

SAN QUENTIN STATE PRISON, BUILDING 22
Point San Quentin
San Quentin
Marin
California

HABS CA-2804-A
CA-2804-A

HABS
CA-2804-F

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San Quentin State Prison Building 22

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(page 1)

Location: San Quentin State Prison
Point Quentin
Marin County, California

U.S. Geological Survey San Quentin Quadrangle, Universal
Transverse Mercator Coordinates:
10.544934.4199268

Present Owner: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Present Use: Library/Vacant
Demolished in the winter of 2007/spring of 2008 (Dungeon and
part of façade left in place)

Significance: Building 22 is a group of five connected building components,
including four of the oldest buildings remaining at San Quentin
State Prison, and it is among the oldest remaining in the California
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation system. One
component, the Dungeon, built in 1854, may be the oldest extant
building constructed by the State of California. Building 22 is
significant for its association with the history and development of
San Quentin State Prison from the late nineteenth to the early
twentieth century.

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PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

- 1. Date of erection:** 1854–ca. 1930. San Quentin State Prison (SQSP) records indicate the last major construction on Building 22 occurred by 1930 (Carey & Co, Inc. 2002:11). Exact dates could not be determined.
- 2. Architect:** The architect is not known, although State Architect A.A. Bennett likely is associated with the design of the “Operations Building” element of Building 22 because it was designed and constructed under his second term as state architect. Architect A. A. Bennett was the state architect of California from December 1867 to December 1871 and again from December 1875 to December 1879. Bennett was born July 26, 1825, in New York and arrived in California in 1849. Upon arriving in California, Bennett immediately commenced work in architecture, contracting, and building. Bennett worked as the state architect under then Governors Henry Haight and William Irwin. Between 1850 and 1876, Bennett designed and constructed several notable buildings in Sacramento, San Francisco, and other northern California cities. These included the Golden Eagle Hotel, the Masonic Lodge, and the Sacramento County Hospital in Sacramento and the German Bank Building and Red Men’s Hall in San Francisco, as well as courthouses in Sonoma and Humboldt Counties. Bennett also worked collaboratively on the architectural team that designed and constructed the State Capitol in Sacramento. As state architect, Bennett was involved in designing buildings at SQSP as well as Folsom State Prison. He died in 1890 (Sacramento Union 1890: 3:3; San Francisco Examiner 1981:8–10; Stonier 1930:1-2).
- 3. Original owner, uses:** The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is the original owner. Over time, portions of Building 22 have been used for a variety of functions, including prison cells, a mess hall, a kitchen, hospital wards, a library, classrooms, and administrative offices.
- 4. Builder, contractor, suppliers:** State of California, contractor; State Warden James M. Estell, subcontractor. Early building elements were constructed using prison labor and local materials. Bricks used to construct the building came from the prison brick yard established in 1852 on a 16-acre land tract outside the prison walls in the northeastern corner of the prison parcel. Granite used for the foundation was taken from nearby Yerba Buena Island (then known as Goat Island) and was also quarried on site. (*Historical Background of San Quentin* n.d. 4; San Quentin News 1950: 3)
- 5. Original plans and construction:** Construction began on the original portion of Building 22 in 1854, and construction continued until 1859. The building was constructed at a cost of \$9,471 and featured a tin and composite roof, brick walls,

and a brick and concrete foundation. The original building contained a general kitchen, a dining hall for convicts, a tailor shop, a room for female prisoners, and a ground-level cellblock for male prisoners (the Dungeon) measuring 55 by 37 feet in total width with 2-foot thick granite walls. The cells of the Dungeon each measured approximately 11 by 7 feet in width and were accessed by an iron door with a small slit. The women's cells were originally located on the second level of the building until prison officials authorized the construction of a new two-story women's facility directly adjacent to (and east of) Building 22 in the late 1800s, (California Department of Finance Records c. 1930; Carey & Co. 2002:4; San Quentin Museum Association Archives n.d.).

6. **Alterations and additions:** By 1860, the "Old" Hospital, an unreinforced masonry and concrete building, was added to the northern portion of Building 22. In addition to housing a hospital, the Old Hospital building contained a library, a chapel, and a tubercular ward (Carey & Co. 2002: 4).

The Operations Building was added to Building 22 between 1877 and 1879. A three-story plaster-finished brick structure, the building included offices for prison operations, a hobby shop, and a classroom. Over the years, the ground level functioned as a classroom, a laundry, and a mechanical room. In 1885, a new structure was built directly adjacent to (and south of) the old dining hall and the Operations Building. The three-story brick and wood-frame building, constructed at a cost of \$15,258, housed the "New" Hospital. By the late twentieth century, the building was used primarily for classrooms (Carey & Co. 2002: 20, 23).

In 1914, the Old Hospital, New Hospital, and Operations Building underwent major renovations. Windows on the New Hospital flanking the main entrance were modified into entryways and were covered with painted latticed metal gates. Other changes included the construction of a tubercular solarium at the north end of Building 22 (demolished in the 1950s). The solarium featured a brick base and was topped by a continuous cornice and included wood sliding sash windows. Modifications to the Old Hospital also included the enlargement of window openings and the addition of concrete steps to the east doorway. The new windows featured a five-over-five wood sash with a five-light hopper transom. New arched concrete walls and stairs and two concrete pavilions were also added to the entries on the northern end of the building. In the same year, the new Library and Education Building was added to the south end of Building 22 (Carey & Co. 2002:10; Stanley 1940: 7; *Historical Background of San Quentin* n.d. 4).

During the 1920s, medical facilities in Building 22 included surgical and medical wards, a laboratory, an operating room, several medical offices, and two dental offices. By the early 1930s, a new education building for prisoners was constructed on the roof of the original dining hall in Building 22. Modifications to Building 22

included the addition of stairs extending from the New Hospital to the Old Hospital facade and solarium (Carey & Co. Inc. 2002: 11-12).

In the 1930s, the Education Building was constructed on the north end of Building 22 and on the roof of the original dining hall. The building housed various departments in addition to classrooms. Over time the original roof of the building was removed to allow for the construction of a mezzanine level for additional classrooms (Carey & Co. Inc 2002: 11).

Over the next 70 years, interior modifications, such as the replacement of doors, the addition of some acoustical tile ceilings and linoleum floors, and the construction of partition walls, occurred throughout the building as it was modernized and became more commonly used for administrative and educational purposes (Carey & Co. Inc. 2002: 8-12, 16).

B. Historical Context:

1. SQSP Early History:

SQSP is located at San Quentin, California, in Marin County just north of San Francisco. San Quentin is named for Native American chief Quentin, who was captured on the present-day SQSP site in 1824 by Mexican soldiers and imprisoned at the Presidio in San Francisco. The area became known as Puente de Quentin and later as Point Quentin (and sometimes referred to as Point San Quentin). The state of California established SQSP at the site in 1852 as a solution to the state's growing lawlessness and inadequate holding facilities for prisoners. SQSP was the state's first permanent prison (Carey & Co. Inc. 2002: 3; McKanna 1987: 49-50; Turner Publishing Co. 2002: 8-9).

Before SQSP opened, California's only facilities for incarceration were six county jails located throughout the state, as well as some prisoner ships such as the Euphemia and the Waban that were moored in the San Francisco Bay. Some sources indicate that SQSP was established to replace the Waban, which arrived at Point Quentin on July 14, 1852, and later was towed to nearby Angel Island. However, this information has not been substantiated through primary sources, although prisoners from the Waban (and likely other nearby prisoner ships) were moved to the San Quentin prison facility when it opened.

Prisoner ships such as the Euphemia and the Waban were typically crowded with prisoners living in undesirable conditions. The ships generally included officer and guard quarters as well as a kitchen, a dining hall for convicts, and a cell facility. 1853 prison inspection records for the Waban detailed the prison ship's conditions. According to the prison records, 150 men confined at night in quarters designed for a maximum of 50 individuals resulted in air so foul that the convicts' health

suffered; moreover, the facility lacked a hospital to care for the sick. Prisoner escapes were prevalent also, likely as a result of a lack of distinguishable prisoner uniforms and the open nature of the prisoners' work (during the day, the inmates worked in an open, unsecured space) (McKanna 1987: 50).

