

GROUP 3

- AUBURN CORRECTION FACILITY –
'AUBURN PRISON', NEW YORK (1821)

- EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY –
'EASTERN STATE', PHILADELPHIA. (1829)

This is an analyses about the Auburn Correctional Facility and the Eastern State Penitentiary. Those two prisons are mainly known for their regime and in this analysis we show the differences of these stereotype US prisons.

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TYPO-MORPHOLOGICAP ANALYSIS

1. Project description

1.01 General information

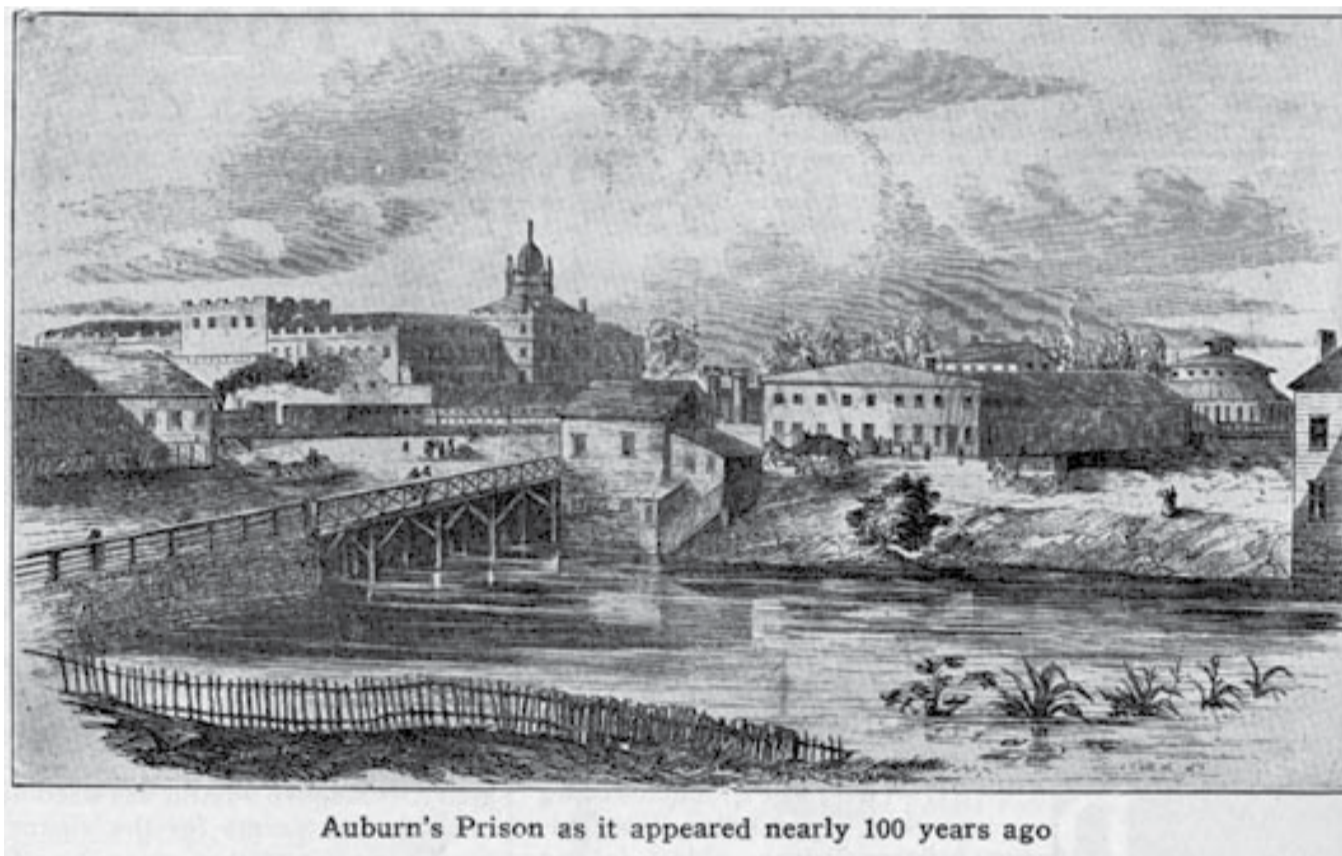
When the first prison in the state of New York became overcrowded the public began to call for a second state prison. In 1816, just a year after Auburn was named 'village', the act authorizing to build a new prison was passed. The space for the new facility was donated by four men living in Auburn. In 1816, when a part of the prison was done, the first prisoners arrived and the State granted the authority to use inmates to build the rest of the prison to make more space in the prisons, saving money on workmen.

The master carpenter at the time was William Brittin, who was later appointed by the State as the first "agent and warden" of the prison in 1818. At the time the prison solely consisted of solitary cells and became the first prison where prisoners were housed in separate cells. When an experiment to keep prisoners continually in solitary confinement failed, a new penal system began to develop in Auburn. A system where prisoners are working together during the day and sleeping individual at night later became the Auburn System. In this system it was very important to strictly enforce complete silence. The prisoners were not allowed to talk nor make

eye contact with the guards or the other inmates. They also had to wear striped uniforms and had to march in the famous lockstep method. The main goal of the Auburn Prison was to isolate the inmates and forcing them to work for the prison's profit. To maintain order in the prison, a lot of torturing was done by the guards. When this became illegal, the lockstep, striped uniforms and enforced silence were abolished, the main goal of the system changed into making the prisoners pay for their own captivity by making them work for the prison. This goal also benefited the State with revenue and the companies with cheap labor. Later, only the state was allowed to use the inmates for labor. In 1847 it became legalized to get educated in the prison and by 1900 there was a program to Americanize foreign prisoners. In 1958 the old women's prison was turned into the Osborne School, providing even college programs for the inmates. In the 1970's, it was even possible to get a Master's degree behind bars. In June 1988, the Auburn Prison also became the first prison to use electricity to carry out death sentences. In 1894, the asylum for the criminally insane closed and became the only women's prison of the State until 1934. On July 28

1929, six buildings were destroyed by fire during a riot. The reasons of the riot were the loss of hope by the routinely longer sentences and the decrease in early release for good conduct. On December 11 the same year, there was another riot. This time there was no damage to the prison. After the riots, the residents of Auburn were terrified of a prison break during riots. Many of them wanted the prison to disappear out of the city. The State however, concluded moving the prison was too expensive and decided to enlarge the existing site. However, when Auburn was hit by the Great Depression, hundreds of workers were employed to expand and reconstruct the prison for more than ten years. Construction of the high cement walls surrounding the newly enlarged prison grounds began in 1930, which gave the residents of Auburn a slightly safer feeling. In 1970, Auburn Prison name was changed to Auburn Correctional Facility, to reflect a change in the philosophy of the penal system in New York State. Nowadays the facility still is a walled, maximum-security prison for only male inmates.

Fig 3.1.1 An early picture of the Auburn Prison [1.3]
Fig 3.1.2 Symbol of the Auburn regime



Auburn's Prison as it appeared nearly 100 years ago

Fig 3.1.1

As described in the essay 'Typological Evolution of Prison Types' we found out that there are several main prison types in the evolution of prisons. There are three different categories: regime, building type and kind of inmates. The Auburn Correctional Facility belongs in two of those main categories. It has a really clear building type, the

U-shape, and it is the first prison with the Auburn regime. With the Auburn regime, which is known for solitary confinement, working in groups and no speech, the back to back cell construction was introduced. In this construction the prisoners can't have any eye contact with each other which improves the regime.

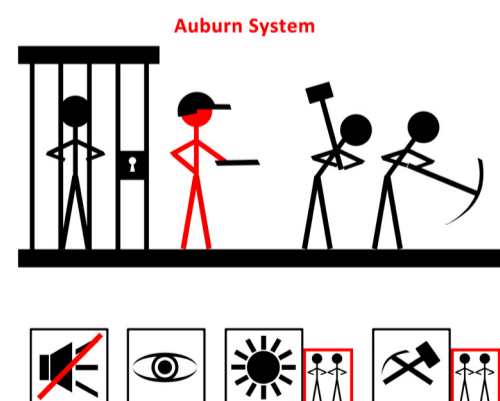
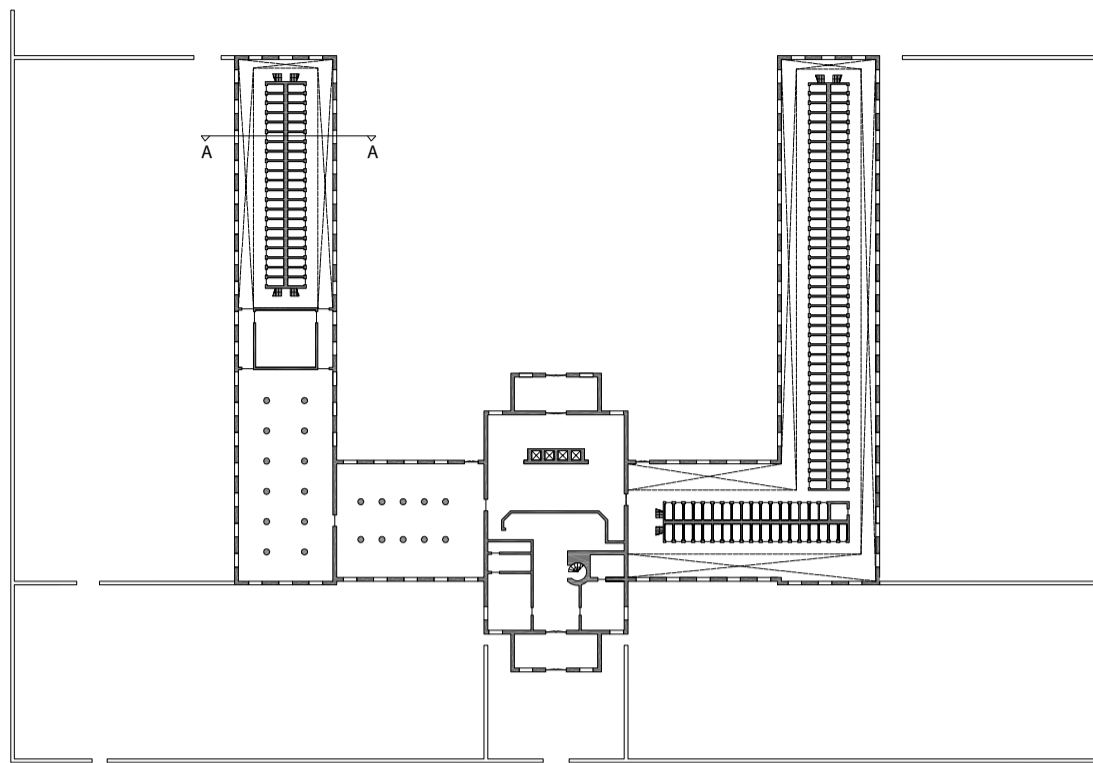


Fig 3.1.2

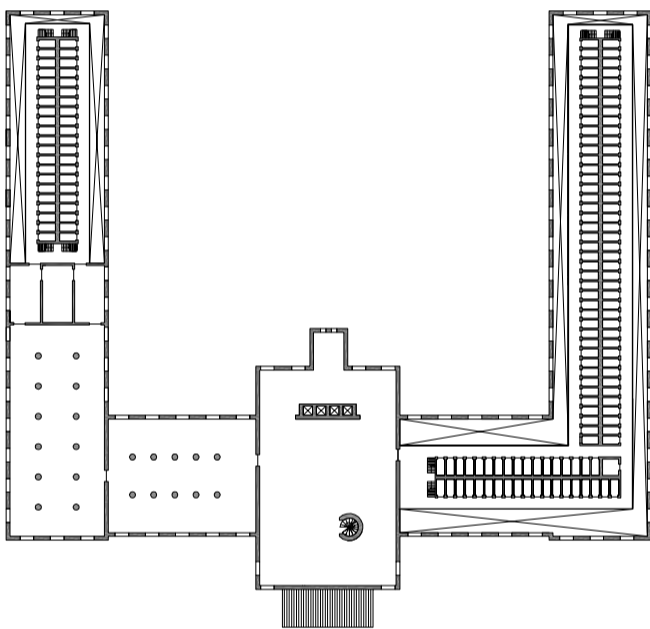
1. Project discription

1.02 Basic drawings

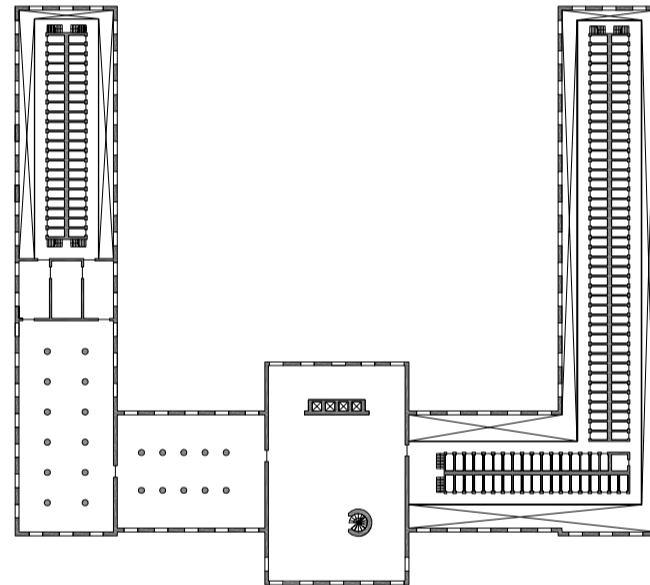
Plans scale 1:1000



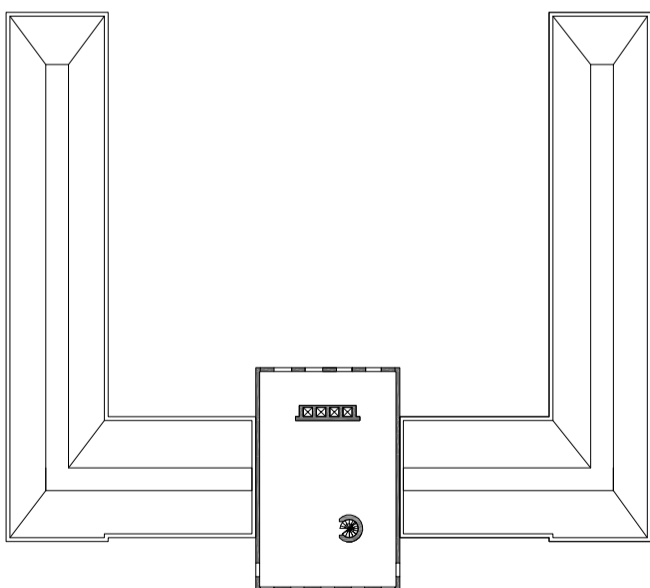
Ground floor
1:1000



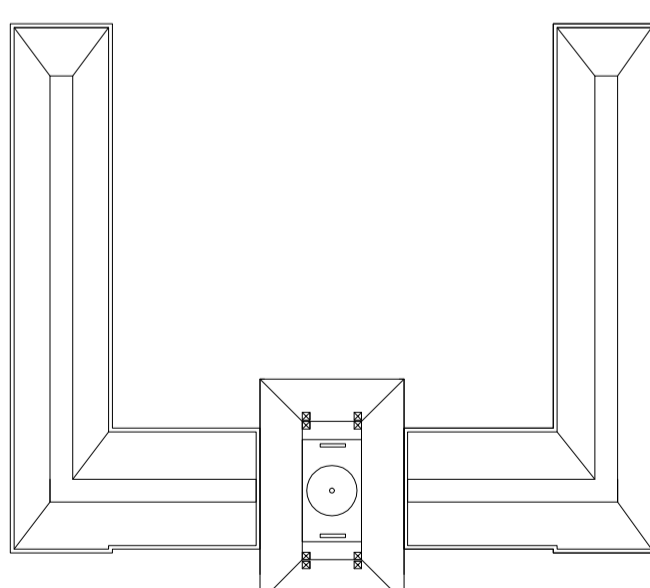
Floorplan 1
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Floorplan 2
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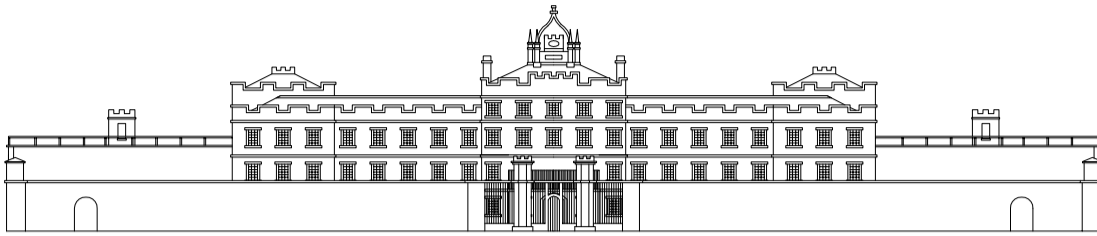
Floorplan 3
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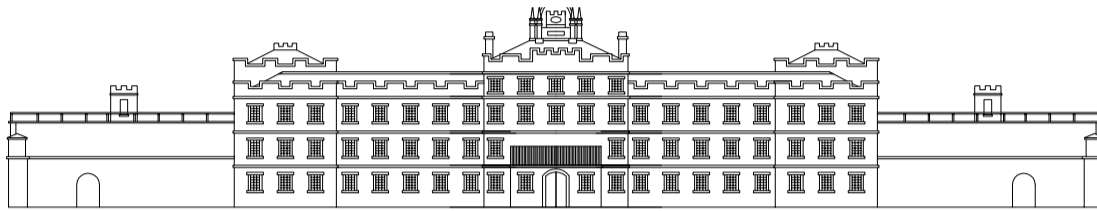
Roof
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1. Project discription

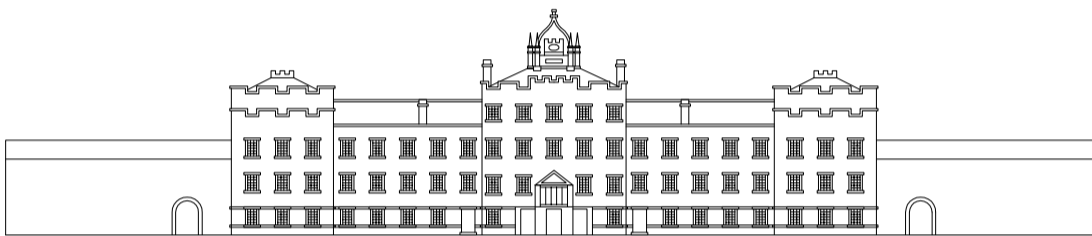
1.02 Basic drawings



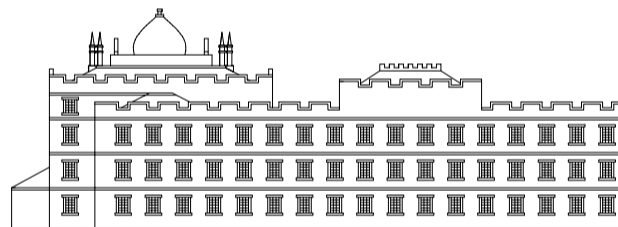
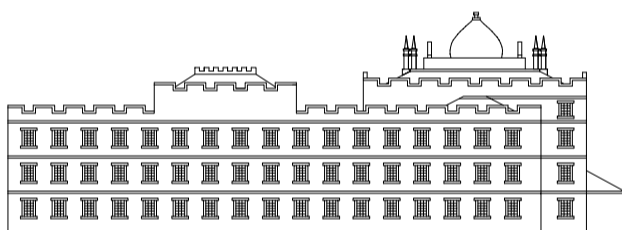
Front view
1:1000



Frontview behind wall
1:1000

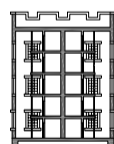


Backview
1:1000



Leftsideview
1:1000

Rightside view
1:1000

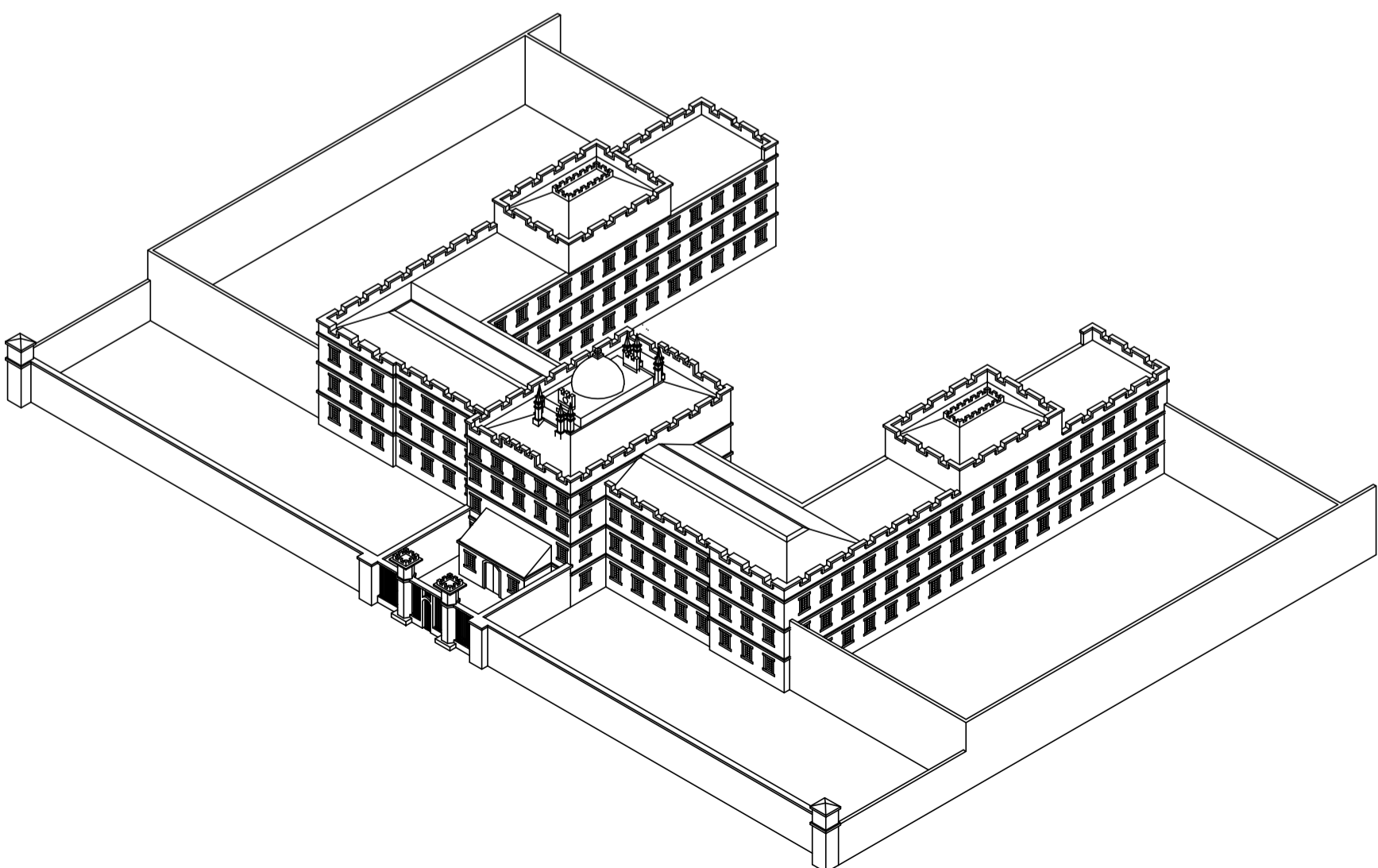
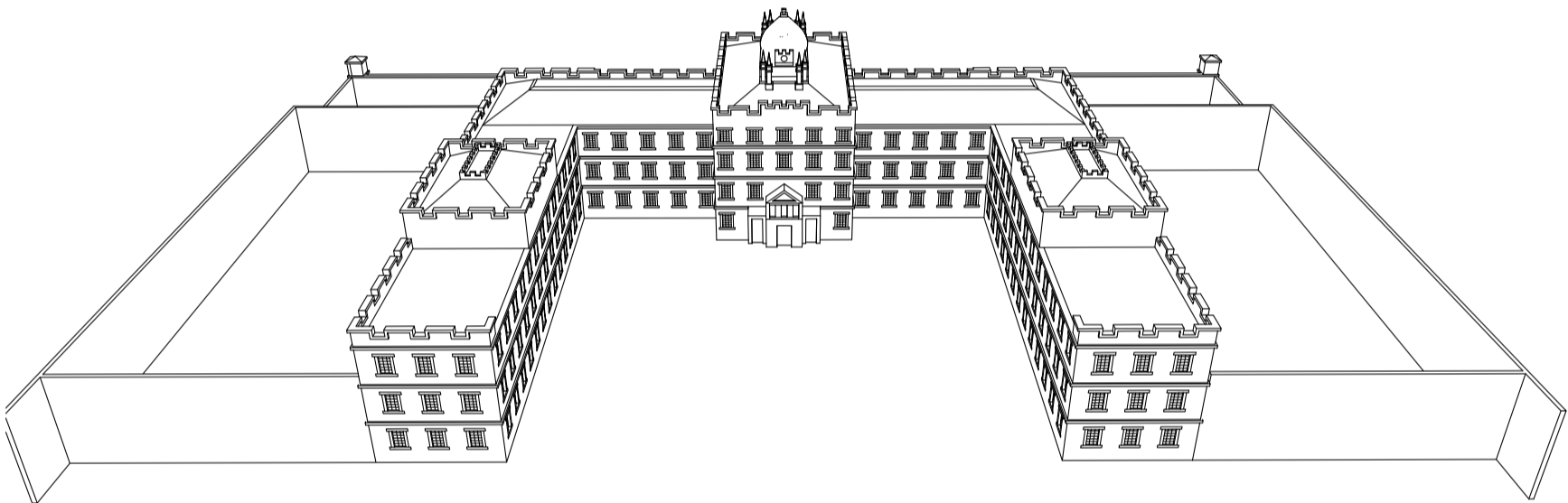
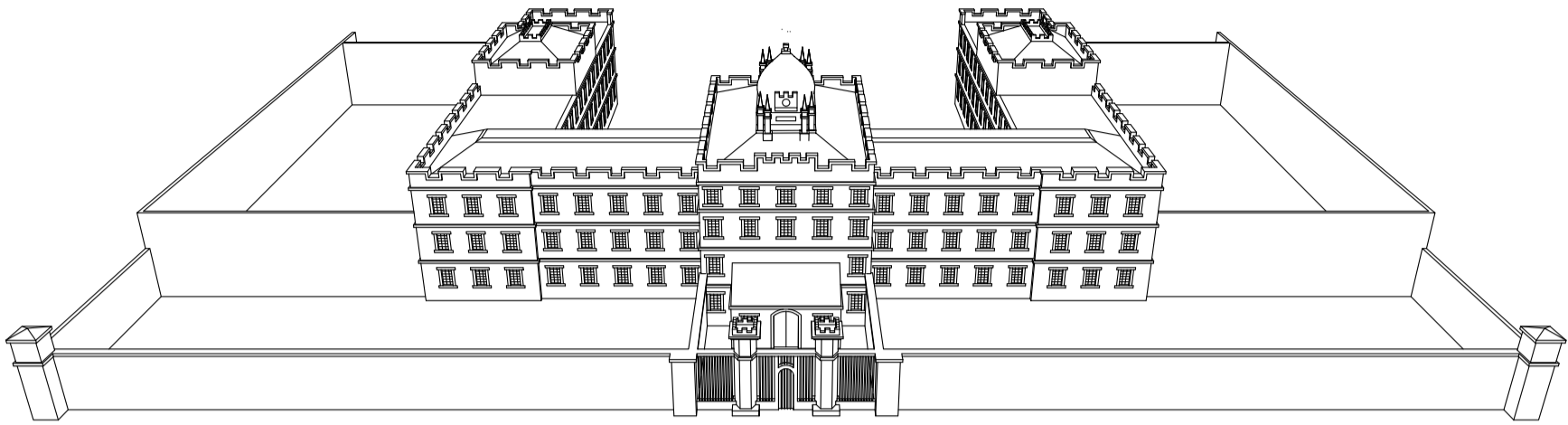


Section
1:1000

1. Project discription

1.02 Basic drawings

Axonometries



2. Context

- 3.1.3 Evolution of the city Auburn, scale 1:20.000
- 3.1.4 U-shape of the Auburn Prison
- 3.1.5 Infrastructure and negative infrastructure in 1837, scale 1:20.000
- 3.1.6 Infrastructure and negative infrastructure in 2008, scale 1:20.000

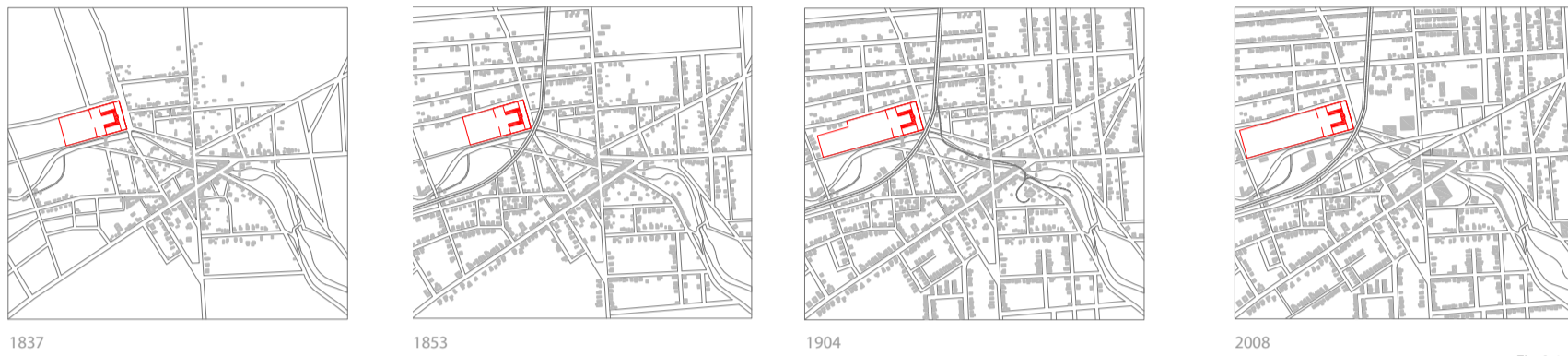


Fig 3.1.3
■ Auburn Prison
■ Surrounding buildings

Fig 3.1.3

2.02 Morphology

The Auburn prison has a very clear morphology. The prison is built in a U-shape with a square wall around the entire complex. The main U-shape is built up from three rectangular buildings; the main building and the two wings on either sides.

The program for the main building is larger than the rectangular building in the U-shape, that is one of the reasons why in the middle the building is sticking out to the front and the back.

The expansions also have an esthetic value. The attachments in the middle are also rectangular, as is the rest of the building. The stepped narrowing of the attachments draws more attentions to the entrance of the prison.

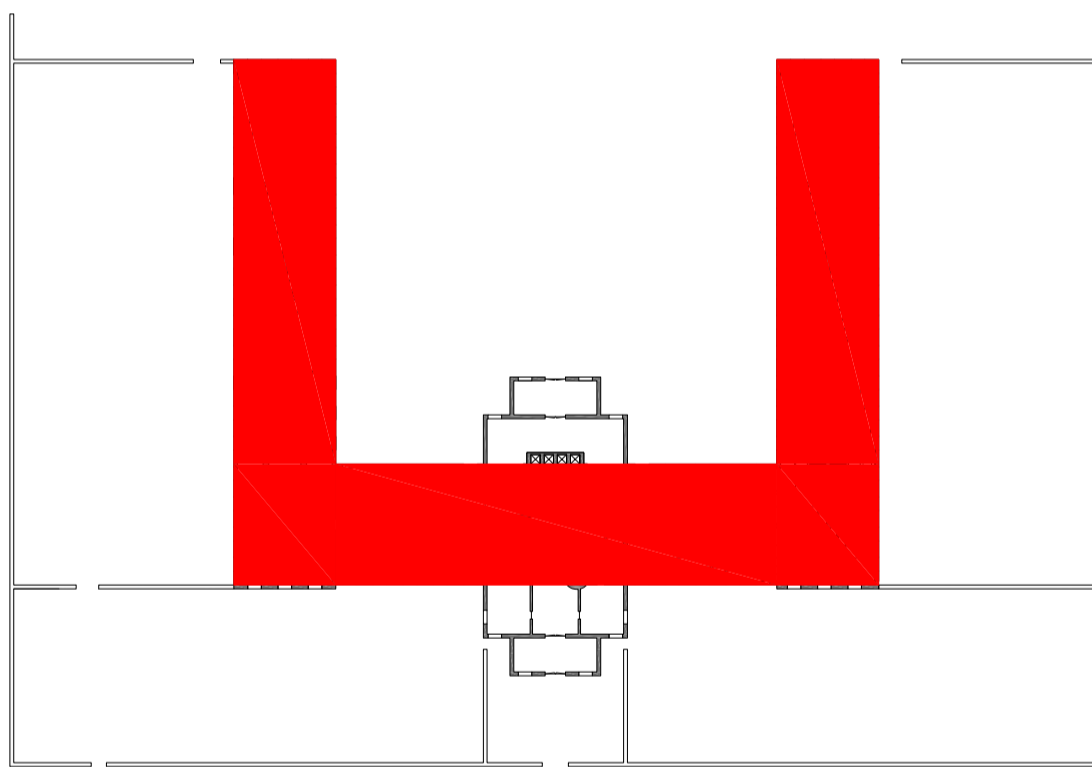


Fig 3.1.4

2.03 Street Pattern

When Auburn prison was built in 1837 Auburn was a small village. The village's center was simply the crossing of the two main roads that made Auburn an interesting place to settle.

As Auburn grew and the industries expanded, more and faster infrastructure was needed. A highway and a railway were added and many roads were built to allow the growth of Auburn.

In the present time the number of roads have decreased a little to make room for larger plots in the village. The remaining roads are mostly wider and better paved, allowed faster traffic to move in and out of Auburn.

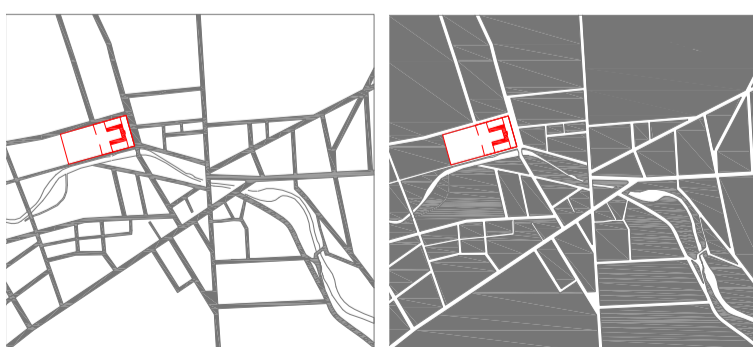


Fig 3.1.5

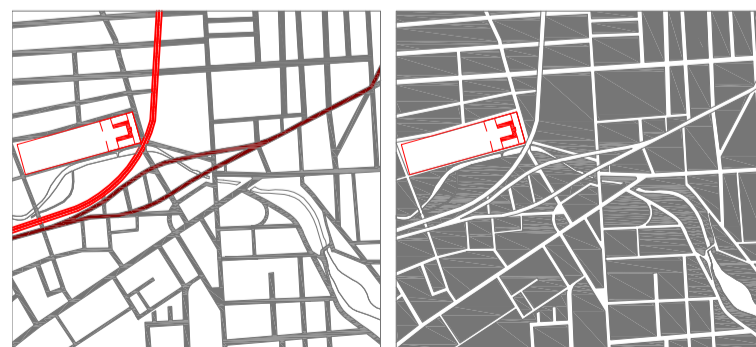


Fig 3.1.6

Fig 3.1.5
■ Auburn Prison

Fig 3.1.6
■ Auburn Prison
■ Railroad
■ Highway

2 Context

2.04 Access

Auburn has had the same main roads since the prison was built. From north to south and from east to southwest are the main roads into Auburn. The prison can be reached from the village via access roads from the south.

The access road in front of the prison has almost no houses alongside, only the prison and some industries are settled alongside the road.



3.1.7 Access to the building in 1837, scale 1:8,000

Fig 3.1.7
■ Auburn Prison
■ Main roads
■ Access road
■ Surrounding roads

Fig 3.1.7

3. Exterior

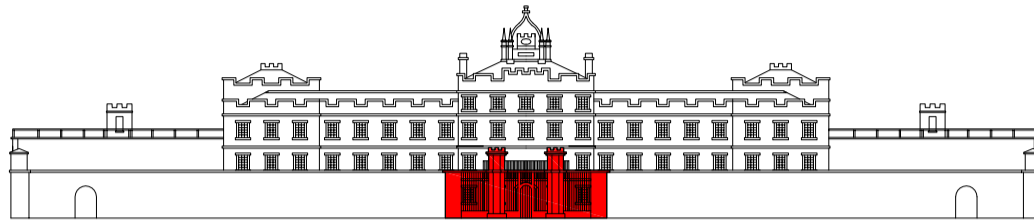
3.01 Access

The entrance of the building is placed in the center of the building. There are different thresholds to go through before entering the actual prison. First there is a large fence in the wall around the prison and the courtyard. As a second threshold there is the actual entrance of

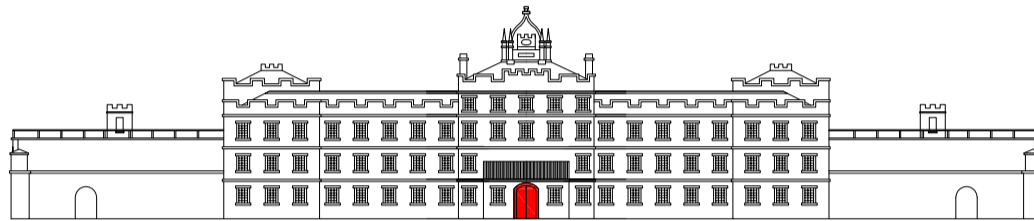
the building. Behind that door is a second door that opens up to the entry hall. From the entry hall the actual cells not yet visible. To actually reach one of the wings of the building, two thresholds have to be passed. The first is a wall perpendicular to the walkway with an opening on the left. The second is a door for each of the

two wings. This adds up to a total of four doors and one wall as a barrier. These thresholds are intended to make it as difficult as possible to leave the prison. For a visitor or inmate it is immediately made clear that once they have entered it is impossible to leave the prison without authorization.

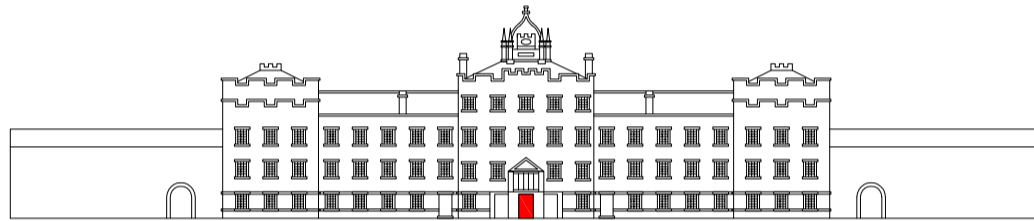
3.1.8 Access to the building, scale 1:1.000



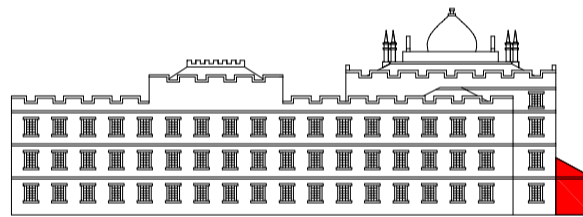
Front view
1:1000



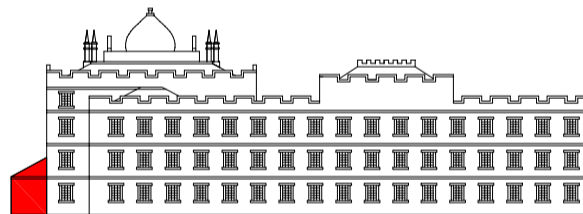
Frontview behind wall
1:1000



Backview
1:1000



Leftsideview
1:1000



Rightside view
1:1000

Fig 3.1.8

■ Entrance to the building

Fig 3.1.8

3. Exterior

3.02 Thresholds

In order to enter the building every visitor, guard or prisoner has to pass a few thresholds, these are described in 3.01 Access.

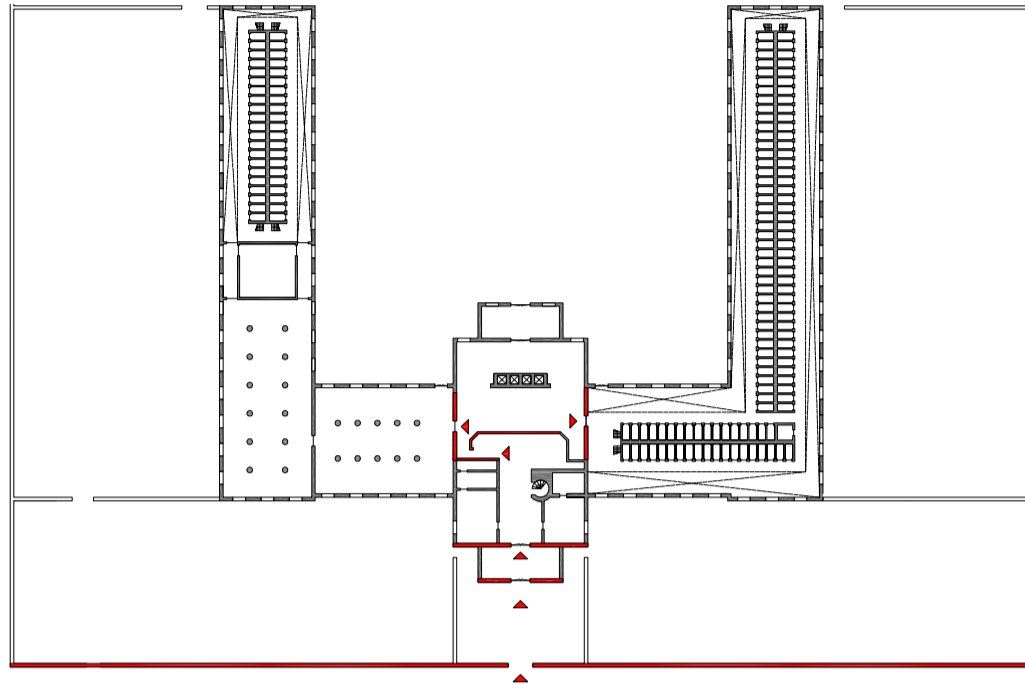


Fig 3.1.9

3.1.9 Thresholds for entering the building, scale 1:1.000
3.1.10 Analysis of Depth, scale 1:1.000

Fig 3.1.9

Thresholds

3.03 Façade composition

Depth

From the front the prison building is almost invisible due to the high wall around the complex.

The wall is very dominant because the building is set back quite far behind the wall and because the wall has few openings. The prison building has a U-shape. The front façade is mostly flat and the wings on the sides extend far to the back.

the front façade are only minor changes in depth, mostly to make the entrance more clearly visible. In the rear façade the center part of the building also sticks out to mark the center as the most important part of the prison.

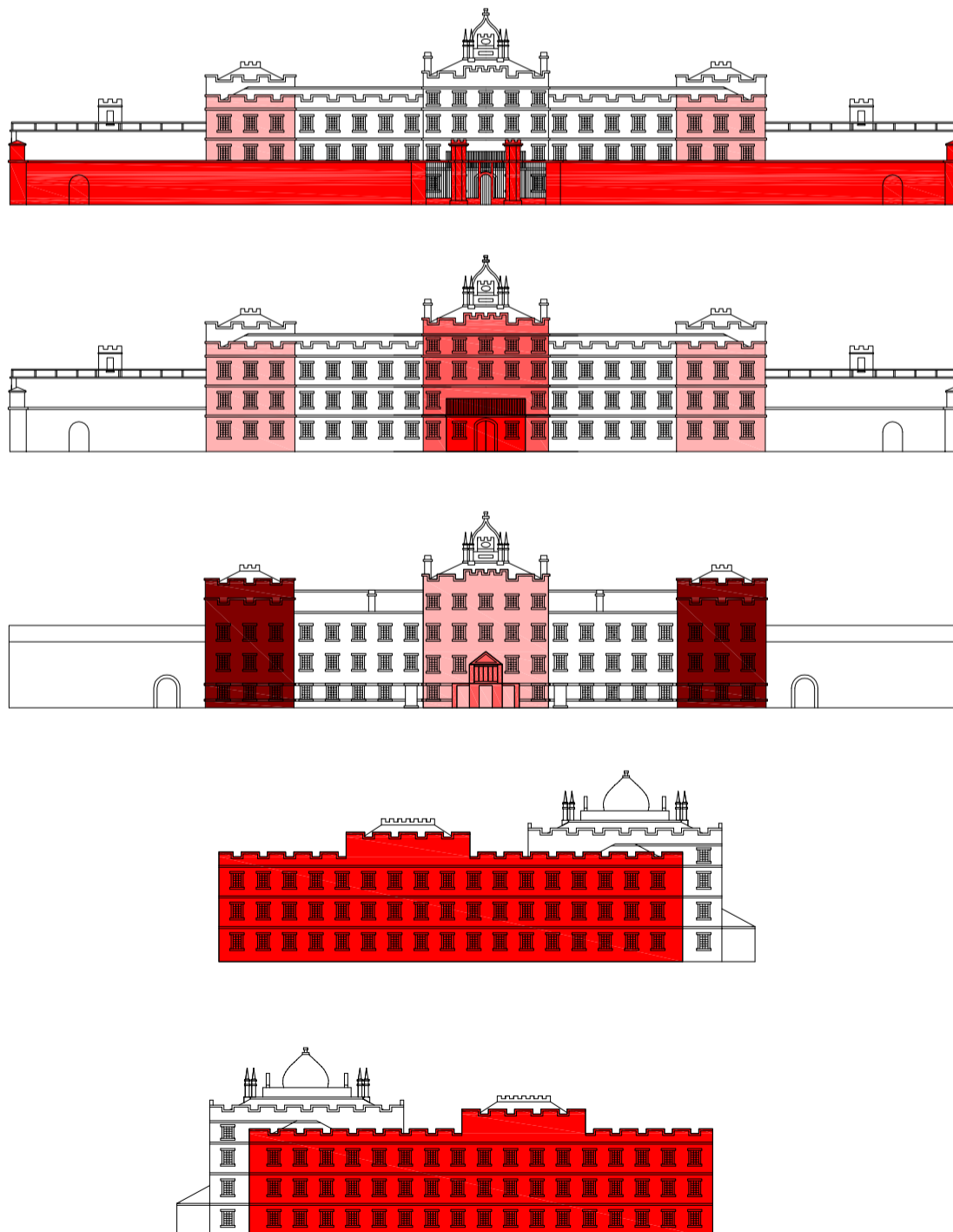


Fig 3.1.10

Further to the back

Further to the front

Front view
1:1000

Frontview behind wall
1:1000

Backview
1:1000

Leftsideview
1:1000

Rightside view
1:1000

Fig 3.1.10

3. Exterior

Rhythm

Rhythm is very dominant in the facades. Both the windows and the battlements on the roof give a very clear and monumental rhythm to the facades. The strict rhythm gives the building a very authoritative appearance. Nobody will mistake the building for anything but a prison because of the strict appearance, manifested by the rhythm and of course the large wall around the prison. The wall itself doesn't show a clear rhythm. In the interior the cells are aligned on the corridor in a clear rhythm. It gives the interior a cold and strict appearance, as intended so when the building was designed.

