 Guard Towers
- 31 New Powerhouse
- 32 Not Used
- 33 Metal Warehouse
- 34 Warden's Current Residence
- 35 Stone Warehouse
- 36 Cheese Factory
- 37 Deputy Warden's Dwelling (Security Director's Dwelling)



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