During the 1850s, California considered an improved means of incarceration. This became necessary when the Gold Rush of the 1840s brought a surge of lawlessness to the San Francisco Bay Area. By 1850, the state converted county jails to state prisons, but within a few months, increasing numbers of male and female convicts overwhelmed the facilities. In response to the overcrowding on prison ships in the bay, State Warden James M. Estell spearheaded efforts to establish a prison near Mission San Rafael in the San Francisco Bay. On April 25, 1851, the state granted Commandant of the State Militia Gen. Mariano G. Vallejo and Estell a ten-year contract to build and operate a state prison. In 1851, the partners entered into a contract with the state under which they obtained the right to all convict labor committed to the state in return for operating the prison. As part of the agreement, California would design and contract for a permanent prison building at a later date. General Vallejo pushed to have his namesake town chosen as the new state capital and the location for a prison; however, California rejected this idea, finding the town lacking in suitable buildings and accommodations. Ultimately, Vallejo requested to be removed from the contract. In December 1851, the state modified the contract and released Vallejo, leaving Estell as the sole prison builder and operator (*Historical Background of San Quentin* n.d.: 2).

After the state rejected the Vallejo site for the prison location, it established a state commission to find a suitable prison location. In the summer of 1852, the commission chose the peninsula of Point Quentin in the San Francisco Bay. The commission chose this location for its elevation, water and wood access, and quarries of stone and clay for building purposes. In September 1852, the state of California paid \$10,000 to landowner Benjamin Buckelew for 20 acres of land on Point Quentin. The land was a peninsula in the San Francisco Bay, surrounded by Corte Madera and San Rafael coves, to be used for prison space. This space eventually became SQSP. (State of California 1853; *Historical Background of San Quentin* n.d.: 3)

2. Nineteenth Century Development:

Overseen by three commissioners, the site of what became SQSP was designed to house 250 convicts at a construction budget of \$135,000. In spite of delays from Sacramento and an absence of project bids, Estell successfully directed the prison project. He used the labor of prisoners to clear the grounds and construct prison buildings of brick and rock materials quarried nearby. Additional materials were quarried from Goat Island. Inmate labor built the Dungeon, a small cellblock currently comprising part of the ground level of Building 22. During this period,

prison labor also constructed the cellblock known as the “Spanish Block”, and the first prison warden’s residence at a cost of \$14,453.75. By 1859, the Old Hospital—an unreinforced masonry and concrete building atop the Dungeon—was constructed for \$9,472. Within one year, prison officials oversaw the construction of two additional two-story brick buildings with prisoners’ cells, a two-story brick building for officers and guards, a one-story manufacturing building (burned in the 1875 fire), and the brick main prison entrance (Turner Publishing Co. 2002: 9; *Historical Background of San Quentin* n.d.:2, 3, 7; McKanna 1987: 50).

Throughout the late nineteenth century, prison officials increased the number of buildings at the SQSP facility to meet the needs of the growing inmate population. Officials undertook plans to construct additional cellblocks including a female prison facility adjacent to Building 22. In 1882, a Sash and Blind Building (demolished in 1977) was constructed parallel to Building 22. A Jute Mill building (used to produce jute sacks) was added to the west of the Sash and Blind Building. An approximately 20-foot-high stone and brick perimeter wall built with prison labor enclosed the entire prison facility. In 1885, Building 22 saw the construction of the New Hospital, built of local brick and attached to the top of the old dining hall. Additions also were built onto the Old Hospital, library, chapel, and tubercular ward for a total of \$15,258.77. For many years, SQSP was the only substantial structure on Point Quentin (Turner Publishing Co. 2002: 8-9; Carey & Co. Inc. 2002: 9-12).

3. Nineteenth Century Administration:

Several administrative changes occurred during SQSP’s early years. The Estell administration fell under heavy criticism early on because of allegations of mismanagement, preferential treatment, and fraternization between prison guards and prisoners. This criticism was coupled with a growing general awareness and focus on convict reform, as well as new interest in convict human rights. To address these issues, California created the first Board of Prison Directors on May 7, 1855, and negotiated with Estell for control of the prison. After recognizing the difficulties in maintaining low operational costs, the state returned management to Estell, who subsequently transferred the lease to his colleague, John F. McCauley, on May 14, 1857. Under Warden McCauley, prison conditions remained dismal. McCauley made no improvements to the prison; rather, he discontinued the distribution of basic items, such as clothing and blankets, to prisoners. Reports of the prisoners’ subpar lifestyle and harsh conditions and the lax security system reached California’s Governor John B. Weller, who consequently repossessed the prison by force. McCauley briefly regained control of the prison in 1859; however, due to the widely publicized inadequate conditions at the prison, the State Legislature sent an inspection team to assess the prison. The team reported an intolerable situation and recommended the prison be turned over to state control immediately. In August 1860, McCauley accepted the state’s offer of \$275,000 and

relinquished control of the prison. California assumed permanent control of SQSP in 1861 and has maintained authority since that time (Carey & Co. 2002: 5, 14; Turner Publishing Co. 2002: 11–12).

4. Nineteenth Century Prison Conditions:

Overall, the early years at SQSP marked a grim period for inmates. Prisoners were used for hard labor, and prison officials placed greater focus on production and revenue than on prisoner well-being. For many years, prison labor was used for quarrying and brick making. Eventually, there was a transition to factory work as manufacturing buildings were constructed on prison grounds. In the late nineteenth century, the prison reinstated brick making after it purchased 50 acres of clay adjacent to the old prison brickyard. Prison operators were contracted by the State of California, and to keep profits high they generally overworked and underfed prisoners, subjecting them to overcrowded conditions. Cell spaces were excessively small, with little ventilation, inadequate light, no fresh water supply, and only buckets for toilets. On average, four inmates were locked up in one dungeon cell. Prisoners also received substandard clothing provisions; fewer than half possessed shoes (McKanna 1987: 50).

Additionally, the prison security system was relatively lax at this time, enabling many inmates to escape. One of the larger group escapes on record occurred on December 27, 1854, when 22 convicts escaped from the prison. San Quentin daily logs kept by prison officials during the years 1854–1860 detailed a total of 83 prisoner escapes in 1854 alone. The same logs show that during the prison's first ten years, 547 prisoners successfully escaped. Conditions improved after the state assumed control of SQSP in 1859; however, mass escapes were not prevented. Several mass and singular escapes were attempted over the years, prompting passage of the "credit law" in 1864 and mandated striped uniforms in 1865. The last attempt at a mass escape from San Quentin occurred in April 1864 (Turner Publishing Co. 2002: 10; McKanna 1987: 53–54; Lamott 1961: 96).

5. Nineteenth Century Punishment Techniques:

Punishment during the prison's early years consisted mainly of flogging, usually with a rawhide strap. Lashes varied: twelve for insolence, lying, and gambling; twenty for stealing, fighting, disobedience, refusing to work, and similar offenses; and 150 for escaping and inciting a riot. Other forms of punishment included shaving half of an inmate's head to shame them, placing an inmate in a dark cell, and forcing inmates to carry cross-irons or heavy chains. Officials also began punishing through the use of the "shower bath," whereby prisoners stripped naked and were tied to a ladder and then sprayed with a stream of cold water from a large hose under high pressure. These punishment techniques were common throughout U.S. prisons. In 1880, prison officials banished the use of the lash, and by 1882

they no longer used the shower bath. The dark cell remained in use at SQSP until 1940 (Turner Publishing Co. 2002: 10; McKanna 1987: 50–52).