Repetition

The windows in the facades do not only show a clear rhythm, they also show a clear repetition. The windows on the ground floor, first floor and second floor are all the same elements. On the third floor are smaller windows. These are only used in the higher center part of the building. Around the facades are horizontal lines of outstanding brickwork to make the vertical repetition of the building clearer. The lines are all around the building, except for the rear façade. This is a remarkable inconsistency in the design of the facades.

Variation

There are only a few elements used in the facades so there is not a lot of variation. The center part of the building with the entrance is designed to stand out from the rest of the building. That is why this part is one story higher than wings on either side. The windows on the top floor are a little smaller than the rest. Also the battlements are narrower and higher, to emphasize the middle of the building. On about half the length of each wing is also a 4th floor added. In this compartment are the staircases to reach the roof, from where the outside space is supervised. The rear facades are different from the other facades. The outstanding horizontal brickwork is left out in between the windows, but is applied on the ground floor windows. Also the battlements are missing in the rear façade.

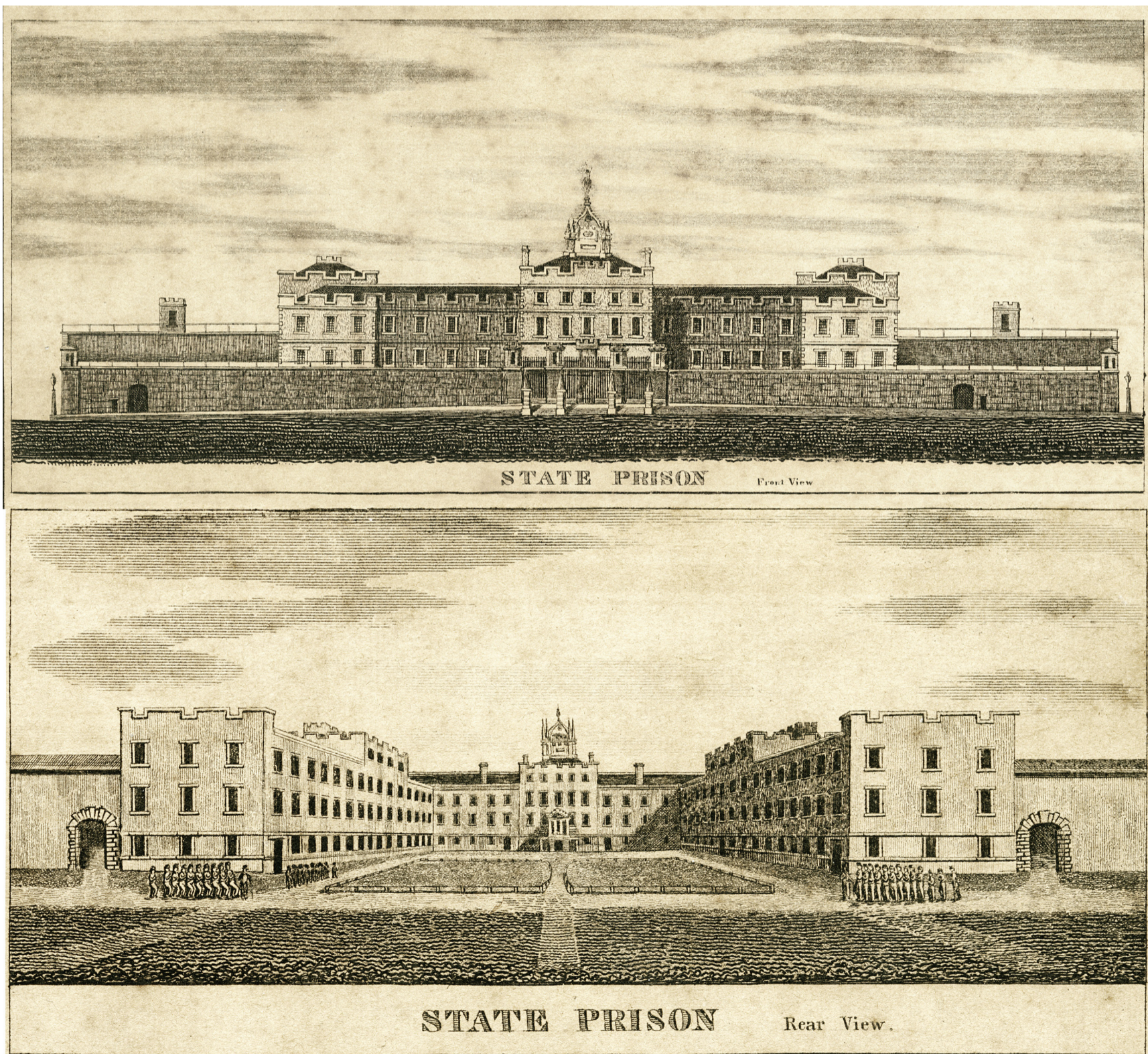


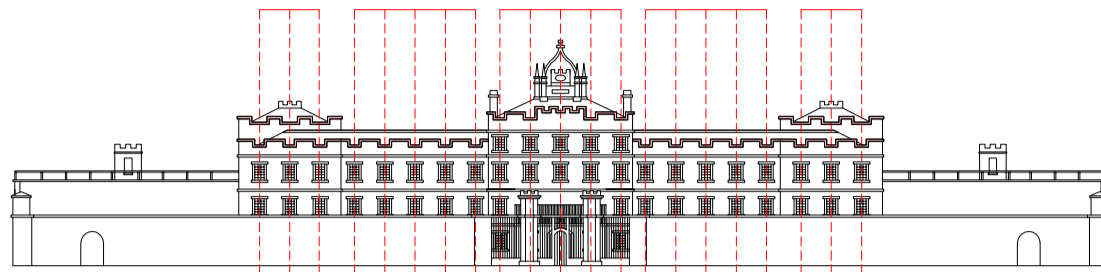
Fig 3.1.11

3.1.11 Front and rear view
Auburn State Prison [1.4]

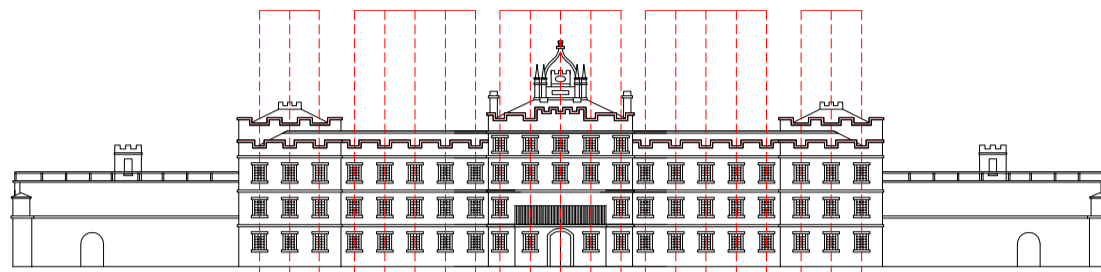
3. Exterior

Rhythm

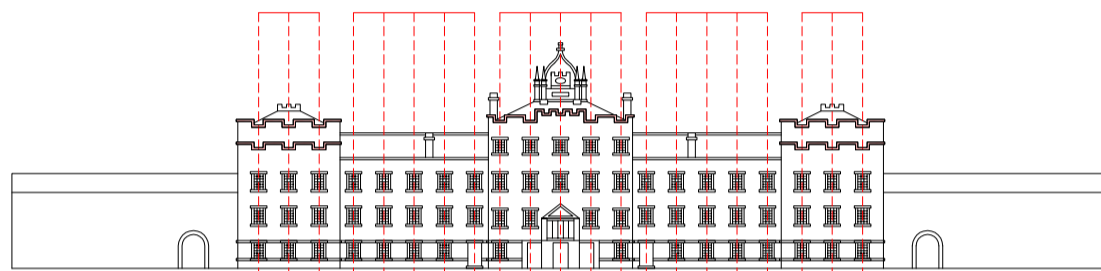
3.1.12 Analysis of the rhythm in the facades and plan, scale 1:1000



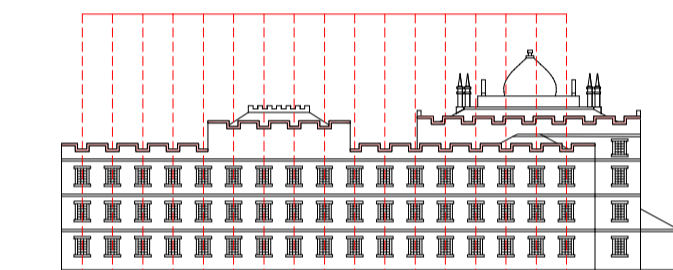
Front view
1:1000



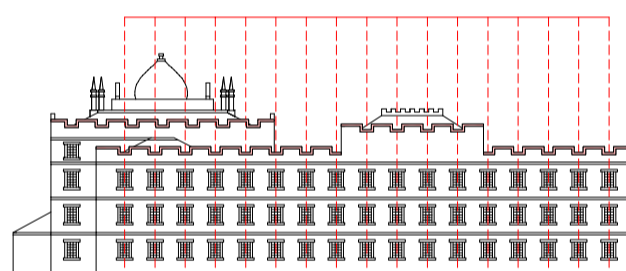
Frontview behind wall
1:1000



Backview
1:1000



Leftsideview
1:1000



Rightside view
1:1000

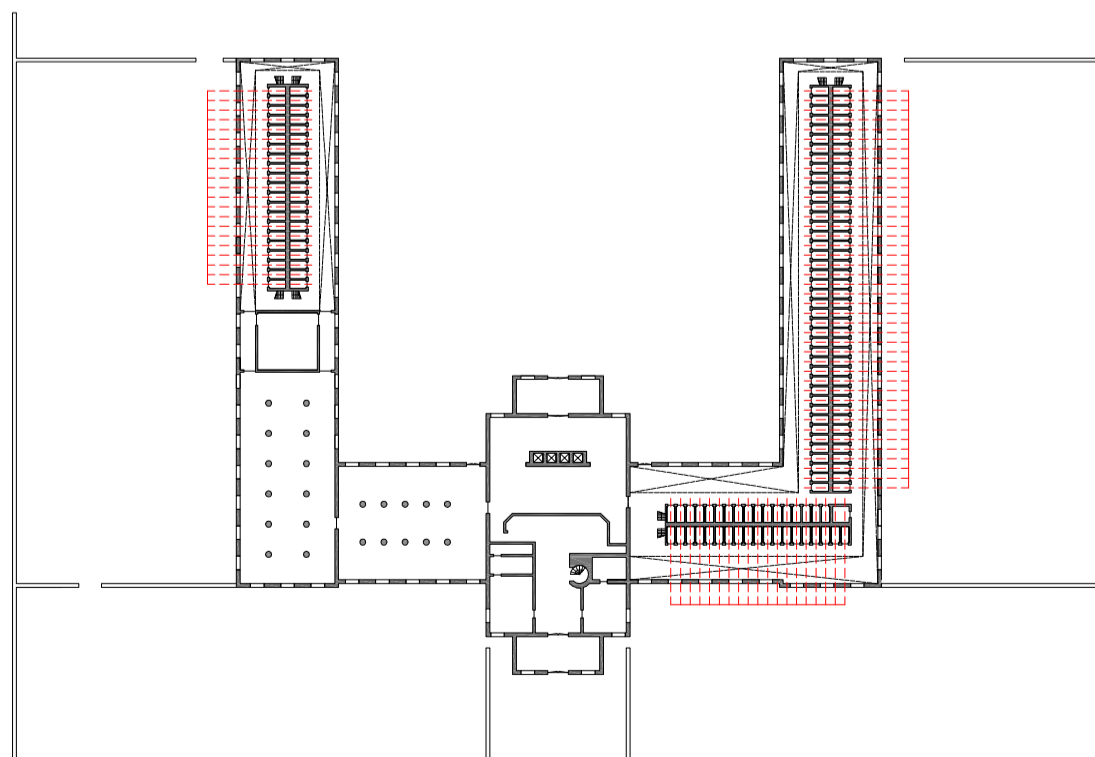
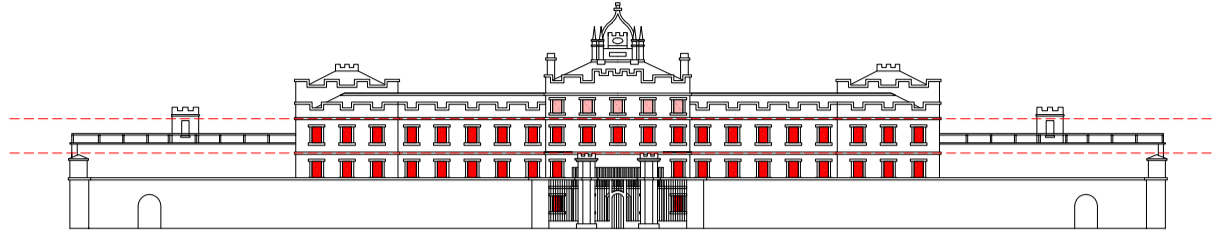


Fig 3.1.12

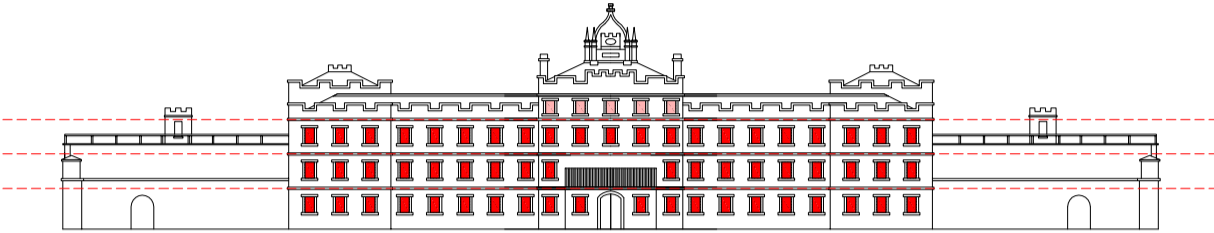
3. Exterior

Repetition

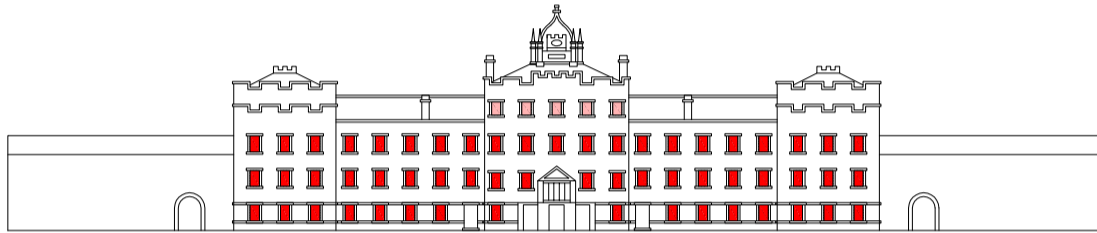
3.1.13 Analysis of the repetition in the facades and plan, scale 1:1000



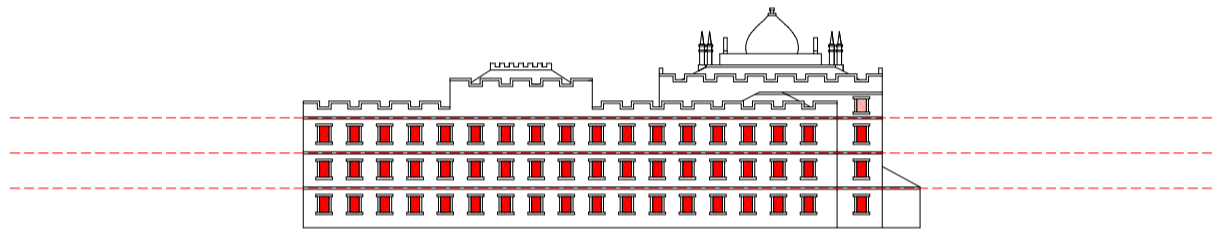
Front view
1:1000



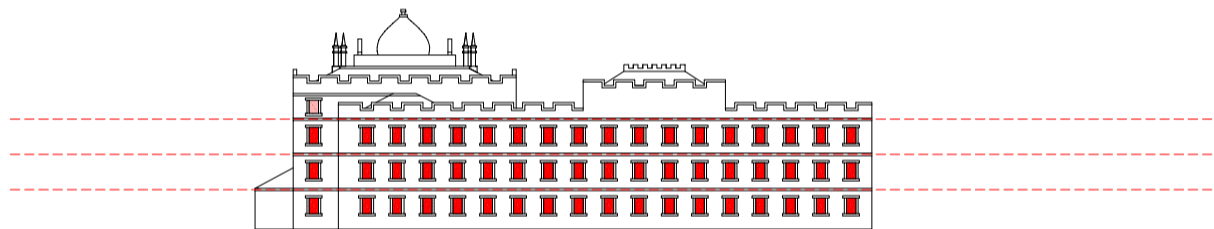
Frontview behind wall
1:1000



Backview
1:1000



Leftsideview
1:1000



Rightside view
1:1000

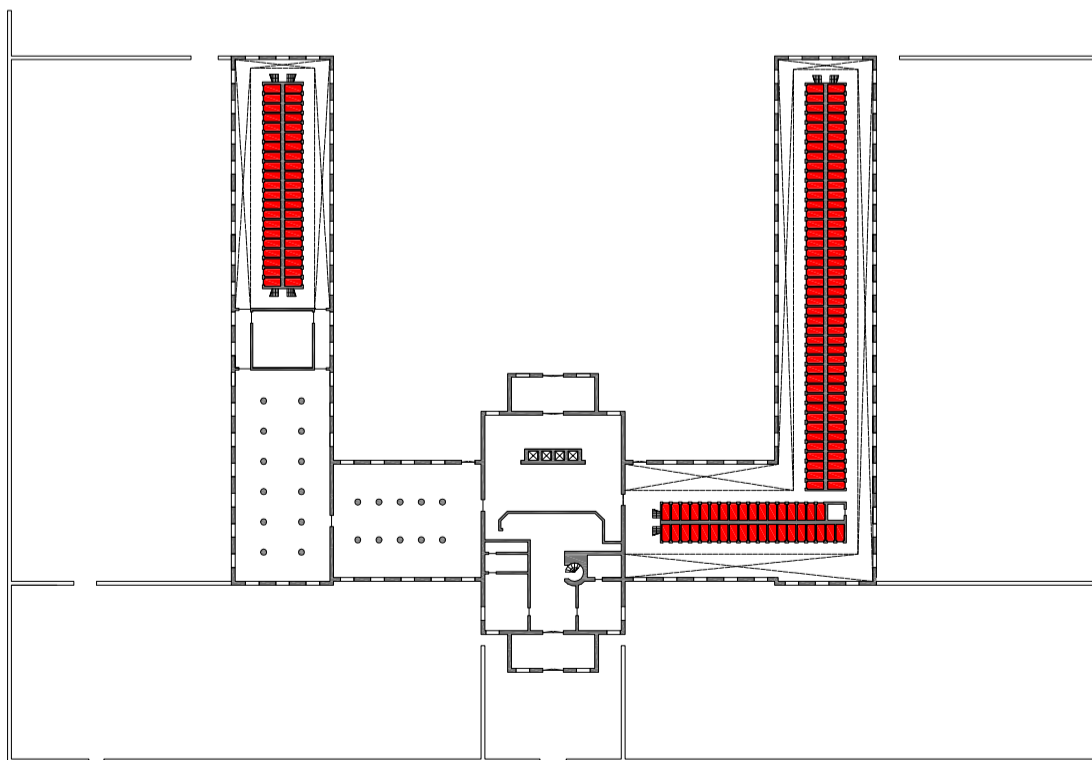
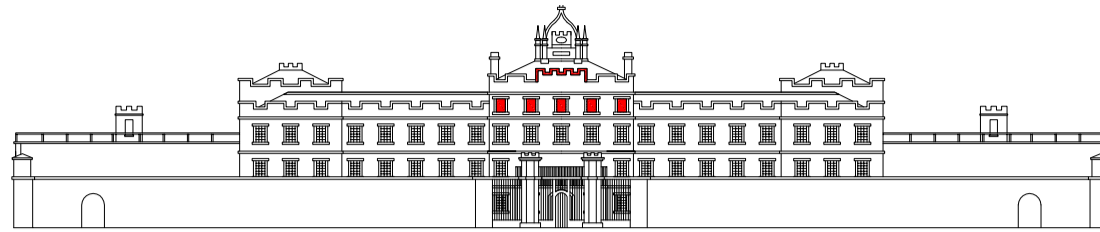


Fig 3.1.13

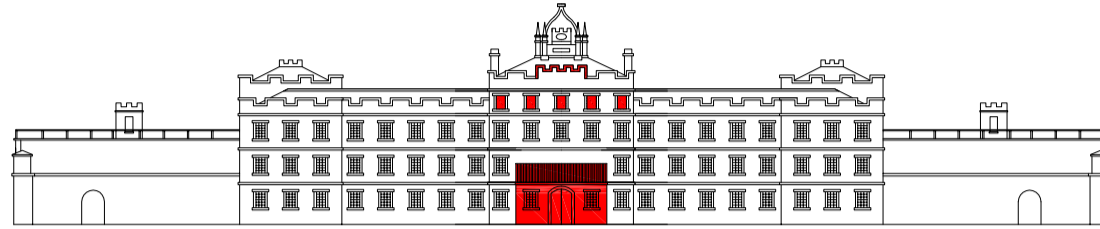
3. Exterior

Variation

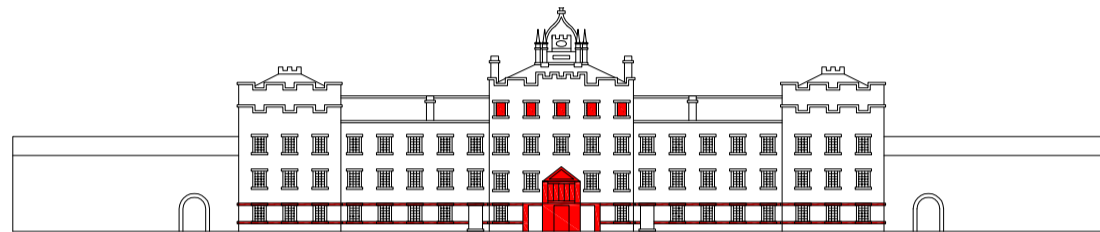


3.1.14 Analysis of the variation in the facades, scale 1:1000

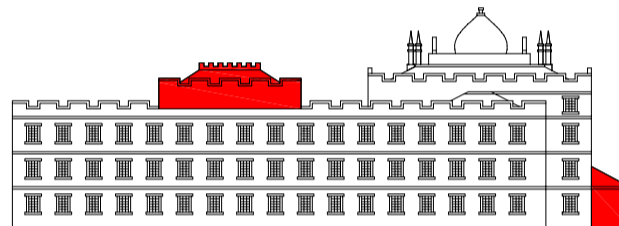
Front view
1:1000



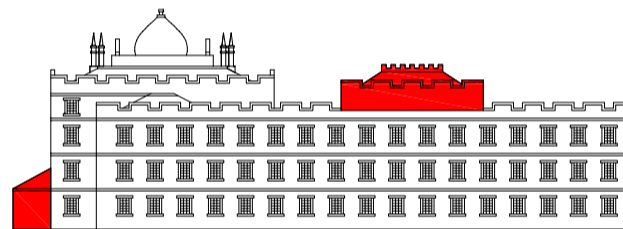
Frontview behind wall
1:1000



Backview
1:1000




Leftsideview
1:1000



Rightside view
1:1000

Fig 3.1.14

Fig 3.1.14

 Variation in the building like different windows

3. Exterior

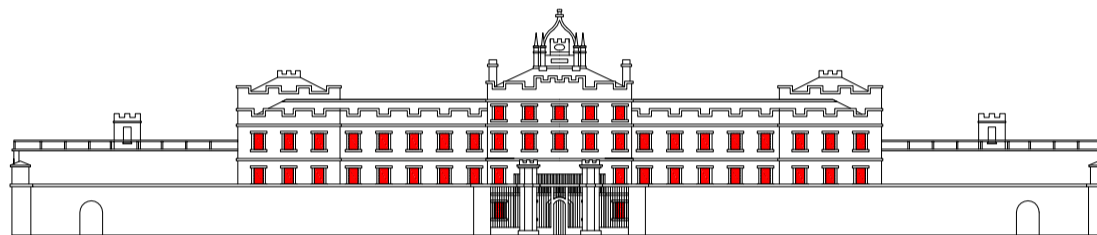
Transparency

Most prisons have few windows to keep inmates as detached from society as possible. The Auburn prison building is relatively 'open' when it comes to transparency. The inmates are still detached from society because of the thick wall around to building. From the ground floor and from outside the inmates can't see past the wall. Between the cells and the windows is no limitation of the view, so if a cell is placed behind a window the inmate can look outside. The windows in the facades are very rhythmic and repetitive as aforementioned.

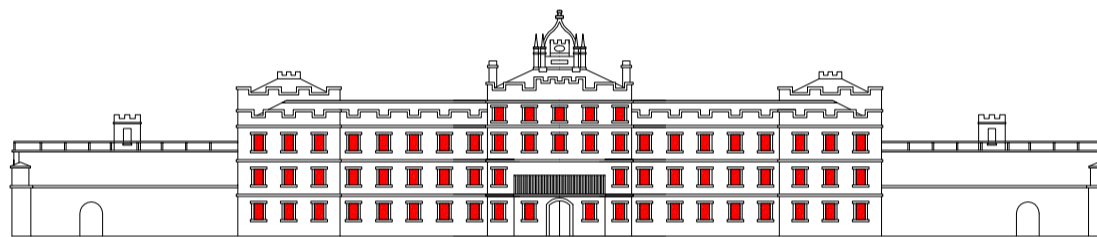
Symmetry

Both the outside wall and the facades of the prison building are very symmetrical. The windows, doors, brickwork, battlements and the entrance are all mirrored from the middle of the facades. The left and right wing of the building are also mirrored from the middle. The floor plan is less symmetrical than the facades. The left wing has a different infill than the right wing of the building. However, the wings are symmetrical around their own middle. The cell blocks are placed in the middle of the space and are mirrored from the middle of the wing.

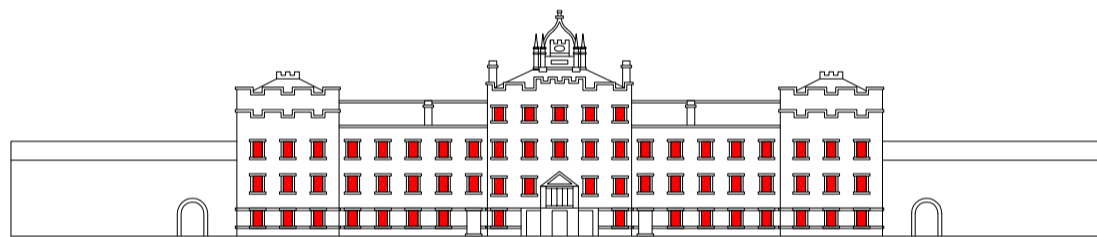
3.1.15 Analysis of transparency in facades, scale 1:1.000



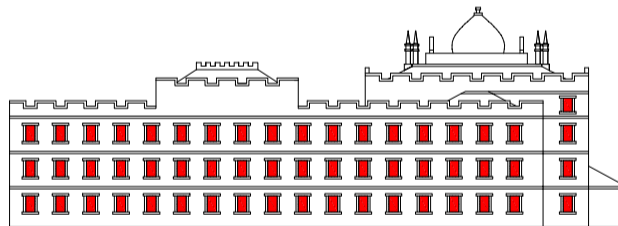
Front view
1:1000



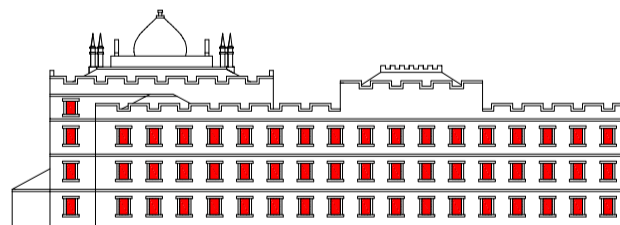
Frontview behind wall
1:1000



Backview
1:1000



Leftsideview
1:1000



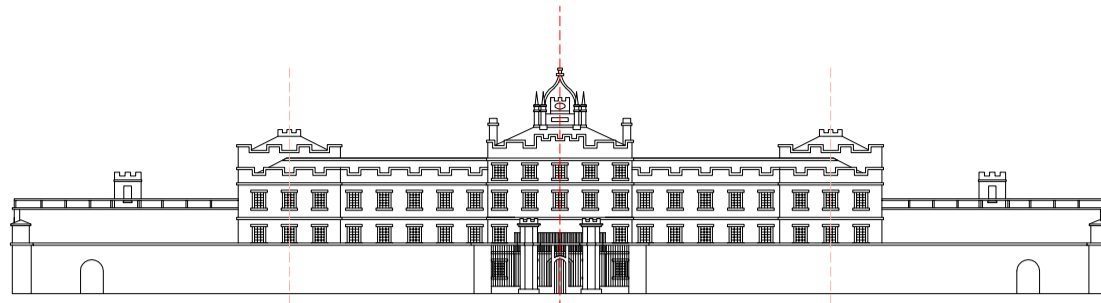
Rightside view
1:1000

Fig 3.1.15

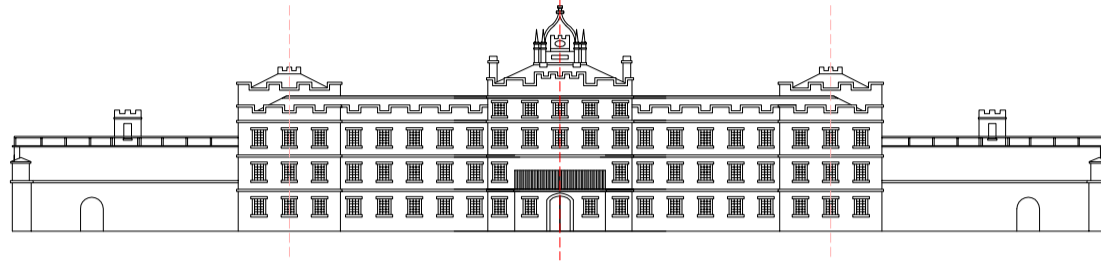
3. Exterior

4.4 Symmetry

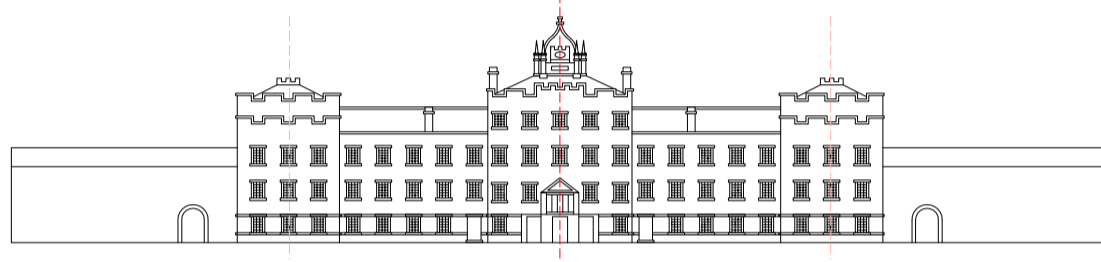
3.1.16 Analysis of symmetry in facades and plan, scale 1:1.000



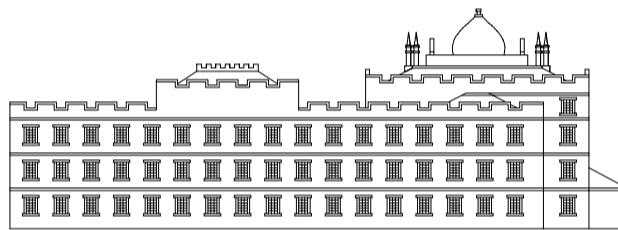
Front view
1:1000



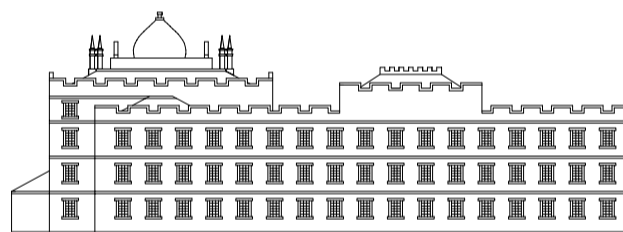
Frontview behind wall
1:1000



Backview
1:1000



Leftsideview
1:1000



Rightside view
1:1000

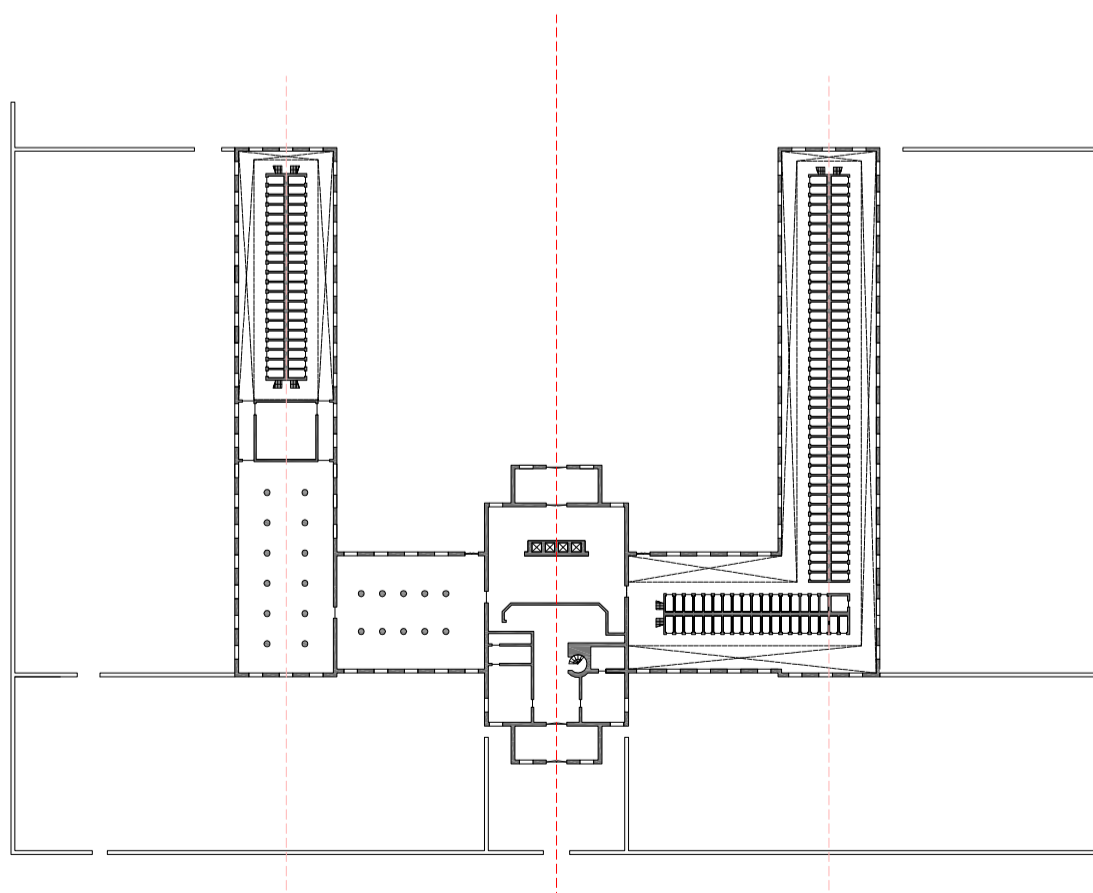


Fig 3.1.16

3. Exterior

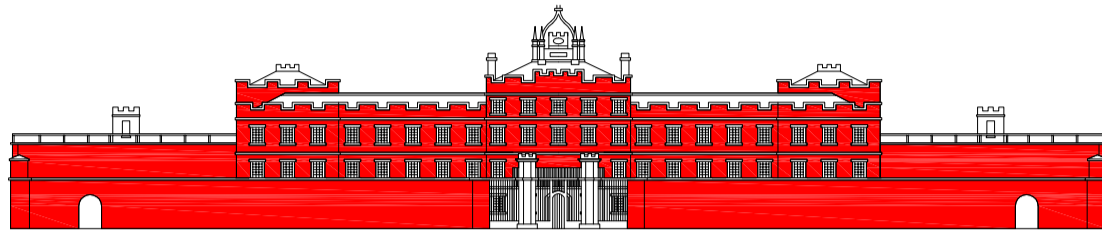
3.04 Façade materials

Auburn prison's facades are entirely made out of large bricks of limestone. The horizontal lines of outstanding brickwork and the frames around

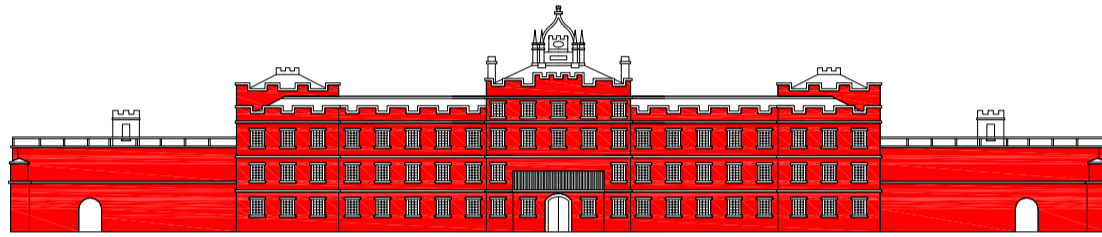
the windows are also made out of the same material. The window-frames are made of wood and are filled with a single layer of glass, which was common in the 19th century. The doors in

the building are made of wood and the fence in the surrounding wall is steel. There is hardly any variation in the materialization.

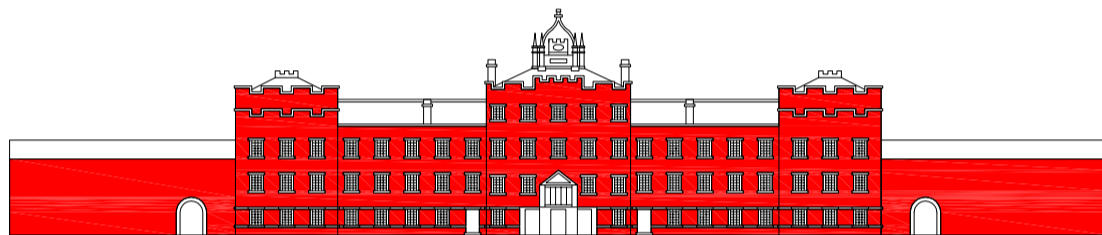
3.1.17 Analysis of lime stone in the facades, scale 1:1.1000



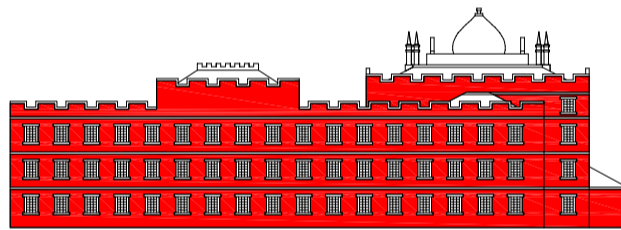
Front view
1:1000



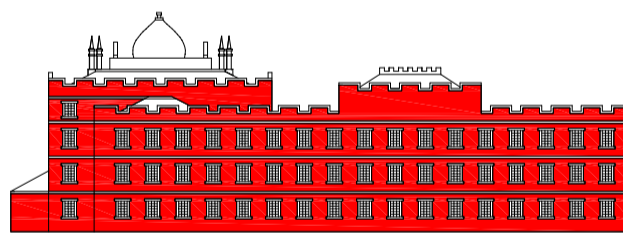
Frontview behind wall
1:1000



Backview
1:1000



Leftsideview
1:1000

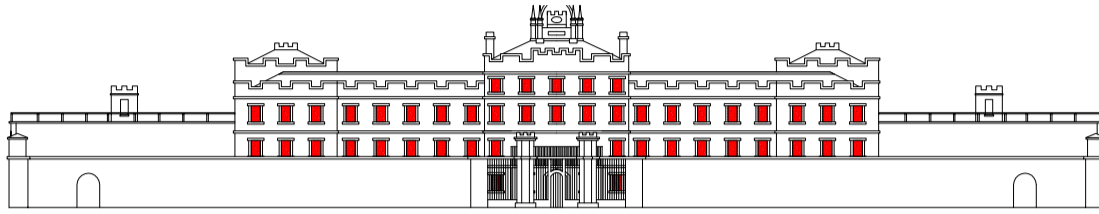


Rightside view
1:1000

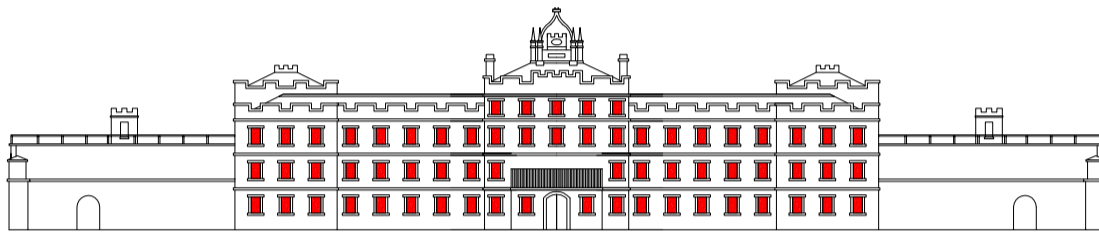
Fig 3.1.17

3. Exterior

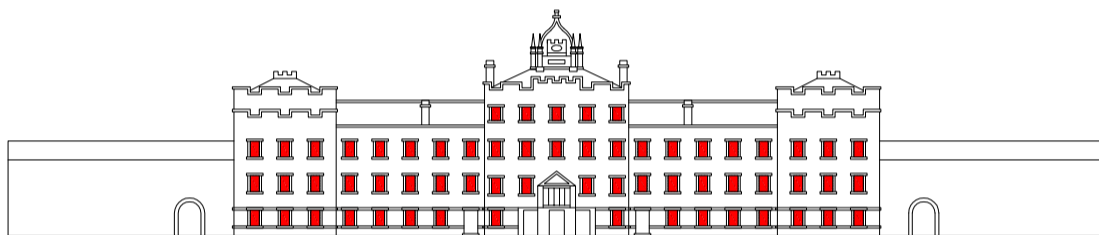
3.1.18 Analysis of glass in the facades, scale 1:1.1000



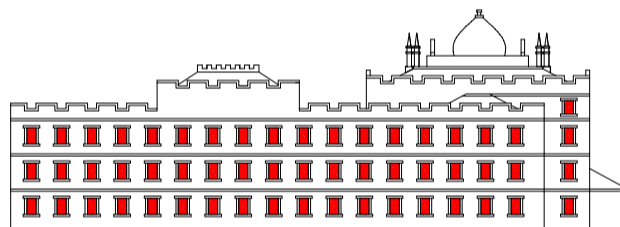
Front view
1:1000



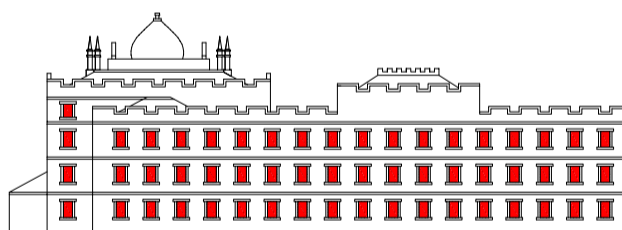
Frontview behind wall
1:1000



Backview
1:1000



Leftsideview
1:1000



Rightside view
1:1000

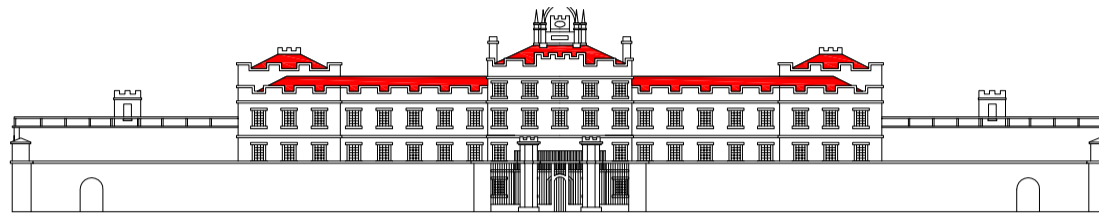
Fig 3.1.18

3. Exterior

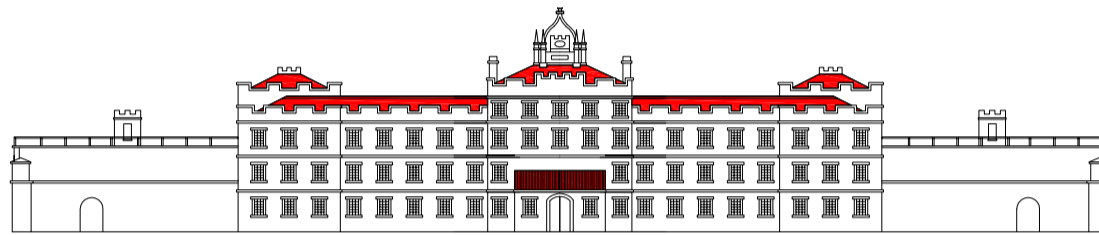
Roofing

The roof of the Auburn prison is made from a different material than the facades. The roofs seem to be made of shingles or roof tiles in anthracite.

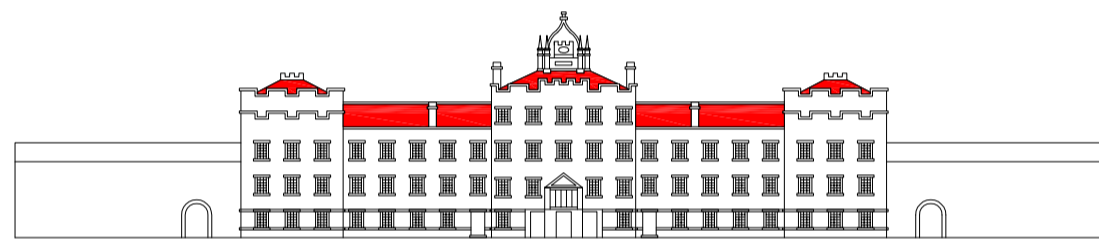
3.1.19 Analysis of roofing in the facades, scale 1:1.1000



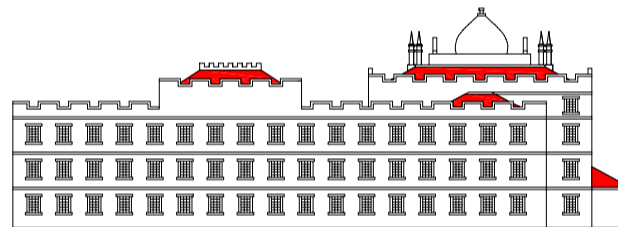
Front view
1:1000



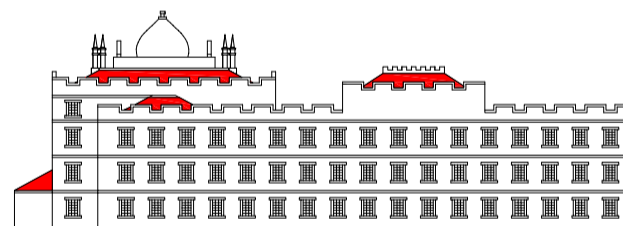
Frontview behind wall
1:1000



Backview
1:1000



Leftsideview
1:1000



Rightside view
1:1000

Fig 3.1.19

3. Exterior

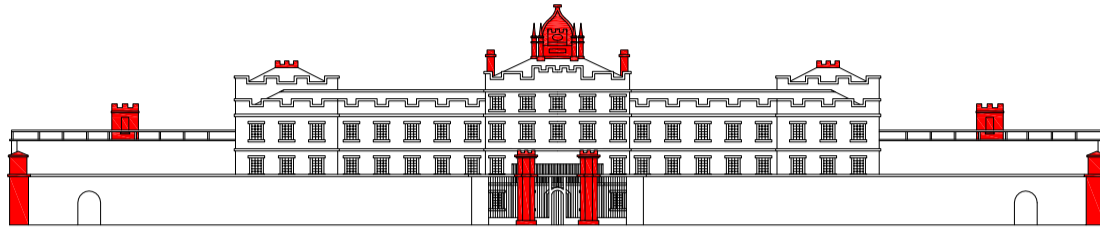
3.05 Ornaments

The outside wall around the building and the prison building itself are quite sober, strict and repetitive in their architecture. Around the doors

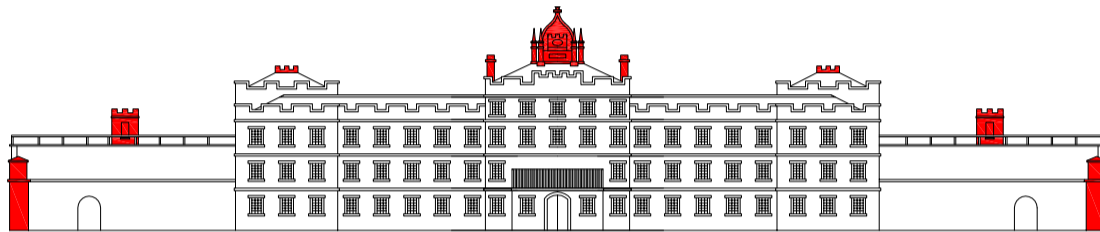
and windows aren't very many ornamental decorations. On the outside wall are turrets to mark the corners and the main entrance. The prison building has ornaments on the roof.

The ornaments give the building more stature and draw the attention to the middle part of the building.

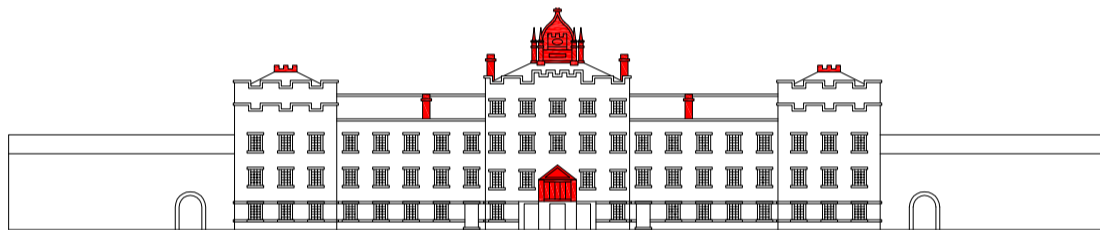
3.1.20 Analyses of ornaments in facades, scale 1:1.000



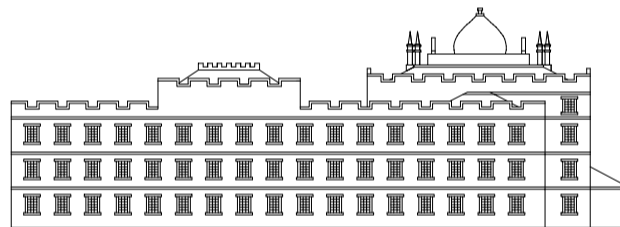
Front view
1:1000



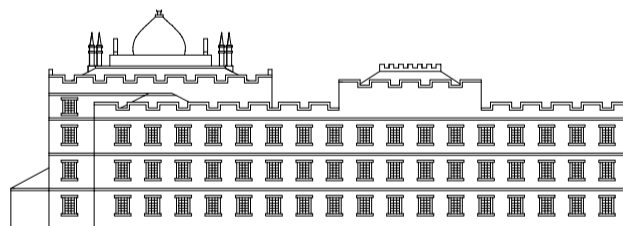
Frontview behind wall
1:1000



Backview
1:1000



Leftsideview
1:1000



Rightside view
1:1000

Fig 3.1.20

4. Interior

4.01 Concept plan composition

This is a simple display of the concept of the building. The building is clearly U-shaped with a dominant block in the middle where the warden and the administrative staff is located. The cells are serially placed with their backs to each other in two different wings. It's clear to see that in the beginning the idea was to keep two kinds of inmates in the prison, because of the two different wings.

4.02 Routing

When getting transferred to the Auburn correctional facility, there is a particular route to the cells. First the prisoner has to go through the large gate to get inside the walls. Then he/she will have to go through a large door to get in the building, where they are stripped from any personal belongings. Then they will either go directly to the right cellblock or to the left cellblock through the dining room and the

fabrication hall. So when the prisoners go to the left cellblock, they will see almost the entire building before they get to their cell.

3.1.21 Concept plan, scale 1:1.000
3.1.22 Routing of the prisoners

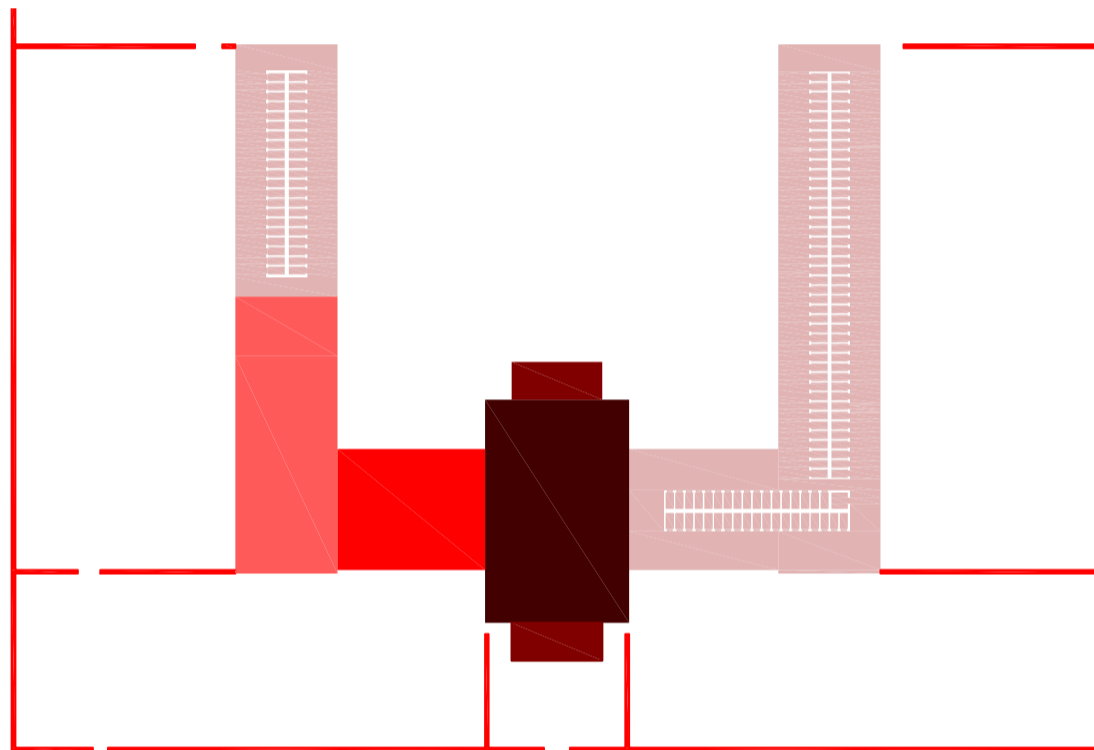
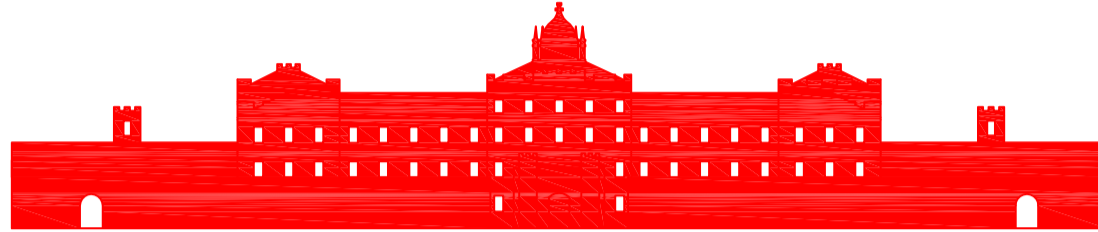


Fig 3.1.21
Cellblocks
Dining room
Working room
Attachments
Administration/office

Fig 3.1.21

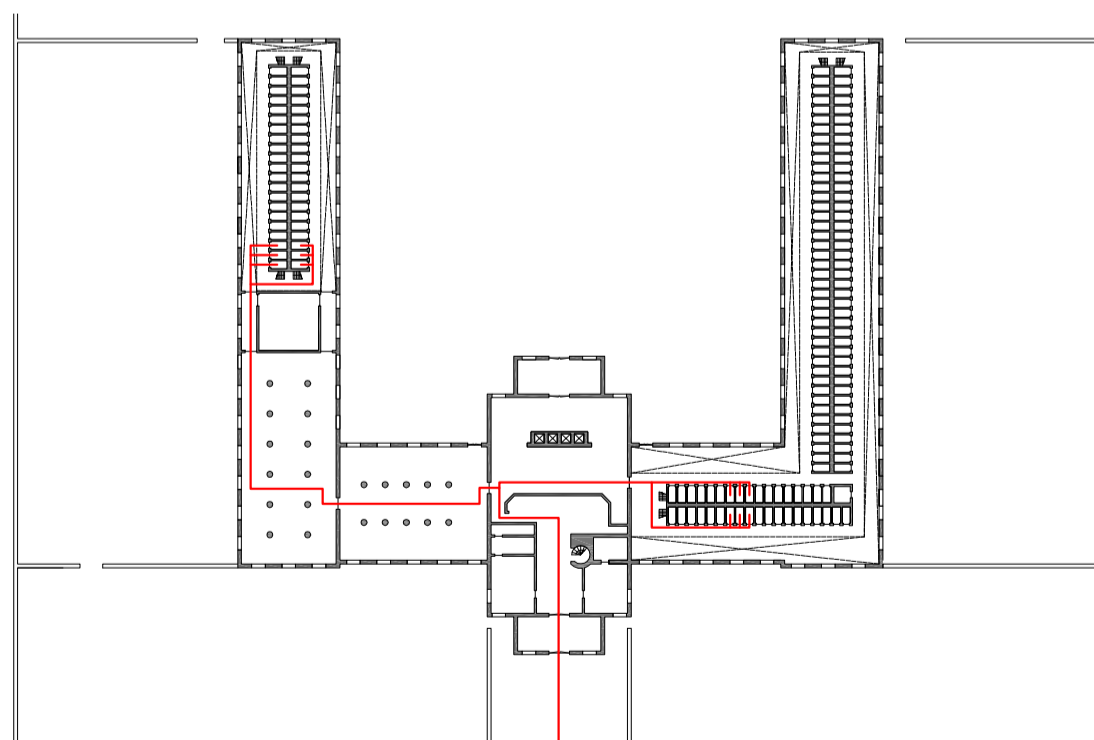


Fig 3.1.22

4. Interior

4.03 Construction

The whole construction consists of limestone. The outer walls are definitely load bearing and the cellblocks probably too. Columns are supporting the building in the dining room and the fabrication hall. The partition walls are not load bearing and only have the function to separate spaces.

4.04 Use of spaces

It is hard to find out what is what in the Auburn Prison, because it is still in use. Therefore it was hard to find accurate plans of the building. Some assumptions had to be made about the interior design. By reading a lot about the prison we found out that there are two wings, one for the male and one for the female prisoners.

The one thing we know about the prison is what regime is applied: The Auburn System. Thanks to this regime there were some logical things to discover, like the guard control. Because of the cell construction belonging to the regime, guards were able to walk along the cells to control the prisoners. Also the big block in the middle of the prison is designed for the guards.

3.1.23 Construction analyses, scale 1:1000
3.1.24 Guards control

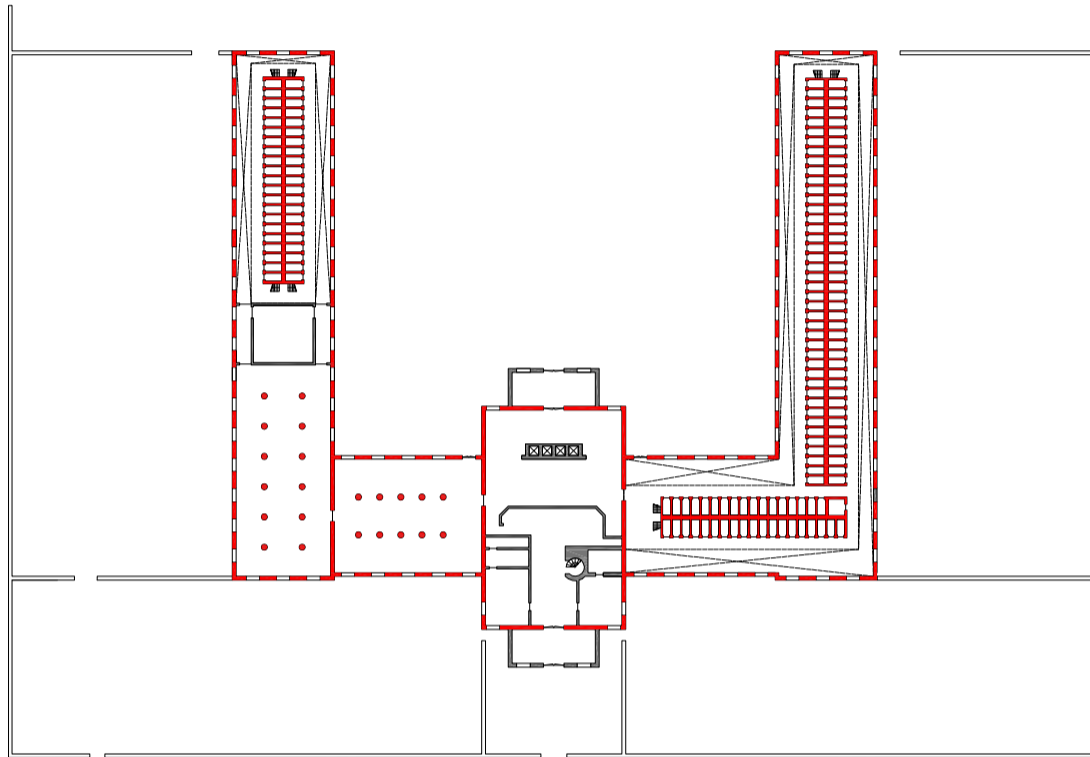


Fig 3.1.23

Fig 3.1.23
Construction walls

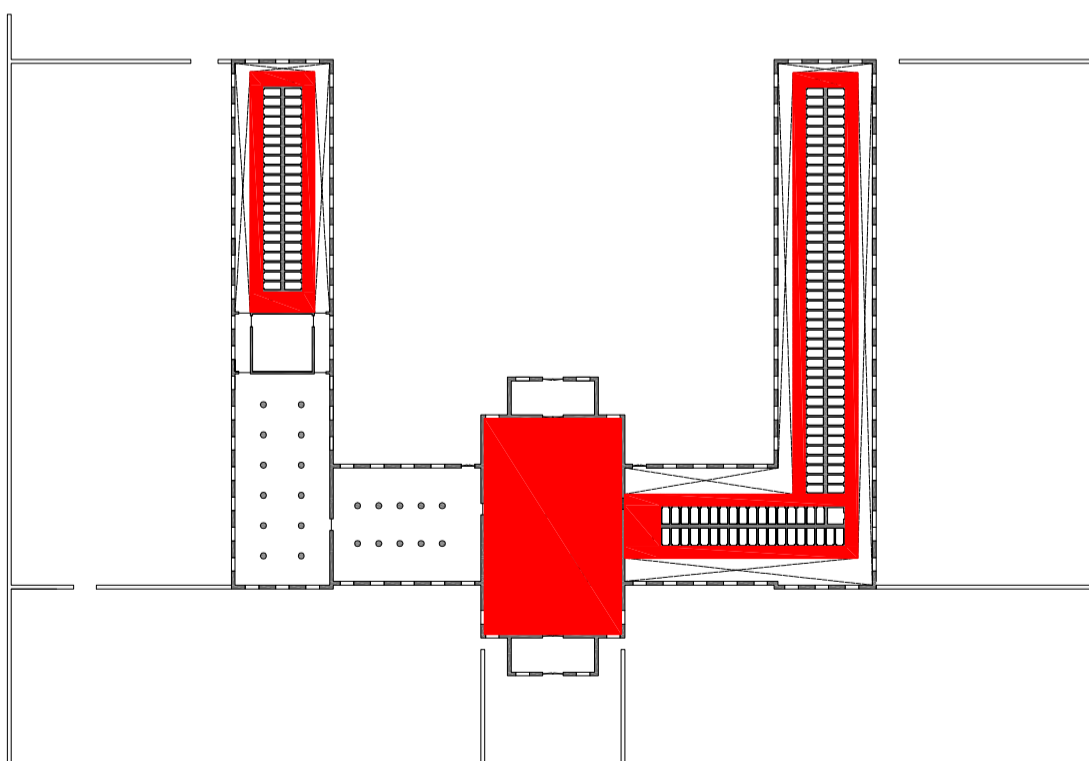


Fig 3.1.24

Fig 3.1.24
Area for the guards

4. Interior

4.05 Use of spaces

Sleeping is the only function of the cells. The functions washing, eating and working are centralized in the building between the two cell wings. This is probably because one wing was assigned to women and one to men. The

administration was done around the reception. This is in the front of the building. This is also the part where the director has his office.

3.1.25 Use of spaces
3.1.26 Women and men cell blocks

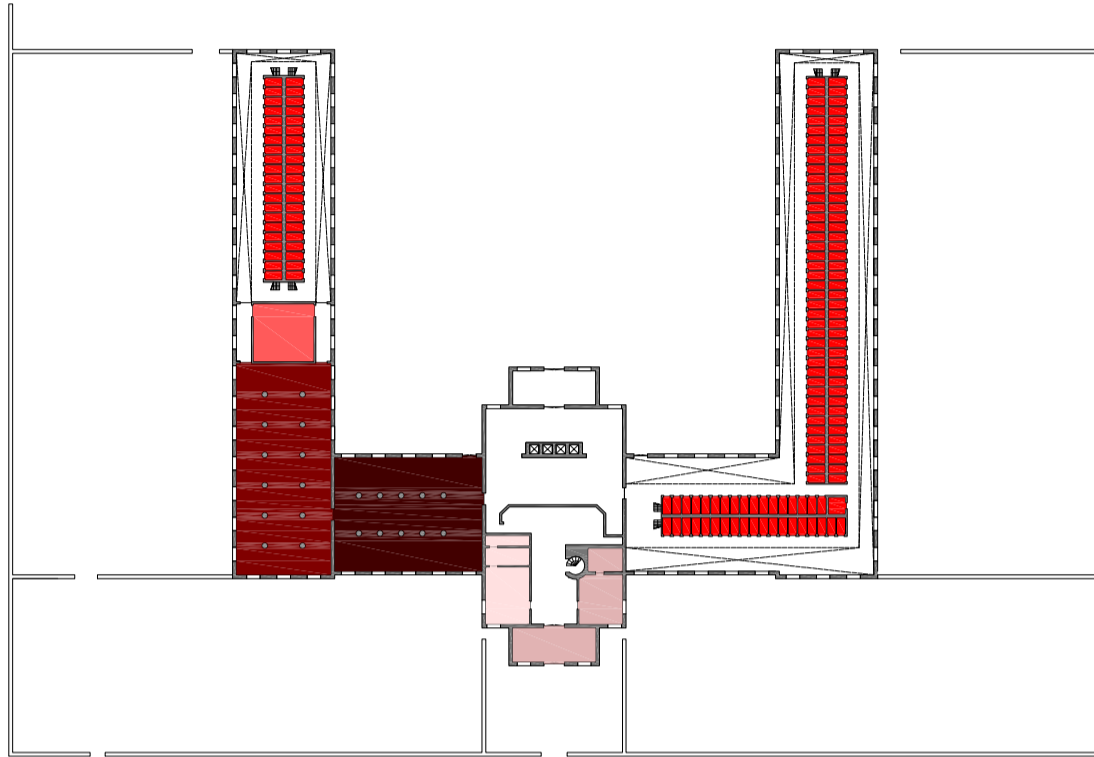


Fig 3.1.25

Fig 3.1.25

- Working
- Eating
- Sleeping
- Washing
- Reception
- Administration

4.05 Types of spaces

There are two wings of cell blocks in the building. One is just for male inmates and the other is for female inmates. The cells in both wings are placed back to back to minimize all contact between prisoners from within their cells.

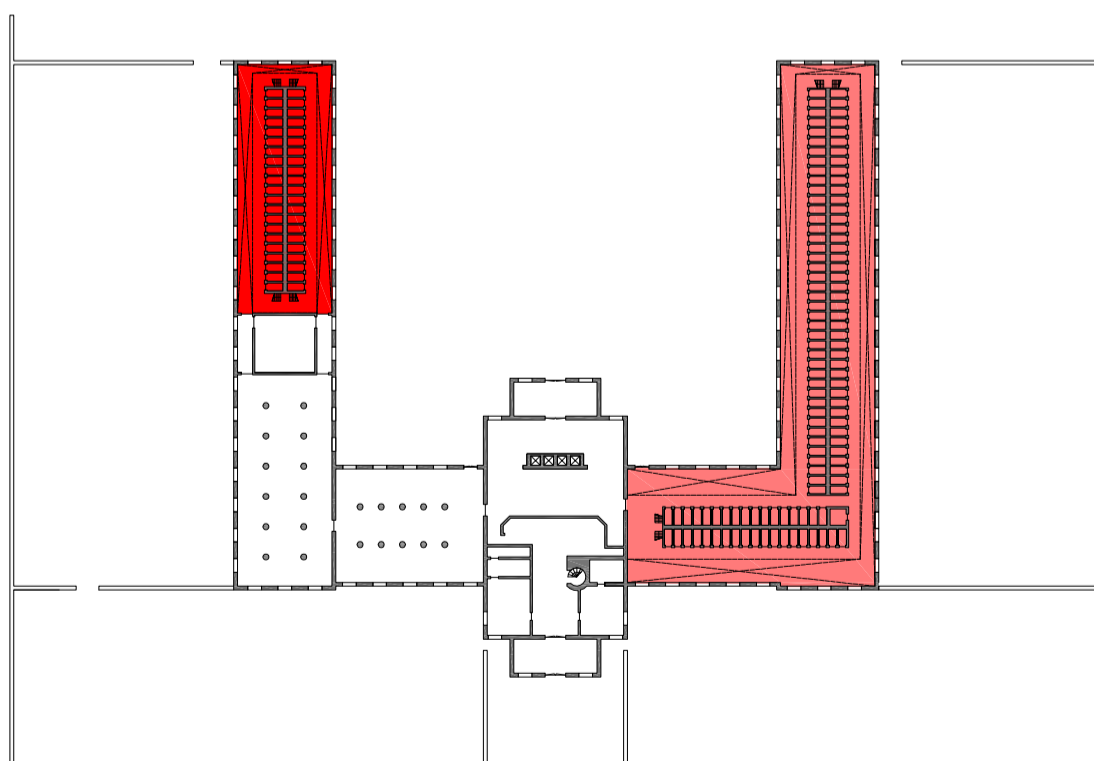


Fig 3.1.26

Fig 3.1.26

- Womens cell block
- Mens cell block

3.1.27 Analysis of the back to back cell construction
 3.1.28 Thresholds, scale 1:1000

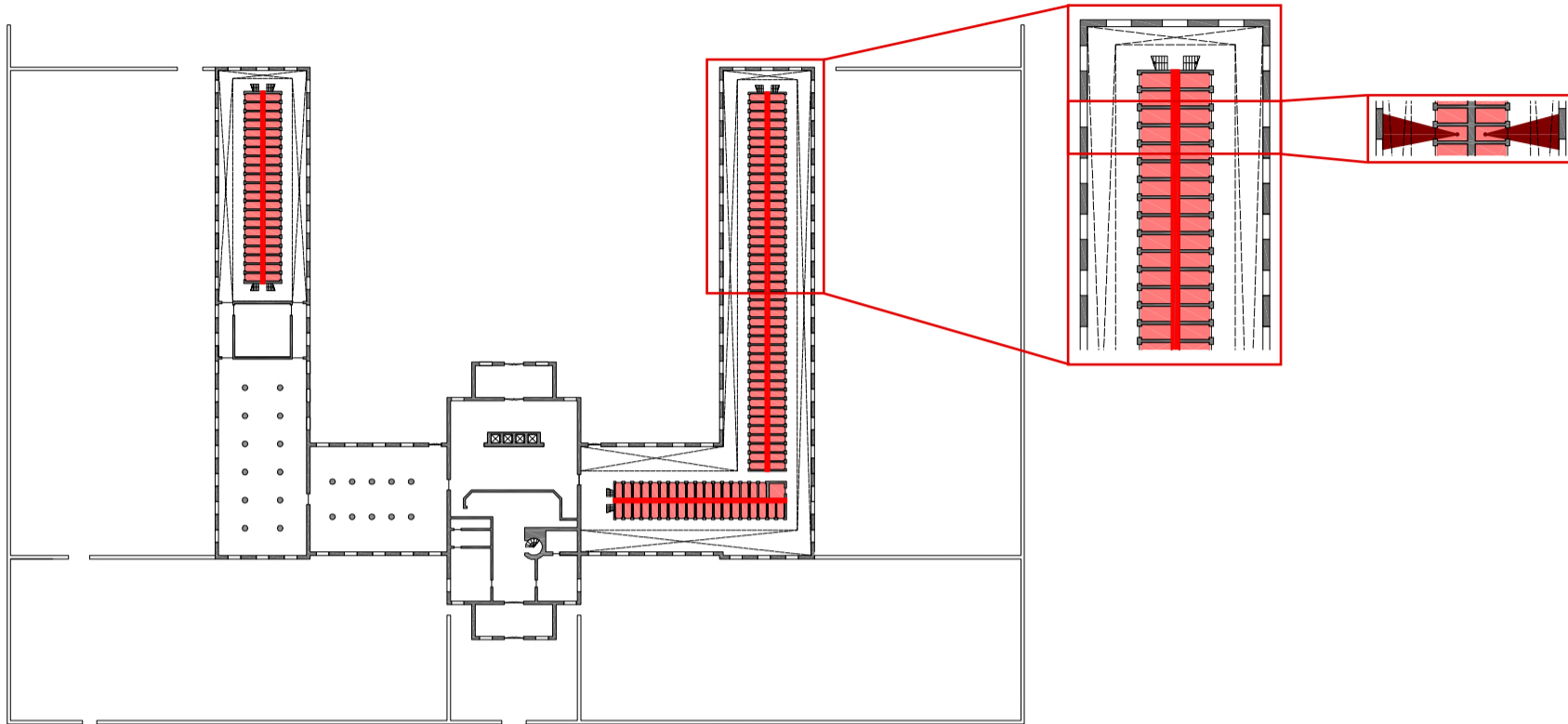


Fig 3.1.27

Fig 3.1.27
 Cells
 Back to back construction wall
 View of the prisoners

4.06 Sequence of spaces

The sequence of space is recognizable in the hall of the cellblocks. The five floor high cellblock and the corridor next to it show a nice sequence.

4.07 Thresholds

In the Auburn prison are two distinct thresholds these are the hallways between the production hall, the shower area and the open space to the cells.

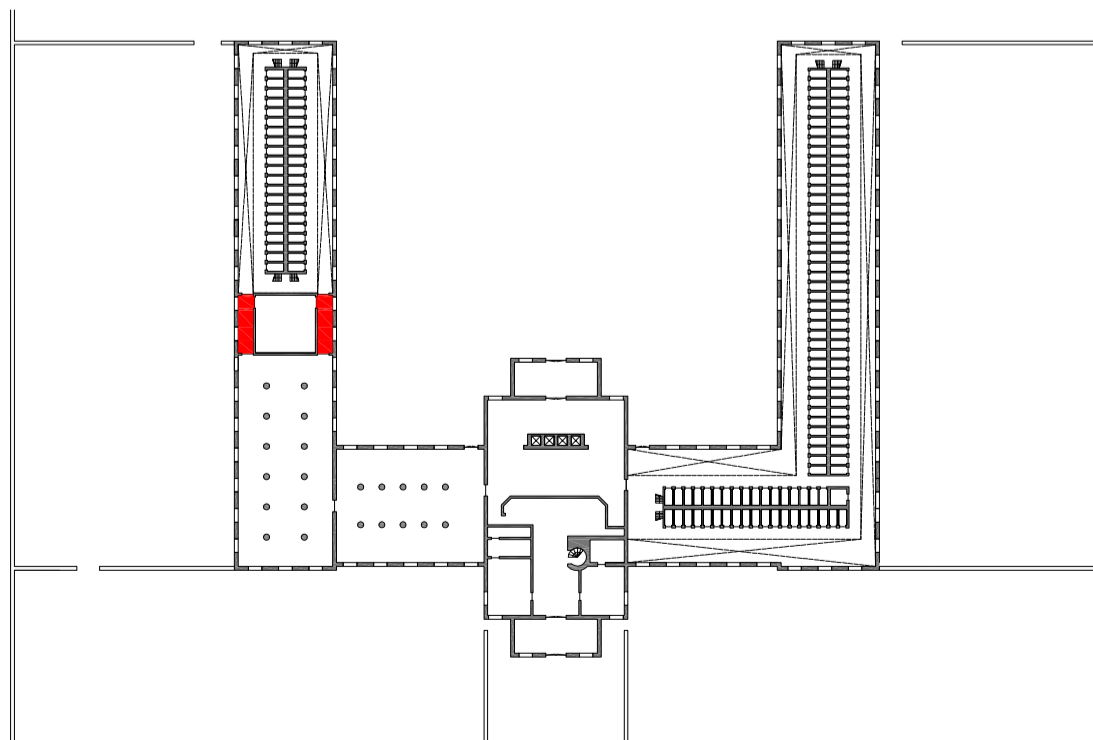


Fig 3.1.28

4. Interior

4.08 Spatial hierarchy

The prison cells are very small, approximately 2 by 1,2 meters. They give the prisoner a real captive feeling. It is in really large contrast with the large open space around the cellblock. This space is four stories high and gives the prisoner a greater feeling of imprisonment.

The hallway between the cellblocks, dining room and the shower area is very small and compact in comparison to the rest of the building. The dining room and fabrication hall are quite large spaces and the shower area is

somewhat more compact.

The main building is full of small rooms and is experienced as oppressive by the prisoners. The courtyard is very spacious of course.

Social hierarchy

Socially, the prison is very weak. In the whole facility it is not allowed to talk to another inmate. The only way for inmates to make contact is with eye contact. But in the cells and when they are being transferred in lockstep it isn't possible and in the main building are normally no inmates. In

the fabrication hall, the shower area, the dining room and the courtyard the prisoners can have eye contact, but the guards will interfere when the prisoners want to communicate.

3.1.29 Analysis of the spacial hierarchy, scale 1:1000
3.1.30 Analysis of the social hierarchy, scale 1:1000

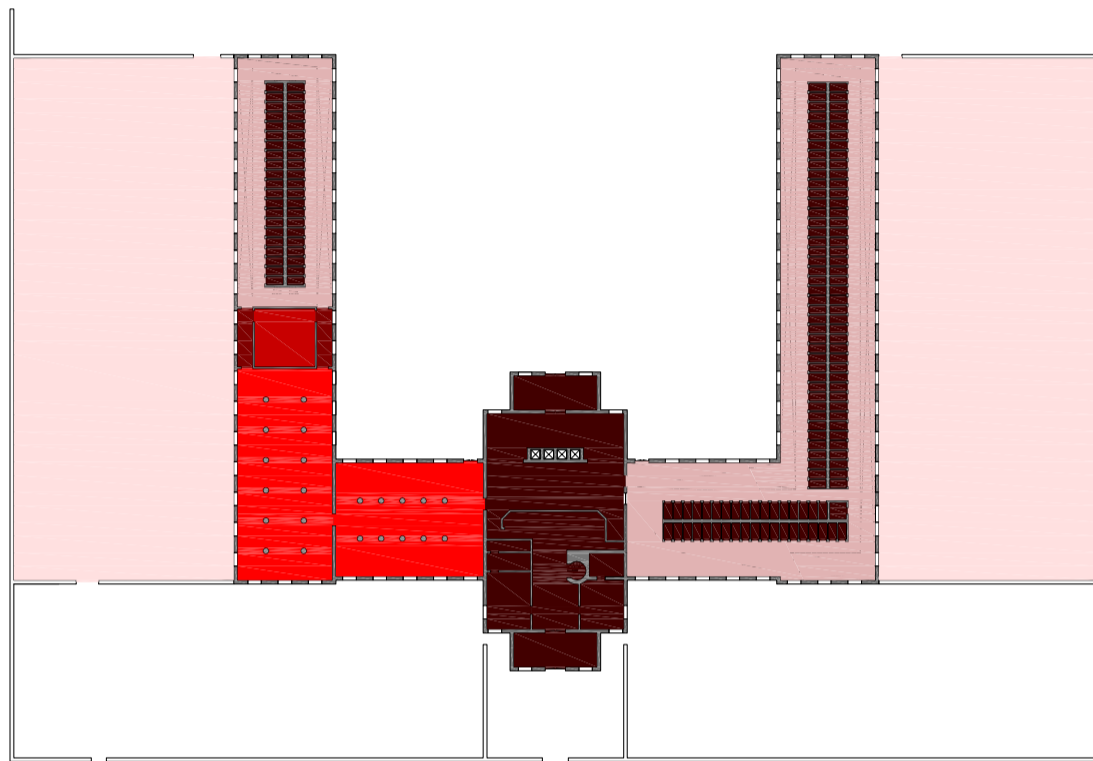


Fig 3.1.29

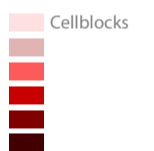


Fig 3.1.29

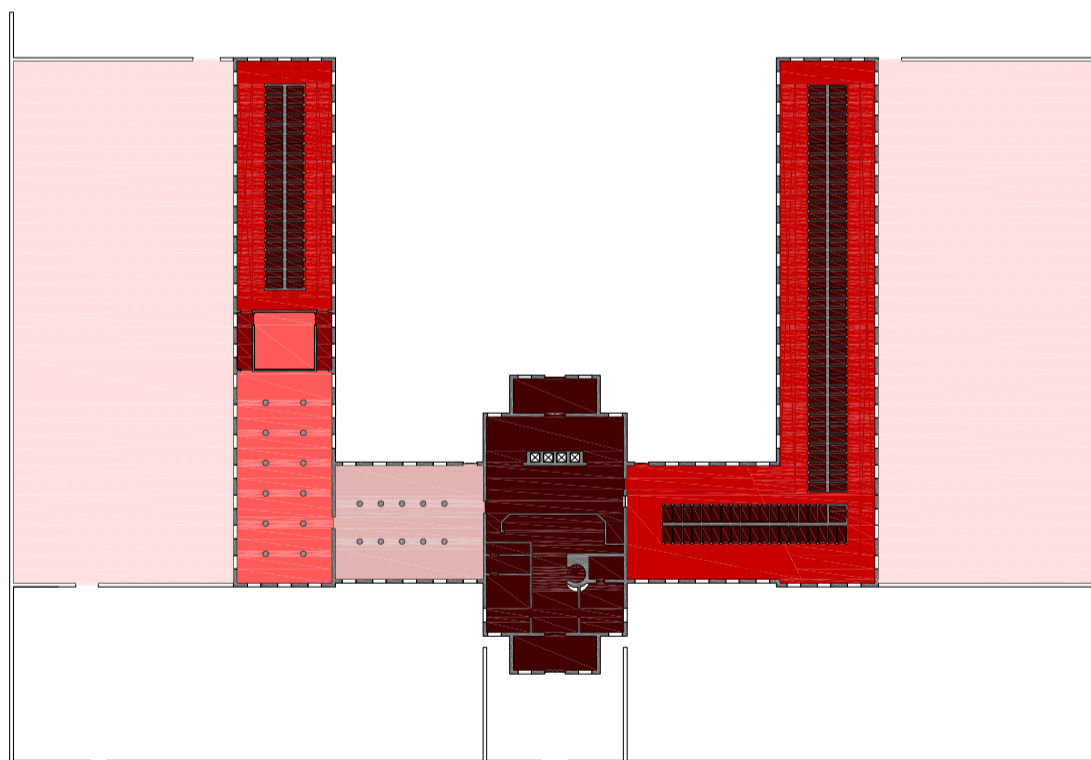


Fig 3.1.30



Fig 3.1.30

4. Interior

4.09 Materialization and cladding

The limestone walls and columns of the prison are finished with white paint. The cell doors are made of steel with square holes in them. The galleries to the cell are also made of steel. As mentioned before, the window frames are made of wood and filled with single glazing.

4.10 Interior elements

All the furniture was made of wood, but there is not much known about what kind of furniture was available for the prisoners. The cells are so small, that there probably was only room for a bed and a toilet.

3.1.31 The five floor high cellblock with the corridor

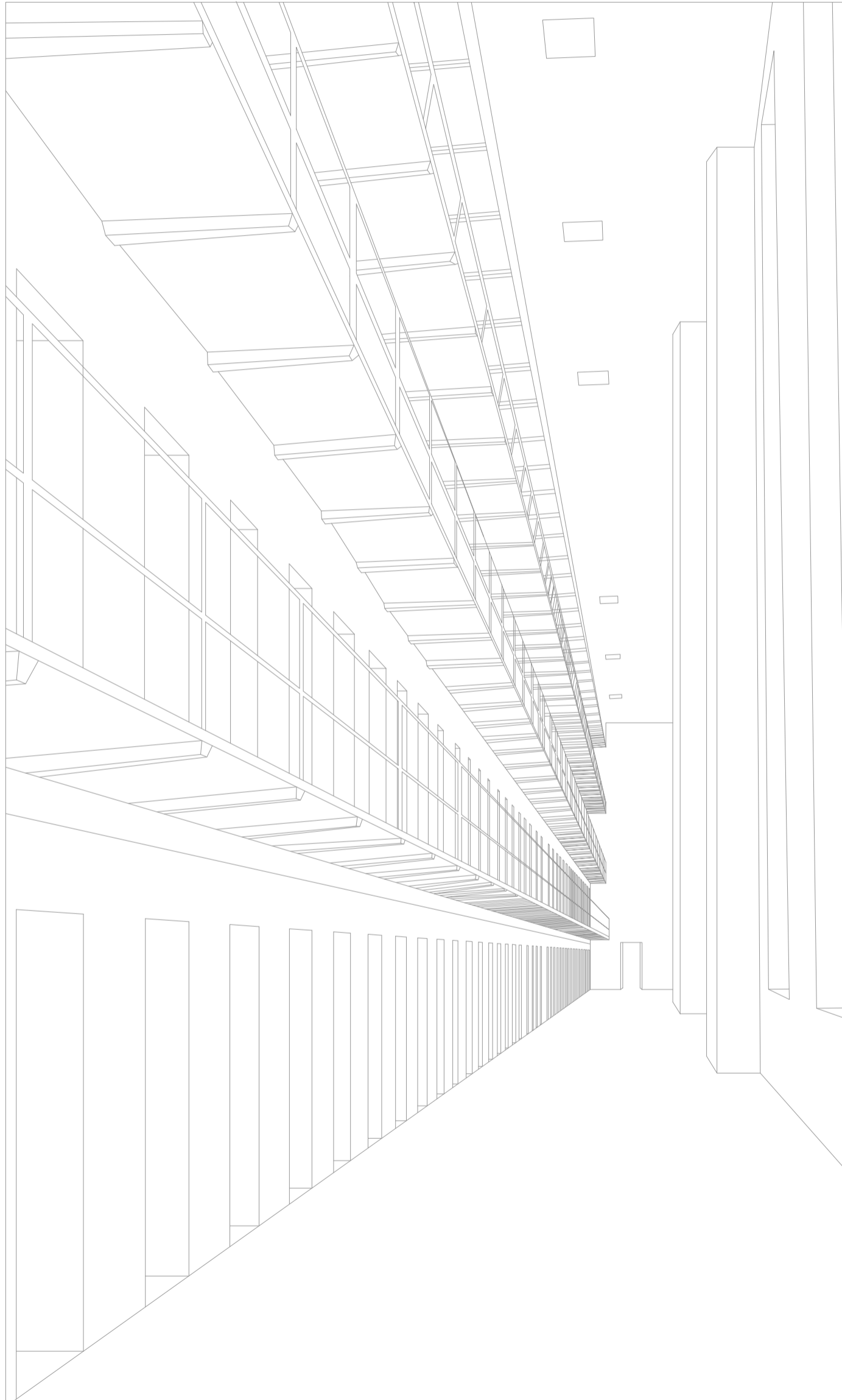


Fig 3.1.31



3.1.32 Inside of the cell
nowdays [1.5]
3.1.33 Workplace around
1930 [1.6]

Fig 3.1.32



Fig 3.1.33

CONCLUSION

Concluding drawings

Conclusion

The Auburn Correctional Facility is a prison that is still in use. Therefore it is really hard to find any plans or drawings of the building. To do the analyses about this prison there had to be made some guesses. The most important information

we have about the prison is the regime that was implemented. The drawings in these analyses are an interpretation of this regime, based on the limited drawings we were able to find. The conclusion drawings are mainly about the regime, about where prisoners could speak and

where they had to be silent.