By 1864, striped suits were introduced in San Quentin, after the prison reached a contract with the Mission Woolen Mills of San Francisco to supply the prison with cloth striped in gray and black. By November 1865, almost all the convicts wore the striped suits, sewn in the prison tailor shop. The jackets were vertically striped on the body with horizontal stripes on the sleeves; the trousers had broader stripes. In 1913, the prison warden abolished the striped inmate uniforms (Lamott 1961: 97–98).

6. Twentieth Century Development:

From 1900 to 1935, the inmate population at SQSP increased from 1,549 to 6,397. In response to this rapid population increase, the prison wardens authorized the construction of additional prison facilities, including the development of prison staff residences on SQSP property outside the prison walls. By 1910, a new cellblock (the South Block) was constructed south of the Old Hospital. In 1911, a riot in the old dining hall prompted the construction of a new dining hall adjacent to the new cellblock and Building 22. In 1914, the Old and New Hospitals were altered to include a new tubercular solarium on the hospital roofs (demolished during the early 1950s). The Warden's Administration Building (which remains in use today) and the Guard's Auditorium were completed in 1918. In 1923, a schoolhouse (closed in 1967) was built in the prison residential neighborhood for education of the children of prison employees. Children at the school received education in every grade through high school (Turner Publishing Co. 2002: 29).

During the early 1920s, the Boiler Room was constructed, serving to supply the prison with electricity, a boiler, steam, and a storage tank. Also during this time, the new West Block was added, eventually housing close to 1,000 prisoners. In 1927, prison officials relocated female inmates at SQSP from the second-story block known as the old Captain's Porch to the newly constructed "Bayview," a 104-cell structure located at "South Point" outside prison walls and overlooking the bay. The female prisoners remained there until 1933 when they transferred to The California Institution for Women (commonly referred to as Tehachapi Prison). Bayview was converted into a prison hospital known as the Neumiller Infirmary. During the early 1930s, the East and North Blocks were completed. Additionally, a new education building was added to Building 22 (Turner Publishing Co. 2002: 30).

During these years, most of the land outside the prison walls immediately west of the prison yard was used for ranching and farming and was planted with field crops and pasture land to support the prison. Agricultural buildings at the time consisted of a cow barn, a milking barn, horse and hay barns, a feed storehouse, a chicken house, a dairy building, a horseshoeing shop, and a tannery. The prison raised

cows, chickens, pigs, and hogs and produced milk, eggs, and vegetables and other produce to feed the inmates. The prison farm was essentially a self-supporting endeavor and was one of the most productive prison farms in the California prison system at the time. The steep hill on the western side of the ranch was known as Dairy Hill. Over the succeeding years as the prison continued to expand and change in response to ongoing prison reform, officials gradually replaced or demolished the majority of agriculture-related buildings on the prison premises with warehouses and other nonagricultural buildings. In 1966, the remaining agricultural activities were shut down (California Department of Finance Records c. 1930; California Department of Public Works 1951-1958).

Additional structures added to the prison in the mid- to late twentieth century included a chapel, a refrigeration building, and Tower 5 overlooking the prison yard. In 1974, the Library moved to the Education Building located in Building 22 (Carey & Co. Inc. 2002: 9-11).

7. Twentieth Century Prison Reform:

In addition to the new facilities described above, SQSP also initiated reform measures to make prison life more beneficial for the inmates. Reform included new prison attire and new staff. The old striped uniforms were switched to new blue-gray prisoner uniforms; however, returning parole violators still wore striped shirts. Additionally, the prison hired Resident Physician Dr. Leo Leonidas Stanley to oversee the hospital. His tenure started in 1913 and lasted until his retirement in 1951. In 1913, Warden James A. Johnston began his term, which spanned 12 years. Johnson, a former warden at Folsom State Prison, implemented reform measures mostly designed to reward and encourage good behavior rather than focusing on punishment. He introduced several changes to the prison, including inmate work programs, educational and industrial training opportunities, improved food quality, and advanced medical treatment and spiritual guidance. To punish bad behavior, the warden instituted solitary confinement, located in the Building 22 Dungeon, rather than corporal punishment. Johnston also oversaw the renovation of Building 22, as well as the completion of the women's administration building, the guards' auditorium, and the construction of the schoolhouse for children of prison employees (Lamott 1961: 209; Turner Publishing Co. 2002: 25-26).

In 1940, Warden Clinton Duffy, son of a San Quentin prison guard, implemented social changes to meet the many physical changes the prison had undergone thus far. Duffy closed solitary confinement in the Dungeon cells under Building 22 and removed the cells' iron doors as a mark of a new era. Duffy also continued to offer educational and vocational programs to the inmates and to improve communication between the inmates and the administration. Concomitantly, San Quentin's educational and vocational programs were adopted statewide. The social changes continued after Duffy's departure in 1951, as improved educational, vocational, and

incentive programs were offered to the inmates. Various construction programs also occurred well into the latter part of the twentieth century, including the construction of additional medium- and minimum-security buildings.

In 1959, under Warden Fred Dickson, the prison finally destroyed the Spanish Block building and replaced it with the Adjustment Center, which held inmates who did not function socially with fellow inmates (Carey & Co. 2002: 8).

Between the 1950s and the 1980s, SQSP experienced social change indicative of that in greater society. Political frictions of the 1950s and racial and social tensions of the 1960s and 1970s produced violence inside SQSP. Concurrently, programs such as those of prisoner education progressed. Prisoners benefited from occupational and incentive programs, as well as new training shops. In 1983, prison officials authorized the construction of another set of buildings for medium and minimum security to accommodate the ever-increasing prisoner population (Carey & Co. 2002: 8).

During the 1990s, SQSP became one of the state's reception centers. Re-offending parolees, as well as new prisoners, are processed at the SQSP Reception Center. After processing, prisoners are escorted to the West Block, where, as part of a population of approximately 1,000 inmates, each shares a cell with one other prisoner. The Alternative Sentencing Program (ASP) also was initiated during the 1990s. Similar to boot camp, this program served inmates who did not have a violent record and who were not sentenced to lengthy time in prison. Eligible prisoners were offered educational classes and self-help group support and were obligated to perform regimented exercise and project work throughout the prison. Reform techniques continue to evolve at SQSP, however, since the mid 1990s, with the passing of the Three Strikes law (1994), the prison has experienced severe overcrowding, limiting the affect of rehabilitation programs such as ASP (Turner Publishing Co. 2002: 75).

8. Building 22:

At the turn of the twentieth century, Building 22 stood as one of the principle buildings in the walled-in portion of the complex. Originally constructed in 1854, the building received additions and expansions over the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In 1974, the Prison Library moved to the Education Building and three years later the Sash and Blind building (located directly adjacent and west of Building 22) was demolished allowing Building 22 to open directly onto the yard (*Historical Background of San Quentin* n.d. 21)

Building 22 remained in use until the summer of 2006, when most of it (with the exception of the library facility) was vacated because of seismic safety concerns,

discovered in an evaluation conducted in response to the 1990 Earthquake Safety and Public Rehabilitation Bond Act (Carey & Co. Inc. 2002: 4).

Ultimately, SQSP amassed an assortment of architecture. Building 22 represents SQSP's early days, history, and growth.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

Building 22 sits within the high-security perimeter walls of the prison, facing north to south on a steeply sloped site. Its long, narrow footprint extends 430 feet and forms the western edge of the entry court, across from the prison front gate and the east edge of the lower exercise yard. The structure has an average width of 50 feet and is composed of five discreet elements (each serving a different function) of varying heights, constructed over a 78-year span. For the purposes of this report, the elements are referred to as Buildings A through E. Each building component is generally flat-roofed with one gabled and one shed roofed element. Walls are mostly brick, with some plaster finish. The ground floor on the north end, also known as the Dungeon, features walls of granite (Carey & Co. 2002:15, 16.).

Building A (the northern portion of Building 22) comprises four separate yet inter-dependent parts: the Dungeon, the Investigation Services Unit (ISU) formerly the Old Hospital), a recreation shed, and a storage shed. The Dungeon is a granite block-walled structure covering an area of 55 feet by 37 feet and located on the basement level on the north end. The ISU is a two-story masonry-walled building that sits atop the Dungeon. The recreation shed is a 15-foot-wide brick building with a flat roof attached to the west wall of the Dungeon; a small concrete masonry unit storage shed is located to the north of the recreation shed.

Building B, located to the south of Building A, is a three-story brick-walled element with plaster finish, known as the Operations Building. It is accessible from the east side.

Building C is a three-story brick and wood-frame structure to the south of Building B that originally served as the New Hospital and until recently housed offices and classrooms.

Building D is located just south of Building C and is known as the Library or Education Building. Like Buildings B and C, it is a three-story building with a guardhouse at the south end. It houses the library.

Building E is located on the south end of Building 22 by the Library/Education Building. The brick building originally housed a portion of the dining hall and in recent years

functioned as part of Receiving and Release Department as well as the prison television studio.

1. **Architectural character:** In general, Building 22 does not display any one particular architectural style, as it is composed of several large additions (referred to as Buildings A–E) and alterations that have occurred over time. Building C, however, represents Institutional Italianate, and Building D is designed in pseudo Spanish Colonial Revival style.
2. **Condition of fabric:** Based on visual observation, the fabric of Building 22 maintains overall good integrity. However, structural elements of the building present seismic safety concerns.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. **Overall dimensions:** The rectangular building measures roughly 50 feet by 430 feet. Its height ranges from one to three stories.
2. **Foundations:** Brick, concrete, and granite.
3. **Walls:**

Building 22: The walls of Building 22 vary by building element and additions. The walls of the Dungeon are composed of roughly coursed granite blocks with a thin mortar joint. The remainder of the building (comprising Buildings A–C and E) is primarily brick masonry with some plaster finish. The load-bearing bricks are laid in a common bond pattern. The plaster finish covers the east and north facades of the building. The west facade features mostly brick exposed walls with some painted-over bricks on the upper portion of the facade. Building D features concrete walls.

Building A: Building A's east facade is a five-bay brick wall with an off-white stucco finish covering brick masonry and a granite block foundation (originally below ground). Wall accents on the east facade include a profiled cement plaster door surround, concrete sills, painted dentil course and a simple cornice, and truncated wood beams (from the removal of the tuberculosis ward). An inscribed wall panel reads "1859." The north facade is three stories and includes plaster-finished brick supported by a granite block wall with a thin stone course above a brick header course, a concrete sill, and a simple profiled cornice. The west facade is composed of walls of the recreation shack, storage shed, and ISU and is brick. Additional features include brick and concrete sills.

Building B: Building B features brick plaster (some painted cream color). The east facade includes finished surround walls and a dentil course cornice, a cement

plaster, and truncated wood beams (as the result of the removal of the tuberculosis ward that once comprised the third story of this building). The west facade features brick window sills and a brick header course atop a stretcher course in addition to a lintel of slightly arched header courses, and concrete sills. A double stretcher course overhangs at the parapet that caps the facade.

Building C: Building C is brick with various detailing. The east facade is composed of brick with cement plaster scored to resemble ashlar stone. The facade also features pronounced brick quoins at the building corners, doors, and window surrounds, and segmental brick arches above the windows. Iron grilles are located below each window sill. Additional features on this facade include a corbelled three-brick belt course and a two-coursed parapet. An insert panel reading “Hospital 1885” is located on the central bay. The main entrance features a four-header course segmented arch and a quoined brick door surround with four granite quoins. The west facade is less ornamental and includes brick sills and three-header coursed arches. The south facade features brick quoin accents, three-coursed brick segmented arches, two-coursed brick sills, and decorative iron grilles. A two-coursed parapet caps the façade wall.

Building D: Building D’s east facade features painted concrete walls divided by rusticated stone pilasters and brown painted cement plaster panels. A brown painted cement plaster surround and medallion is located by the main entrance on this facade. The west facade of Building D is unreinforced brick masonry and includes arched lintels with double brick headers.

Building E. Only the west façade of Building E is exposed and it is of brick masonry construction. Arched lintels constructed of double brick headers are over each opening.

4. **Structural system, framing:** Building 22 appears to have an unreinforced masonry with wood-frame structural system and some steel framing.
5. **Porches, balconies:**

Building A: Building A includes a concrete stair with metal tube railing on the east facade.

Building B: Building B features an ell-shaped concrete stair with decorative iron pipe railings (a 1914 renovation) and a covered plaster finished concrete porch with a low-hipped roof at the south side.

6. Openings:**a. Doors:**

Building A: Building A's east facade includes a non-original metal door with a single light. The north facade includes a riveted steel latticed gate with metal mesh and a secondary metal door (an entrance to the Dungeon). The west facade includes metal doors.

Building B: Building B's east facade features a hollow core metal door, a paneled Dutch door, and a single-paneled door with four lights. The west facade includes wood painted wood panel doors with four lights.

Building C: Building C's east facade includes paneled wood double doors with metal gates, and a six-light over two-panel wood door with a single-light. Other doors on this elevation include a non-contributing four-light over four-panel wood door, and a single-panel wood door. The west facade includes a two-panel door with four lights and a metal gate.

Building D: Building D's east facade includes the main entrance, a paired panel wood door with glass lights.

Building E: Building E includes a metal door and a non-historic wooden Dutch door.

b. Windows:

Building A: Building A's east facade features a two-light transom, wood casement windows, wood fixed and hopper style windows, as well as horizontal two-over-two double-hung windows. The north facade includes double-hung wood sash, wood casement, and fixed wood windows as well as a non-original wood sash double-hung window. The west facade includes casement windows and a wood double-hung window.

Building B: Building B includes double-hung wood windows (some with metal mesh gates), non-historic aluminum sliding sash windows, and wood casement windows, on the east facade. The west facade features transoms above some doorways, various wood casement windows, and aluminum sliding sash windows.

Building C: Building C features double-hung painted wood windows and a three-light arched transom above the main door on the east facade. The building also features two four-over-four double hung painted wood windows, a four-over-four double-hung painted wood sash, a replaced sliding aluminum

window, and a fixed window, and a four-light hopper window. The west facade includes an arched five-light fixed transom, double hung painted wood sash, and some aluminum sliding sash windows. Some windows are covered with metal mesh screens. Windows on the lower level are covered with bars. The south elevation features four-over-four windows and aluminum sliding windows.

Building D: Building D features double-casement metal sash windows and a glazed transom with a diamond-pattern frame overlay. The west facade features metal multisash industrial-type windows.

Building E: Building E's windows are filled in.

7. **Roof:** Building 22 features various roof forms.

Building A: Building A features a flat roof which forms a slight closed eave. The east and north façades feature a portion of missing dentil course and cornice.

Building B: Building B's roof form is also flat and forms a slight closed eave. It features a dentil cornice just below the parapet. A gabled roof extension is located on the east facade.

Building C: Building C's also includes a flat roof with a slight closed eave. Decorative corbelled cornice caps are on the east façade.

Building D: Building D is a gabled roof with moderate closed eaves. It is covered with asphalt shingles

Building E: Building E features a shed roof.

C. Description of Interior:

1. **Floor plan:** The interior of Building 22 contains the Dungeon on the far north end of the building and Building D (Library) on the south end. From north to south and situated between the Dungeon and the Library are Buildings A–E. The building elements range from one to two stories, and their interiors vary from floor to floor. The interior of Building A consists of the ISU, the Dungeon, and the Receiving and Release and Recreational Storage building. Building B is two stories and is composed of several interrelated interior elements that historically served different functions, including the Operations Building and the Old Hospital, the largest components of the building. The primary interior elements of Building C include the New Hospital (two stories) in addition to the former dining hall and kitchen on

the ground level. Building D is three stories, and its interior is composed of the dining hall, part of the Receiving and Release Department, classrooms, and the Library. The interior of Building E is one story and contains the Receiving and Release area and prison television studio.