3.1.34 Analyses of the back to back cell construction
3.1.35 Thresholds
3.1.36 Routing

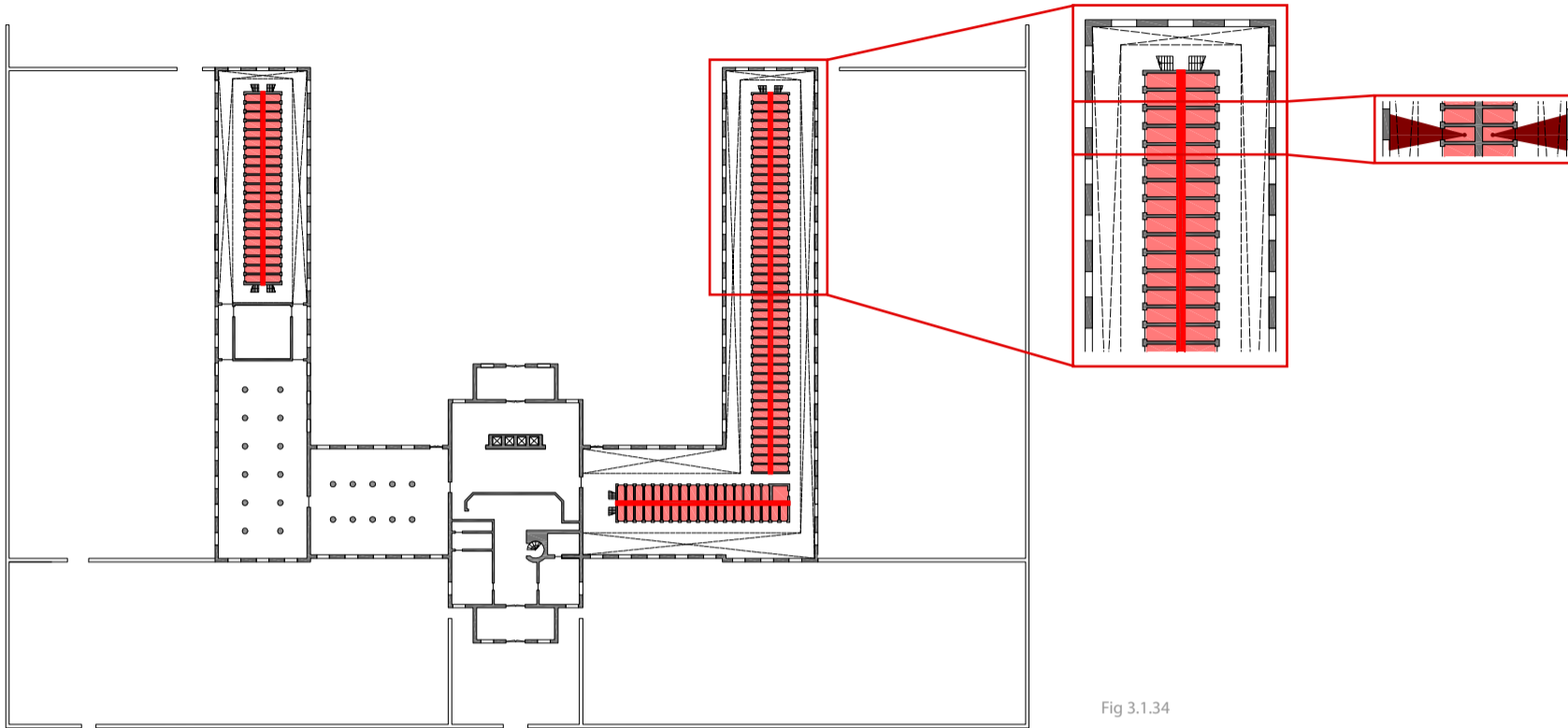


Fig 3.1.34

Fig 3.1.34

Cells
Back to back construction wall
View of the prisoners

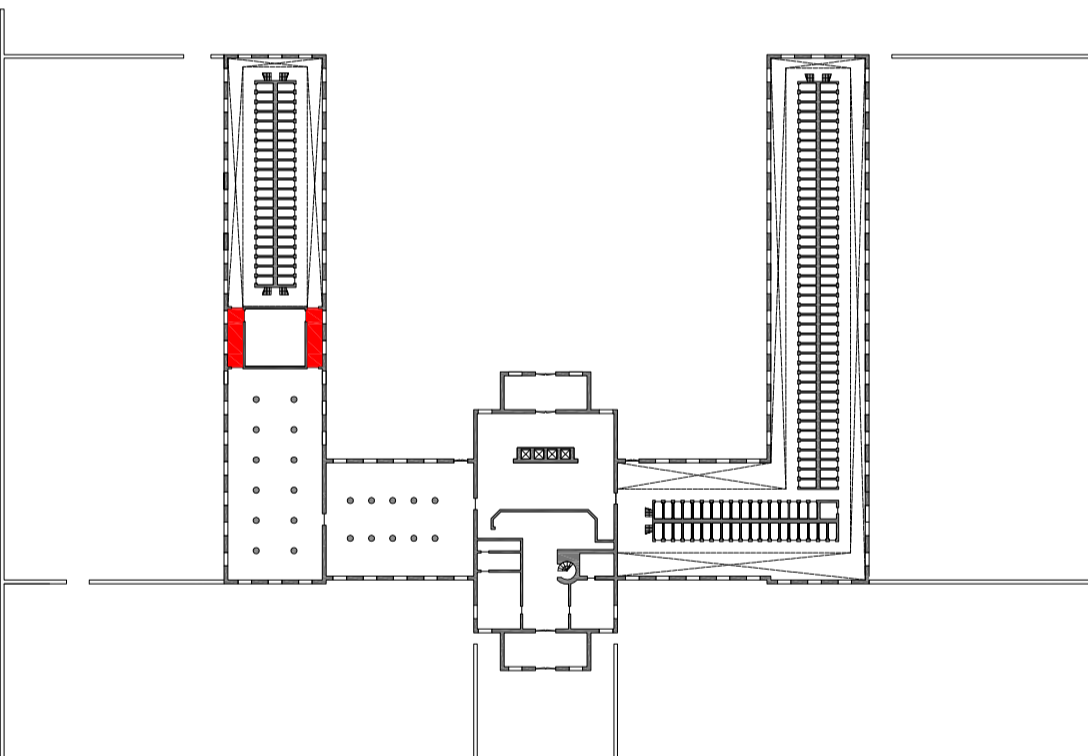


Fig 3.1.35

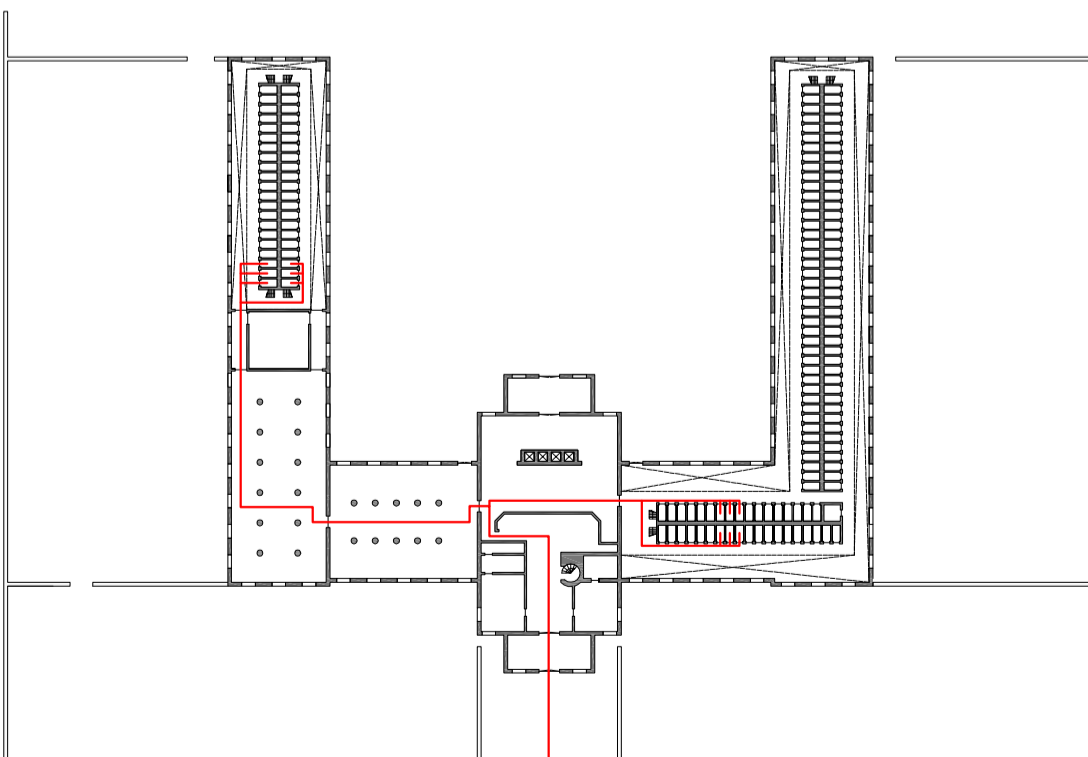


Fig 3.1.36

LITERATURE

Literature

1.1 <http://www.griffingweb.com>

1.2 <http://ilovebricks.blogspot.nl/2011/12/do-we-really-still-need-eastern-state.html>

1.3 <http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>

1.4 <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com>

1.5 <http://media.syracuse.com/>

1.6 <http://www.correctionhistory.org/auburn&osborne>

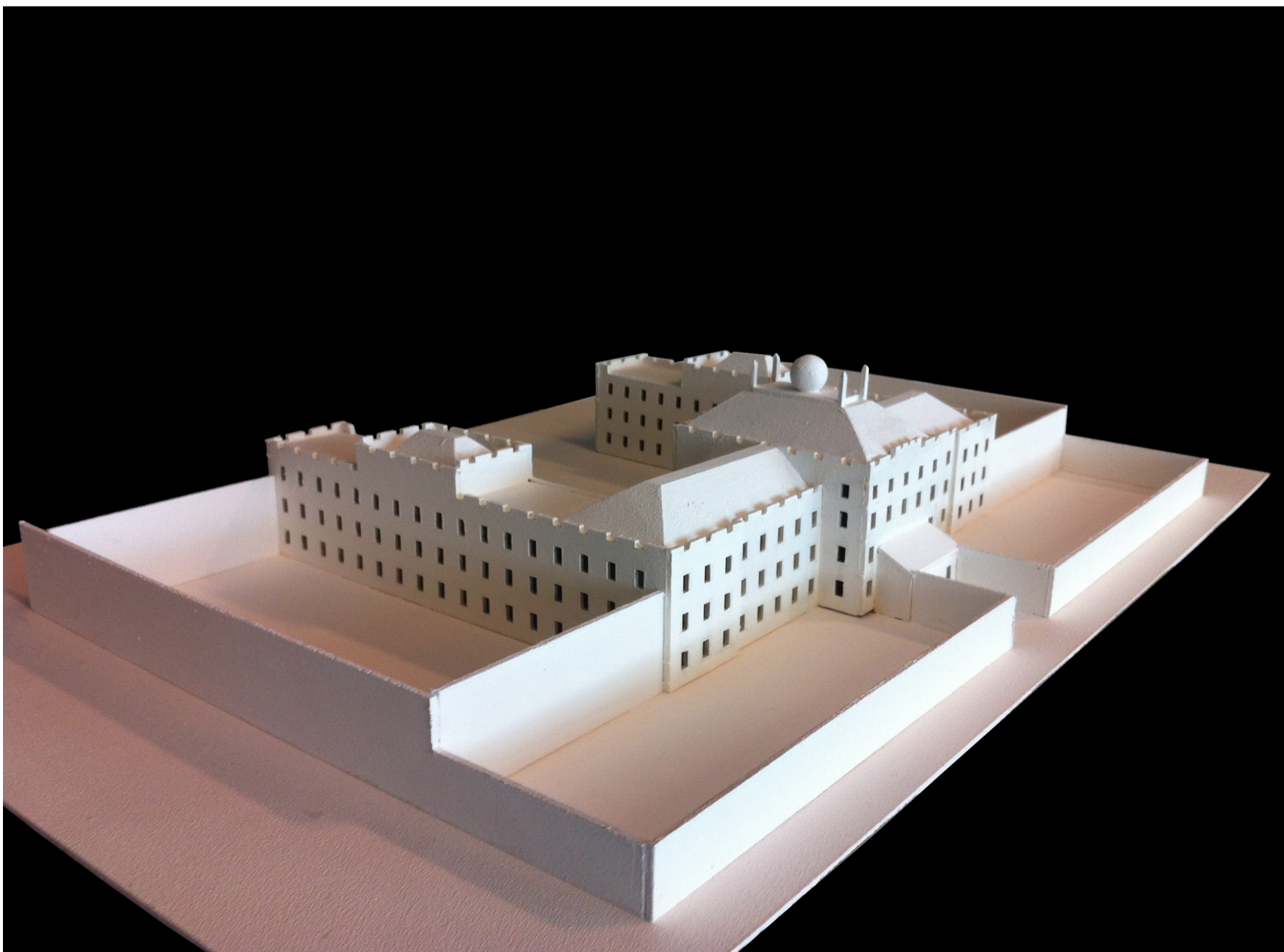
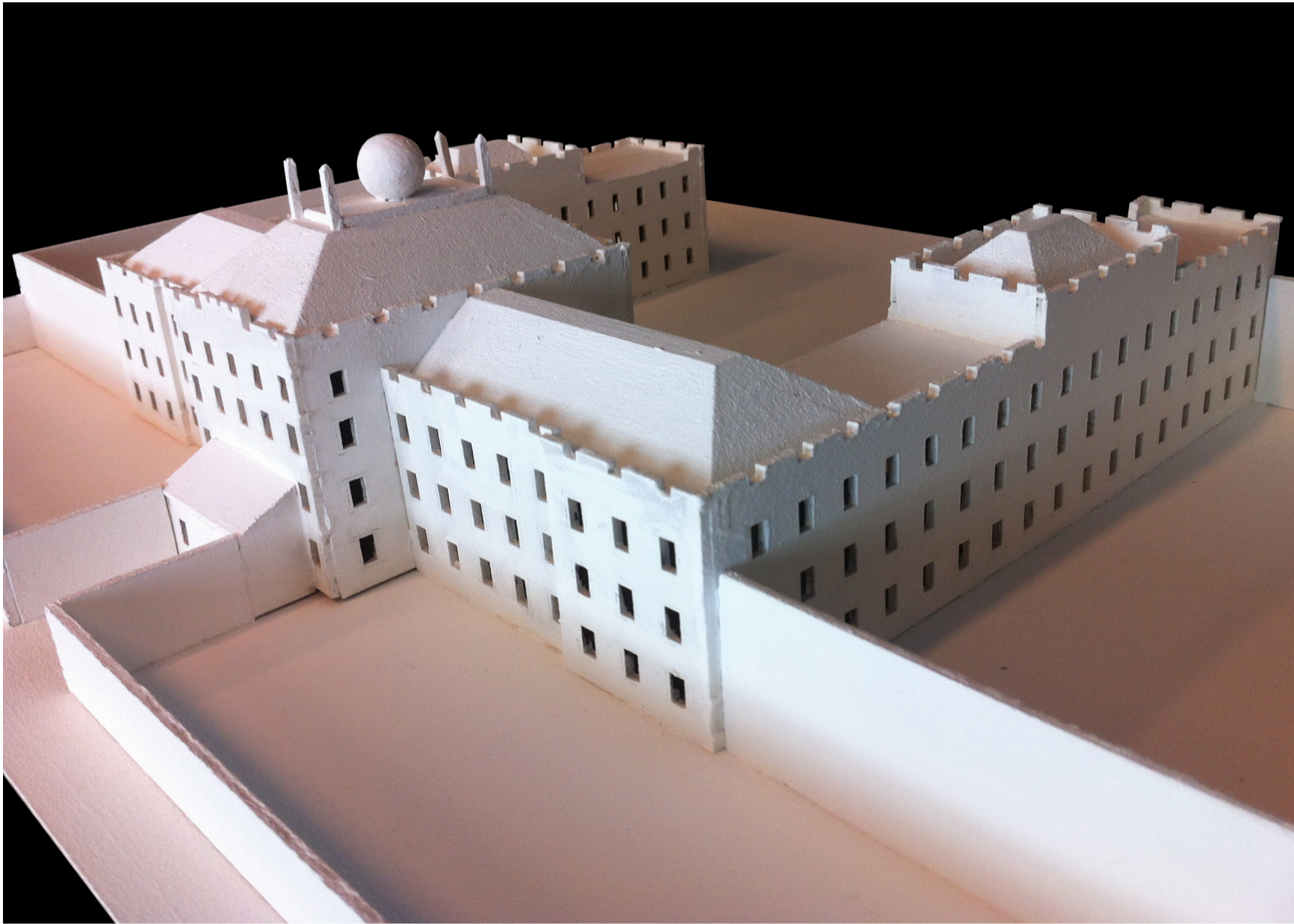
1.7 McHugh, E. (2010) Images of the Auburn Correctional Facility. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston.

SCALE MODEL PHOTOGRAPHS

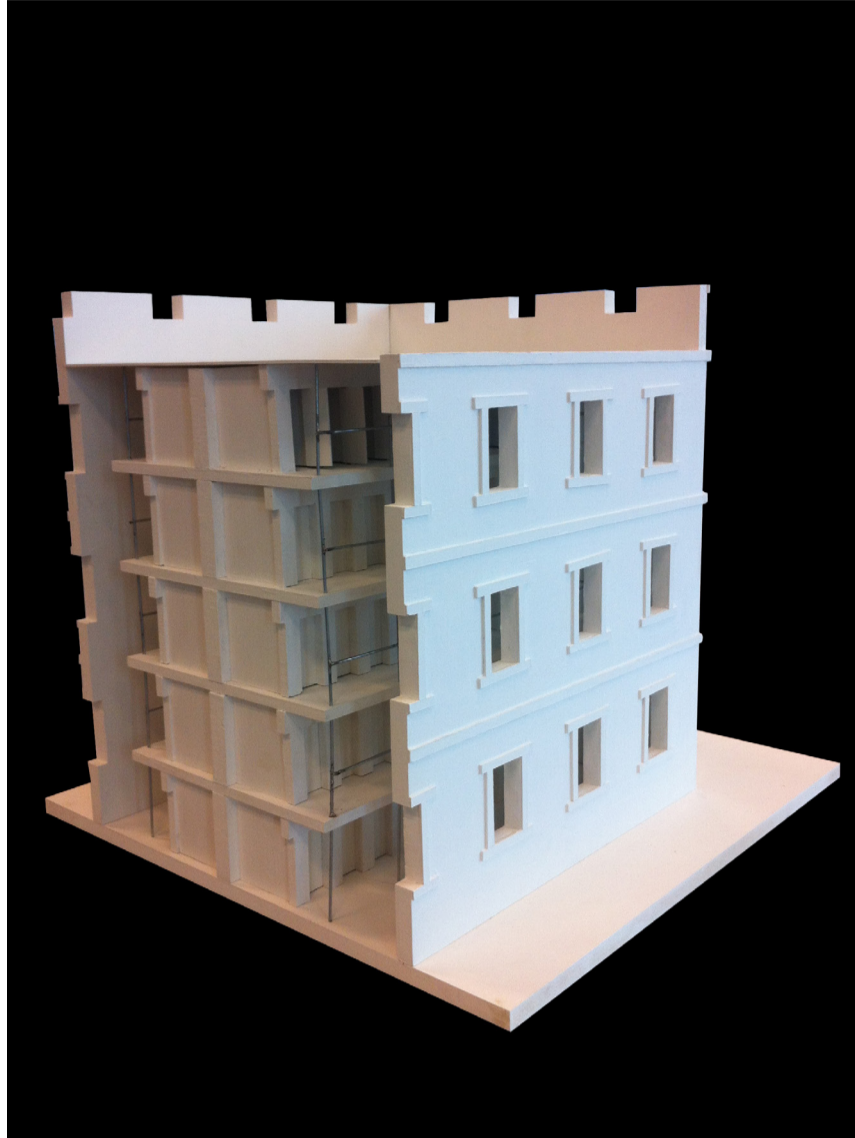
Scale model photographs

1.03 Scale model photographs

Pictures of the Auburn scale model, scale 1:333



1.03 Scale model photographs



TYPO-MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

1. Project description

Eastern State Penitentiary (ESP) is a former American prison in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The prison is known for its solitary confinement, first pioneered at the Walnut Street Jail. This system emphasizes the principles of reform rather than punishment.

Famous criminals such as bank robber Willie Sutton and Al Capone were locked up in this prison for some time.

The building, designed by John Haviland, opened in October 1829. The design later turned out to be a model for lots of prisons built worldwide. The Pennsylvania system was opposed by the Auburn system. The Sing Sing prison is another example of the Auburn regime.

In ESP the inmates were housed in cells that only could be entered through a small door through a small individual exercise yard attached to the back side of the prison. On the inside was only a small portal which could be opened to hand over meals several times a day. The design was impractical that after the first three cellblocks every cell would get an extra door at the center corridor. Because the inmates were not allowed to have any contact prisoners were synchronized to get out for one hour a day in a way never two inmates next to each other were at the same time at the exercise yard.

The first three cellblocks are a single-story building. Due to overcrowding the design of cellblock 4-7 was changed to a double-story building. This was already the start of the Pennsylvania system

falling apart before it was even finished. The inmates located on the second floor didn't have an individual exercise yard, so the only way they got out their cell was to visit an empty cell next to their own, just for being outside for a very short time. Later these inmates were allowed to be on the large courtyard for exercising.

When an inmate leaves or enters a cell an accompanying guard would wrap a hood over the inmate's head to prevent him from being in any form of contact with other prisoners. This also happened when the first prisoners started to enter the general courtyard. Officially the solitary Pennsylvania system ended in 1913, but signs of its collapse were already shown with cellblocks 4-7

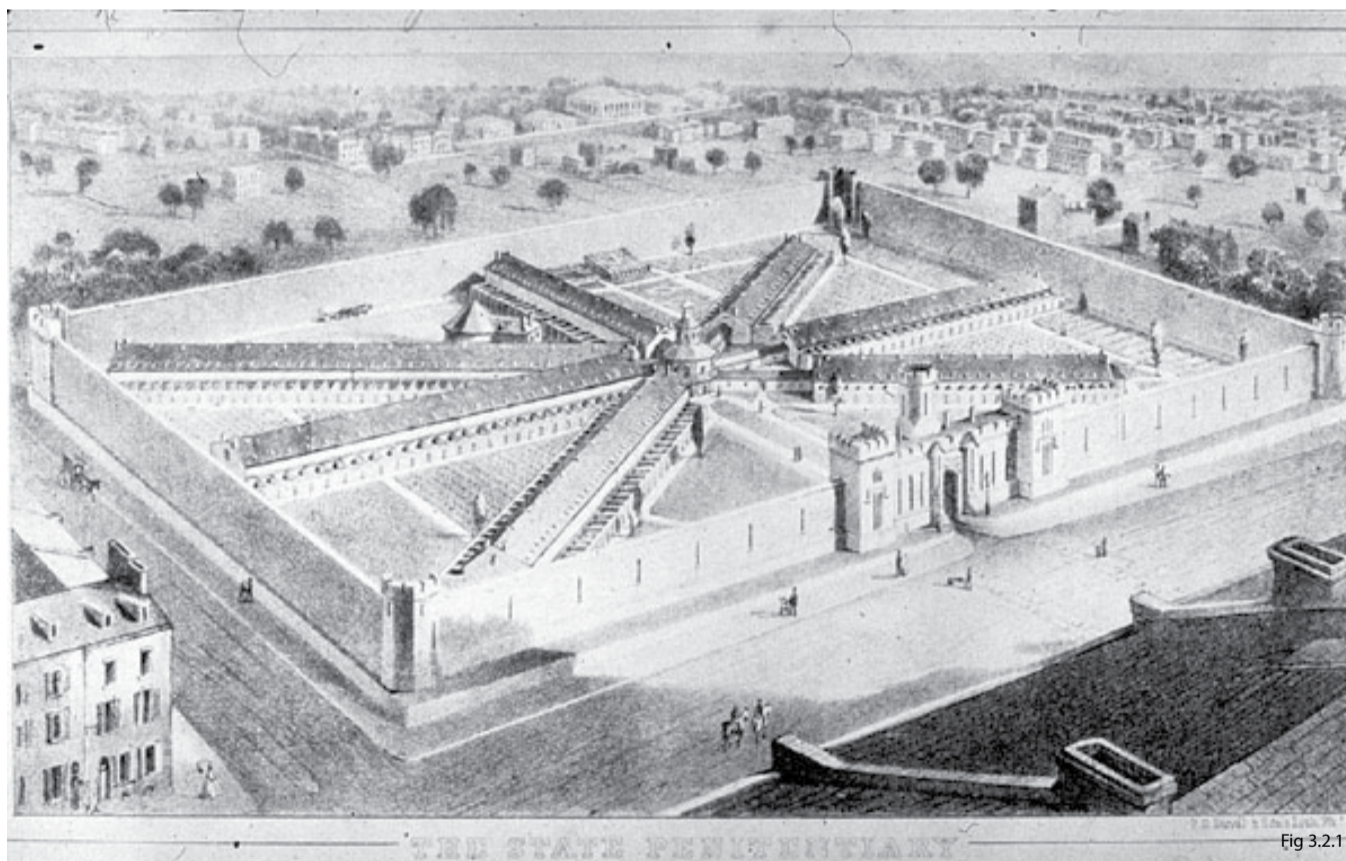
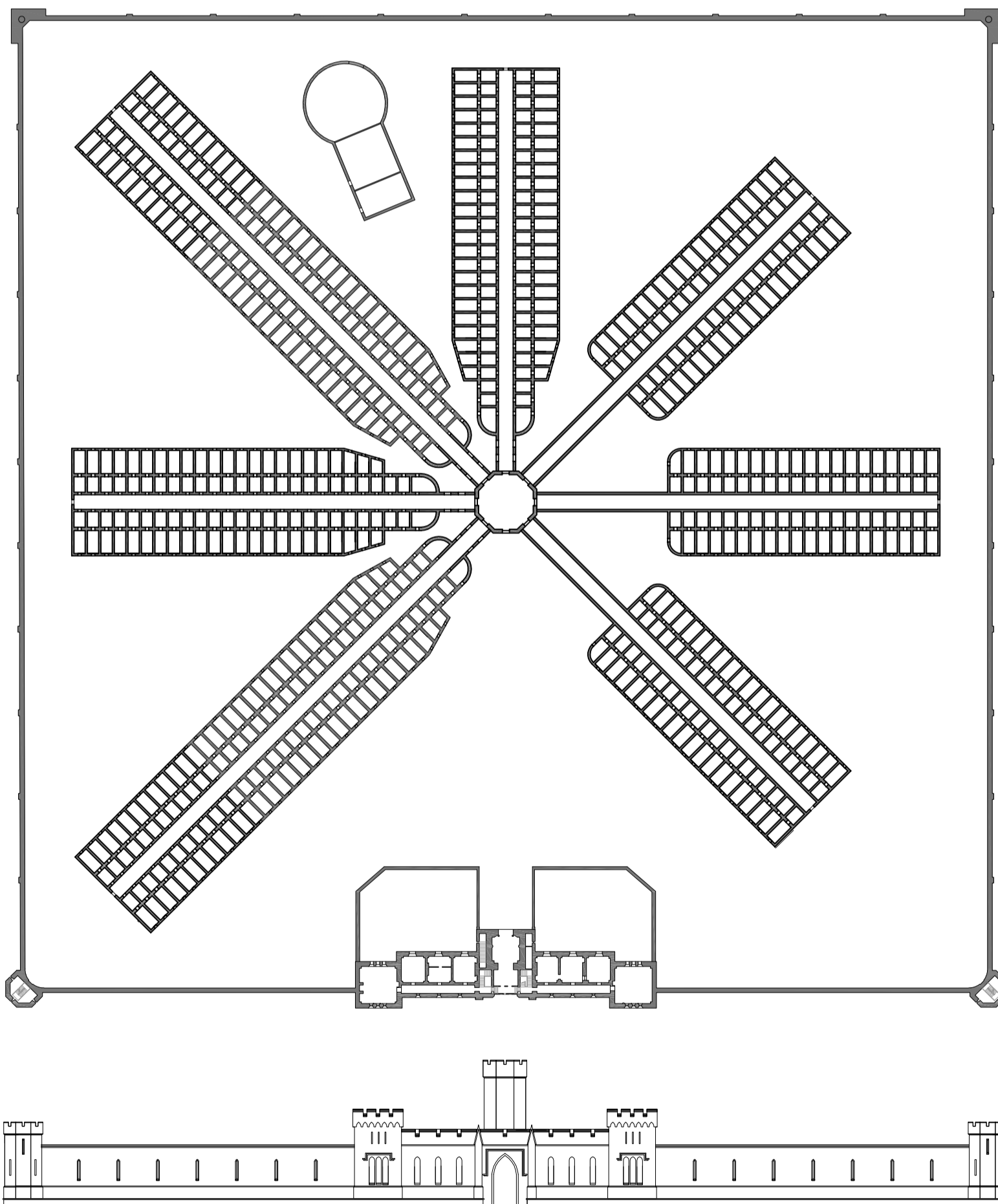


Fig 3.2.1: An early picture of the Eastern State Penitentiary

1. Project discription

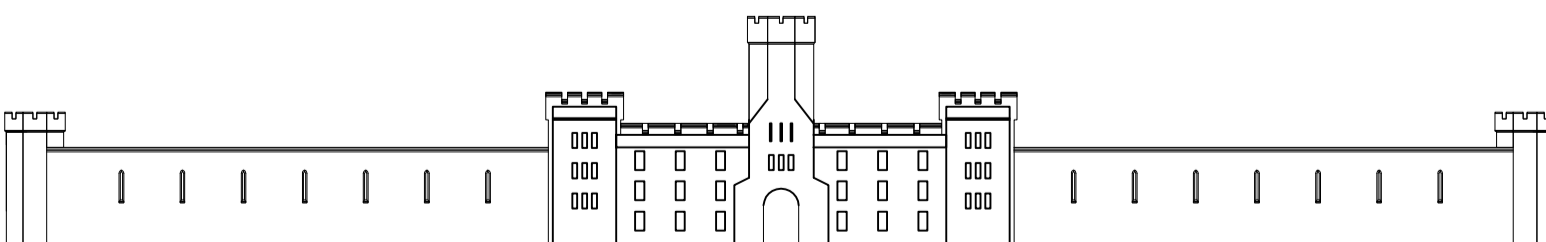
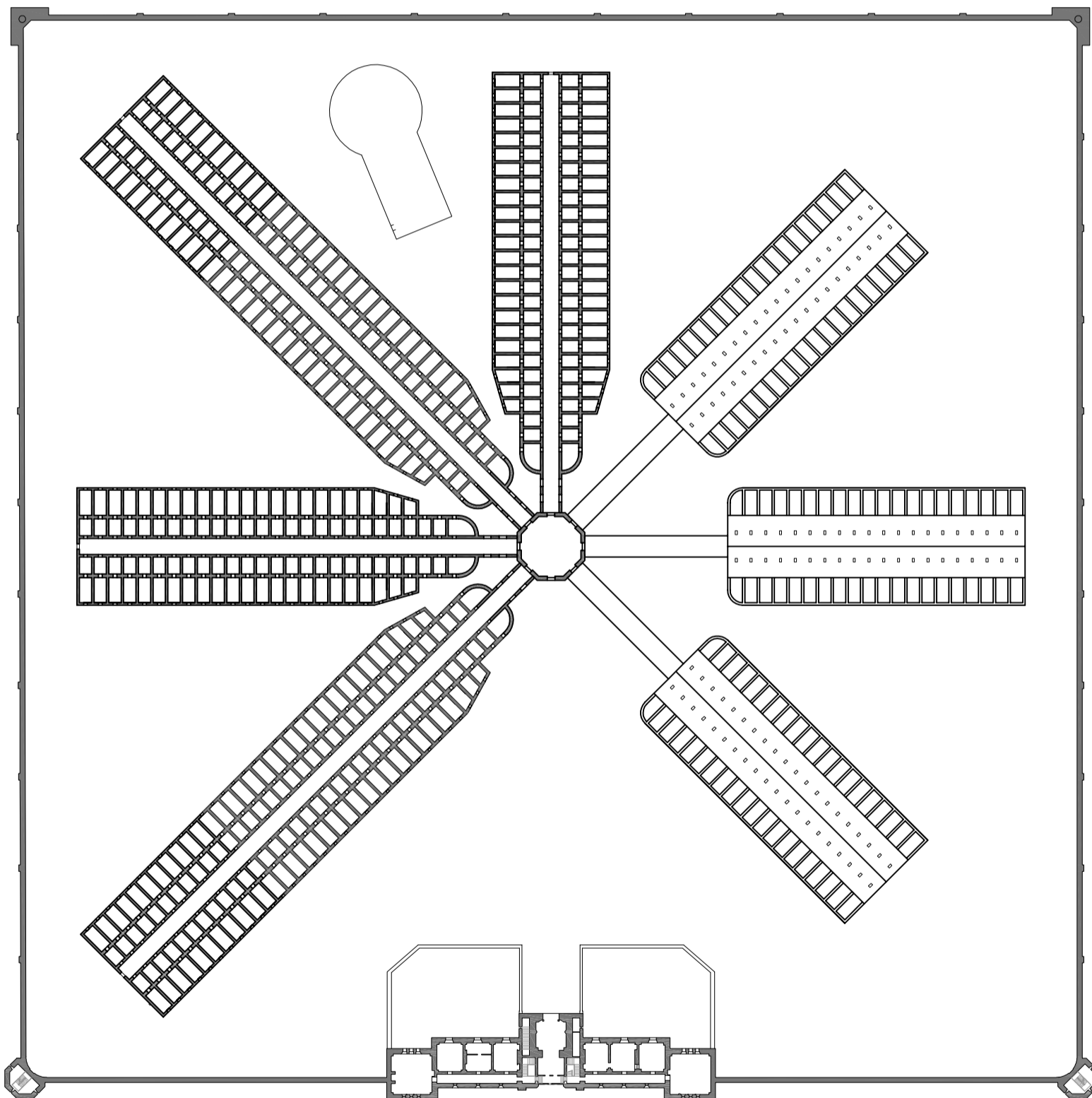
1.01 Basic drawings

The prison original first design, already changed from it's original plan before completion is a seven-winged star prison. Evey cellblocks was nearly completely full with prison cells. Only 1 of them was for bathing and cleaning. The exact location is unknown. The main building has contains several main facilities. Exact location sometimes unknown



Floor plan 0
1:1000
South Facade
1:1000

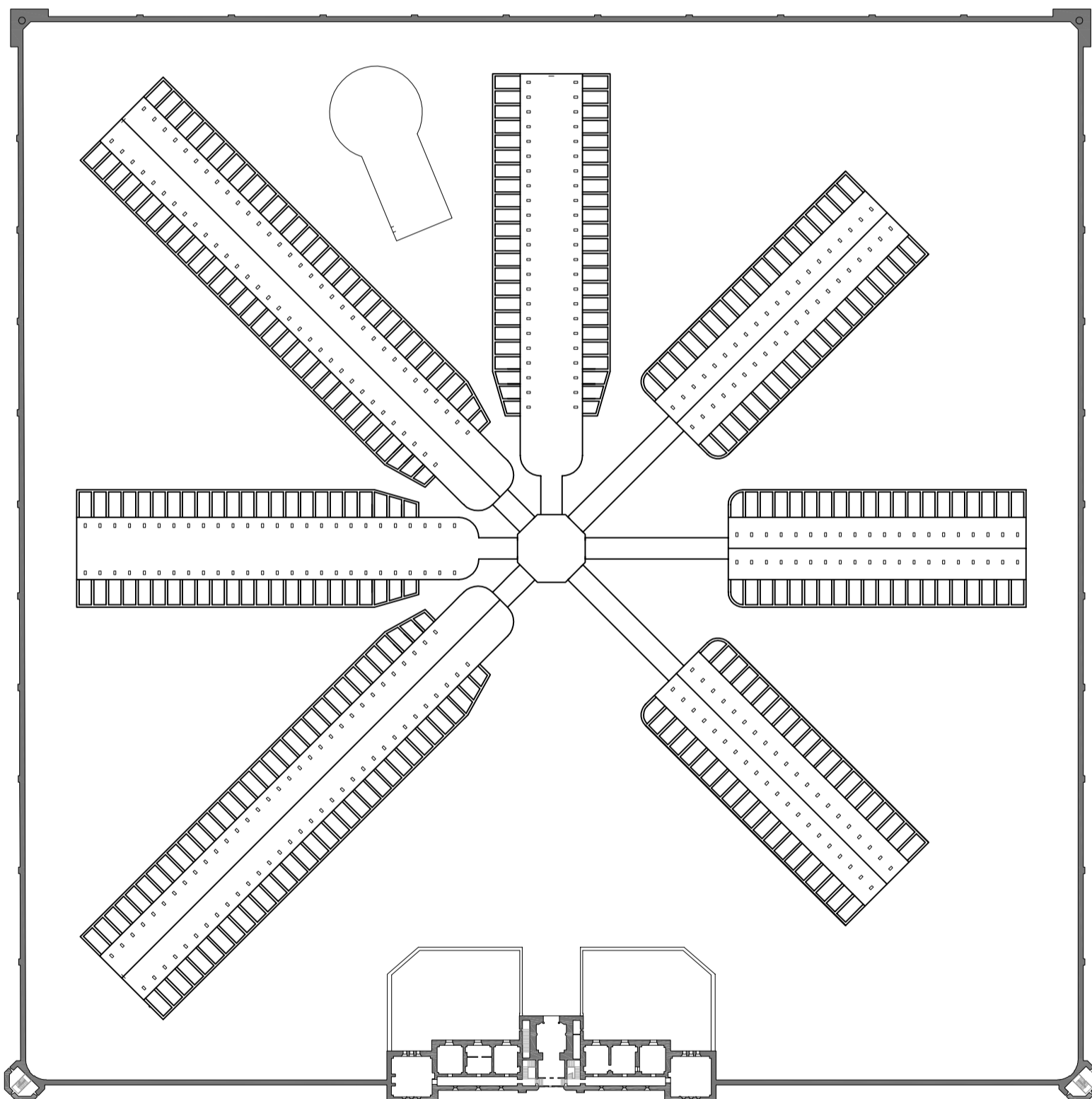
1. Project discription



Floor plan 1
1:1000

South Facade seen
from inside
1:1000

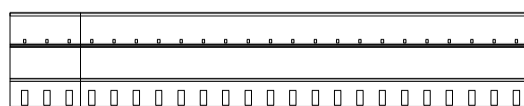
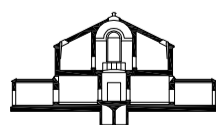
1. Project discription



Floor plan 2
1:1000

Crosssection cellblock
4-7
1:1000

Inner facade cellblock
4-7
1:1000



1. Project discription



Fig 3.2.2



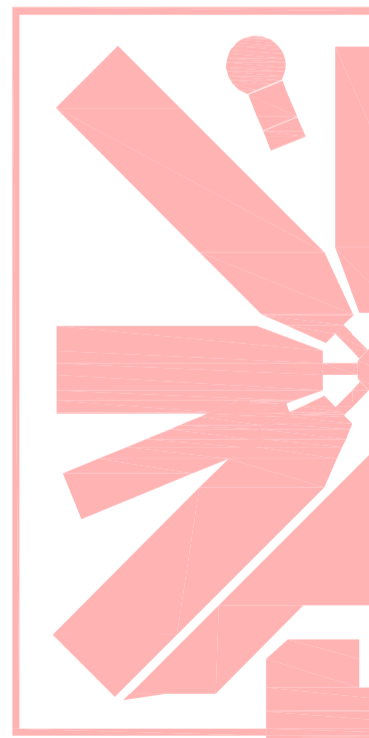
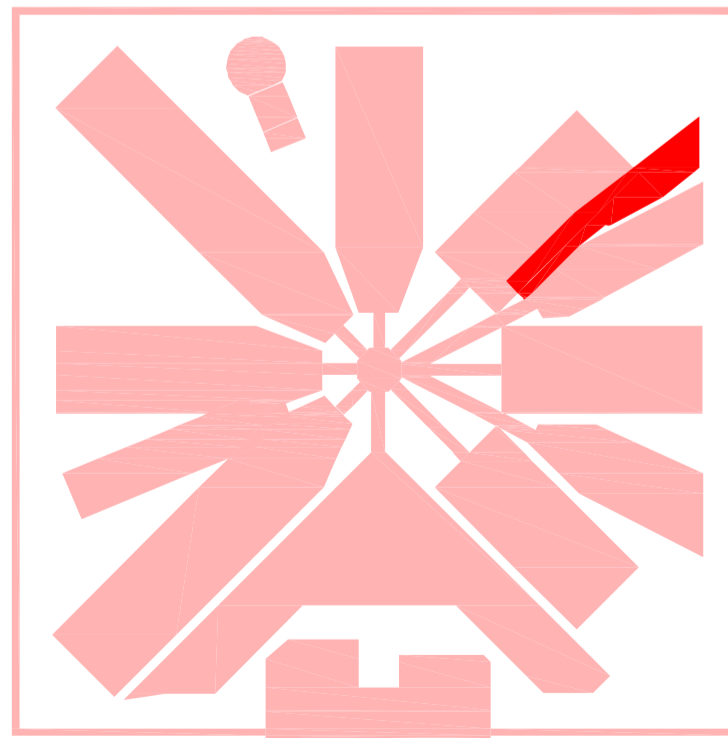
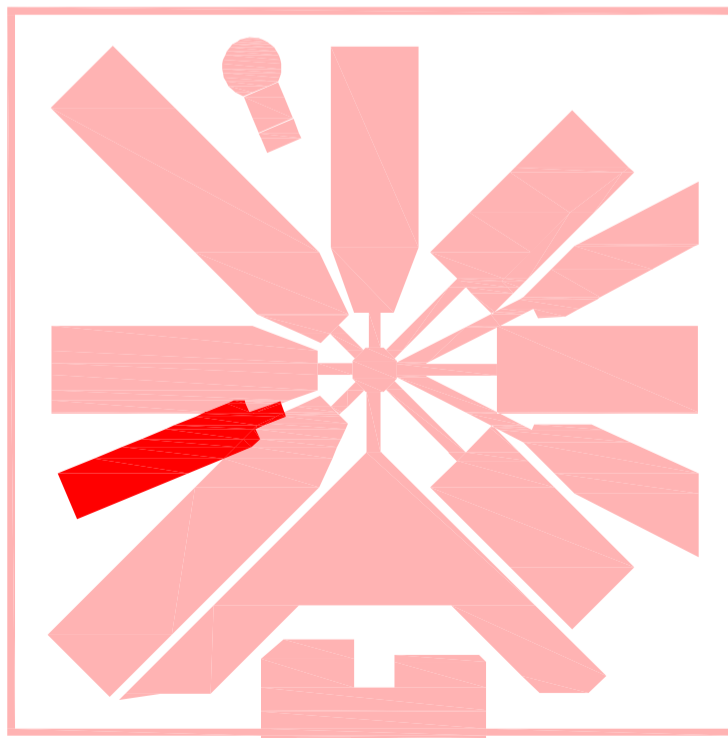
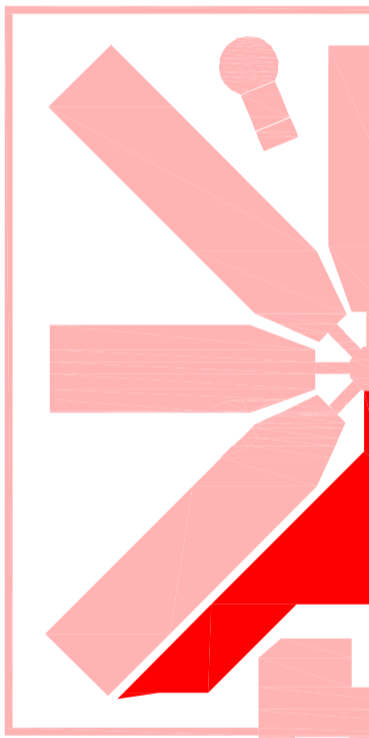
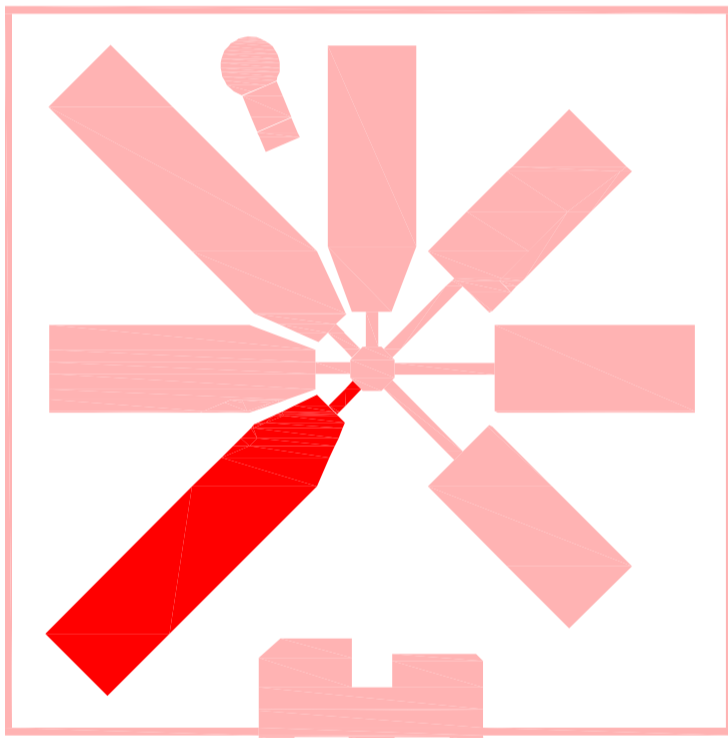
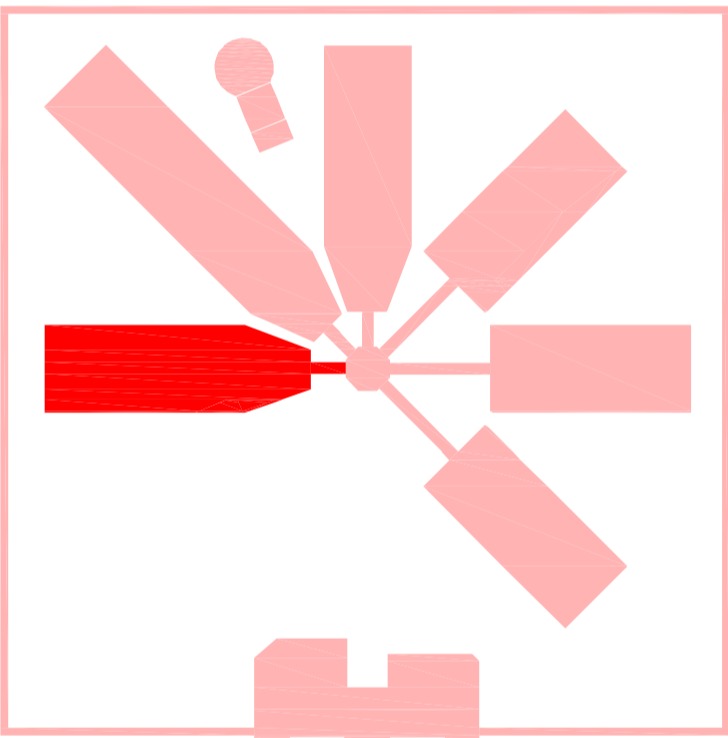
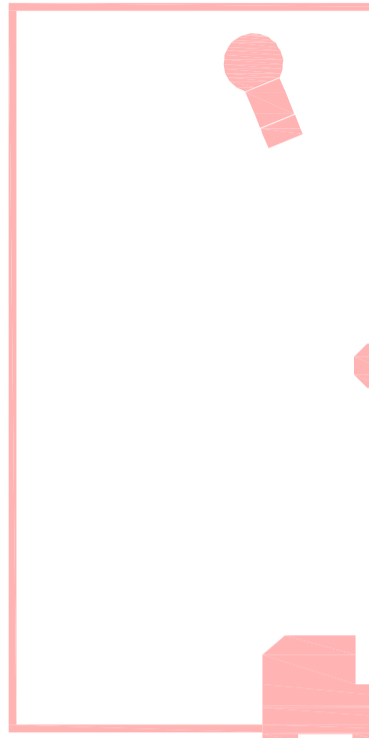
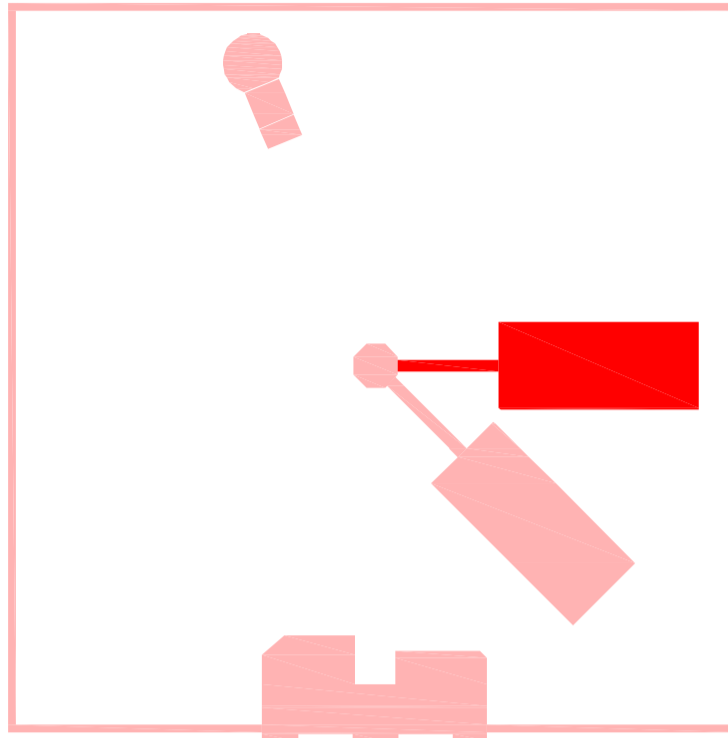
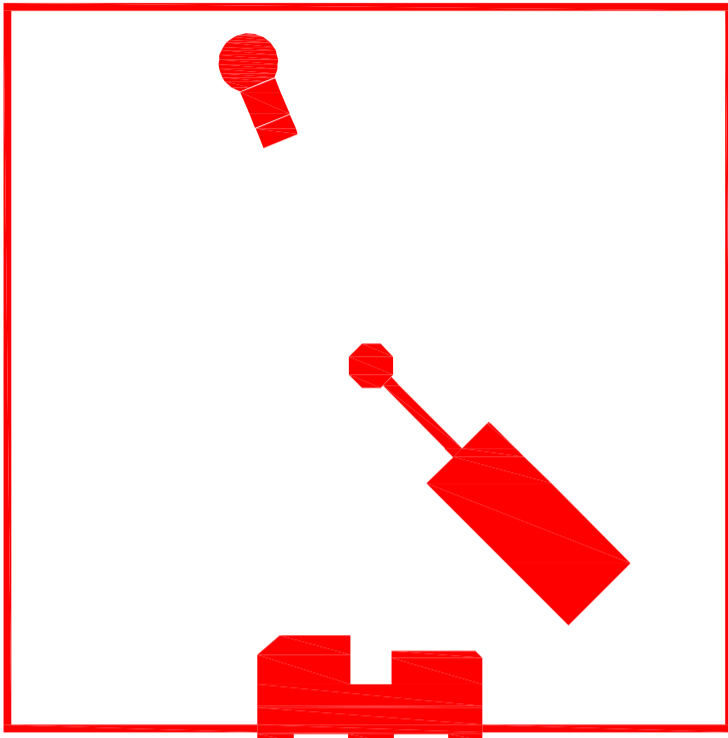
Fig 3.2.3

Fig 3.2.2: Old photograph of ESP
Fig 3.2.3: Central building

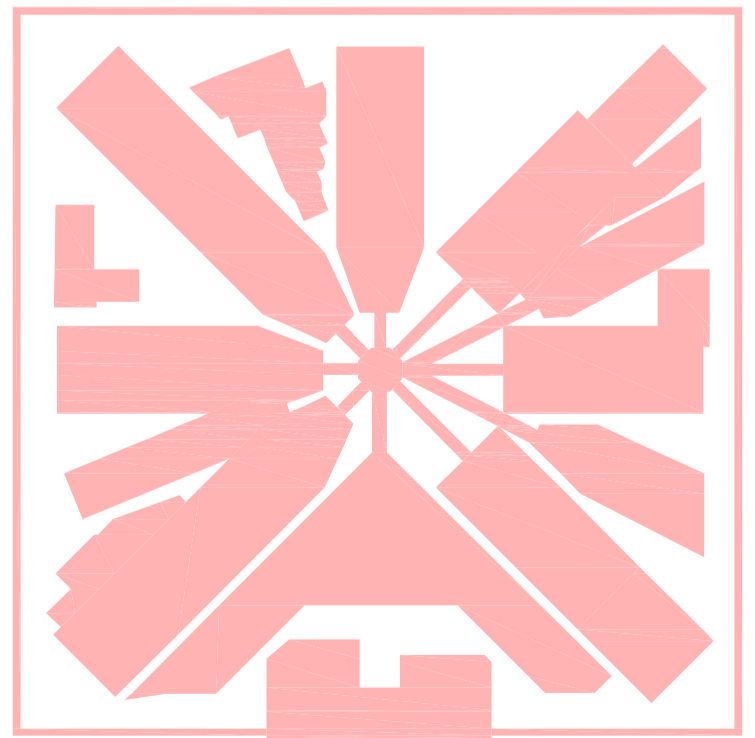
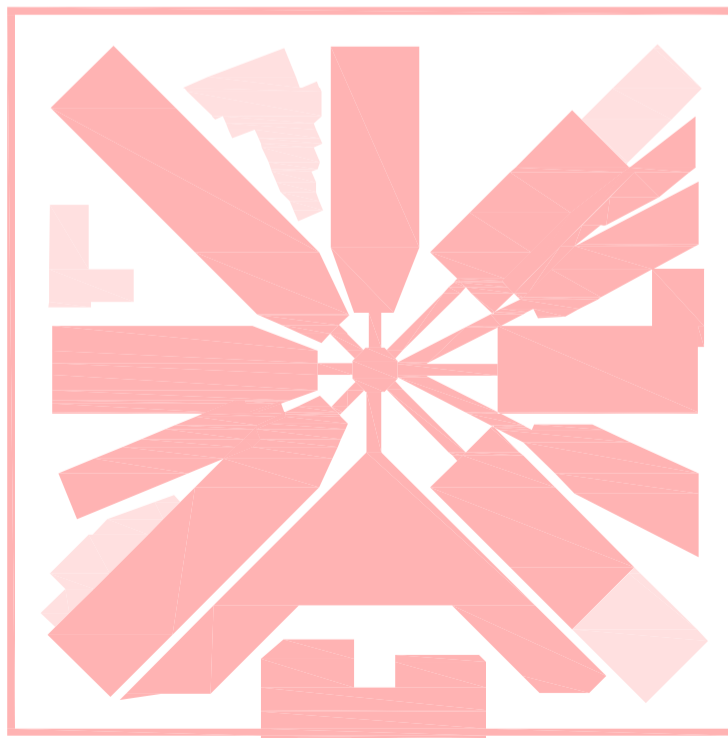
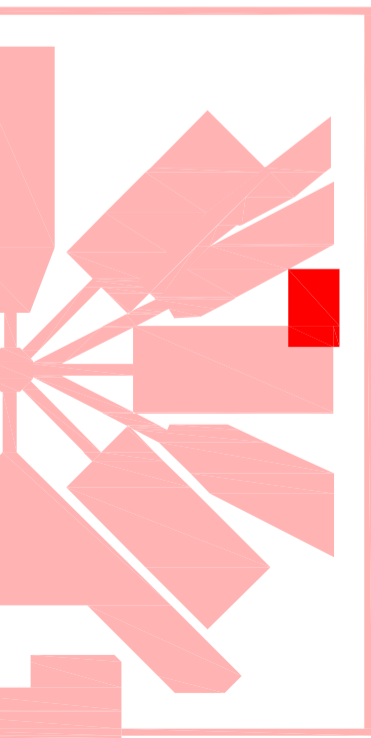
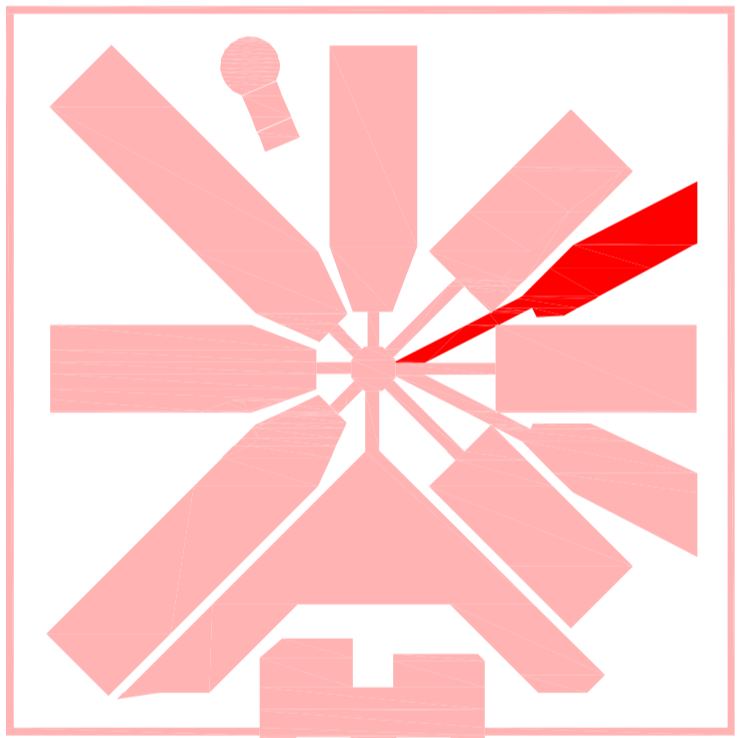
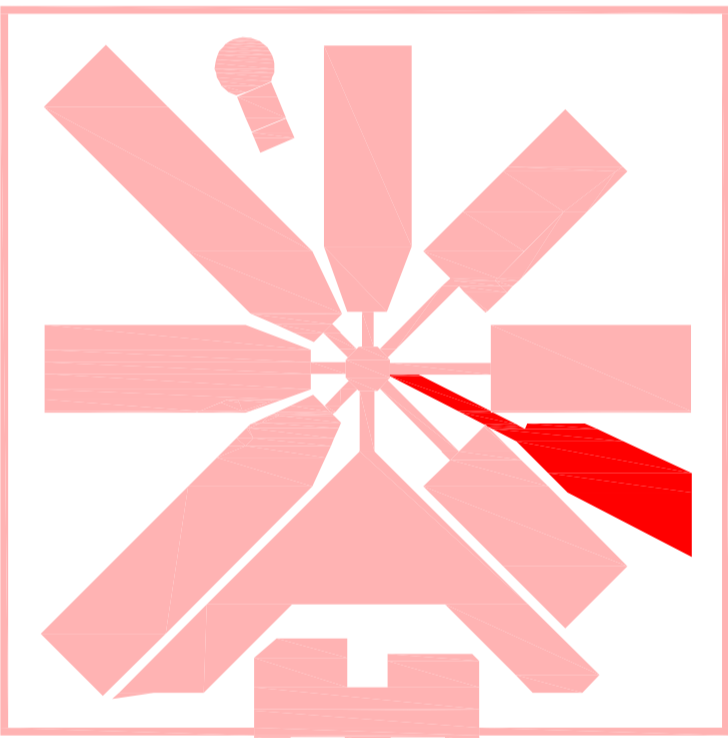
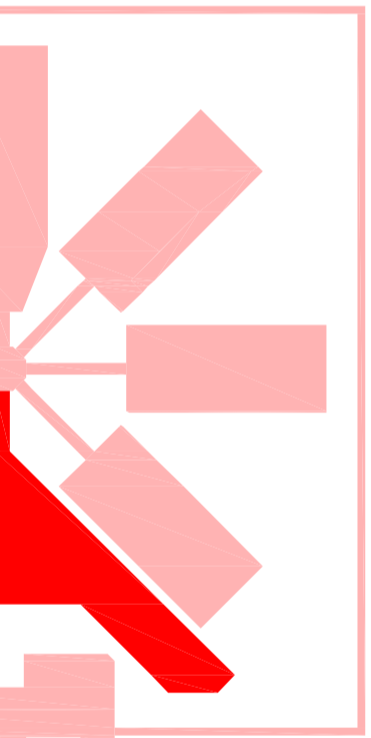
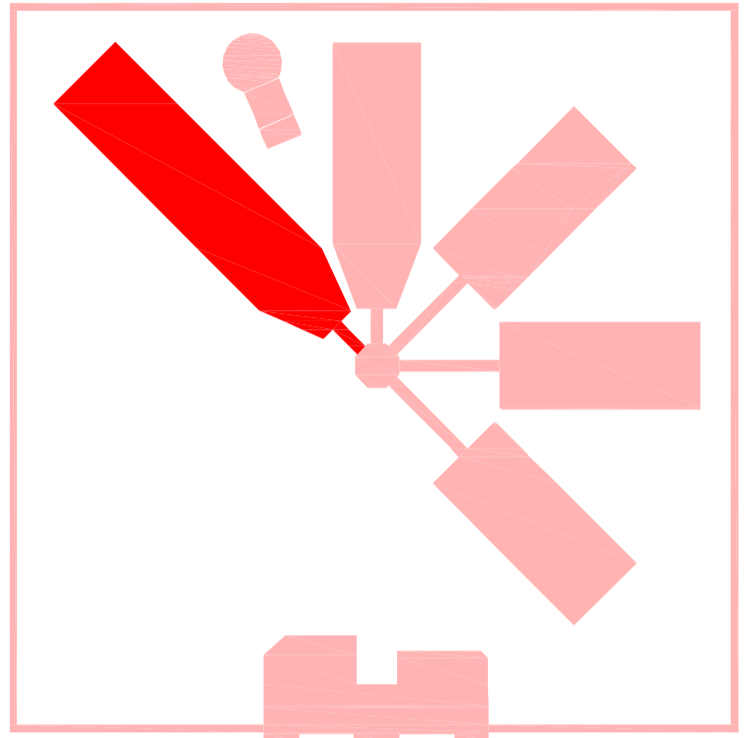
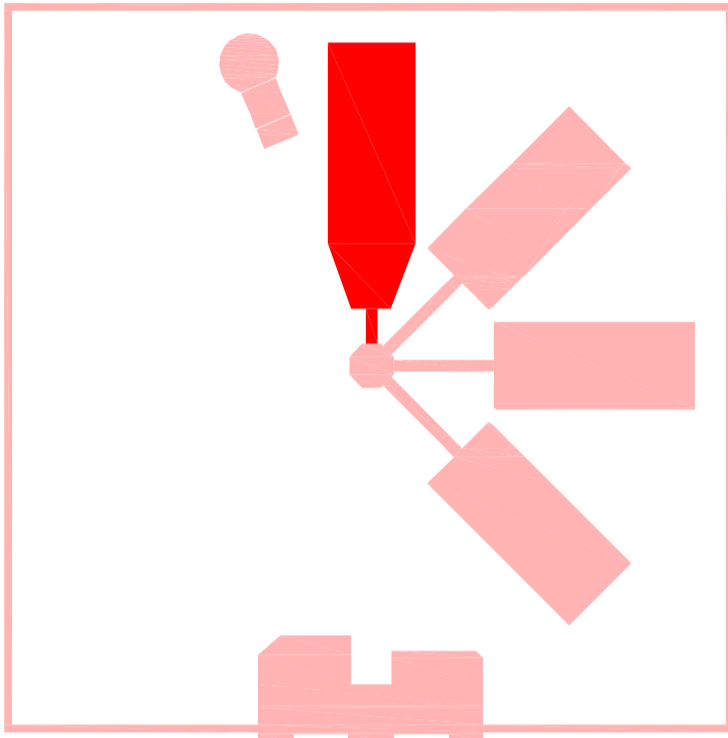
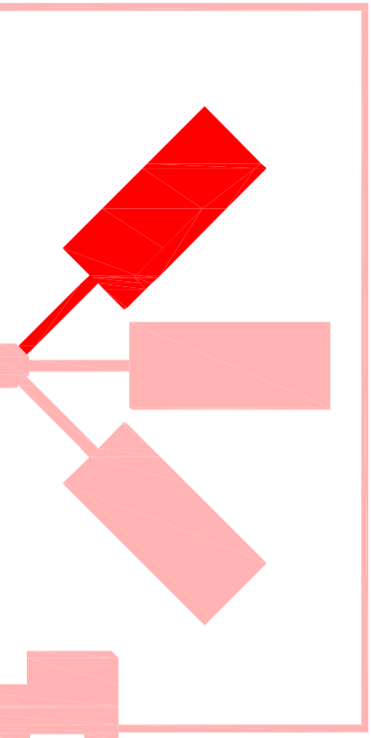
1. Project discription

1.02 History of the project

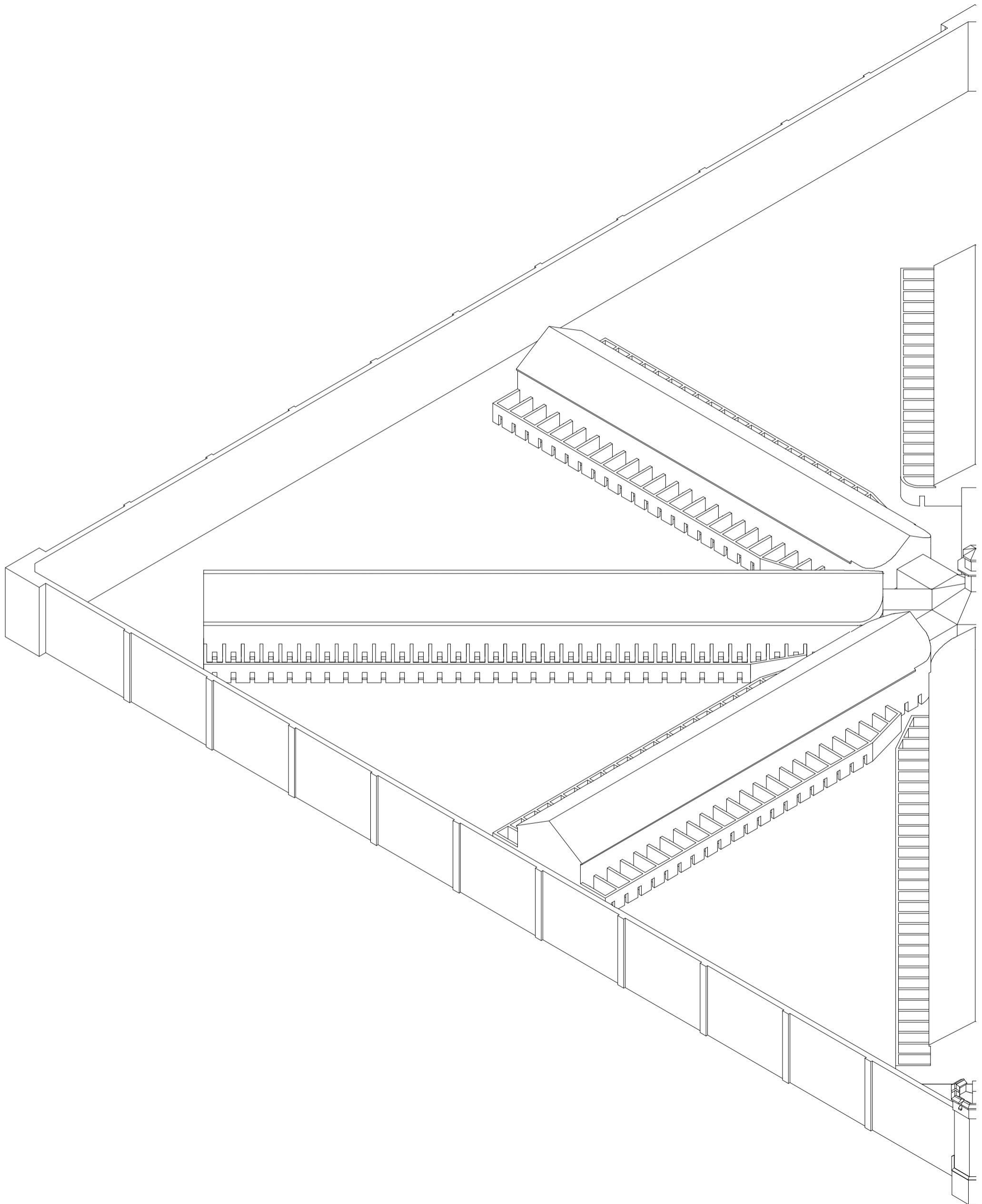
A timeline showing the expanding of the prison chronologically



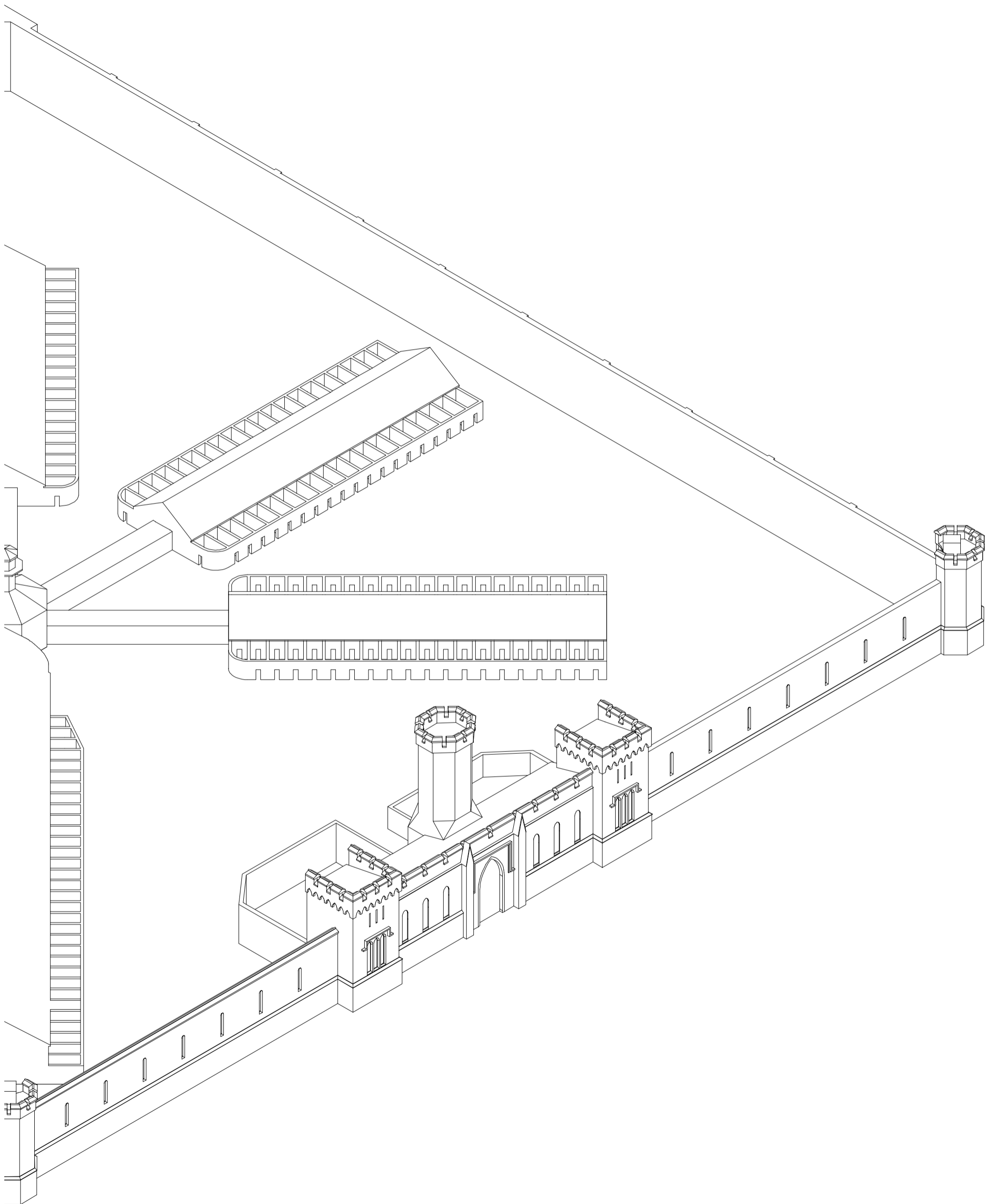
1. Project discription



1. Project discription



1. Project discription



isometric view of ESP

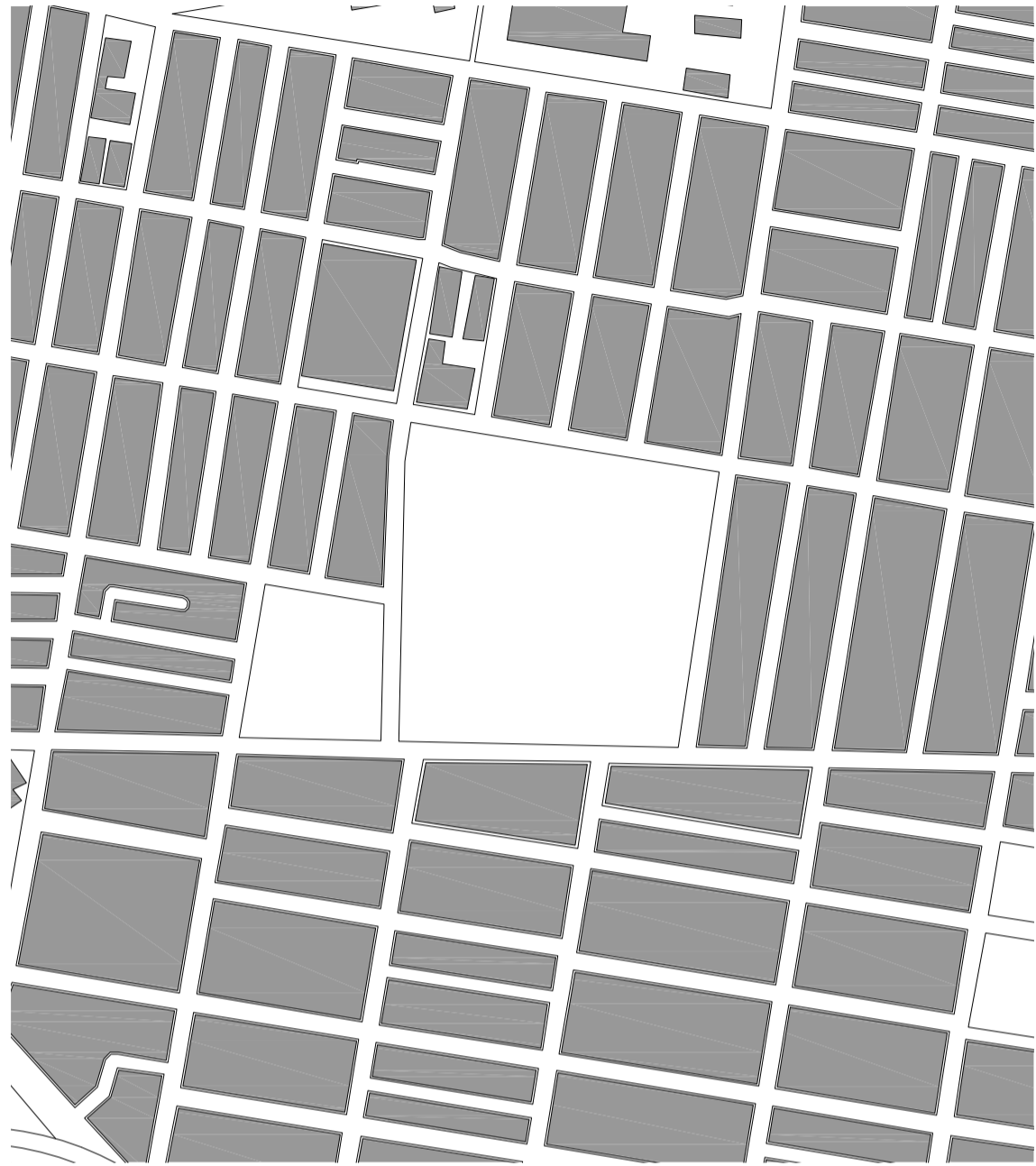
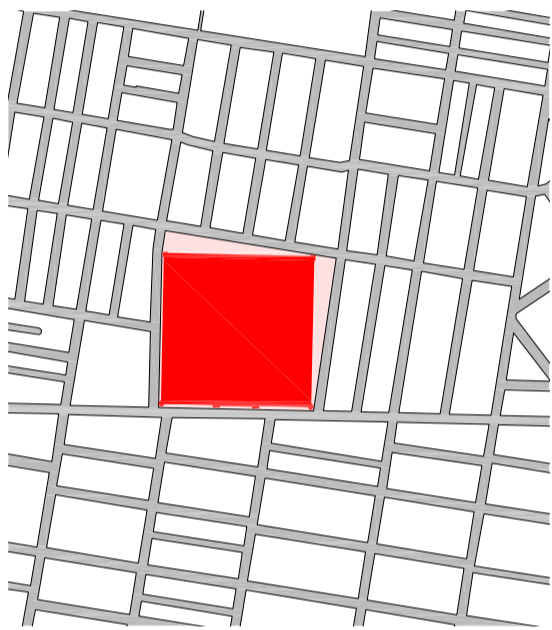
2 Context

2.01 Situation

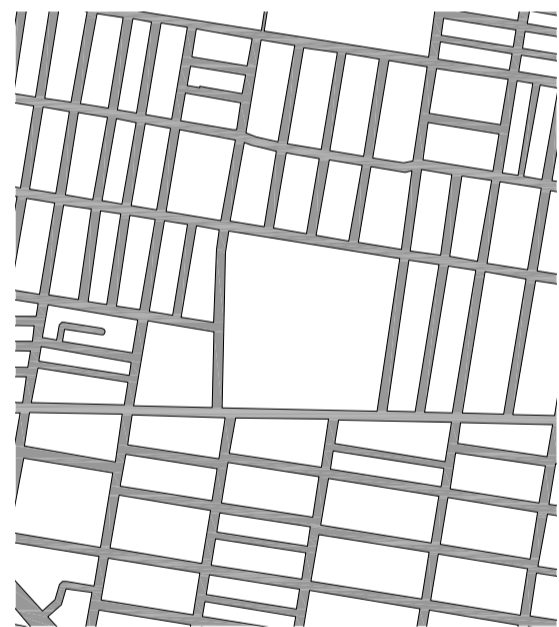
The relation of the building with its environment is subjected to changes not much over time. Basically the prison was built outside of the city center. The first image in this analysis shows the green space around it.

The prison was build nearly inside the existing grid. That means the grid already existed before the prison was even built. Later nearly the complete area around the ESP was built. The image shows only a parking lot on the lower west corner of the prison.

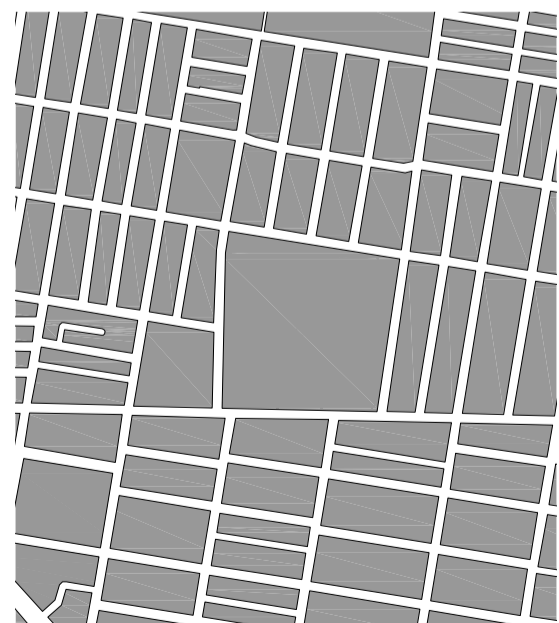
The entrance is located near the southern facade. This was an important road in history, and is still one of the major city roads in that area



- Relation building plot
1:5000
- Building plot
- Prison
- Building Blocks
1:2500
- Building blocks

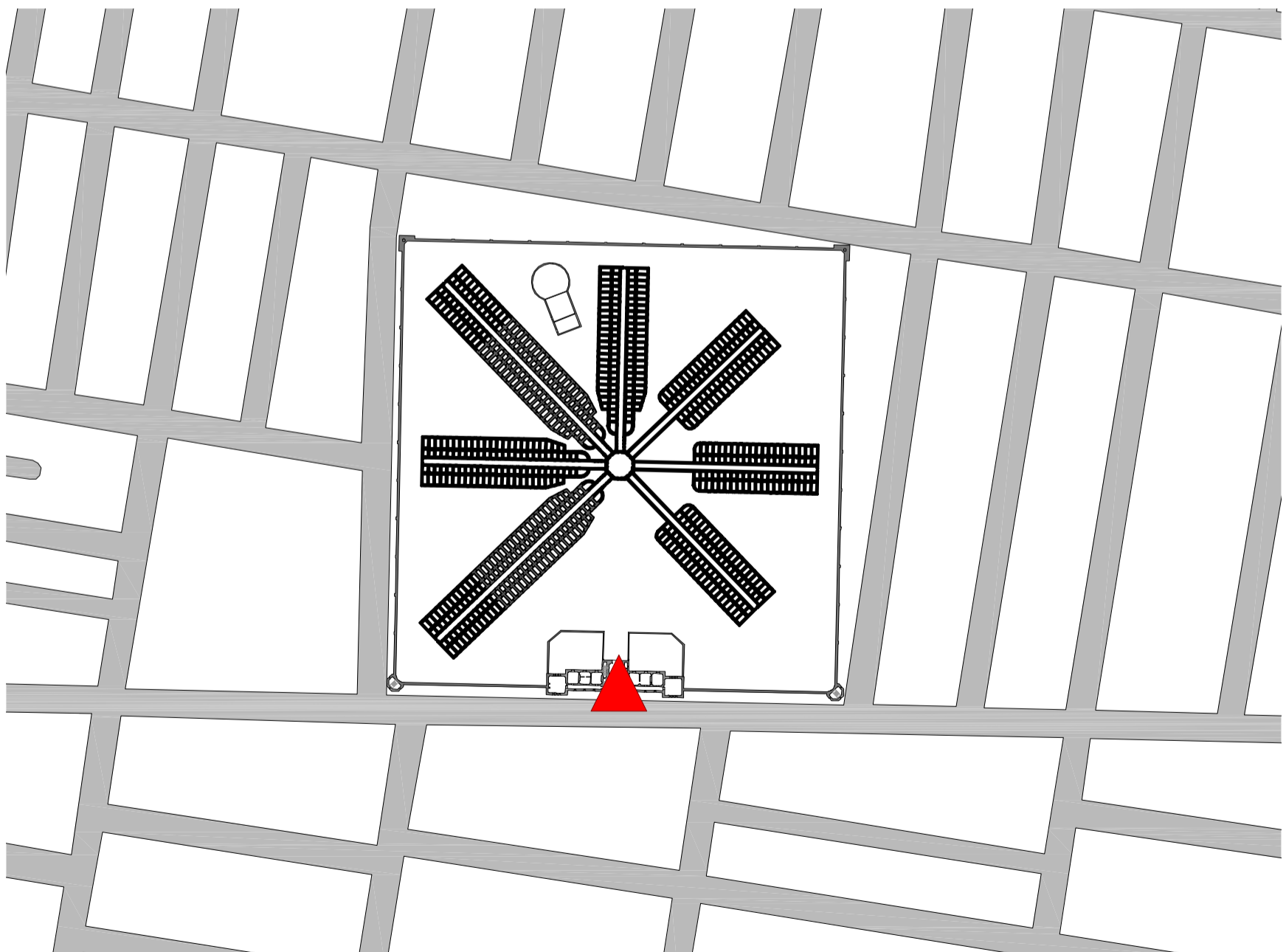
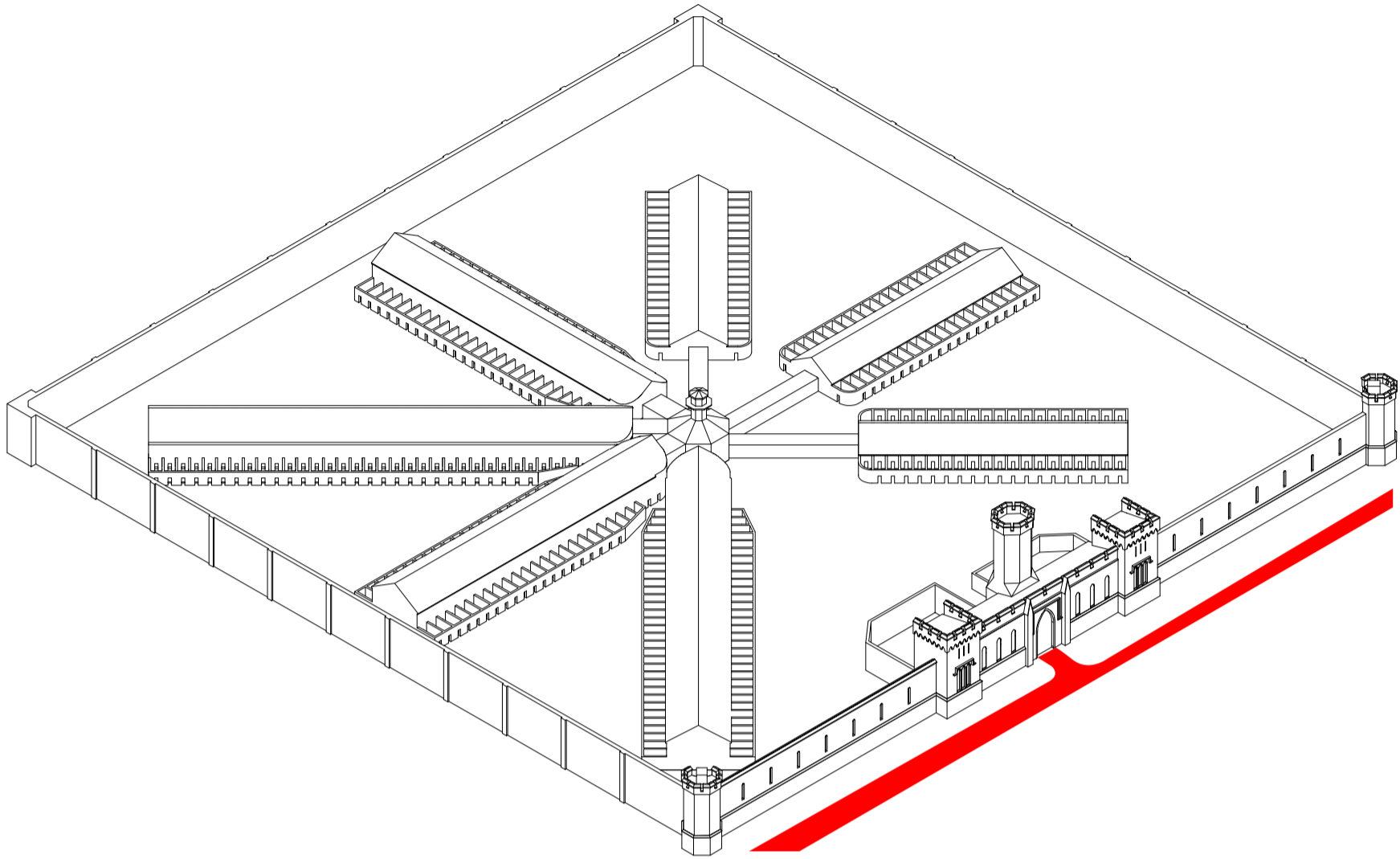


- street pattern
1:5000
- Streets



- Infrastructure
1:2500
- Major Highway
- City Road
- Small road
- Building Block pattern
1:5000
- Building blocks