2. Stairways:

Building A: Building A includes a six foot wide historic painted wood staircase with clear finished handrails and metal brackets that accesses the second floor

Building B: Building B includes a wood stair with wood handrails and brackets that accesses the concrete mezzanine floor and a second wood staircase that accesses upper levels in the mechanical and shower room.. A classroom features three brick stairs leading to a small room and concrete stairs and wood stairs are located in the hobby shop.

Building C: Building C features narrow wood stairs in the classroom portion of the building and a historic wood staircase with wood rails and metal brackets in the hospital section.

Building D: Building D includes a historic concrete staircase that accesses the yard. Additional stairs access the classroom mezzanine level.

Building E: Building E features metal stairs accessing the second floor.

3. Flooring:

Building A: Building A includes concrete floors as well as linoleum tile floors.

Building B: Building B features concrete floors, painted wood floors, and linoleum tile floors.

Building C: Building C includes concrete floors, linoleum tile floors, and painted wood floors.

Building D: Building D includes concrete and scored concrete, linoleum, and mezzanine floors.

Building E: Building E includes linoleum and concrete floors.

4. Wall and ceiling finish:

Building 22 features brick masonry with common bond pattern throughout, some of which is plastered and painted with an unidentified type of paint. A prominent masonry retaining wall is located at the yard and mezzanine level stands.

Building A: Building A includes three separate interiors (the Receiving and Release and Recreational Storage area, the Dungeon, and the former Old Hospital) that, with the exception of the Dungeon, have been altered extensively. The Receiving and Release area features partially plastered brick and granite walls and a wood wall divider. The Dungeon includes plaster-finished partition brick walls and vaulted ceilings with granite and brick thresholds marking the entry to each cell. The Old Hospital features several interior wall finishes, including painted plaster-finished brick walls and ceiling and painted plaster-finished partition walls with a blue plastic baseboard.

Building B: Building B includes plaster-finished structural brick walls and plaster and gypsum board ceilings in addition to concrete masonry unit walls. Wall partitions are composed of concrete masonry units, wood, metal mesh, or gypsum finished stud wall partitions. The interior exposed to the yard level on the west elevation includes historic brick archways. The Operations portion of the building includes a bead board ceiling, wood columns and kickers, bead board partition walls, a three-header brick course, and exposed wood framing.

Building C: The classrooms in Building C feature acoustical drop ceilings. The New Hospital features painted plaster-and-lath and wood paneled partition walls, painted plaster finish over brick walls, and a painted plaster ceiling. Detailing includes a bead board panel, flat wood trim painted wood wainscot, and flat wood chair rail.

Building D: Building D includes brick and concrete walls, wood walls with battens, and wood paneled walls—some clad with masonry. Ceilings within the building are concrete, and there is also an exposed wood board ceiling with a heavy timber truss system.

Building E: Building E includes brick masonry walls, brick masonry partition walls, an acoustical tile ceiling, vaulted masonry ceilings, an arched brick passageway, concrete block walls, a brick retaining wall, and brick masonry wall tie-backs.

5. Door and window openings:

Building A: Building A features interior mesh, wood, and metal gates that access the cells in the Dungeon as well as some wood doors in the Old Hospital.

Building B: Building B includes metal doors and wood doors and wood casement windows.

Building C: The New Hospital includes two- and four-panel wood doors, a hollow core wood door, main entry doors with flat painted wood molding, a wood hopper window, and aluminum windows.

Building D: Building D features wood paneled and hollow-core metal doors as well as various windows, including multipane industrial sash, wood fixed and hopper windows, and multipane wood sash windows.

Building E: Building E includes hollow-core metal doors and interior wired glass windows.

6. Hardware:

Building A: Building A features several doors at road level that feature historic hardware including knobs and deadbolts. The windows also have historic hardware.

Building B: Building B features historic hardware on doors at the main entry and road level. Some interior doors feature historic hardware. Windows at the yard level also feature historic hardware.

Building C: Building C includes rectangular decorative grills below the second floor windows. The main entrance features a granite threshold and historic hinges. The secondary entrance features a historic knob plate. Mechanical equipment including radiators and grills are also historic in character.

D. Site:

Originally, Building 22 was sited at the center of the prison complex, abutted by the Manufacturing Building and later the Sash and Blind Building on the west. An undesignated gravel area lay to the east of Building 22. By the late nineteenth century, the construction of the women's prison building and a prison perimeter wall took up much of the area east of the building. Early twentieth century photographs indicate, the women's prison and prison wall were demolished and a formal garden was planted in the open area that served as the main entrance to the prison. The formal garden initially contained low hedges and a lawn with patterned concrete pathways. Over time the garden was more heavily planted with shrubs, rose bushes, and some trees including palm and conifer trees. Decorative urns and statues and a large metal tower (function unknown) also made up part of the garden. After the 1930s, plantings in the garden were reduced significantly and eventually the area was landscaped with a lawn and some trees and shrubs. Presently,

Building 22 is sited on what is now the east side of the prison complex. It sits north of the Kitchen and Dining Hall and east of the Chapel and Adjustment Center and a plaza (the former garden) facing the Officers' and Guards' Building (also the main entrance to the prison). The immediate surrounding area to Building 22 is paved with asphalt.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings:

Architectural drawings located for Building 22 include as-builts and remodeling drawings dated February 1928, March 10, 1958 (Education Building), and December 17, 1943 (Chapel and Library).

B. Early Views:

Photograph 1: Building 22 Northeast Elevation, date unknown (ca. 1885-90). Contextual view of Building 22 showing early Women's Prison and Spanish Block in foreground and Sash and Blind Building and Jute Mill (with smoke stacks) behind Building 22. Photograph courtesy of the California State Archives, Sacramento, California.

Photograph 2: Building 22 East Elevation, date unknown (ca. 1913-14). Photograph courtesy of the Anne T. Kent California Room, Marin County Free Library, Marin, California.

Photograph 3: Building 22 East Elevation, date unknown (ca. 1915). Photograph courtesy of the Anne T. Kent California Room, Marin County Free Library, Marin, California.

Photograph 4: Building 22 East Elevation, 1915-16; "Henry Ford and Party."
(photograph description: left to right, Henry Eichoff Jr., Dr. Leo L. Stanley, Harvey Firestone, unknown, unknown, Lt. Warren Porter (prison official), Warden J. Johnston, Henry Ford, Beverly Hodghead, Henry Eichoff (prison official), Charles Sontag (prison official), unknown, A. Hopkins, unknown). Photograph courtesy of the Anne T. Kent California Room, Marin County Free Library, Marin, California.

Photograph 5: Building 22 East Elevation, date unknown (ca. 1930). Photograph shows formal garden and Building 22 with solarium stairs extending along façade of building. Photograph courtesy of the Anne T. Kent California Room, Marin County Free Library Marin, California.

Photograph 6: Building 22 Education Building, Northeast Elevation, date unknown (ca. 1930). Photograph courtesy of the California State Archives, Sacramento, California.

Photograph 7: Building 22 East Elevation, date unknown (ca. 1955). Photograph courtesy of the California State Archives, Sacramento, California.

C. Interviews:

A telephone interview was conducted with Bruce W. Bennett, great grandson of state architect A.A. Bennett, on January 28, 2008. A.A. Bennett was likely associated with the design of the Operations Building, an element of Building 22. Bruce W. Bennett provided information on sources relating to his great grandfather.