2. Context

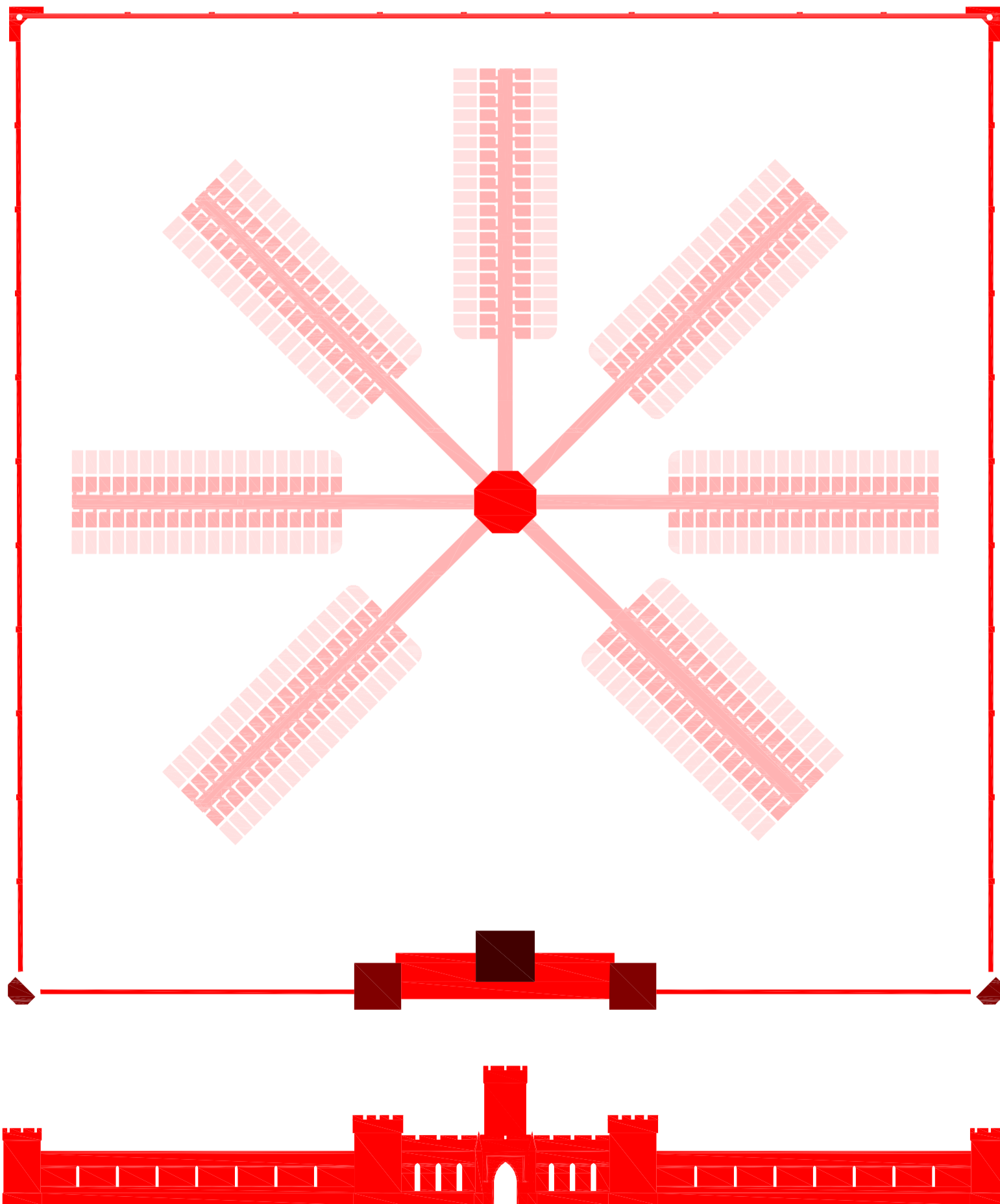


Access to the plot
1:2500
■ streets
■ entrance

3. Exterior

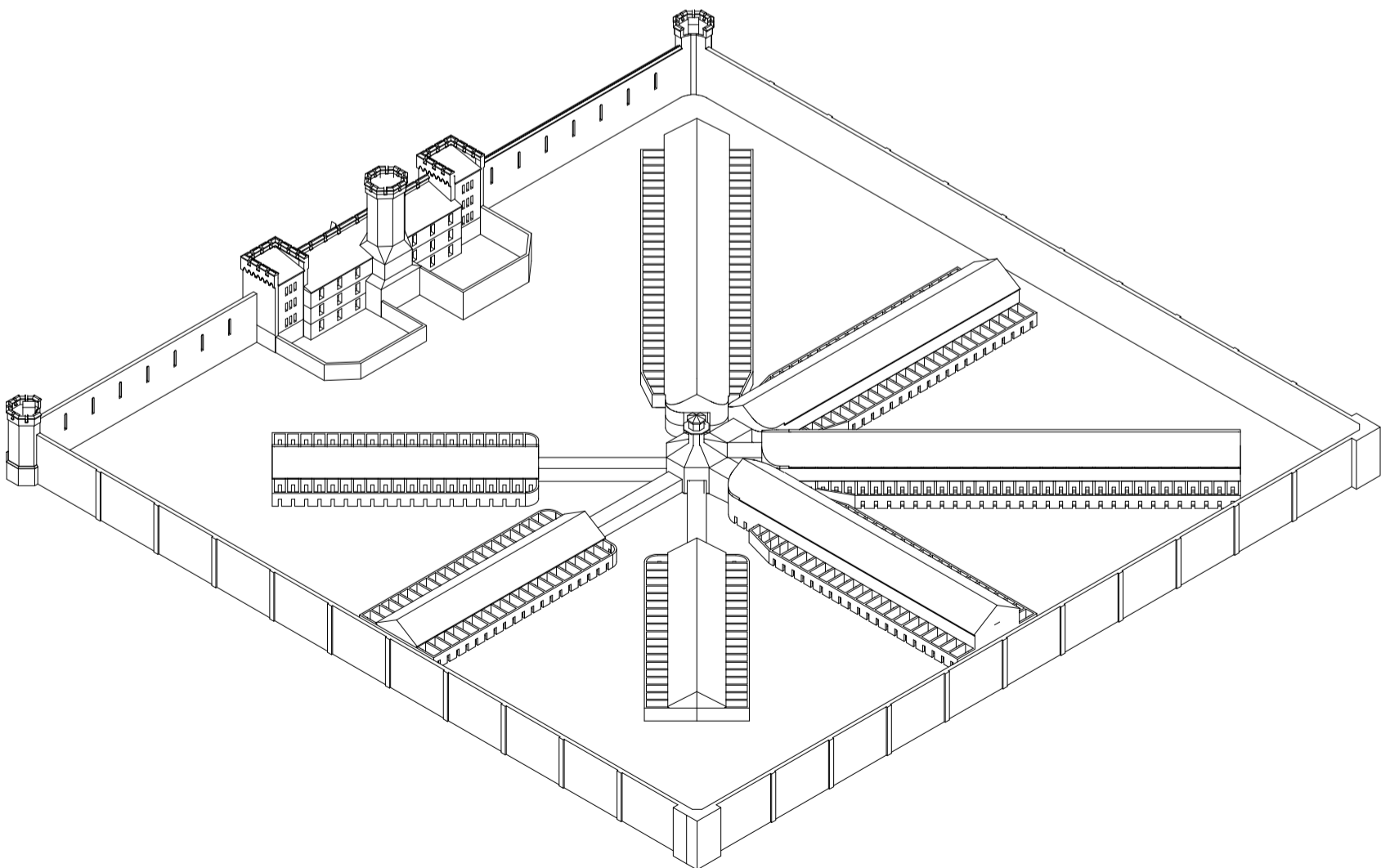
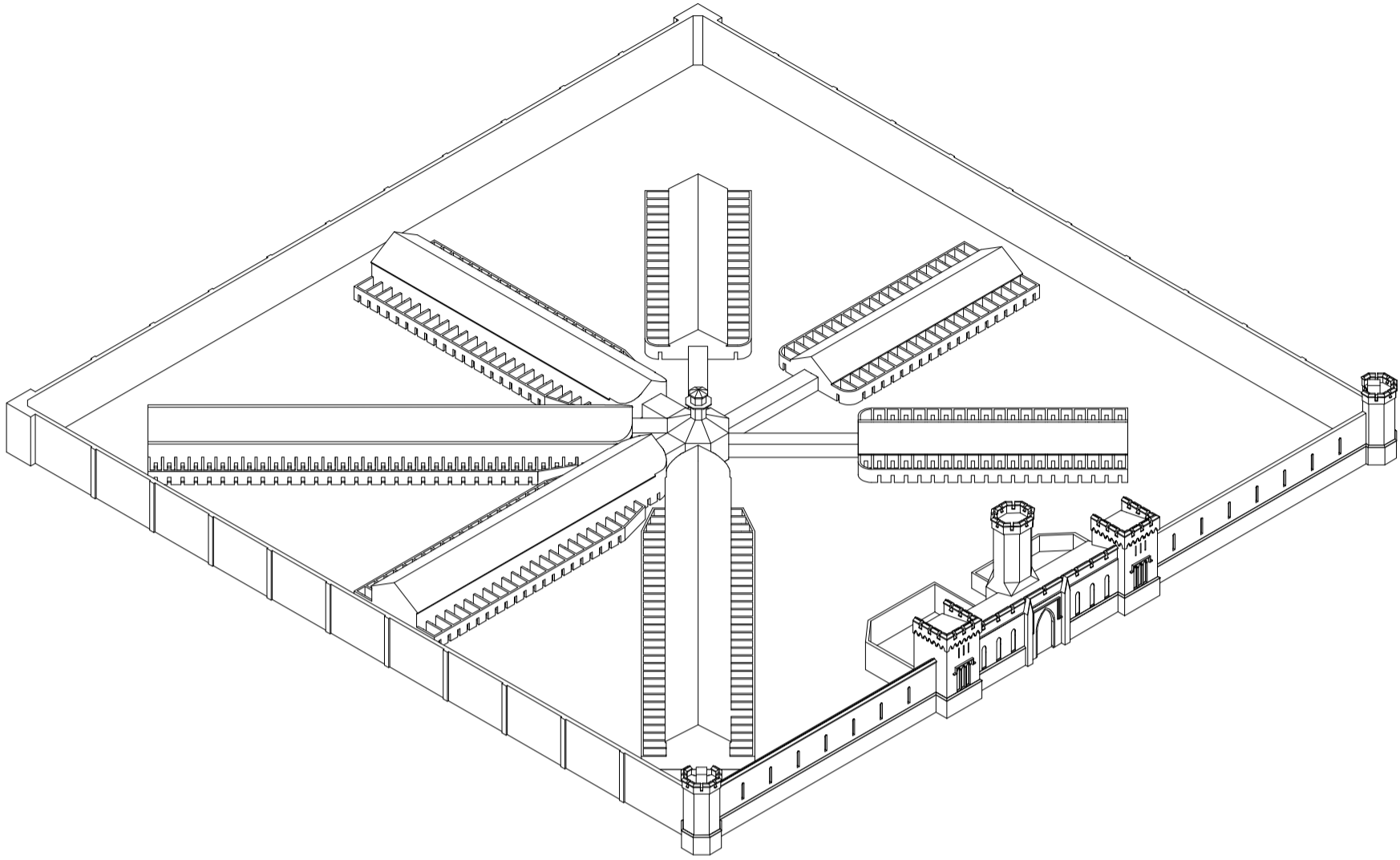
3.01 Volume

The image below shows the original sketch of the seven identical wings.



Concept plan
composition
1:1000

3. Exterior



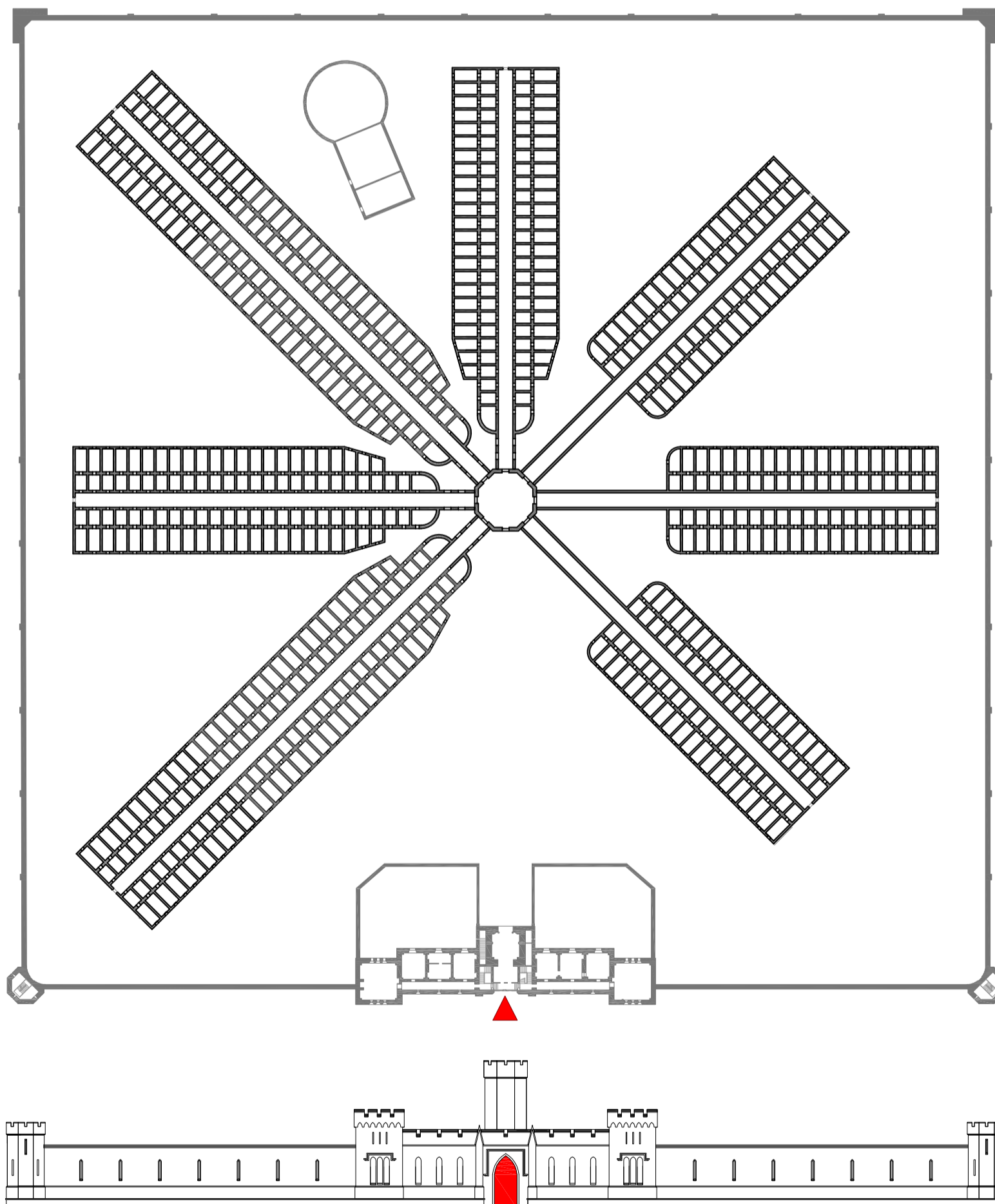
Isometric view of
prison volume

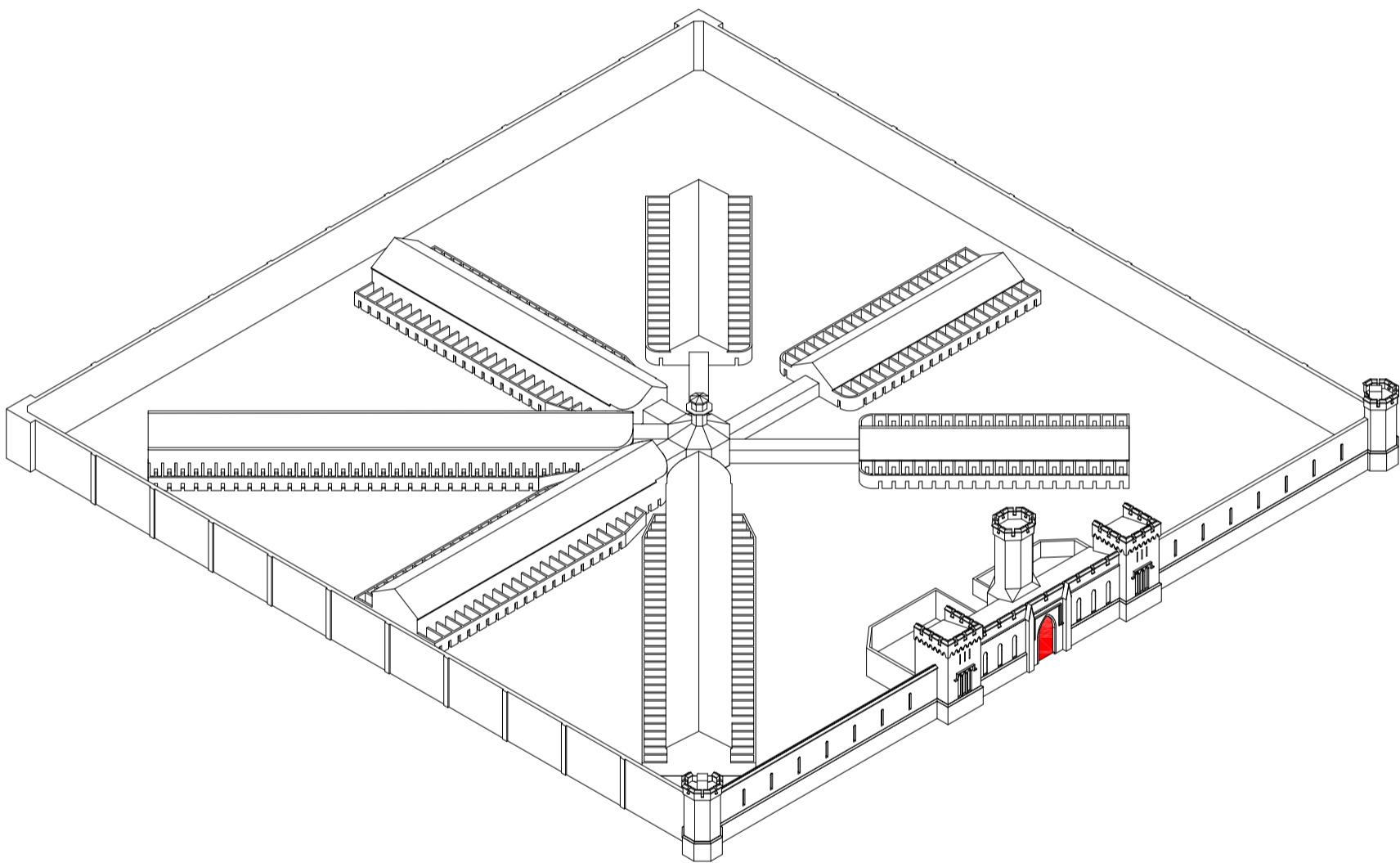
3. Exterior

3.02 Access

The entrance to the prison is located on the south side of the complex. A gated central building completes the surrounding prison walls. The main building is a complete different shape than the original starshape on the inside which was completely hidden from the outside.

The square courtyard is surrounded by 2 major towers at the south, and 2 smaller lookout posts to the north. Since the walls were too high to climb this was less guarded.





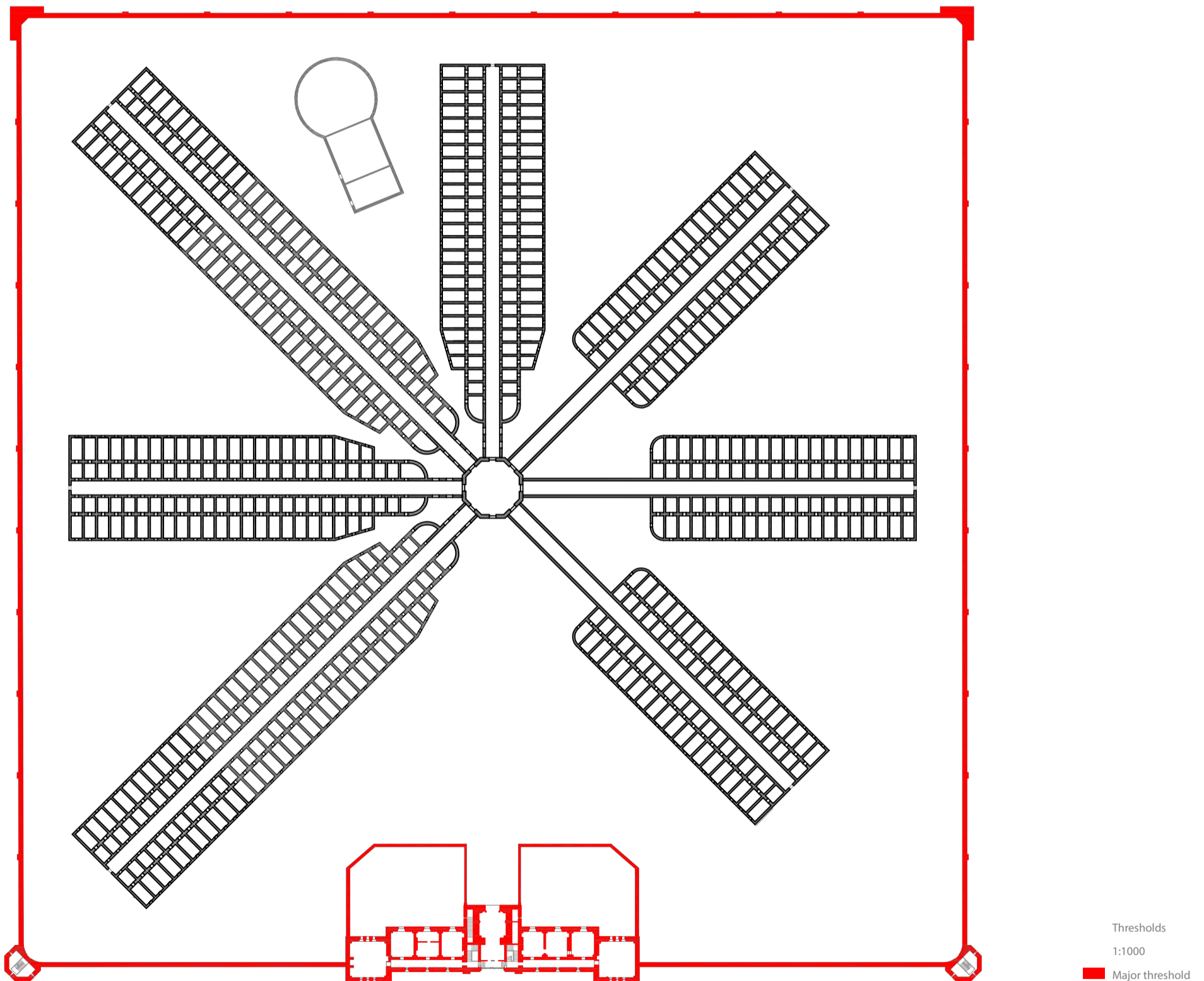
Access isometric

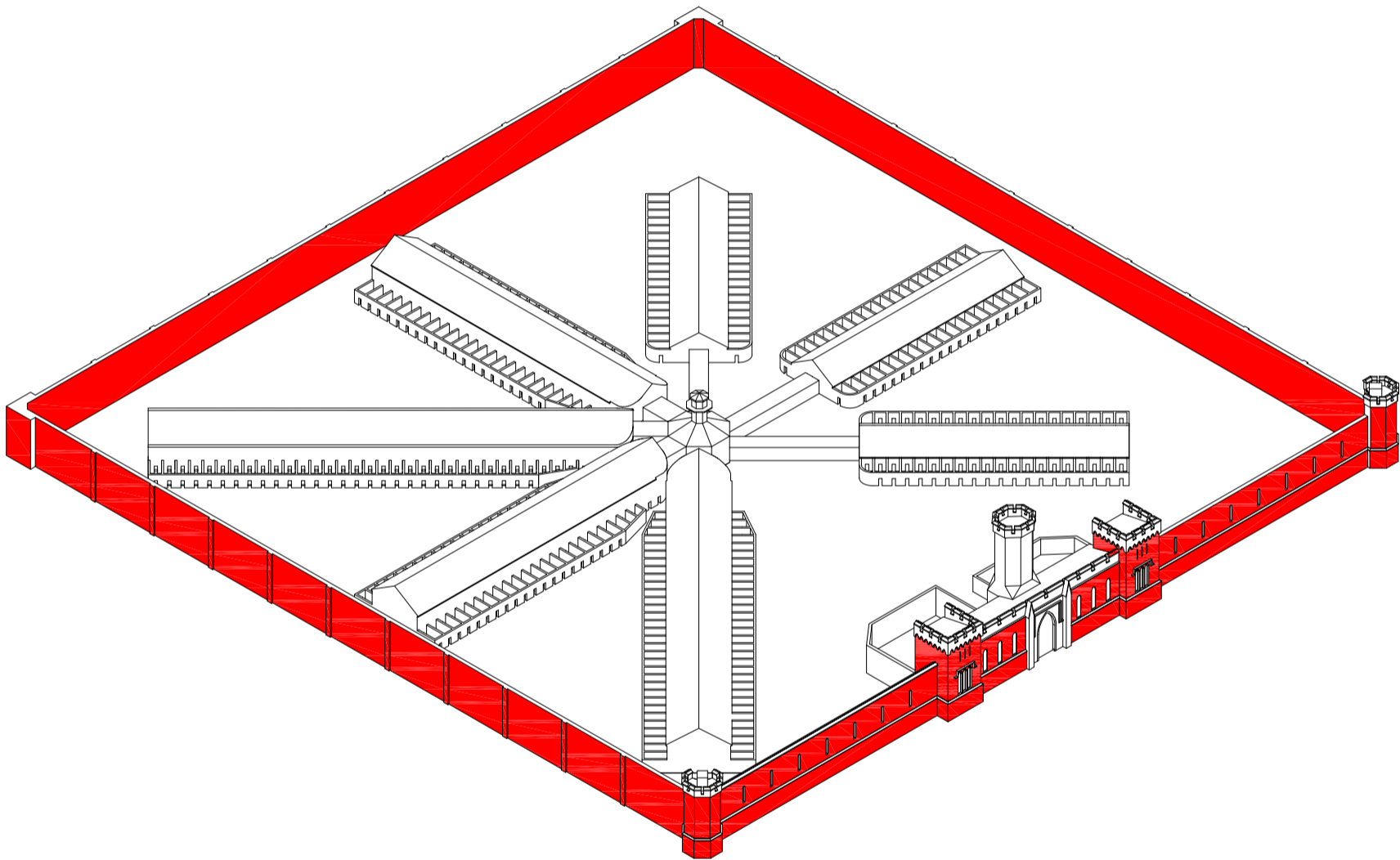
3. Exterior

3.03 Thresholds

There is a clear distance between the prison cells and its surroundings. a large courtyard and a prison wall is in between. The courtyard was intentionally not used which makes the prison walls a major threshold with its area. Especially because nothing what happened in the prison was visible to the outside.

Again the gatehouse completes the prison walls and becomes part of this physical border



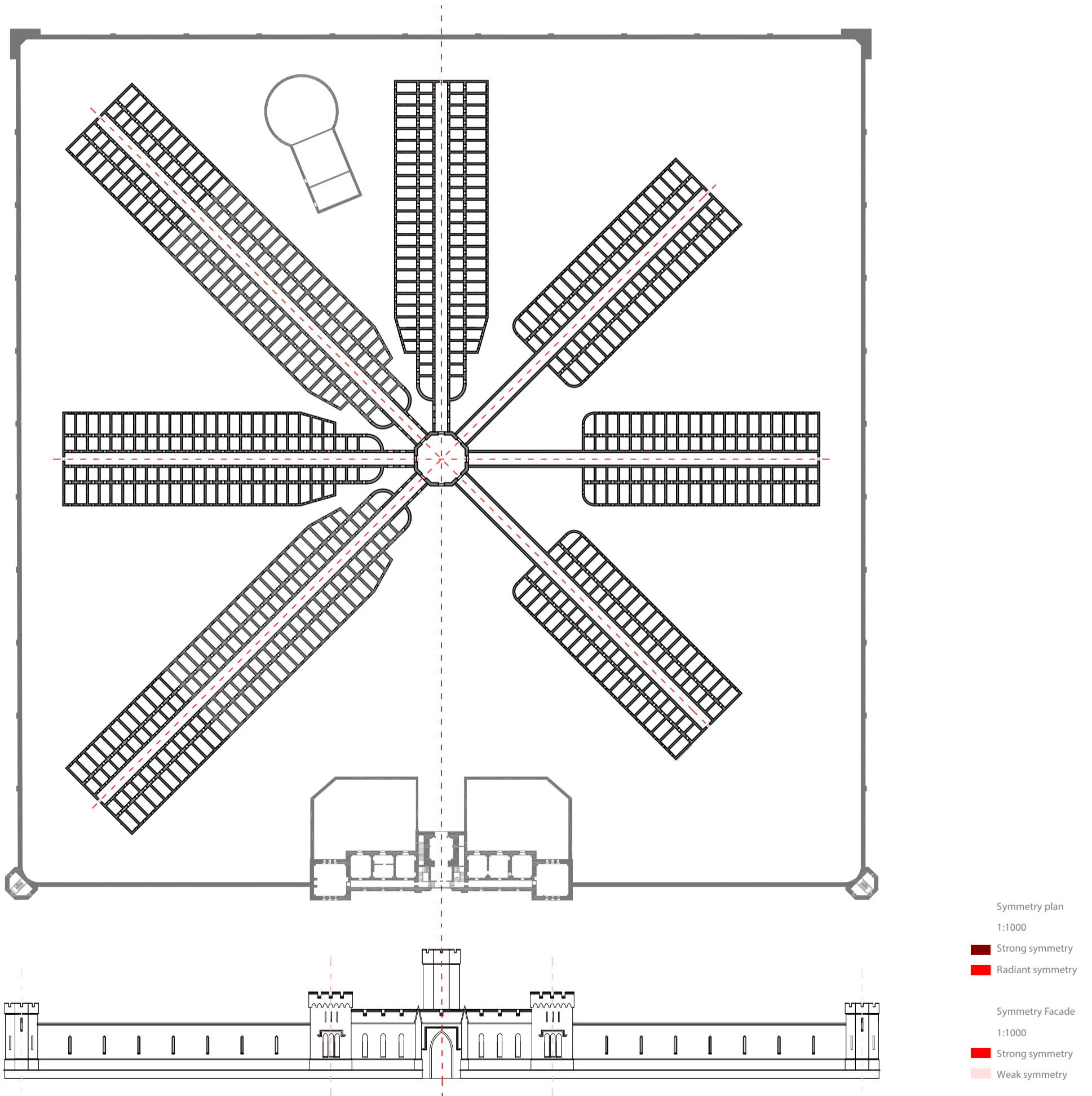


Thresholds
1:1000
Major threshold

3. Exterior

3.04 Facade Composition - symmetry

The plan and the facade show a form of symmetry. The facade show a typically strong symmetry which is often used by governmental buildings. The difference is the west-east symmetry which is not completely copied to the plans. The seven-winged star prison shows a very strong radiant symmetry. Completely different from its surroundings.



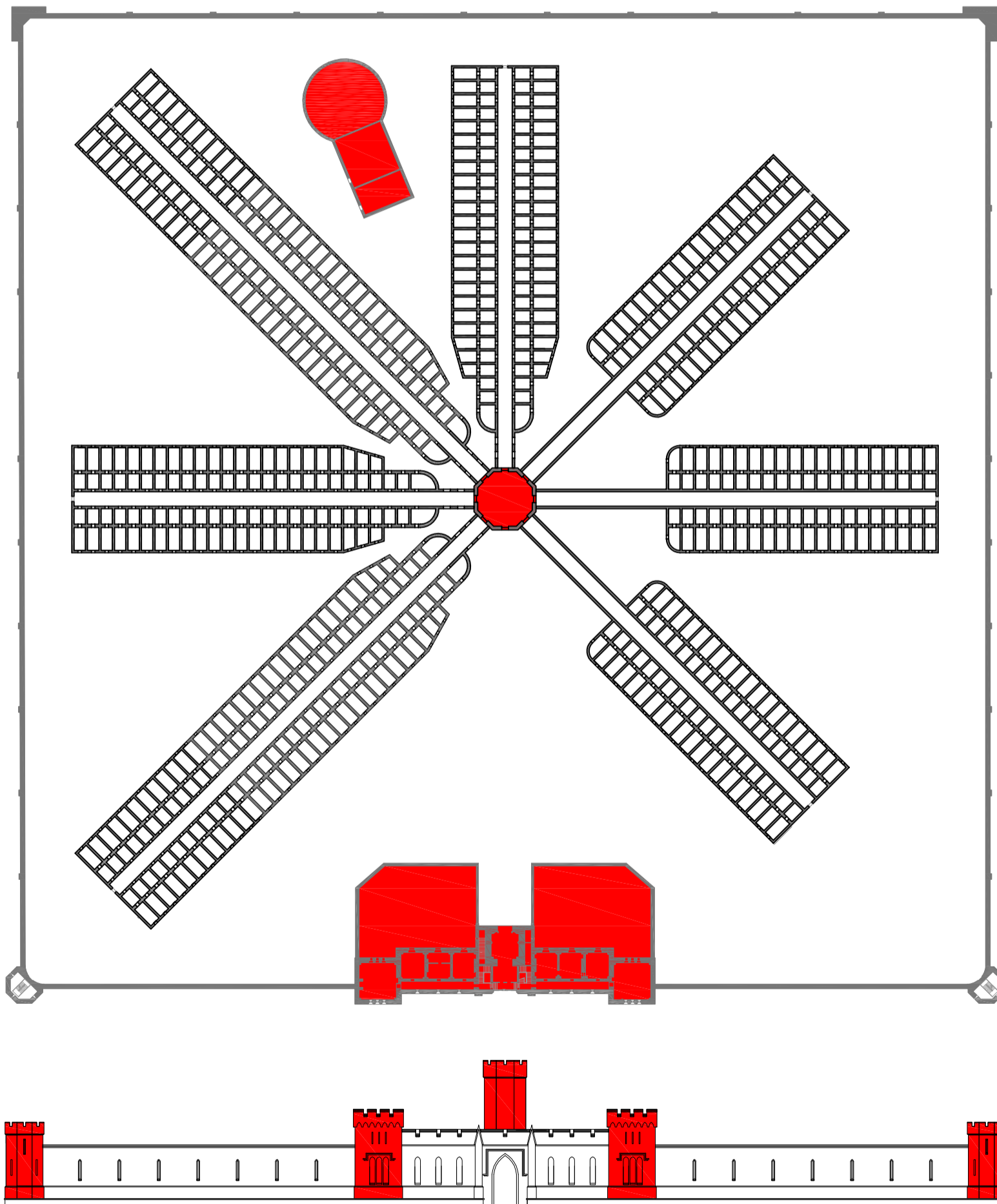
3. Exterior

3.04 Facade Composition Variation

There are several elements in the facade that create variation. A few ornaments, later shown and the towers of the facade create the variation. Actually not only the variation, but also the symmetry.

Also one unknown building on the courtyard is different from the rest of the plan. Further information about this is not found.

Since the cellblocks are so dominant the main building becomes a variation

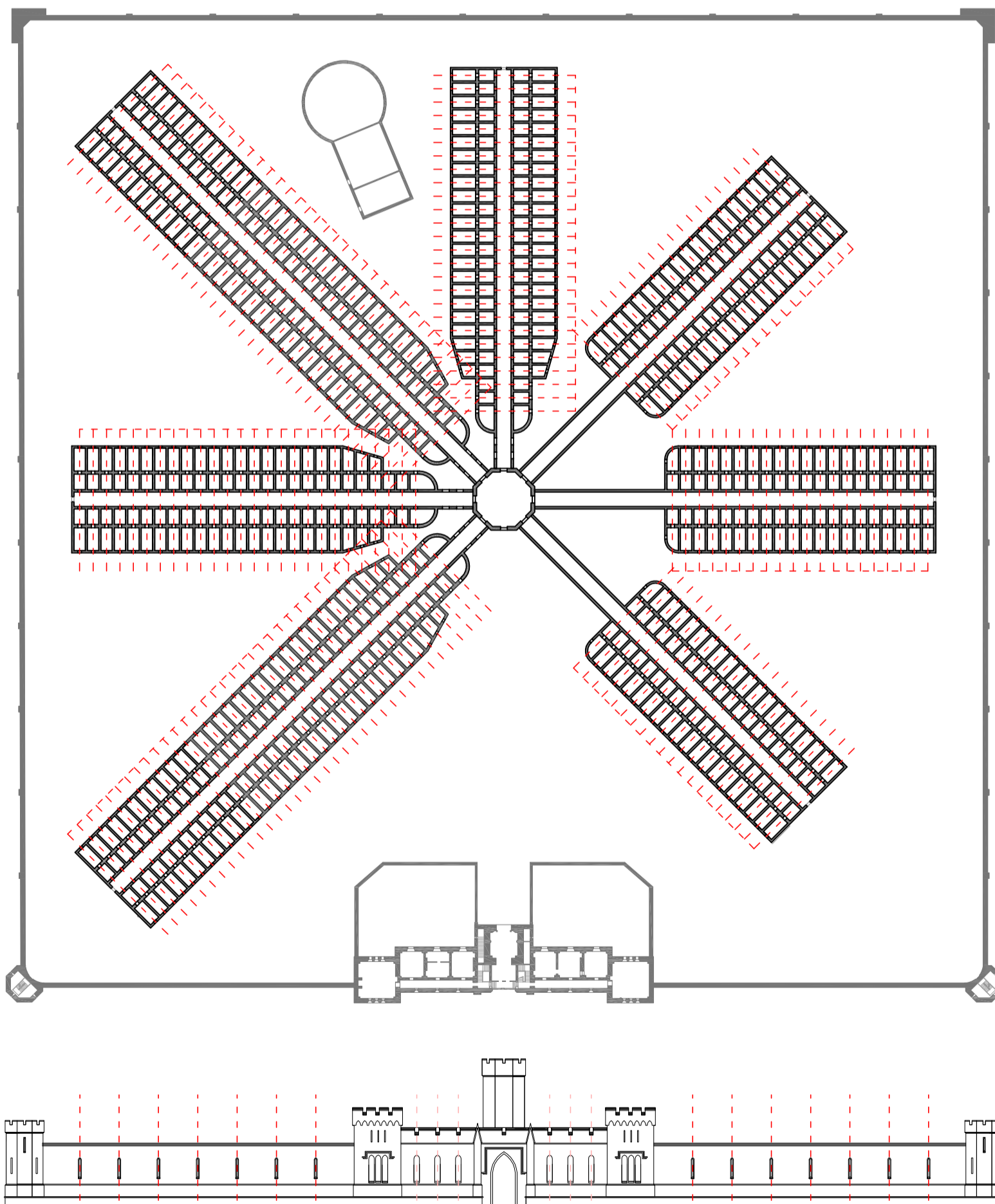


3. Exterior

3.04 Facade Composition - Rhythm

The rhythm is not very dominant in the facade. Again both the windows and the battlements on the towers give a very clear and monumental rhythm to the facades. The strict rhythm gives the building a very authoritative appearance.

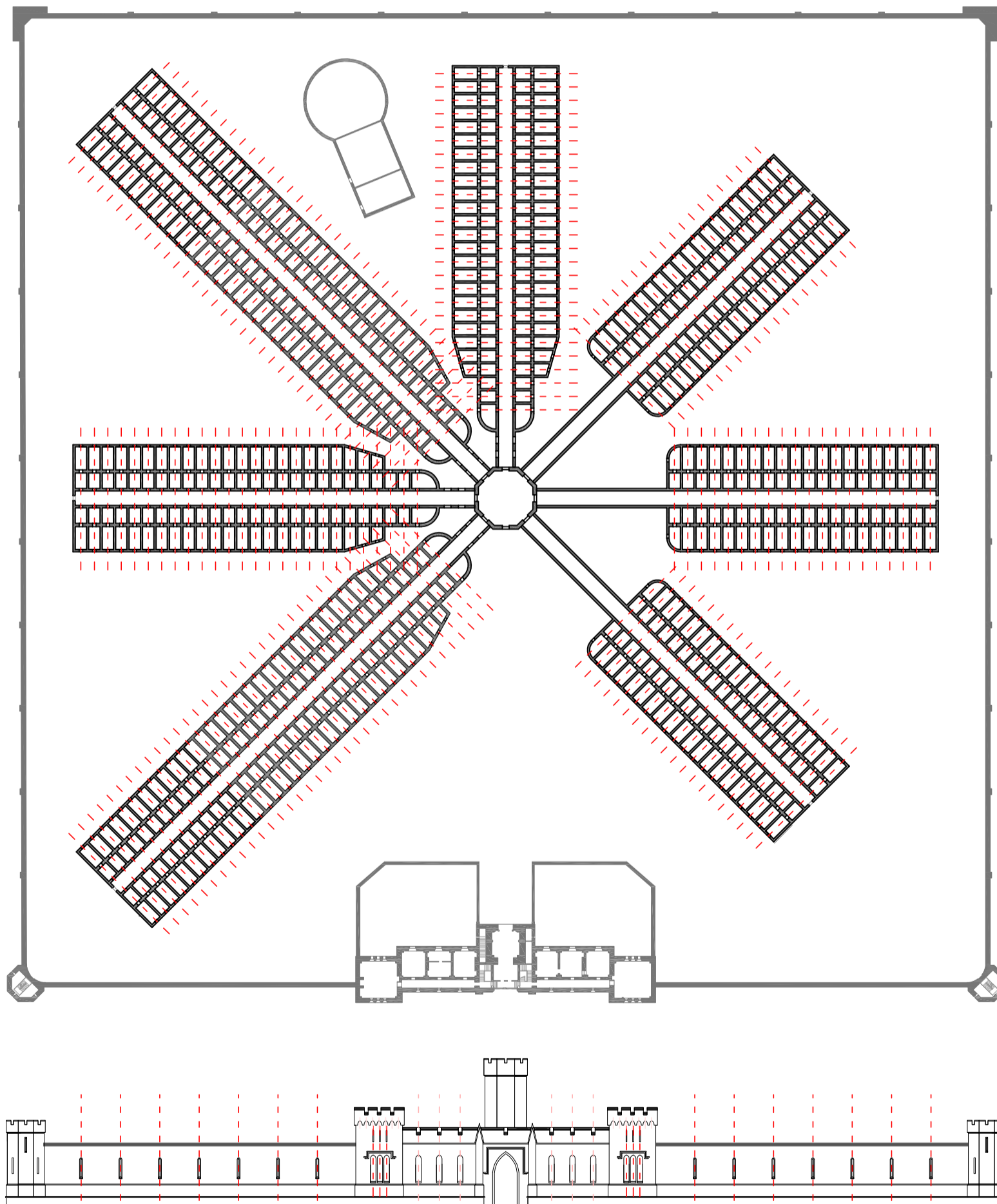
The wall also shows a small rhythm with a few very small openings to the courtyard



3. Exterior

3.04 Facade Composition - Repetition

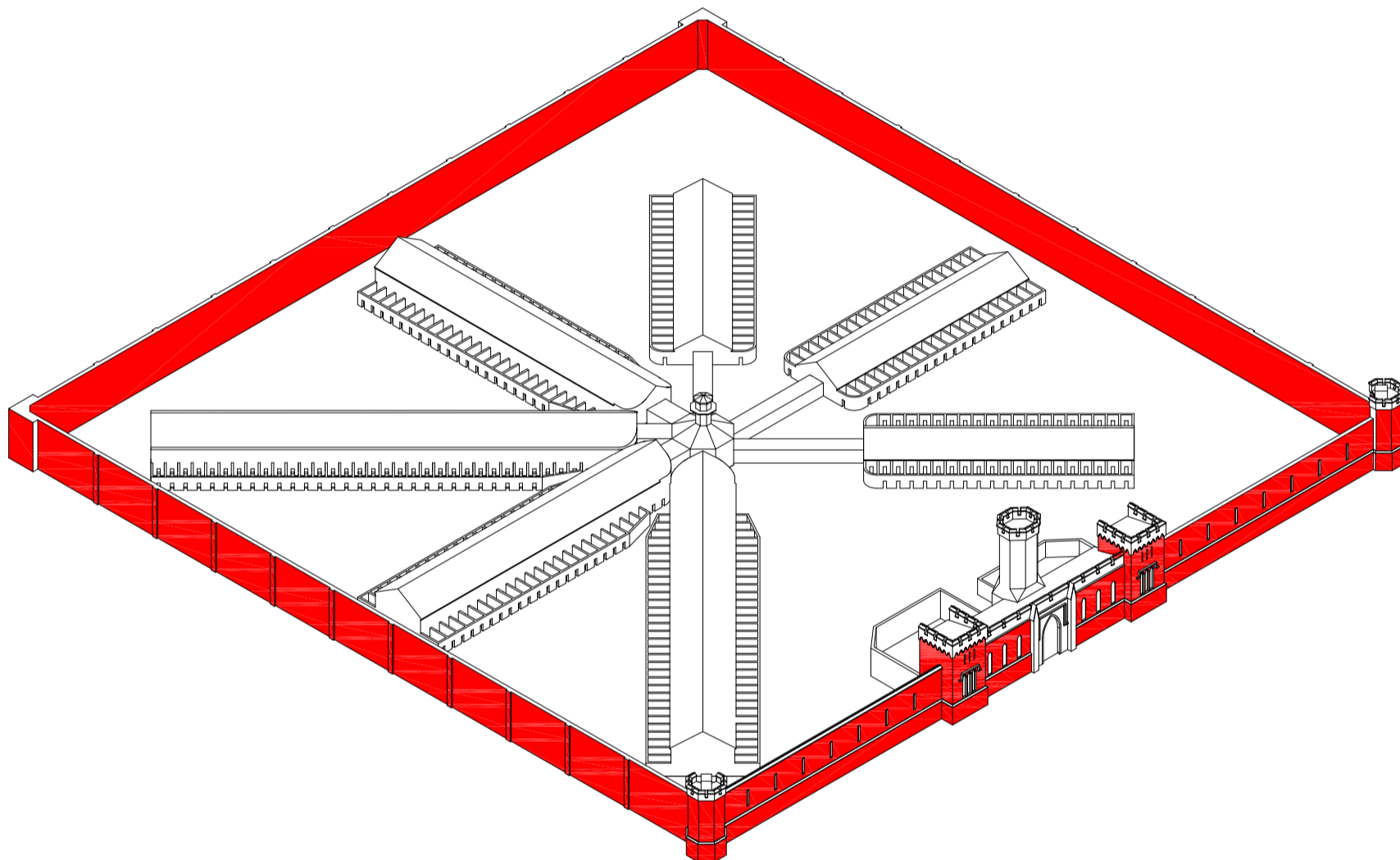
The repetition is a bit stronger than the rhythm. A lot more smaller ornaments show a small repetition. The major repetition comes from the prison cells, which are basically fulfilling the whole area.



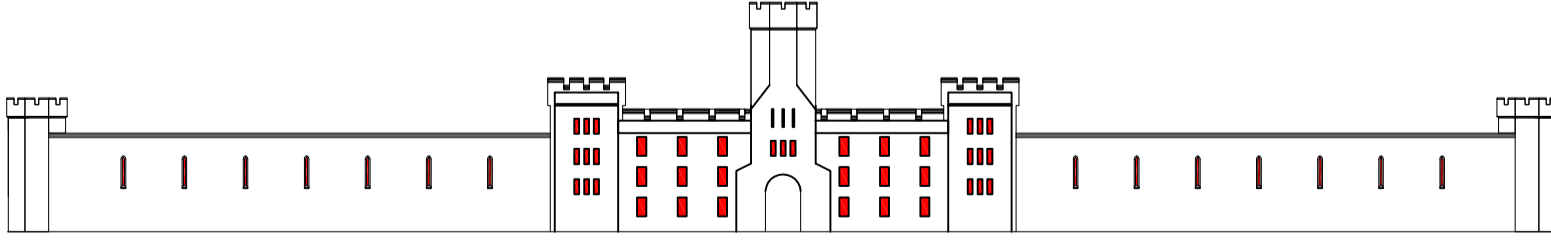
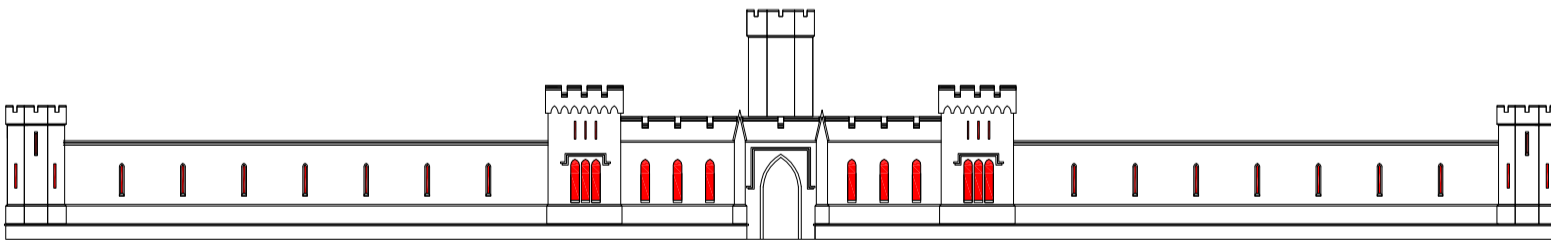
3. Exterior

3.04 Facade Composition - Transparency

The prison cells basically dont have any windows, so no transparency is shown of the cellblocks. The main building has several windows. Some of them are two- stories high. The isometric image shows the strength of the wall and it's transparancy. There is basically no transparency in to the courtyard. Which again shows the strength of differences between the inside and outside.



Isometric view
Closed prison wall

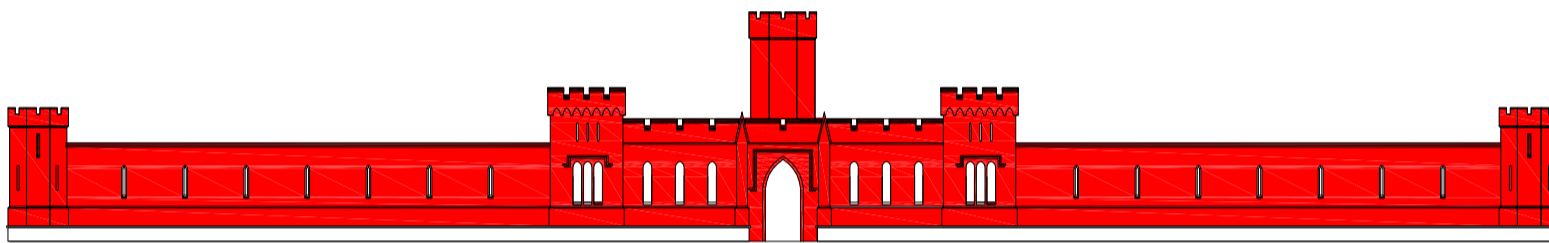


Transparency facade
1:1000
Transparent
Transparency facade
1:1000
Transparent

3. Exterior

3.05 Materials

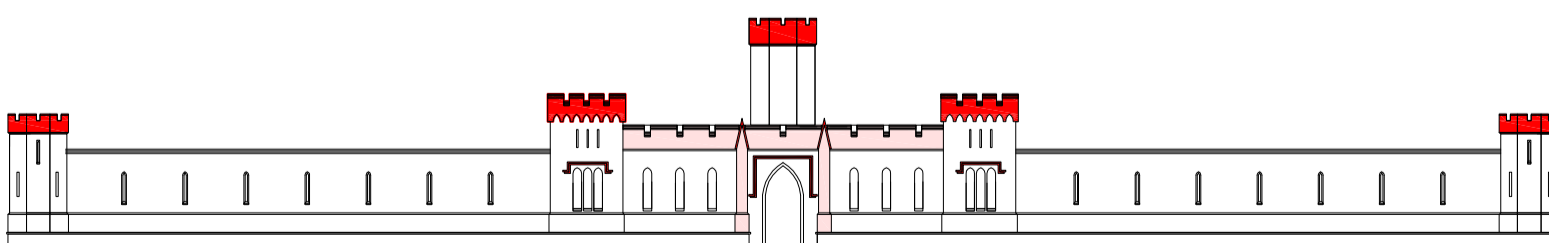
The materials are basically brickwork or stone. Some iron is used for interiors but basically everything in this building is made of a hard material. The facade also shows a dark color which makes the building not very friendly



Materials
1:1000
Stone

3.06 Ornaments

A few ornaments are shown on the southern facade. The ornaments above and next to the central door combined with the well decorated towers show a quite friendly building. By only looking at the ornaments one could not recognize this as a prison



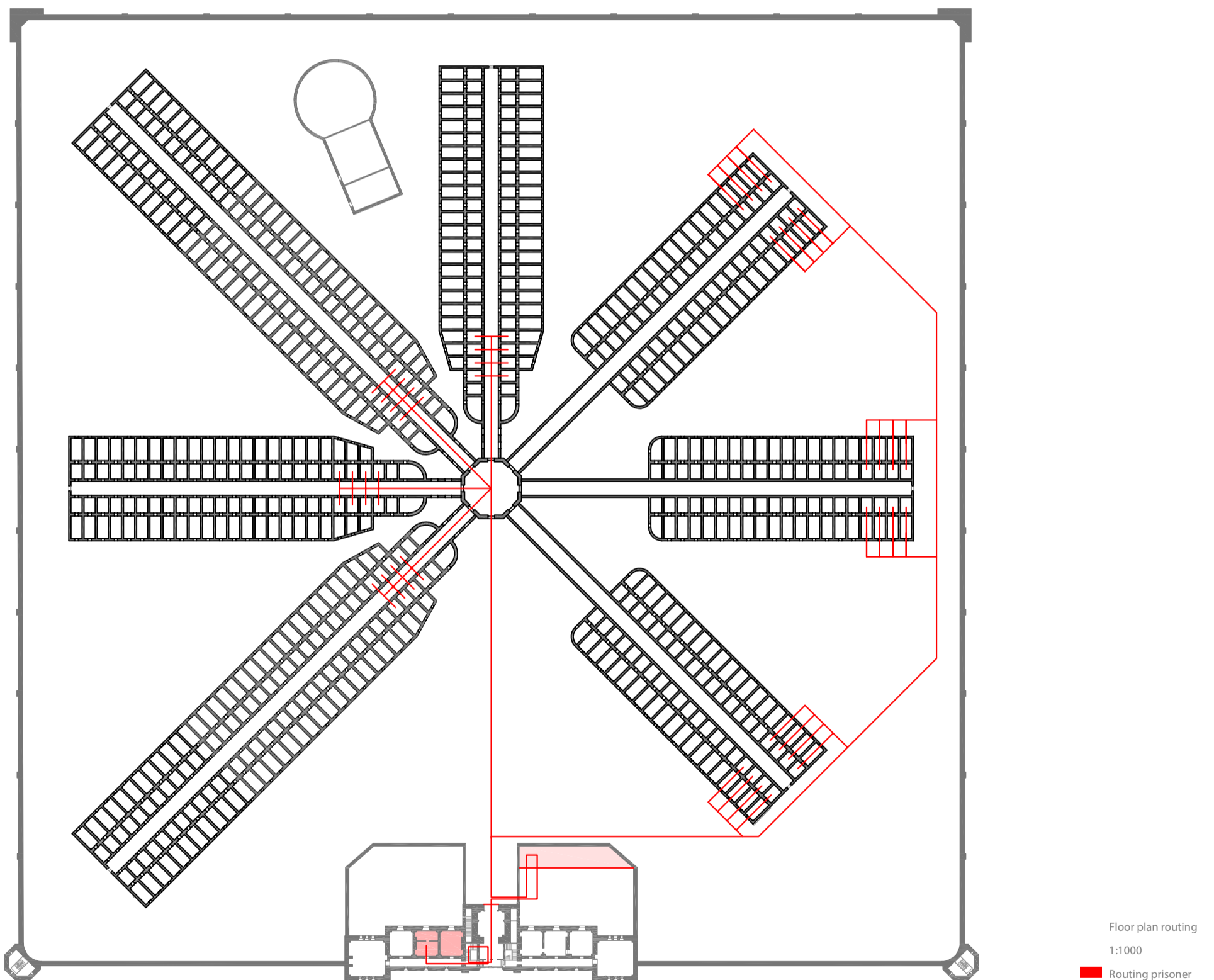
Rhythm plan
1:1000
Rhythm
Ornaments Facade
1:1000
Primary
Secondary

4. Interior

4.01 Routing - prisoner

The prison has seven wings in a star shaped volume.. The first three cellblocks built were accessible by the private exercise yard. The four other wings were accessible from the inner corridor.

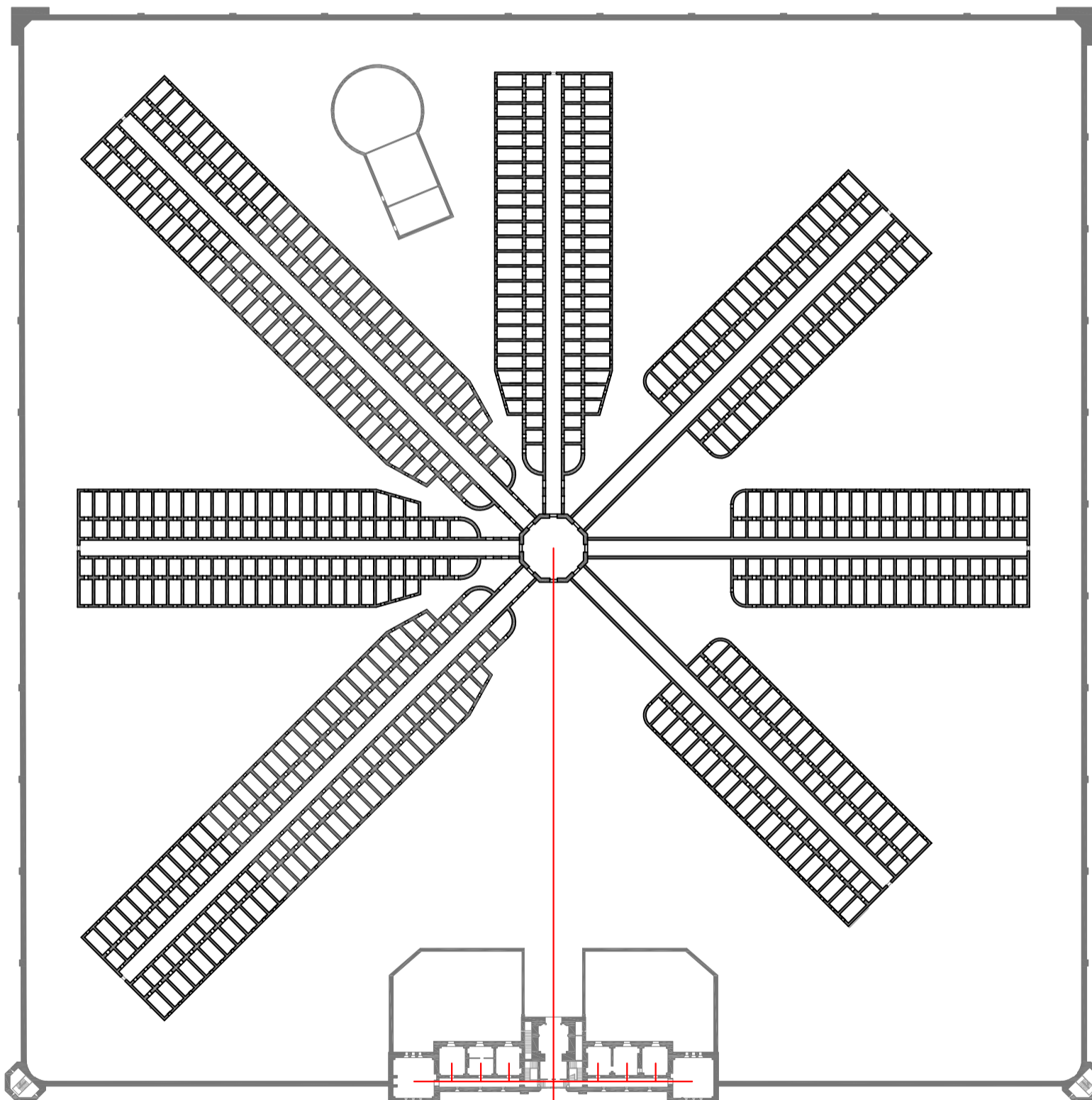
The main building has a nursery where every prisoner got checked, at the western part of the building. The right wing shows outdoor cleaning before entering their cell. Prisoners got hooded by a guard when transported to their cell.



4. Interior

4.01 Routing - staff

Same as the prisoners the staff enters the prison through the main building. Either they stayed there or worked at a guard tower.

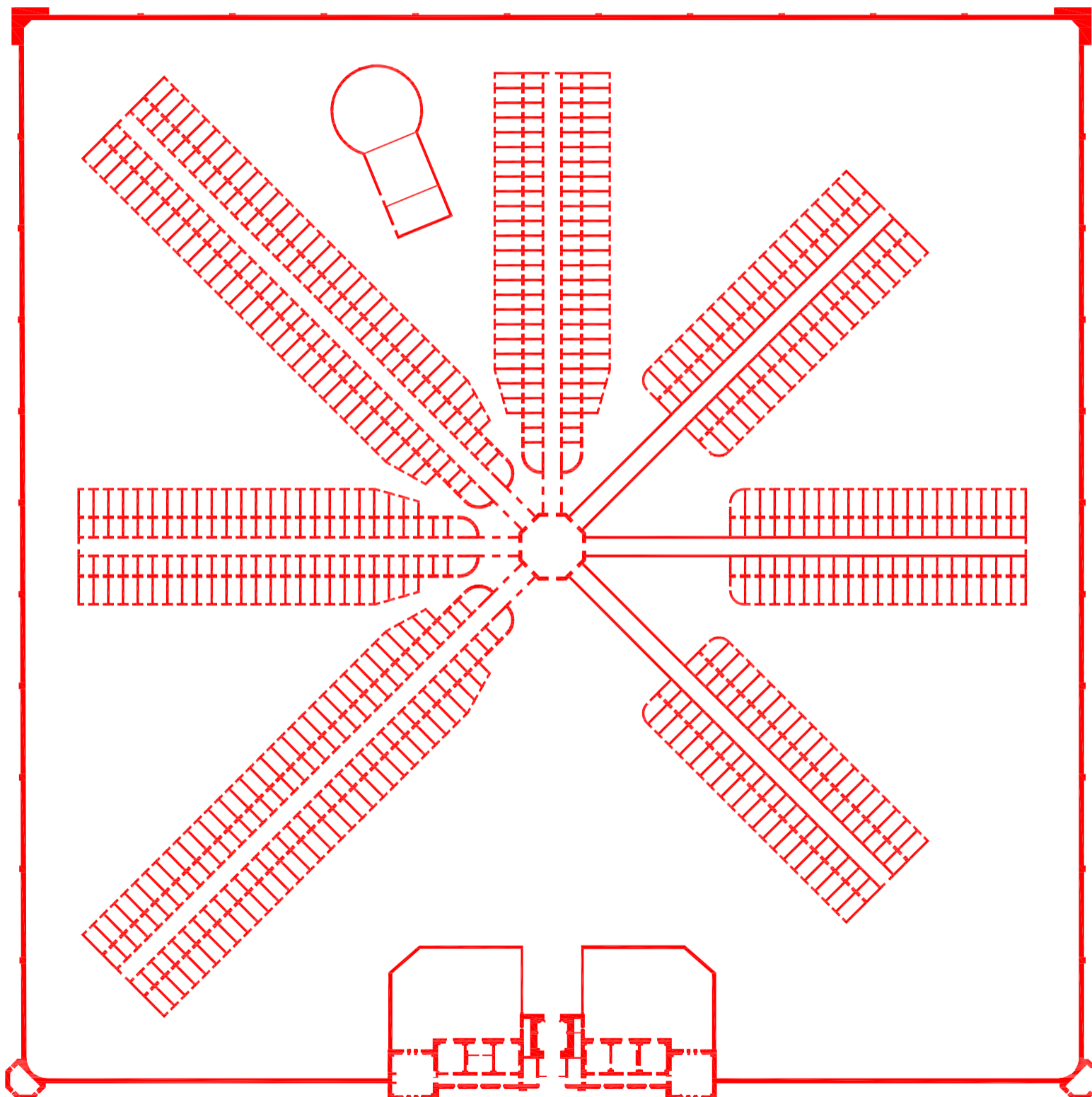


Floor plan routing
1:1000
■ Routing staff

4. Interior

4.02 Construction

Basically every material used in the prison is brick, and therefore a construction material. Arcs used in the prison cells show every wall is in one way carrying the construction



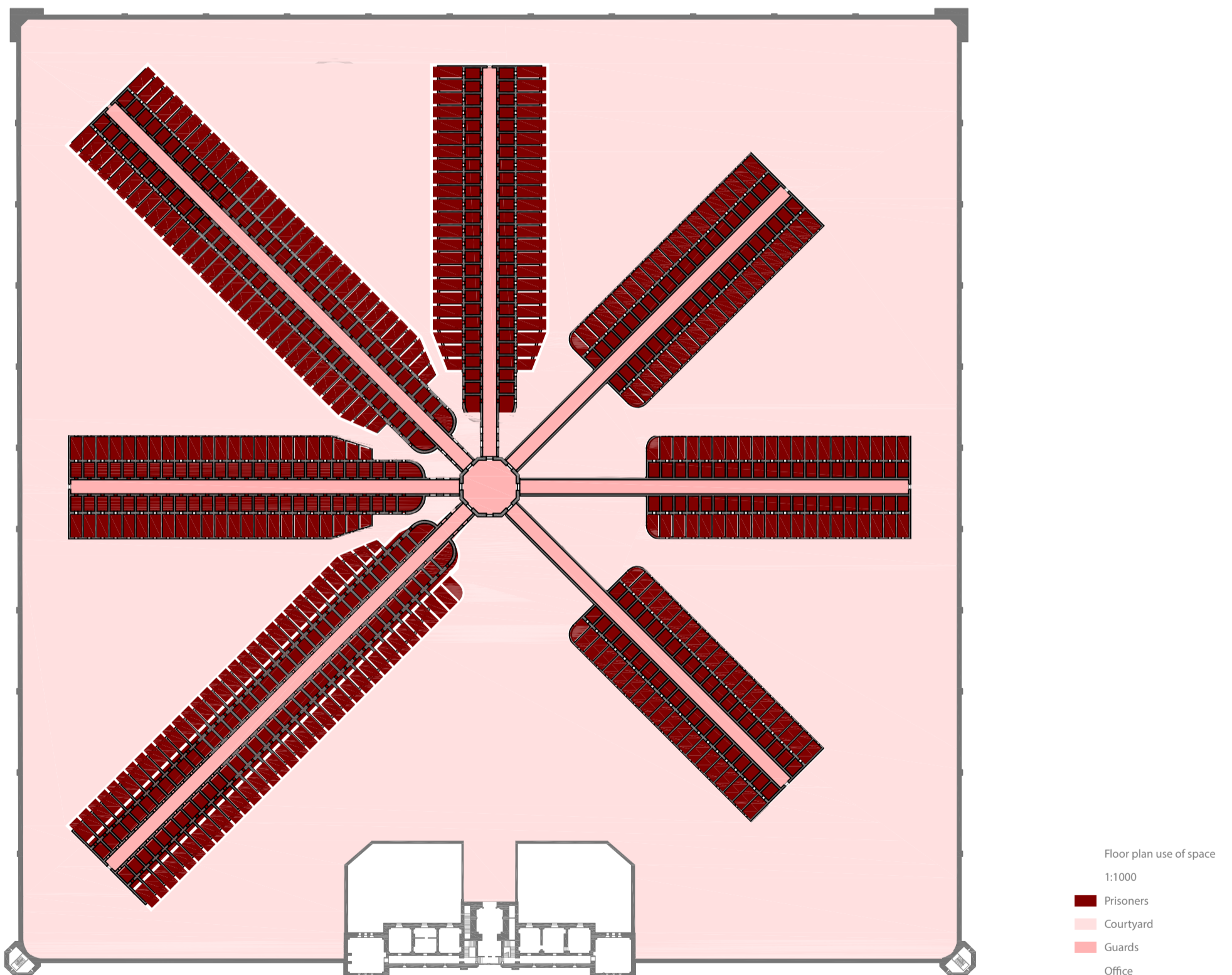
4. Interior

4.03 Use of Space

The use of space could be separated in four parts. Offices, bakery and nursery, etc are located in the main building (not shown here)

The cellblocks and the exercise yards are used constantly by prisoners. The corridors and central building in the star are used by the guards.

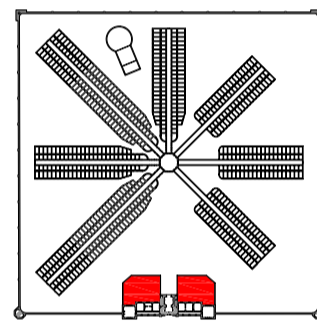
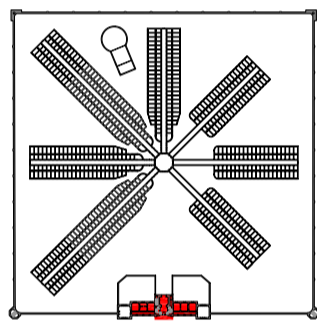
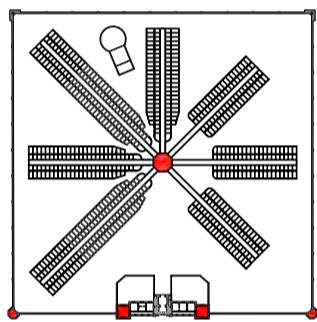
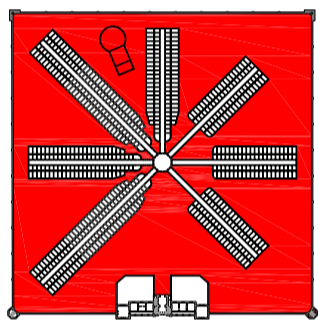
The courtyard was later used as an exercise yard due to overcrowding and could be helpful in real emergency problems. This was something Pierson copied



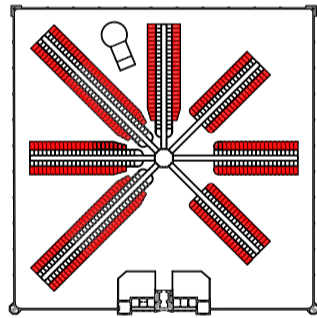
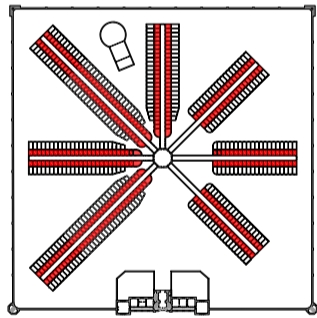
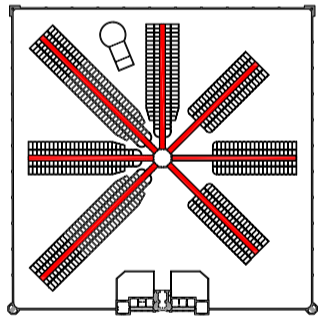
4. Interior

4.04 Types of Space

The types of space are divided into 7 functions. The offices are in the main building. Guard towers are at the southern facade and at the center. The prison cells, exercise yard and corridor complete the wing buildings. The courtyard and outdoor areas from the main building remain.



- Floor plan function 1:5000
- Courtyard
- Floor plan function 1:5000
- Guard Towers
- Floor plan function 1:5000
- Offices
- Floor plan function 1:5000
- Outdoor main building



- Floor plan function 1:5000
- Corridor
- Floor plan function 1:5000
- Prison cells
- Floor plan function 1:5000
- Exercise yard

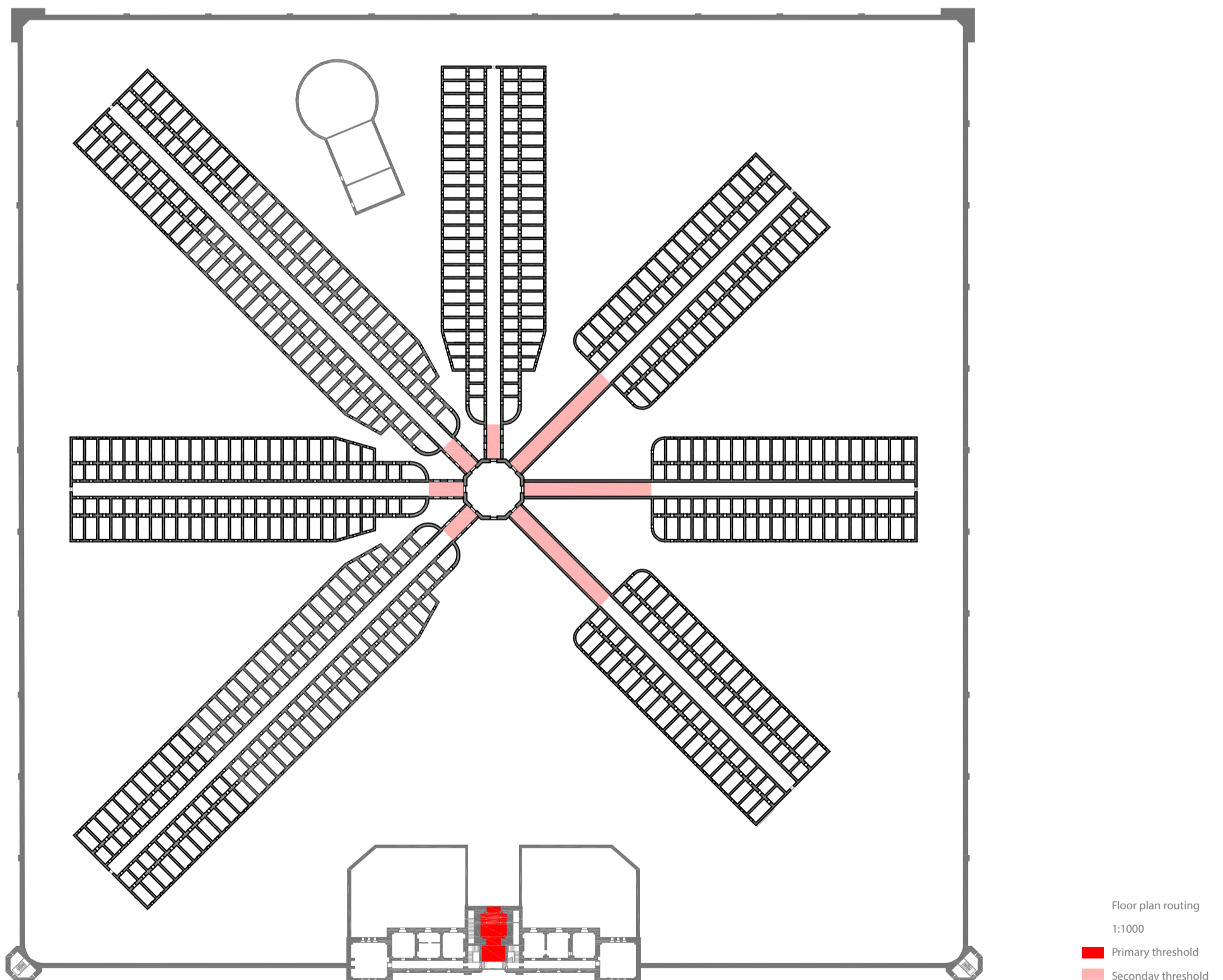
4. Interior

4.05 Threshold between space

Inside the prison there are not many thresholds. The courtyard can be seen as one, but we decided not to mention it because it was not intended to use in the original plan.

Inside the main building the area in the central tower is the transition zone between the main building itself and the courtyard

Inside the corridor parts are considered a threshold because these parts are lower than the rest of the corridor. It is a transition zone from the central building to the prison cells



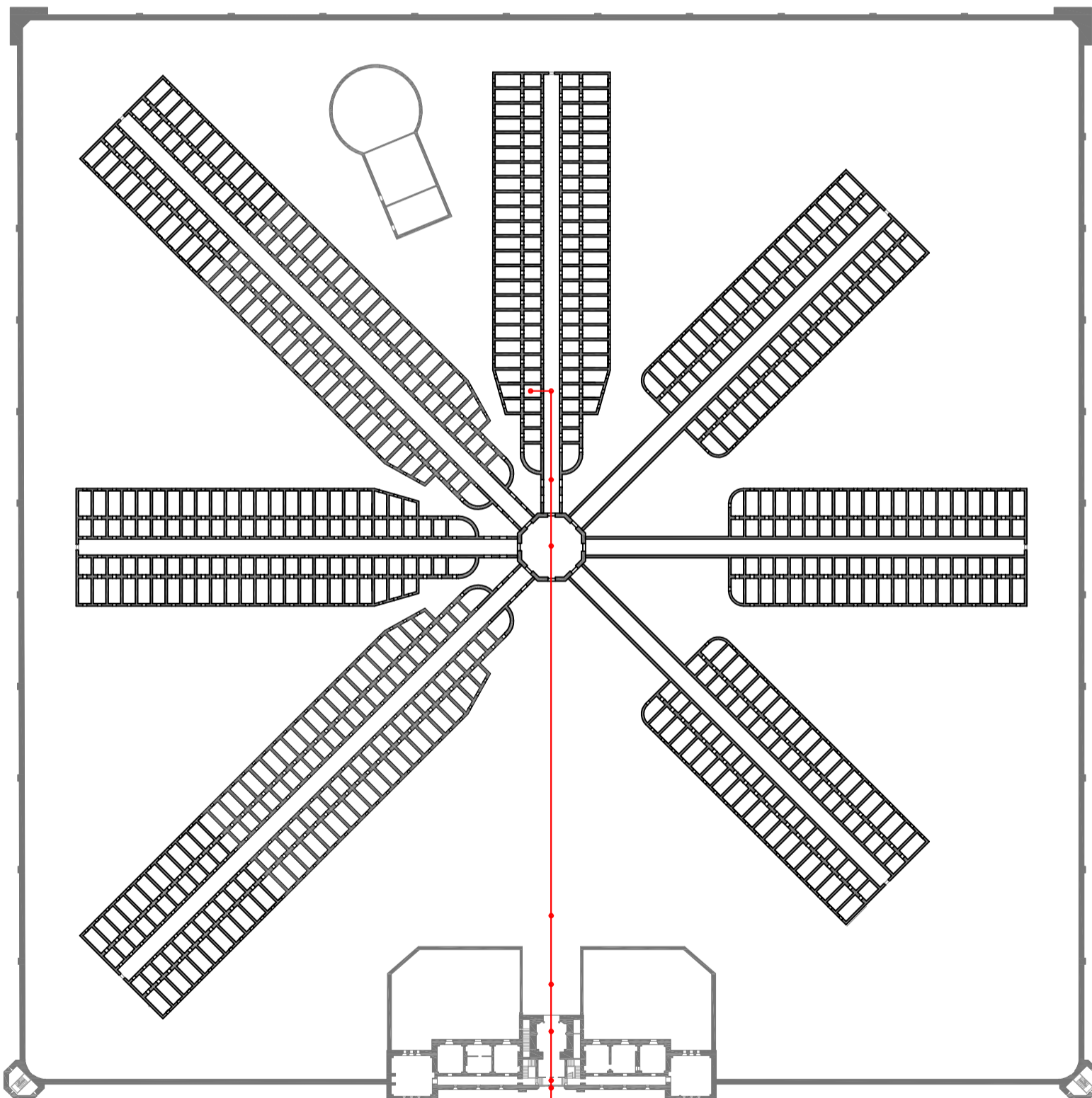
4. Interior

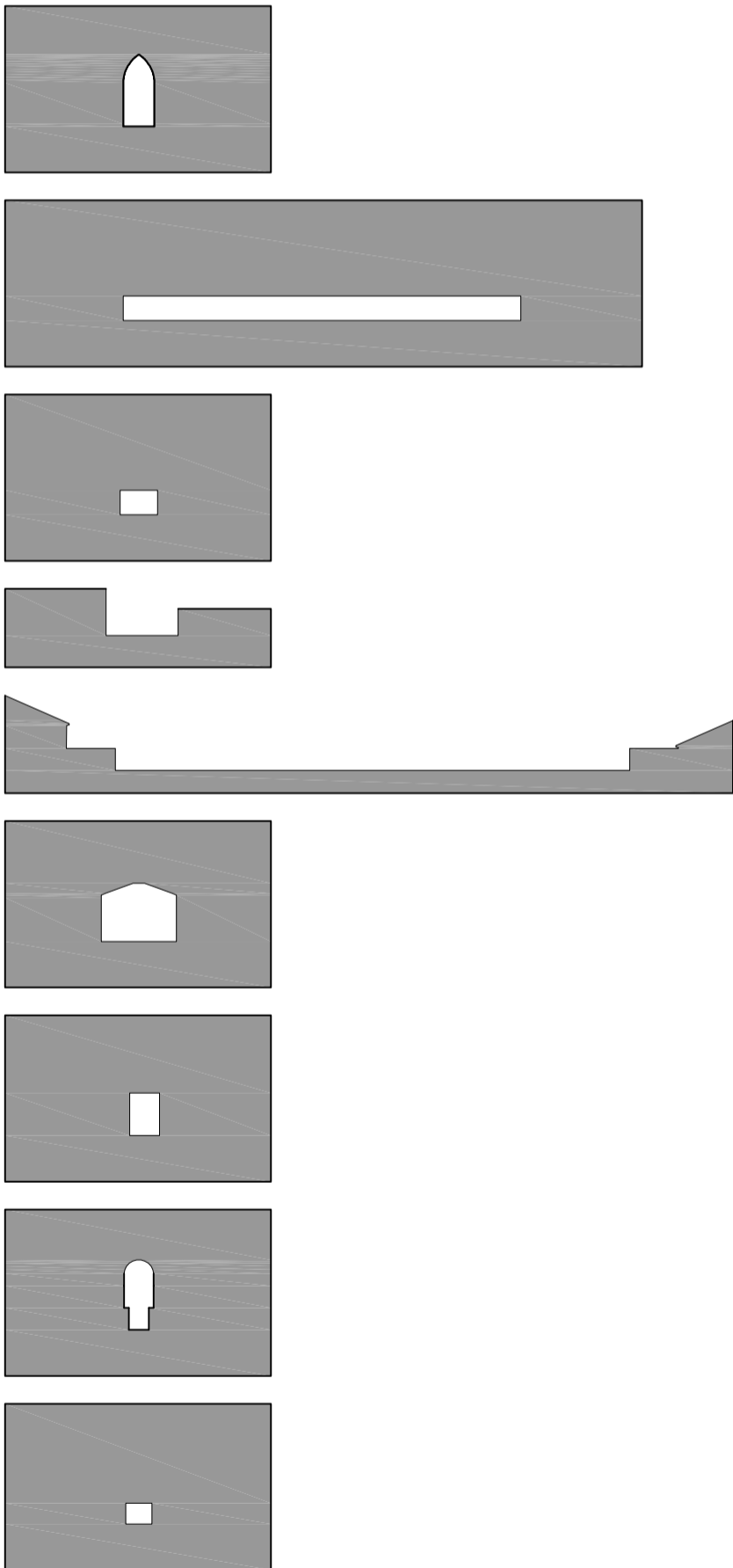
4.06 Sequence of Space

The entrance of the prison is a large gate, with a broad corridor right behind it. Before leaving the main building the transition zone in the central tower is a small closed area.

On the outside the space is first surrounded by walls. Behind that the courtyard of open space.

When entering the prison cells the first encounter is the main building, then via the lower corridor straight into the higher corridor to the prison cells.





Section sequence
1:1000

4. Interior

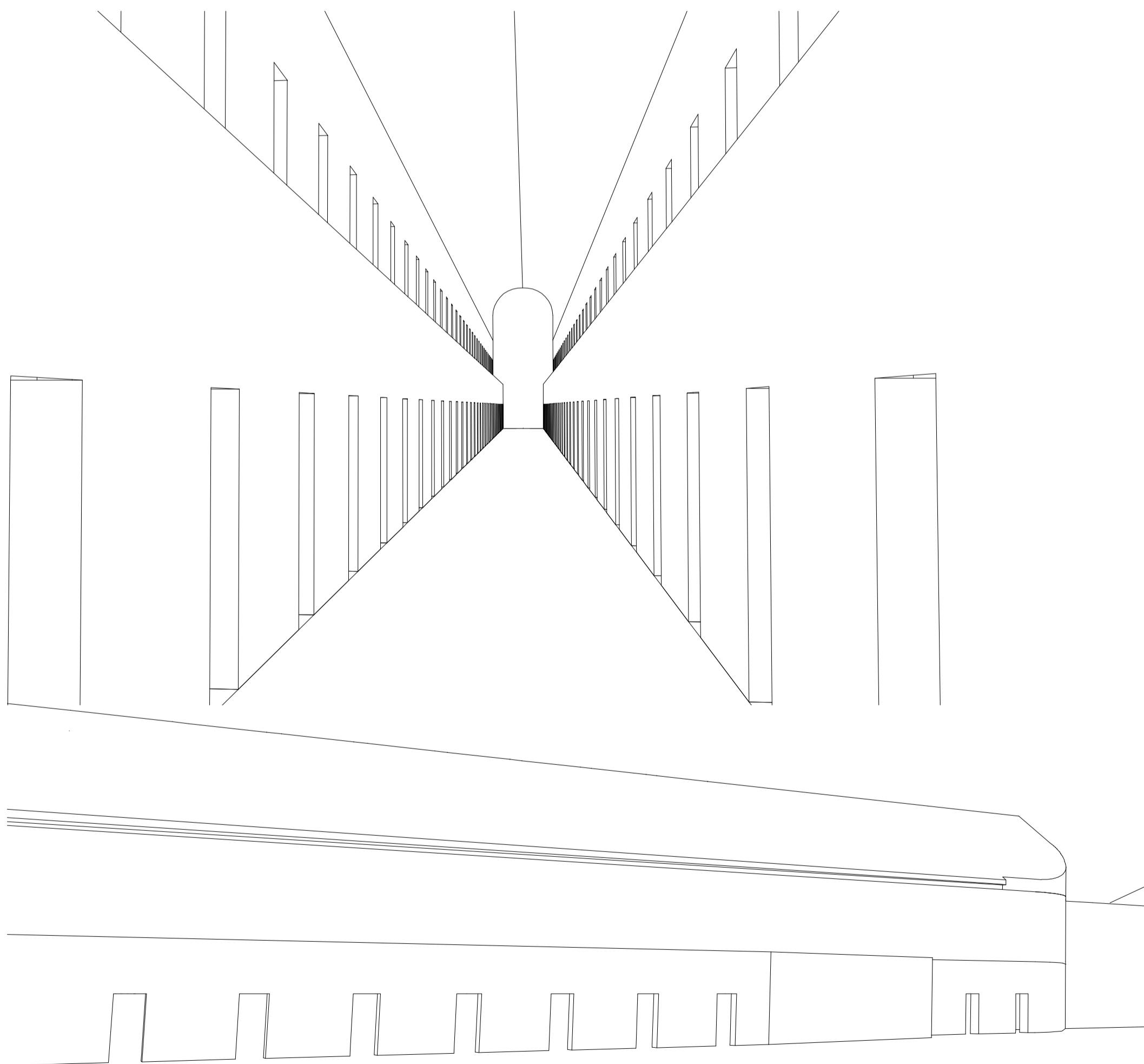
4.07 Order of Space

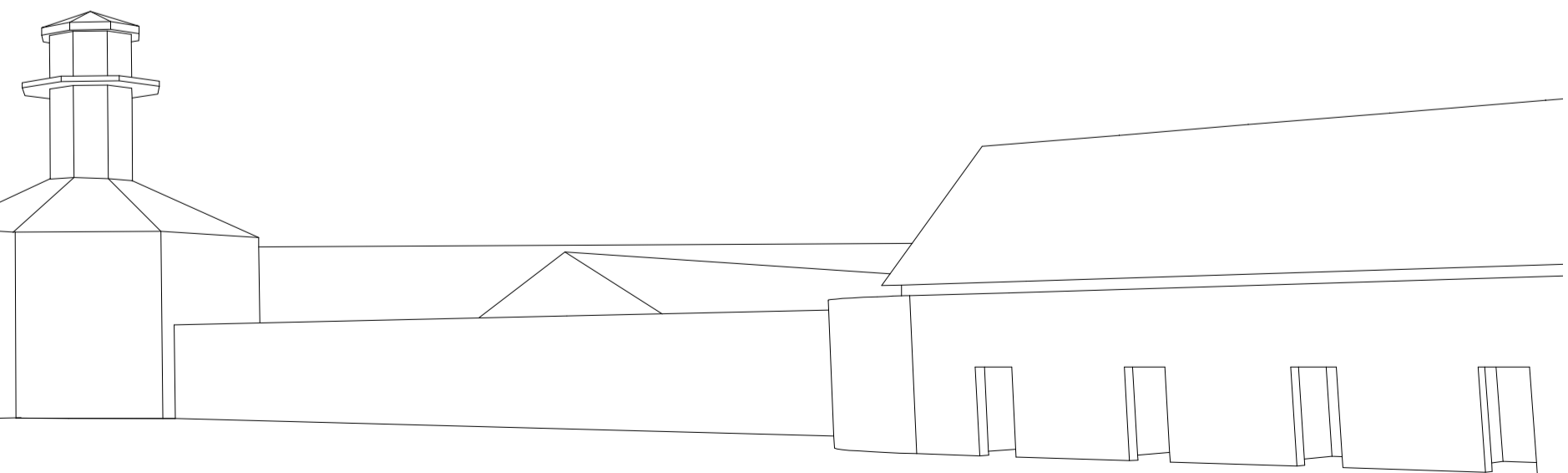
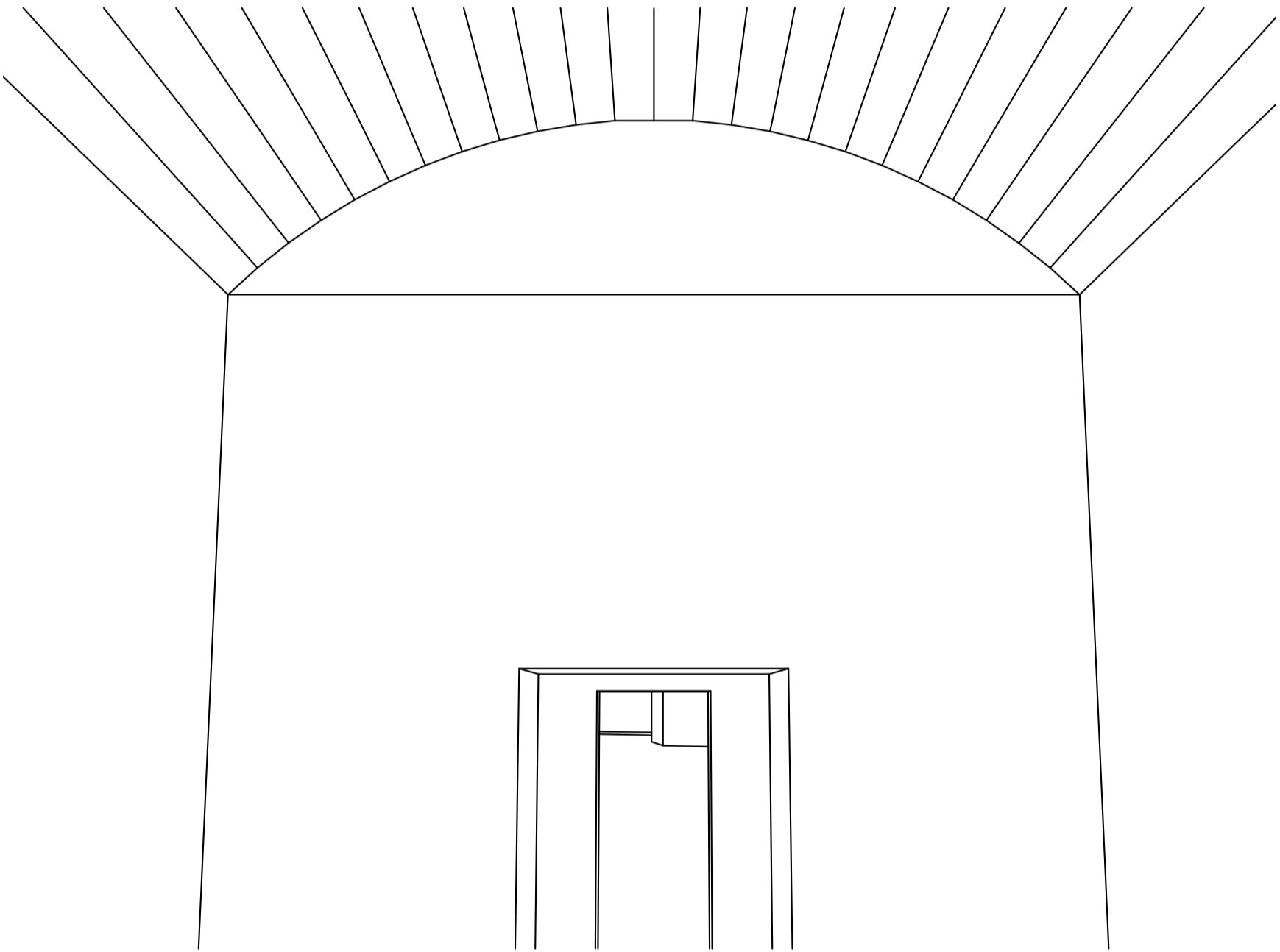
The first image is taken in a two stories cellblock building