D. Bibliography:

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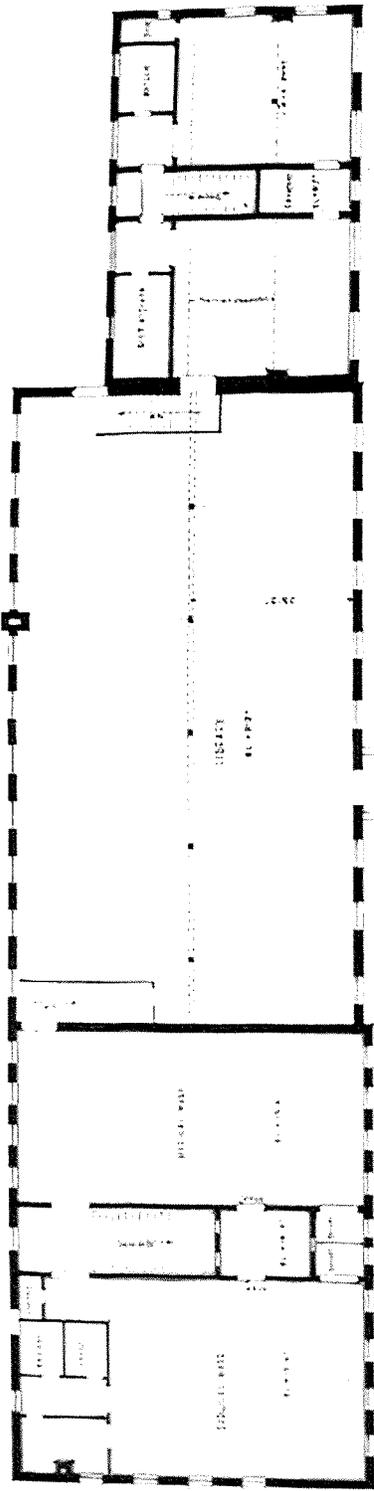
PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This documentation has been prepared at the request of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, which proposes to demolish most of Building 22 and replace it with a new, modernized building to be used as a medical facility in the same location. Building 22 does not meet current state seismic standards and was closed in 2006 because of seismic instability. After consultation with the State of California's Office of Historic Preservation, a memorandum of agreement was reached stipulating the completion of this Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) document to address the effects of the undertaking.

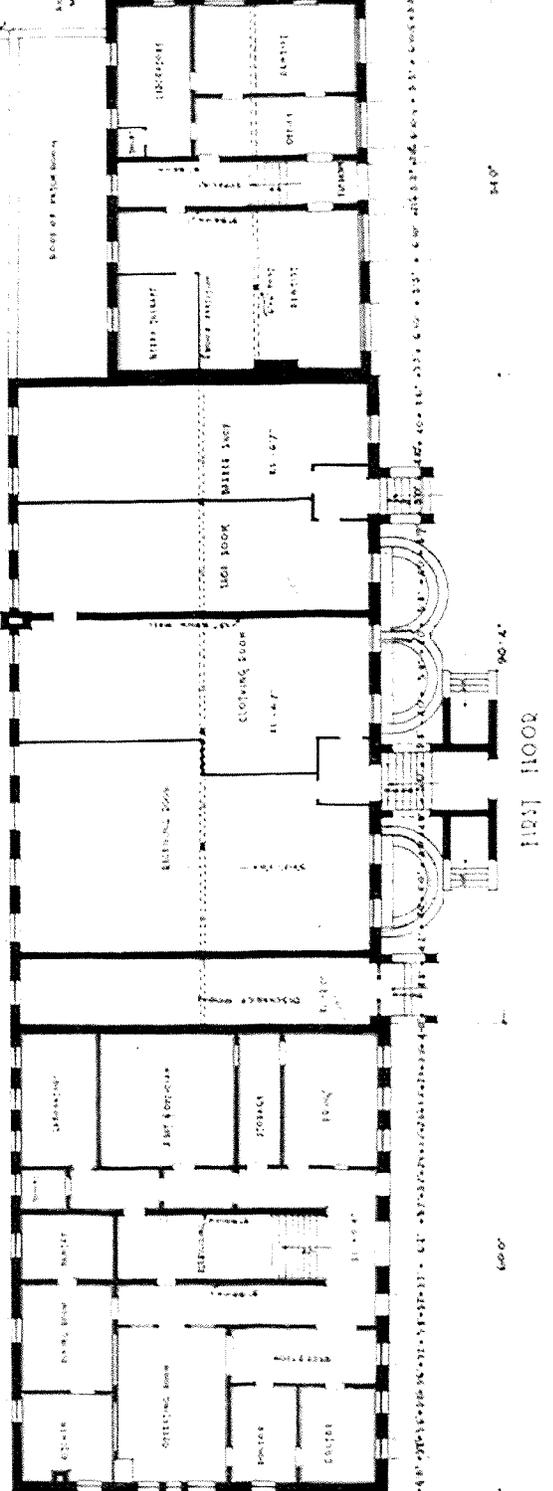
Richard Starzak M.A. of ICF Jones & Stokes served as project manager for the recordation. Madeline Bowen M.A., of ICF Jones & Stokes operated as the principal investigator. Kathryn Haley and Maya Beneli of ICF Jones & Stokes served as project historians. Robert A. Hicks of Field Documentation Service in Rancho Cordova, California, conducted all photography, and

Gerry Takano AIA, of TBA West, Inc., prepared the measured drawings. SQSP staff Sgt Rudy Luna contributed to the report by providing access to the prison grounds and museum facility. The documentation is based in part on a previous study conducted by Carey & Co. (2002).

Buildings A-C, Level R & S, As-Built Plans, February 1928



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

HABS (A-2804-A
(page 23)

HOSPITAL & LIBRARY BUILDINGS	
SAN QUENTIN CELL	
BOOK	2
FIRST & SECOND FLOOR PLANS	
DATE	FEB. 1928
BY	W. H. HARRIS
FOR	U.S. DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS

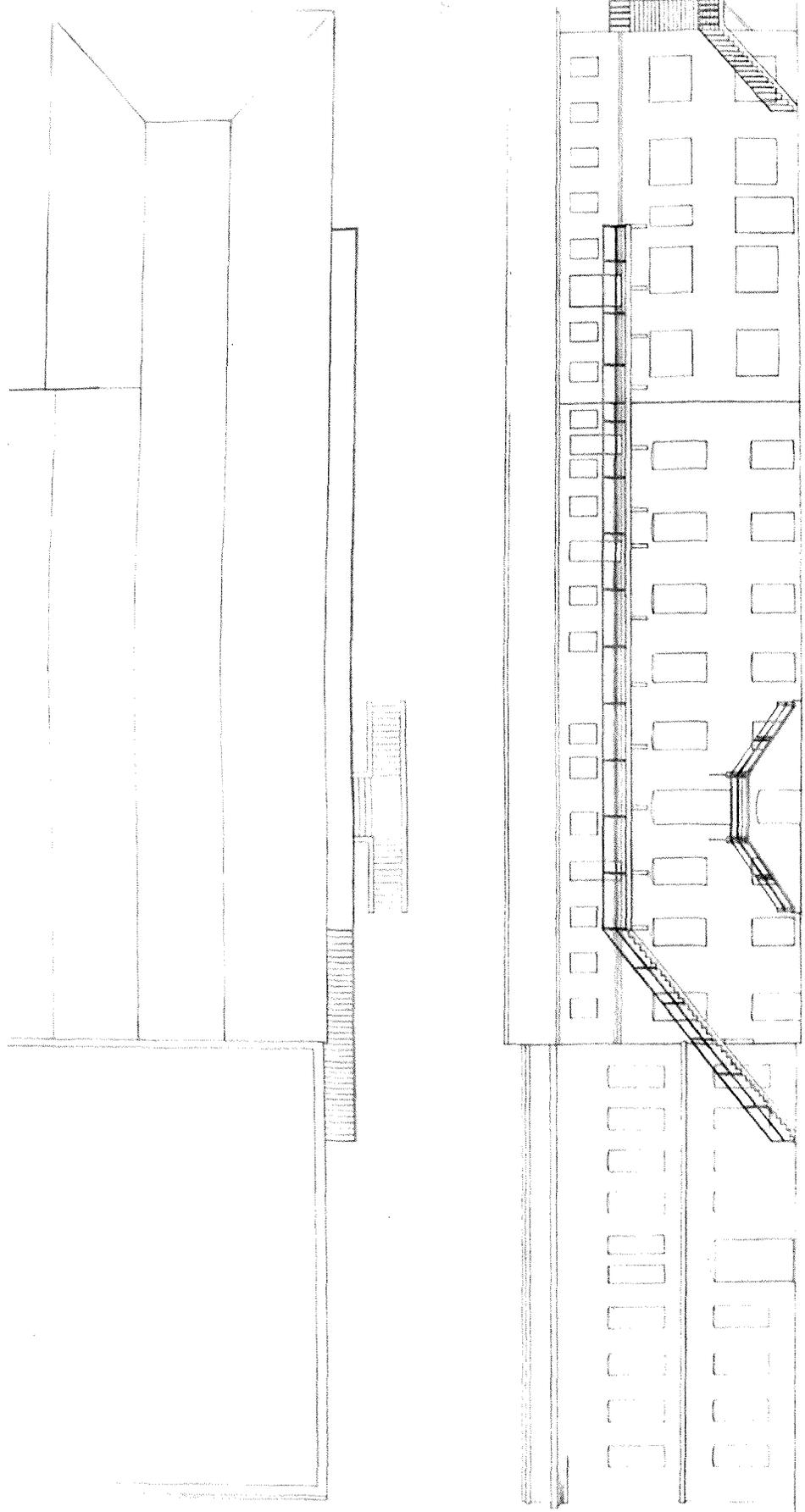
2/16/44
Total Engineer

Sheet 6 of 7 Drawing No. 339

Proposed Remodeling
of Bay Quarterly
Chapel and Library Building
Scale 3/8" = 1'-0"

Bldg A & B: Approved Remodeling of Chapel and Library Building, Dec. 17, 1943

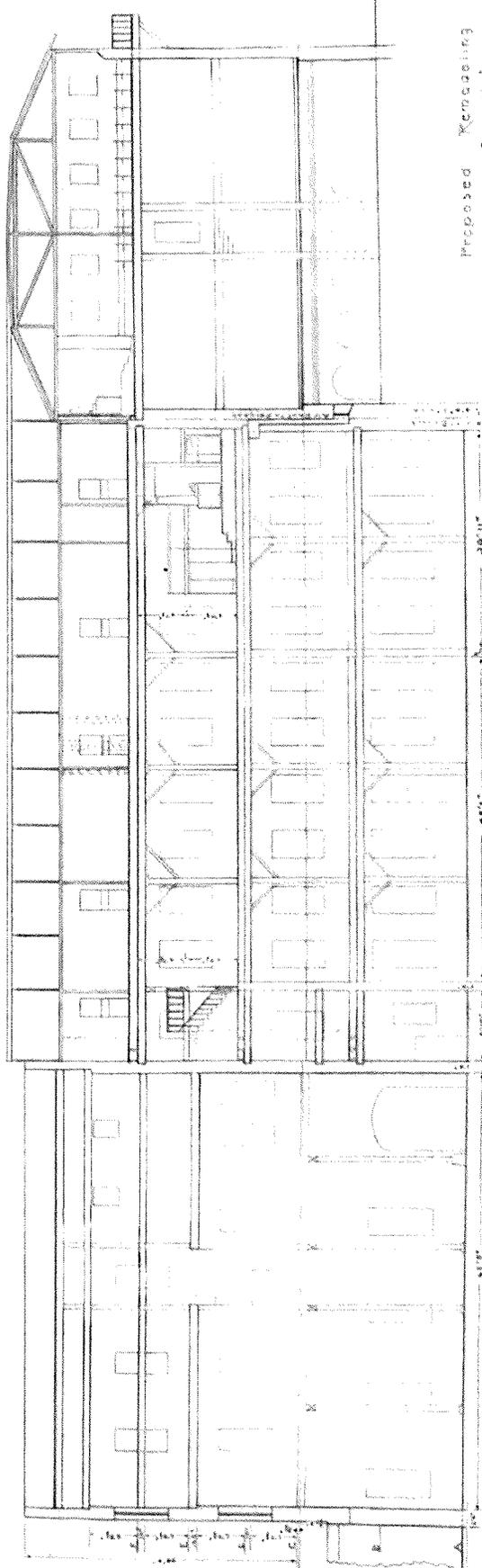
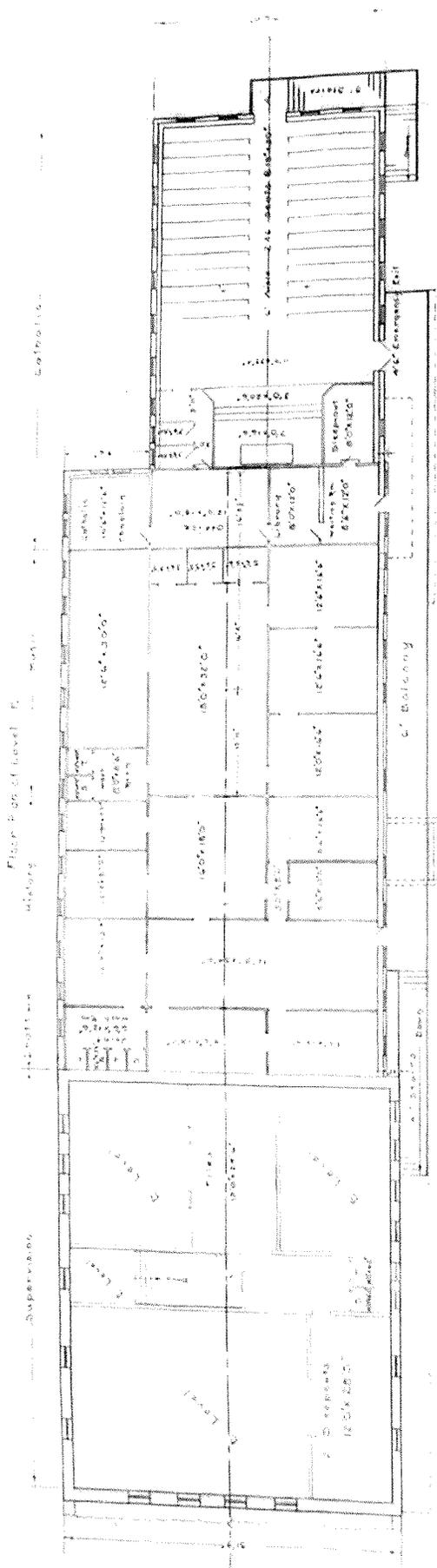
Front Elevation



NOTE
No. 4800, N.Y.C. Bldg. Dept.
approved by T. J. ...
M.S.L.W.