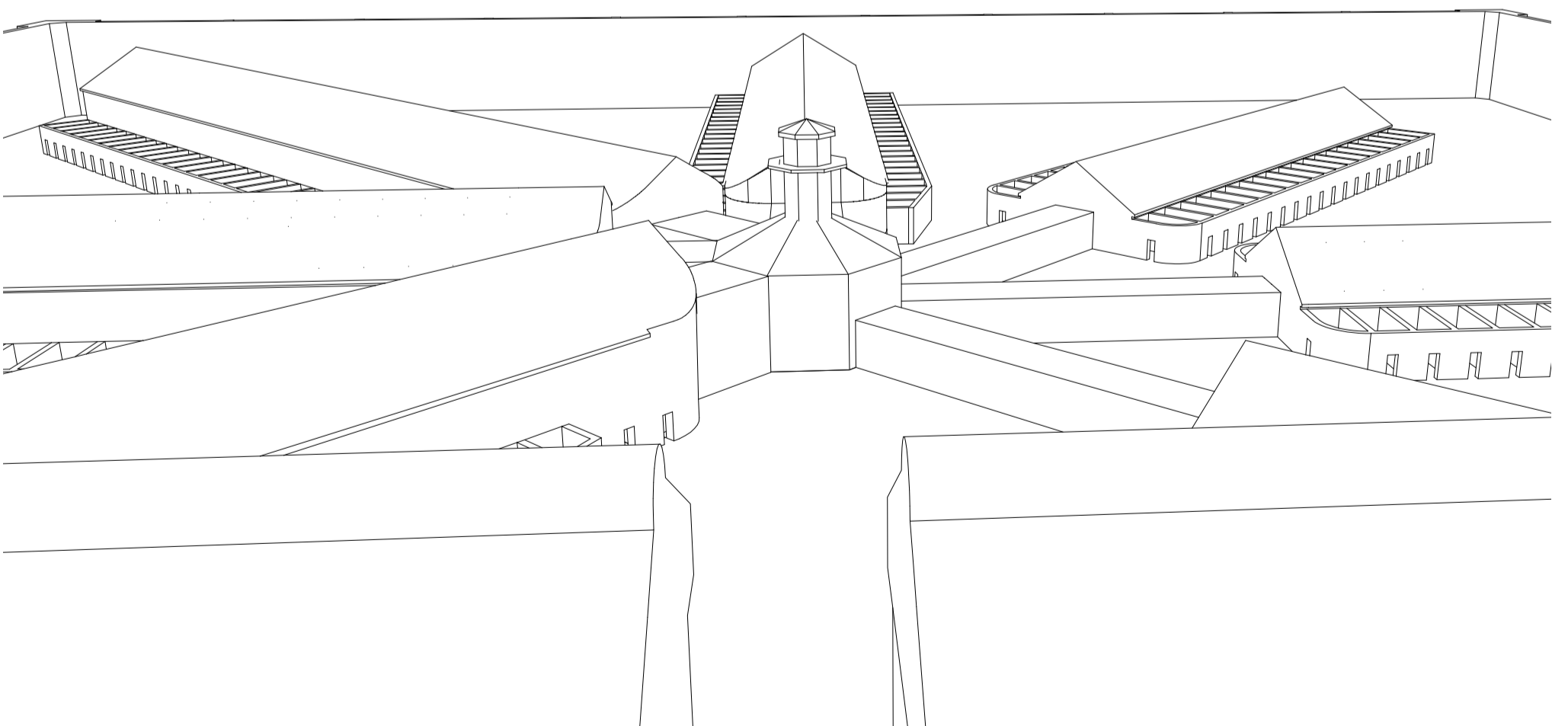
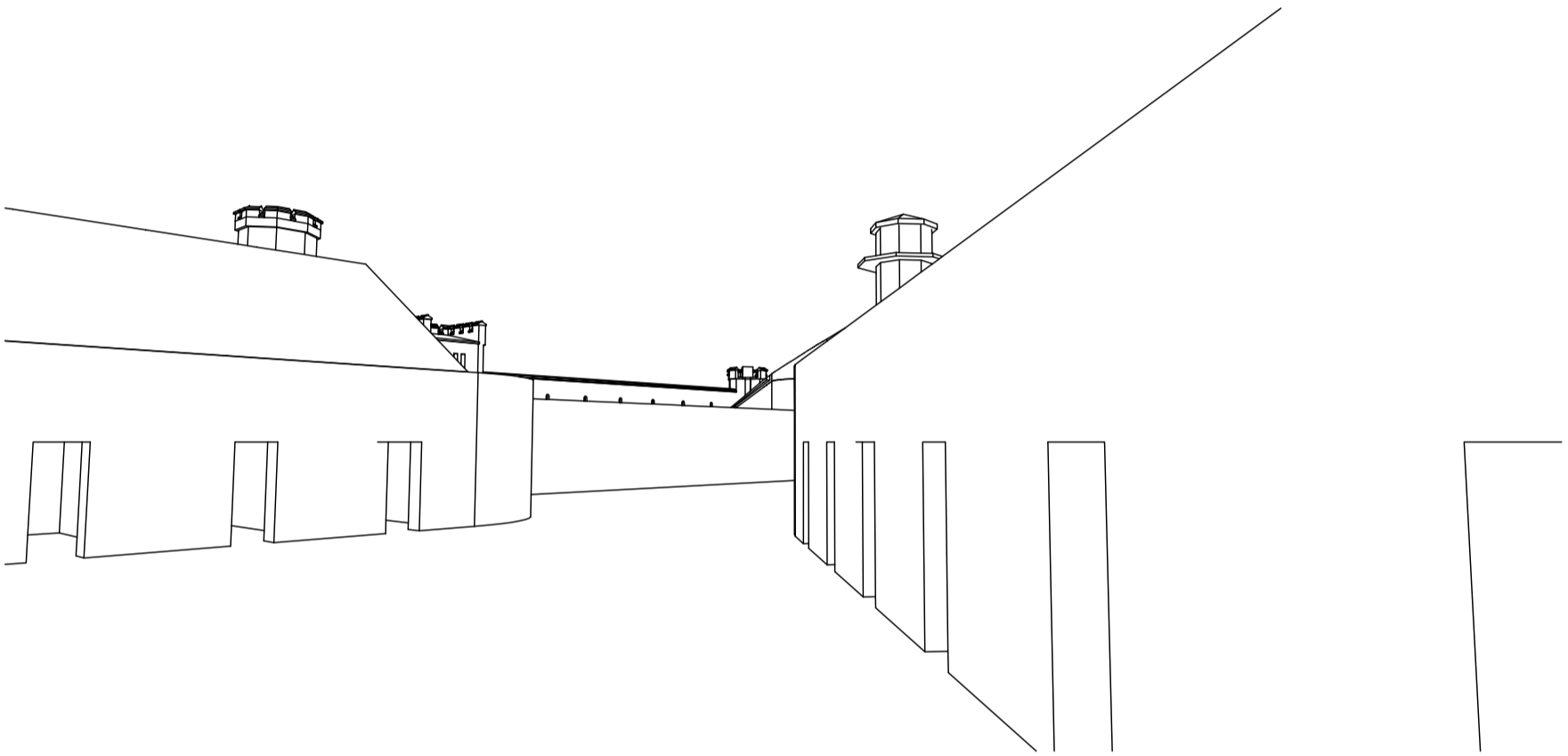
The image to the right shows the view from a prison cell to the courtyard

The third image below is taken just north after the main building, between a single and a double story building

The images on the next page is taken between cellblock 2 and 3. And the last is taken from the central tower in the main building





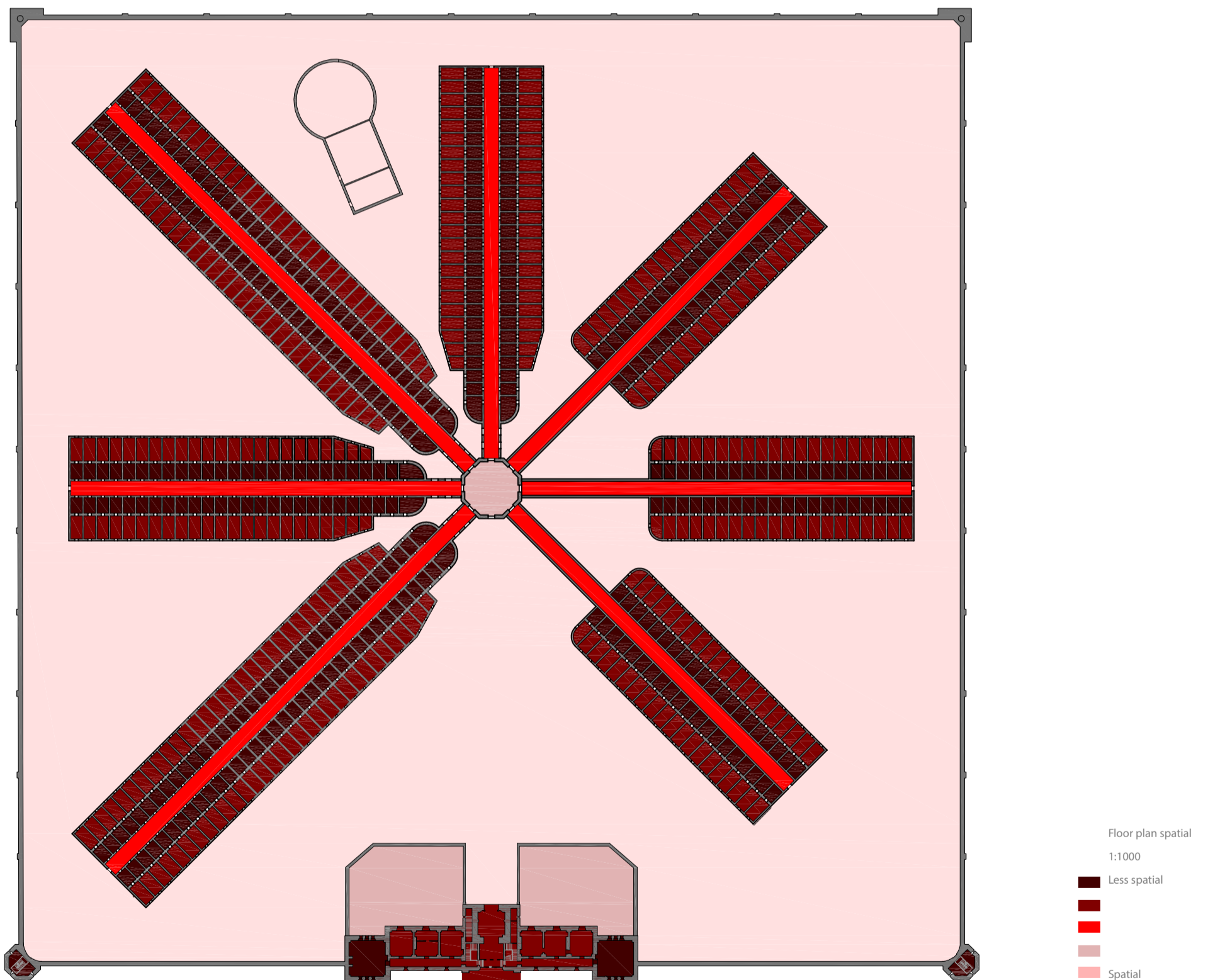


4. Interior

4.08 Spatial Hierachy

This means when a prisoner is in its cell it is disconnected from any social behavior. The exercise yard gives them a little air and is therefore slightly less brown in color.

The next level is the corridor which is controlled by the guards. These parts are more spatial and therefore lighter in color. The main control of the complex are the towers, which are quite small with less windows which create a less spatial atmosphere which are therefore brown. The courtyard is the most spatial area in the prison and therefore the lightest color.

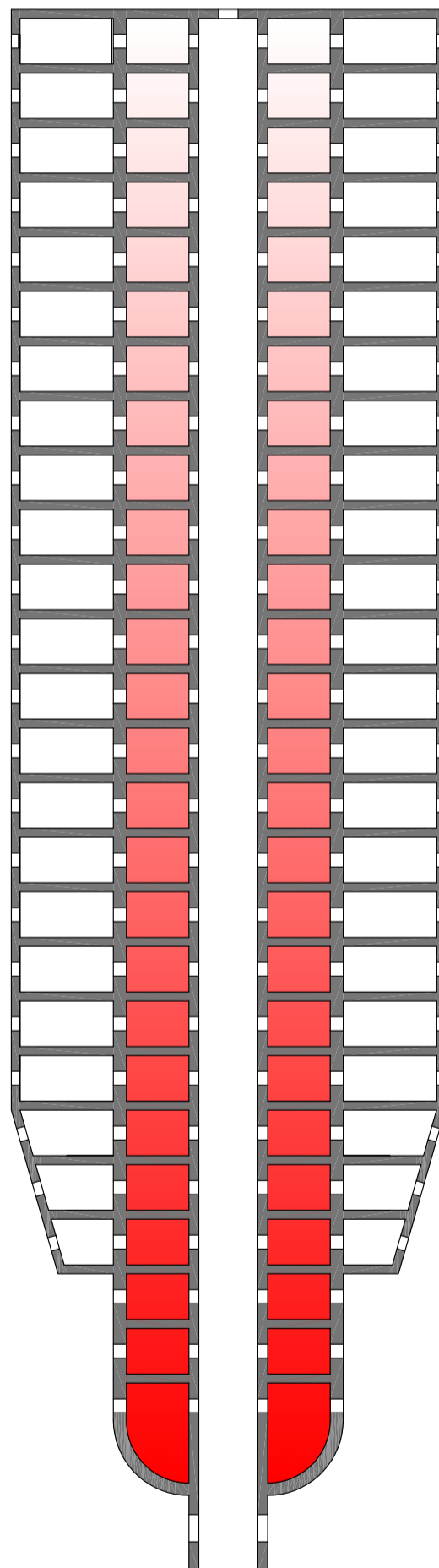
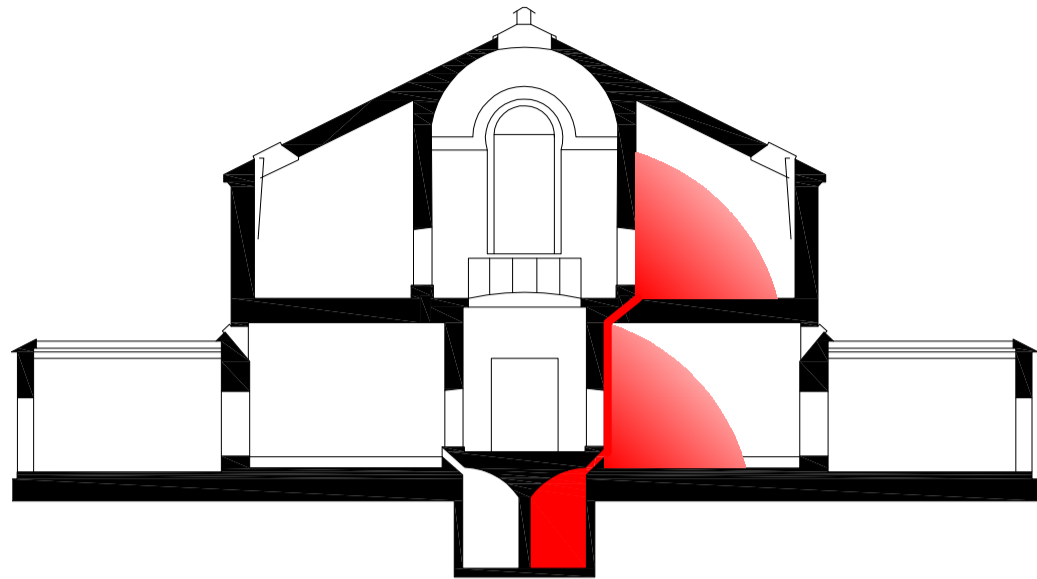


4. Interior

4.09 Climatical properties

Back in the days the ESP had a quite modern heating system. Probably the unknown building on the courtyard was for heating the prisons. The warmth was transported under ground to the central building and then divided into the seven wings.

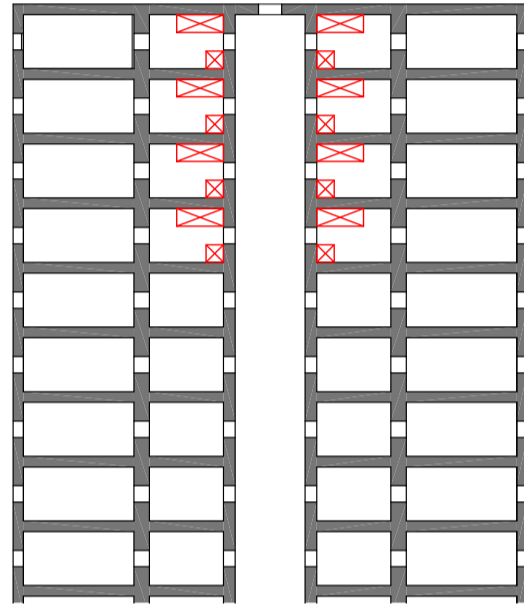
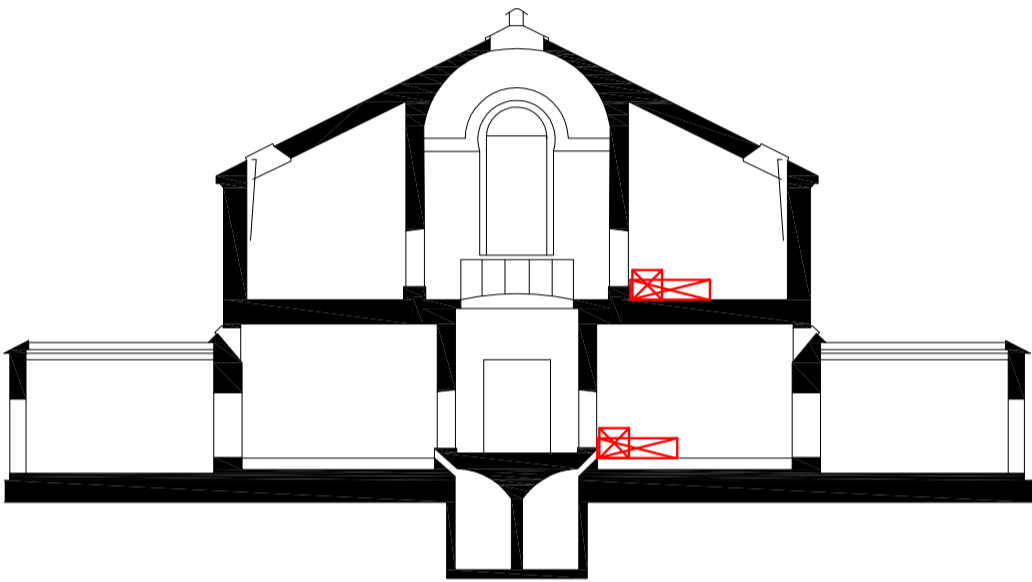
The problem which occurred was that the prison cells located close to the central building were too hot, while the ones at the very end were freezing.



4. Interior

4.10 Interior Elements

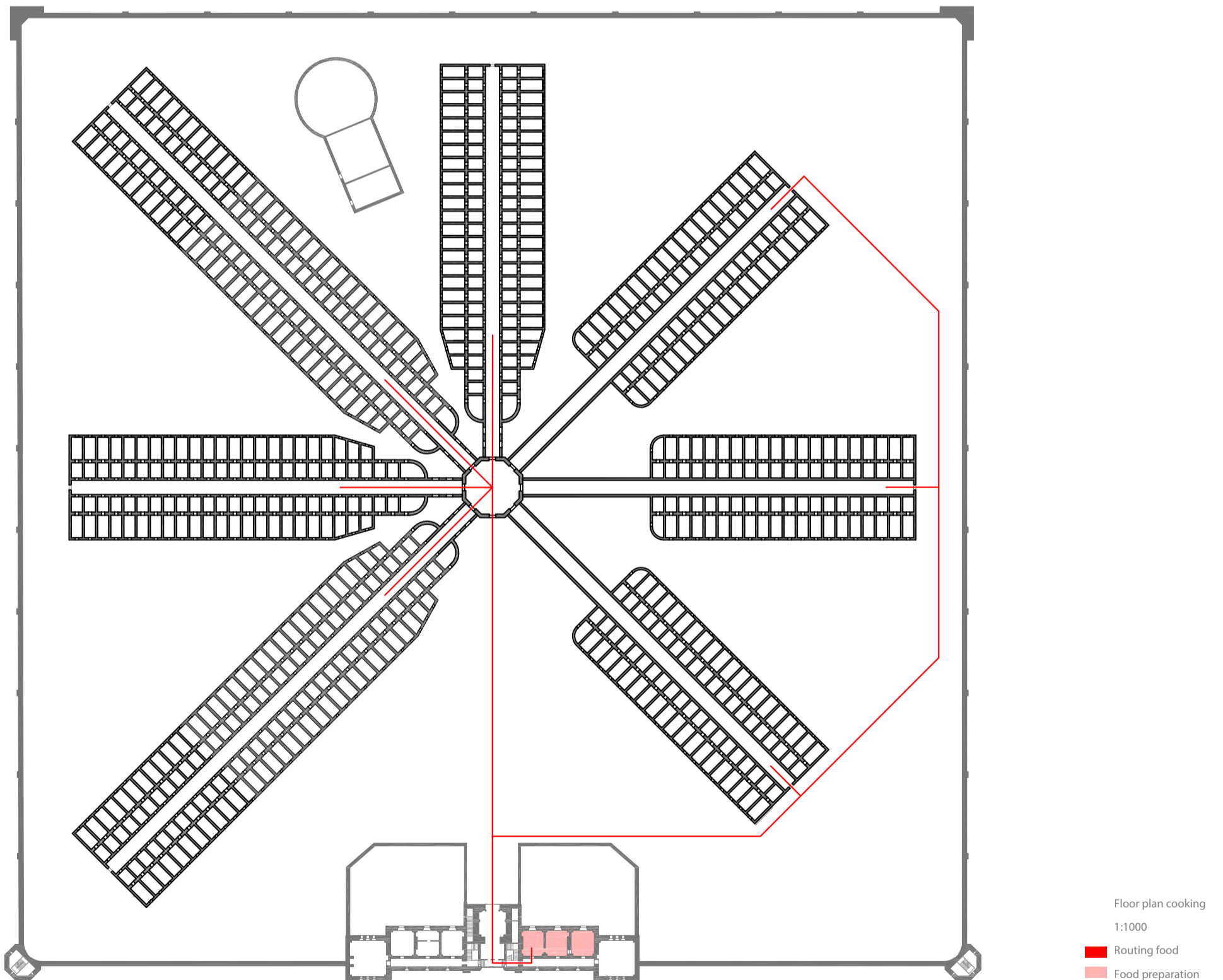
Most of the time prisoners stayed inside their cell. They had not much of furniture. Only a closet, a bed and a toilet were available in each prison cell. Except there was only one exception. When Al Capone was in ESP he had a pretty luxury prison cell



4. Interior

4.11 Routine - eat

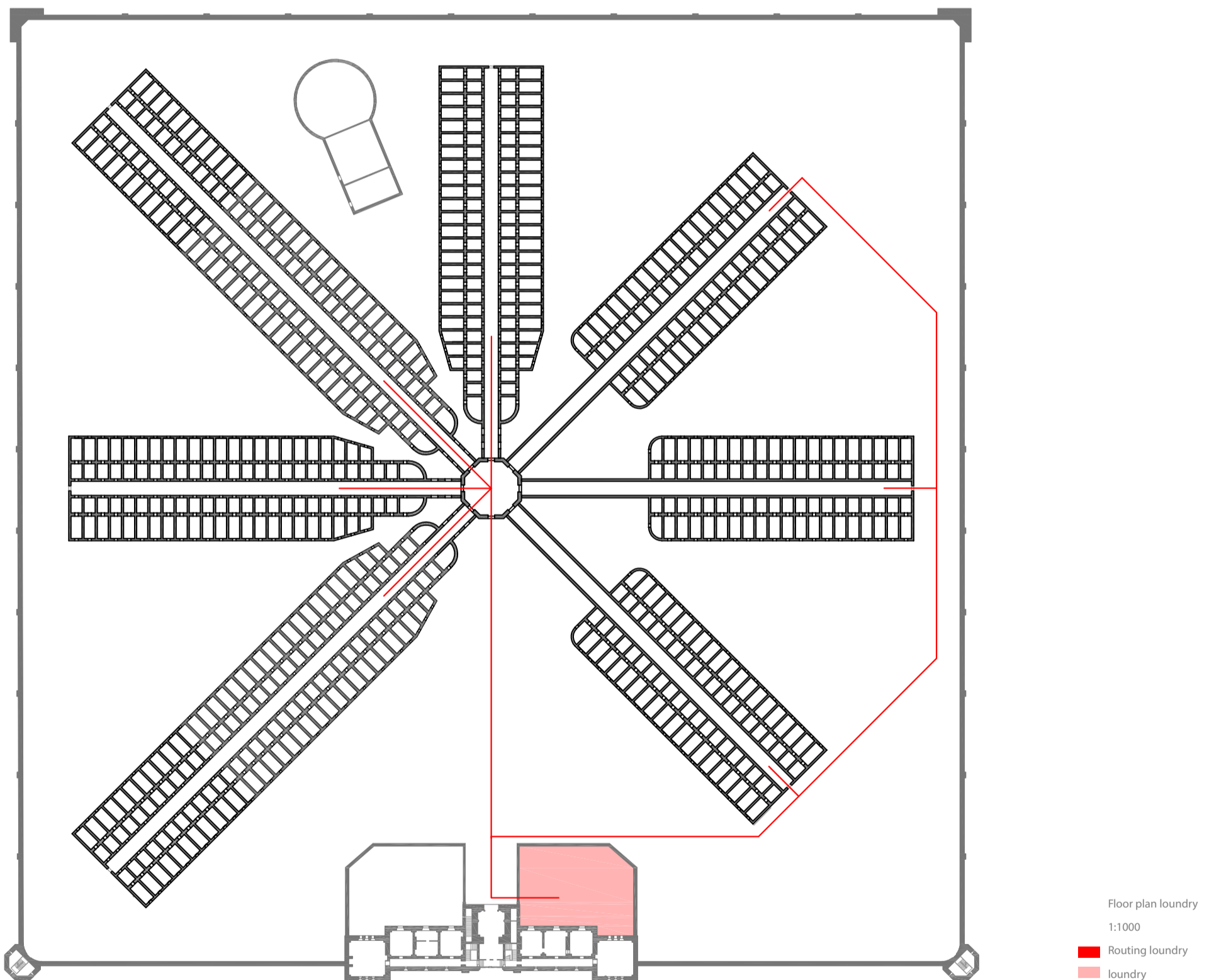
Inmates get their food 3 times a day in their own cell. Same as the routing for prisoners this has to be transported crossing the courtyard



4. Interior

4.11 Routine - laundry

Inmates get their laundry done regularly. How often is not known. This laundry was done in the areas just outside the main building

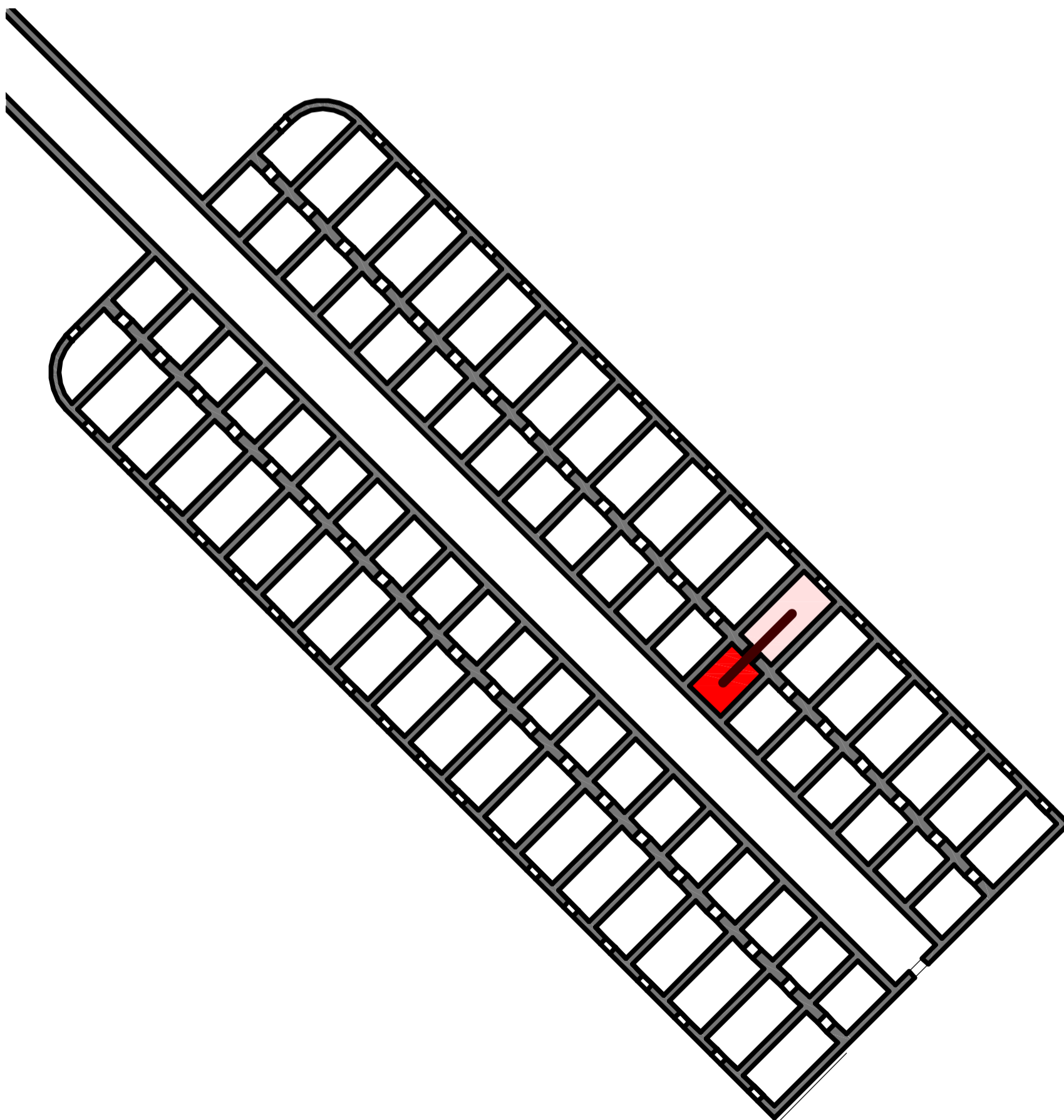


4. Interior

4.11 Routine - daily

A prisoner stayed in its cell for almost the whole day. One hour per day he was allowed to go outside on the exercise yard. Some prisoners kept a small garden here.

Because inmates were not allowed to have any contact with each other it never happened that two inmates next to each other were outside at the same time. There were always some cellblocks in between

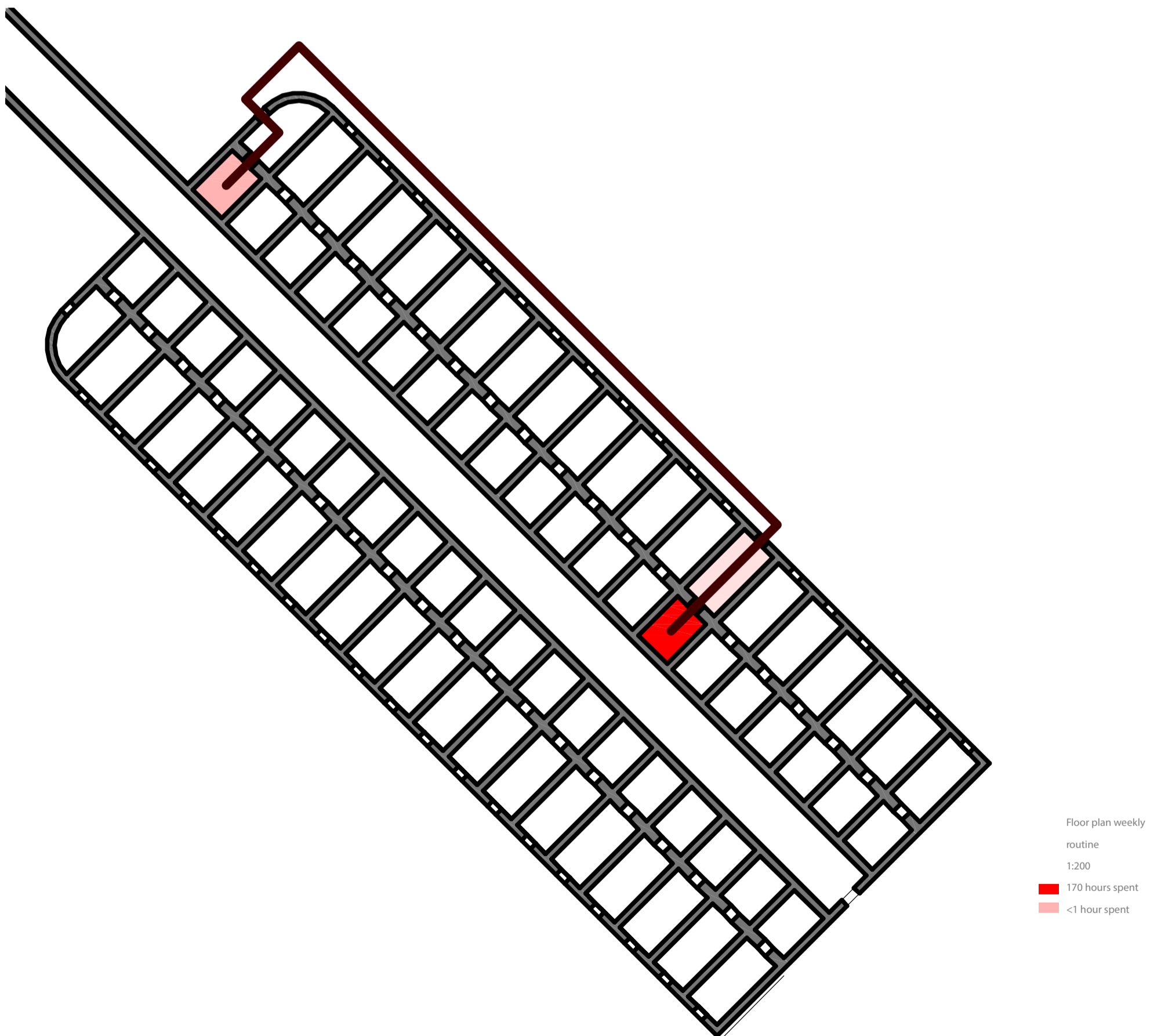


Floor plan daily routine
1:200
■ 23 hours spent
■ 1 hour spent

4. Interior

4.11 Routine - weekly

Prisoners were allowed to take a shower once a week. The duration and where this took place is not known. There is assumed this took place closer to the central building because of the heat transportation. There was at least 1 shower in every cellblock.



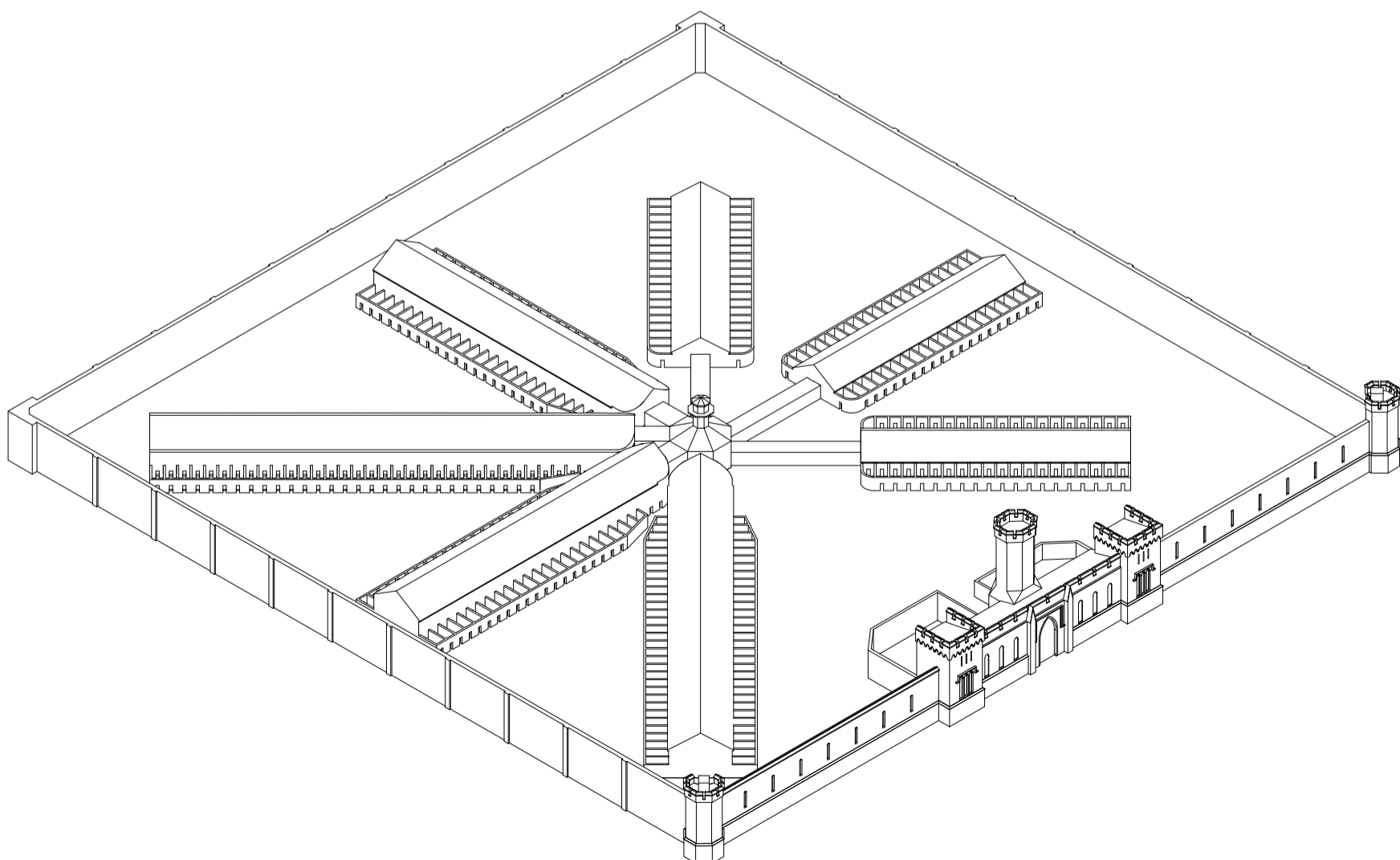
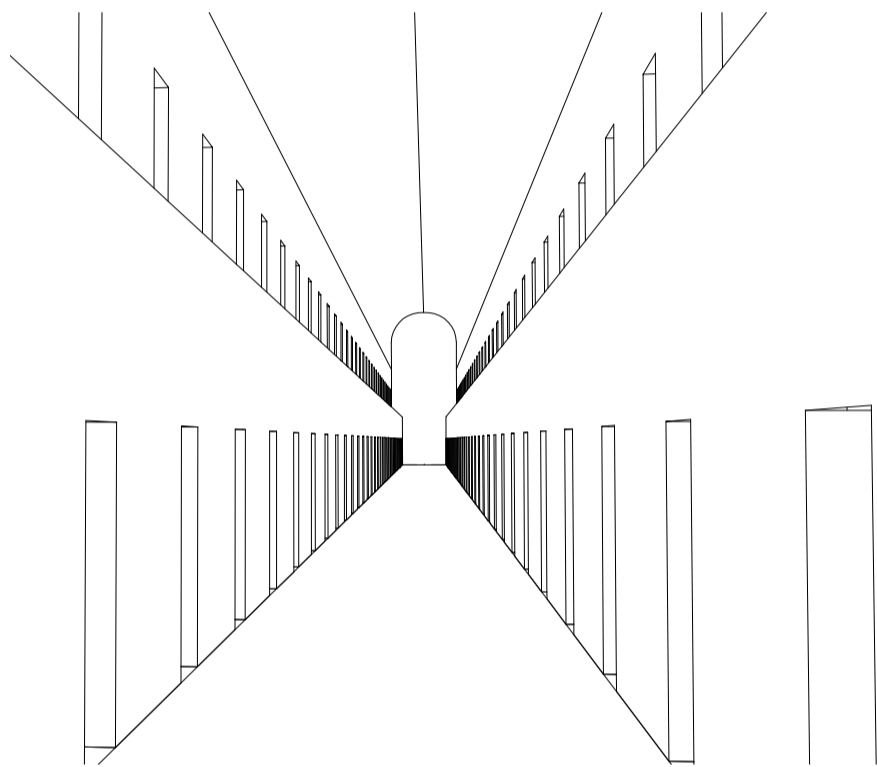
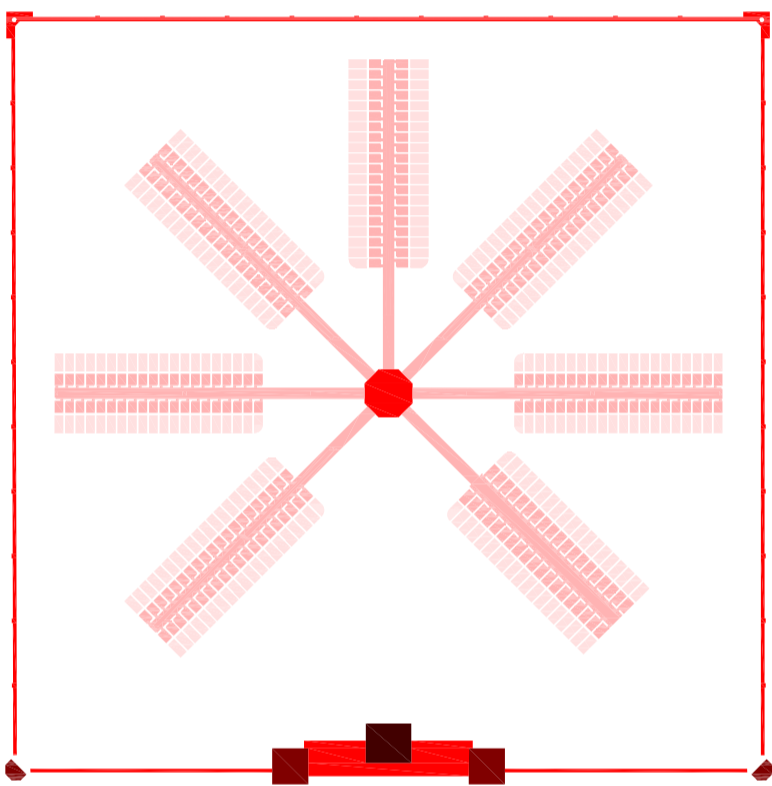
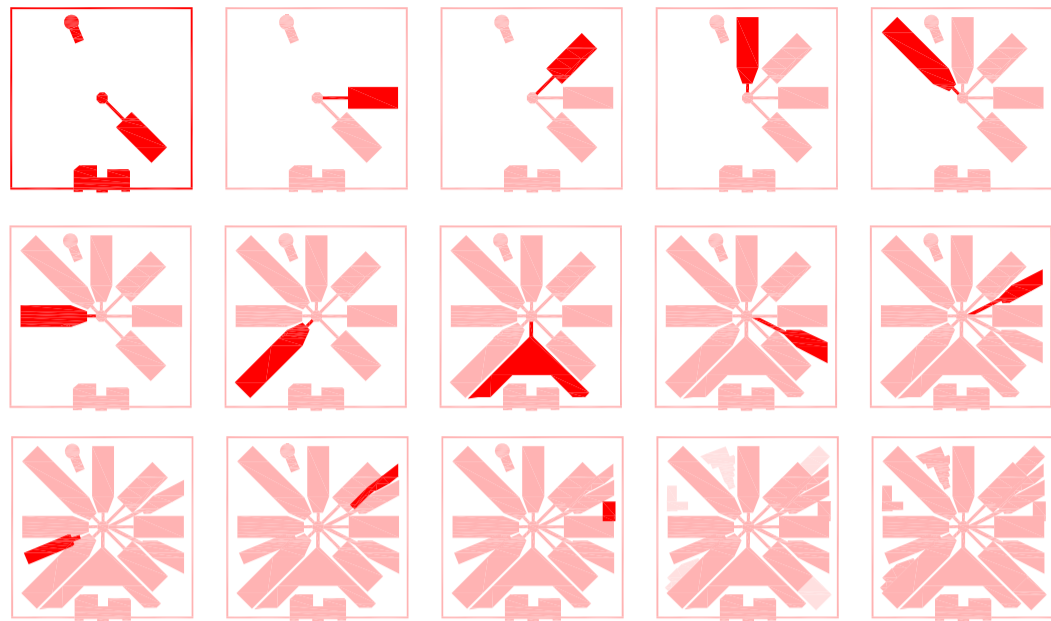
CONCLUSION

Concluding drawings

Conclusion

we can conclude that the architectural space is related to the prison regime. In detail the solitary confinement requires less space which directly mirrors the architectural space. ESP was the first starshape prison. Although later built prisons were not with the same regime. The solitariness in cells is also not shown from outside the prison walls and kept secret.

Because the design of the complex already changed during the construction the question raised: Did the real pennsylvania system ever exist?



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SCALE MODEL PHOTOGRAPHS

4. Interior