Bldg A & B: Approved Remodeling of Chapel and Library Building, Dec. 17, 1943

Yard Elevation & Floorplans



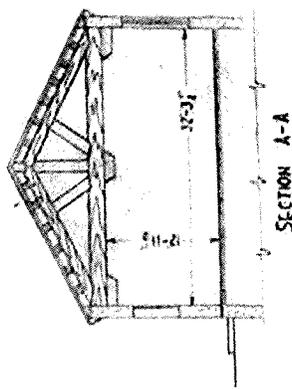
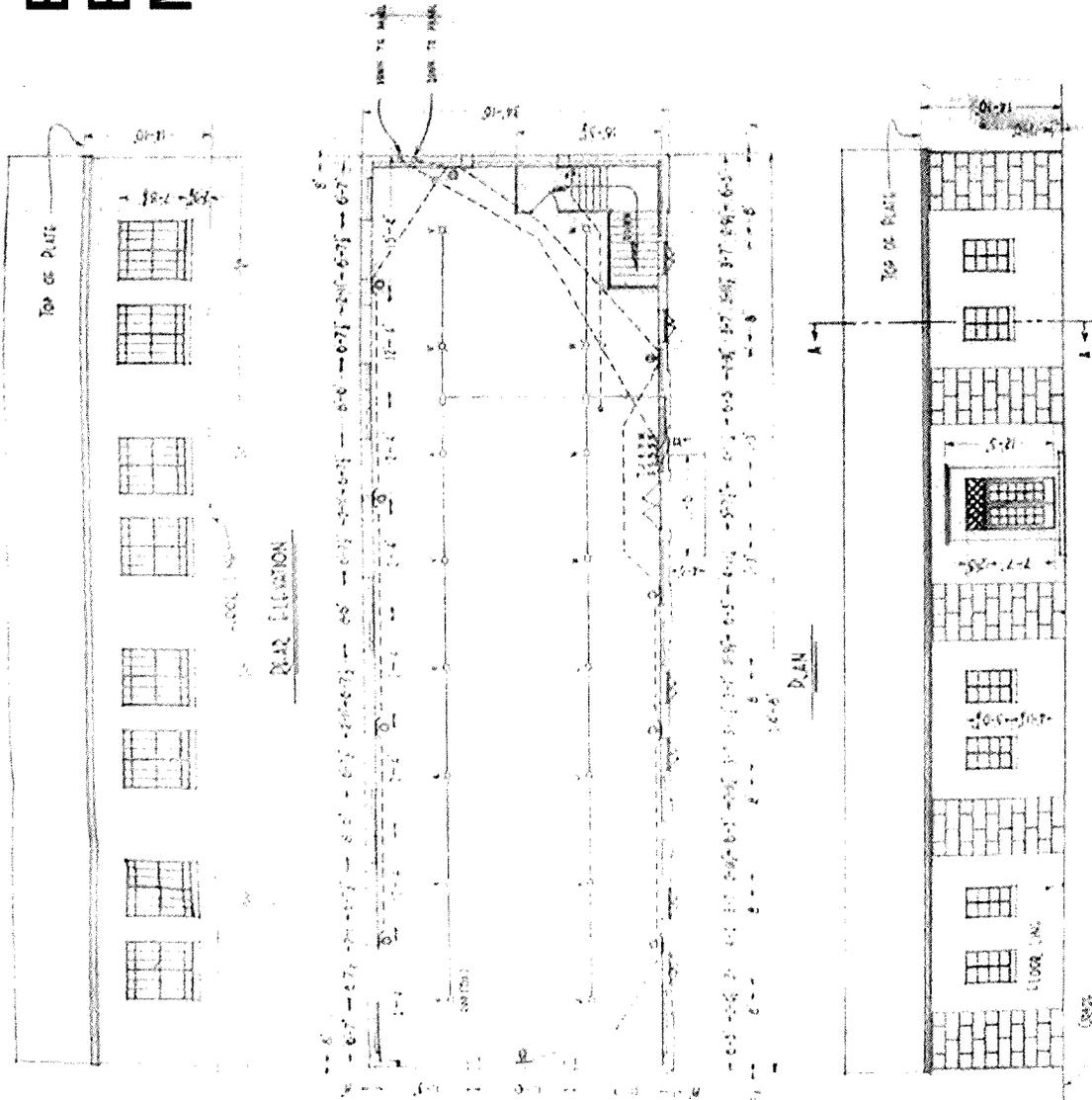
HABS CA-2804-A
(page 25)

Proposed Remodeling of San Quentin's Chapel and Library Building

Section at A-A

NOTE: Elevations taken from 3' 0" 1942, plus 20' 0" 1943, and approximately 2' higher than 1942. H.C. 1943.

**Bldg D (Education Building)
March 10, 1958**



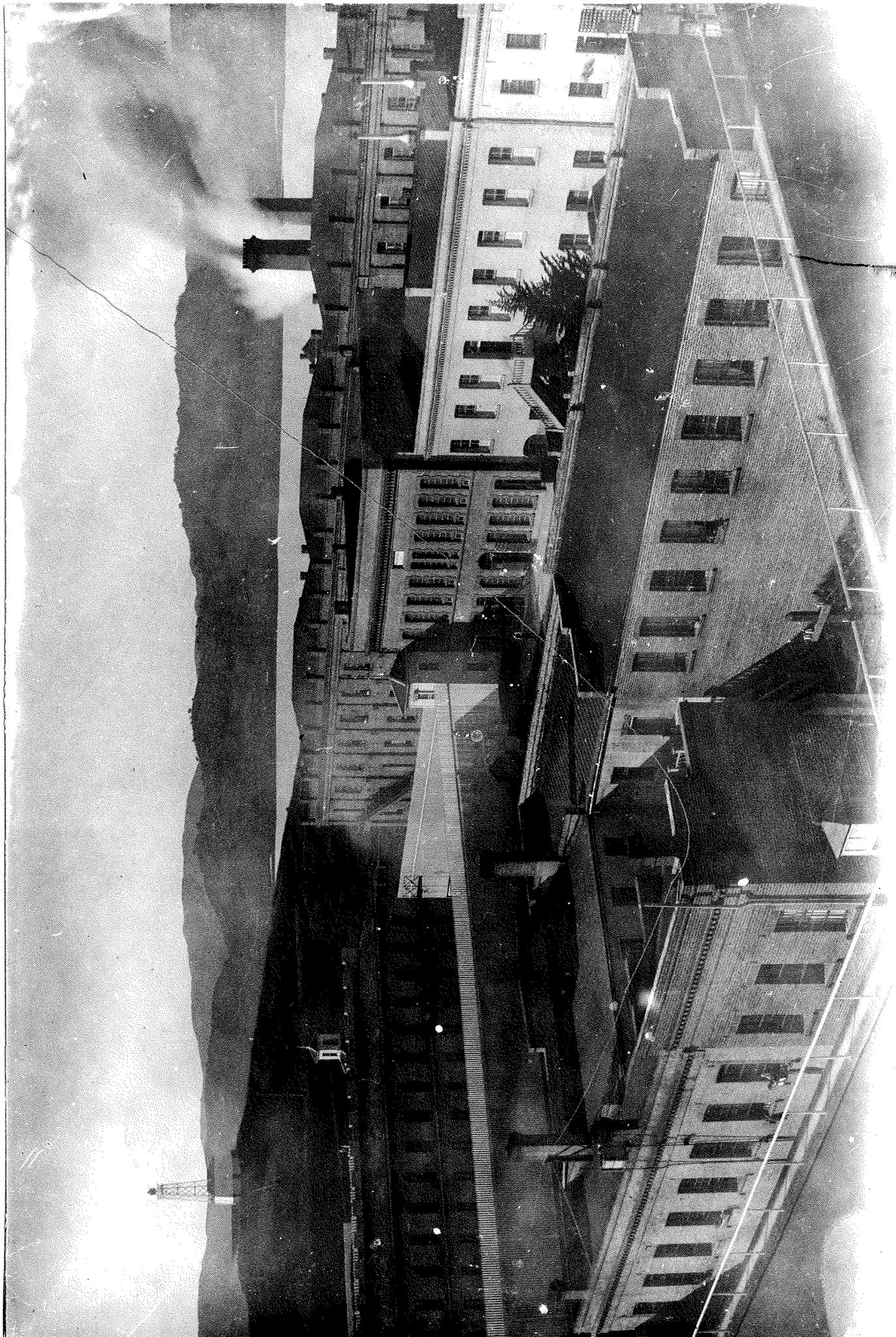
EDUCATION BUILDING	
DATE	MAY 10, 1958
BY	S. G. NIXON
CHECKED	
APPROVED	

LEGEND

- WINDOW AND CEILING LOCATIONS
- CEILING OUTLET
- COMPARTMENT OUTLET
- CORNER OUTLET

INCLUDED

HAGS CA-2804-A
(page 27)



HABS CA-2804-A
(page 78)



HACS A-2854-A
(pag 29)





