

Prison Architecture
A Typological Analysis of Spatial Organizations
in respect to Punishment Systems

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ABSTRACT

The concepts of crime and punishment have always been a part of culture in every society throughout the history of mankind. However, the acts accepted as 'crime' and the penalties imposed upon criminals for the same crime have revealed differences in each society and in each era. Prior to the Modern Age, almost in all societies, punishment was an open public activity to warn people and imprisonment was not a way of punishment; instead it was only a measure impeding the criminal's escape until the execution of punishment. Modern world, at the beginning, has tried to use punishment for dictating definite 'norms' instead of frightening; later on, instead of corporal execution some other punishment systems have been used as a means of creating individuals submitting to the authority on the way to the formation of inspection oriented 'New Society'. This new approaches in punishment systems has required spatial and organizational solutions. As a result, prisons in which imprisonment would be executed have developed as a new building type requiring architectural design as other new building types developed during modernization. However, prison architecture is different from all other buildings as an architectural end product. This architectural product is such a place that whoever stays in never wants to live in there and wants to get out it as soon as possible-since there is no relation between the spatial properties of the building and the preferences of a person staying in it, in other words, the criminal.

Although debate on prison buildings seems to be a current issue in public opinion, discussions on the spatial organizations of prisons' coincides with the of F-type applications of Ministry of Justice in Turkey. On the other hand, the problems of this building type haven't been examined enough in terms of architectural design approaches. It is important to discuss how prisons' spatial design have been developed throughout the history; and which architectural properties a prison has to have today must be considered. Whether a prison system, in which the person serving his/her sentence will not be damaged both physically and mentally by public authority, environment and other criminals during its detention period, is created or not, or relevance of the

created spaces to the prevailing understanding of punishment and their appropriateness to its functions should also be studied.

Therefore, this study aims at understanding prison architecture', their development and change in relation to changing social structures. A typological analysis on case studies is used to understand their spatial organizations in a retrospective perspective.

Key words: Crime, Punishment, Prison, Prison Architecture, Type, and Typology.

ÖZ

Suç ve ceza kavramları, insanoğlunun tarihinde, her topluluğun kendi kültürü içerisinde hep varolmuştur. Fakat suç olarak kabul edilen; cezalandırmayı gerektiren davranışlar ve cezalar her toplulukta ve her çağda farklılık göstermişlerdir. Modern çağ öncesi hemen hemen tüm topluluklarda ceza, insanlara ibret vermek için halka açık bir aktivite olmuştur. Kapatılma bir ceza yöntemi değil; sadece suçlunun cezası uygulanıncaya kadar ki süreyi kapsayan ve suçlunun kaçmaması için alınan bir önlem olmuştur. Modern dünya başlangıçta cezayı korkutmak yerine belirli normları dikte etmek için kullanmış; daha sonra ise diğer ceza sistemlerinin kullandığı bedensel ceza yerine denetlemeye yönelik yeni toplum düzeninin bir anlayışı haline getirmeye çalışmıştır. Ceza sisteminde ki bu yeni yaklaşım beraberinde mekansal ve örgütsel çözümler gerektirmiştir. Sonuçta hapis cezasının uygulama yeri olan cezaevleri tıpkı modernizasyon boyunca diğer bina tiplerinin gelişimi gibi, mimari tasarımı içerisinde bir gelişim göstermiştir. Fakat cezaevi mimarisi mimari sonuç ürün olarak diğer tüm binaların mimarilerinden farklıdır. Bu mimari mekan o mekanda yaşayacak insanın tercihleriyle hiçbir bağlantısının olmadığı, içinde yaşayanın hiçbir zaman yaşamak istemeyeceği, bir an önce oradan kurtulmak isteyeceği, mekansal özelliklerinden dolayı başkalarıyla bir ilişki kuramayacağı bir mekandır.

Cezaevi konusu kamuoyunda belirli süre gündemde kalmasına rağmen; cezaevlerinin mekansal organizasyonları üzerine tartışmalar, adalet Bakanlığının f tipi cezaevi uygulamaları ile aynı zamana rastlamaktadır. Diğer yandan bu bina tipinin problemleri mimari tasarım yaklaşımları içerisinde yeteri kadar incelenmemiştir. Tarihsel gelişim dikkate alındığında, cezaevlerinin nasıl bir mekansal gelişim gösterdiği; ve bir cezaevinin hangi mimari özellikler taşıdığı bugün düşünülmesi gerekli önemli özellikler olmalıdır. Cezasını çekmekte olan kişinin gözetim altında tutulduğu süre içerisinde kamu otoritesinden, yaşam çevresinden ve aynı ortamı paylaştığı tutuklulardan (fiziksel veya ruhsal) zarar görmeyeceği bir sistemin yaratılıp yaratılmadığı; yaratılan mekanların ne derece bu işlevi yerine getirmeye çalıştığı incelenmelidir.

Sonuçta bu çalışmanın amacı cezaevi mimarlığının, değişen toplumsal yapılara bağlı olarak, gelişimini ve değişimini anlamaktır. Tipolojik analiz yöntemi cezaevi örneklerinin mekansal değişiminin geçmişten günümüze nasıl bir değişim gösterdiğini anlamak için kullanılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Suç, Ceza, Cezaevi, Cezaevi Mimarlığı, Tip ve Tipoloji

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Definition of the problem

The concepts of crime and punishment have always been a part of culture in every society throughout the history of mankind. However, the acts accepted as 'crime' and the penalties imposed upon criminals for the same crime have revealed differences in each society and in each era.

During the period of Classical Age between the mid 17th century and the end of 18th century, law approach was matching with monarchy institution. A crime committed against law, whatever its characteristic, form and target might be, was being accepted as if its real target had been sovereignty institution. In this period law was seen as sovereign's will and power of law was seen as sovereign's power. Thus, crime was accepted as a physical and personal assault in order to demolish sovereign's authority. The corporal execution carried out in front of public was the repair of damage given to power and the proof of power's superiority.

The importance of corporal execution could be understood from this point of view. As a result, in the Classical Age, punishment given to crime; such as torture and violence, had a very important role in legal practice because it had a function that was displaying power instead of revealing the truth by using legal processes.

At the end of 18th century, punishment was no longer a show of violence and an open public activity that struck terror into the hearts of people. With the new age called Modern Age, a new form of punishment was appropriated in terms of function and technique. The basis of this new punishment type was to keep the criminal in a closed space named as prison. Prison, as a concept, was not a new development that emerged in this period. In fact, it was serving to a new function in terms of form and purpose and became an institution. The aim of the punishment was not to restore the given

damage of sovereignty with corporal torture; it was the correction of individual's behavior by using imprisonment method.

Economic and political reasons had an important place among the factors affecting the establishment of prison and other institutions. The emergence of the prisons and institutions carrying out another kind of confinement functions such as hospital, mental hospital and etc. were a part of the bourgeoisie in Europe. The people confined to this place were the patients, poor, insane, homosexuals, beggars, vagrants and other people, having different features. Nevertheless, the common feature of these people was that they were the people who did not want to work or could not work due to a physical handicap or another reason and did not have a constant job and house.

Indeed, confinement carries out a double function. These functions are to take confidential measures against the rebel danger of unemployed in economic crisis and to make confined people form a cheap and easily controlled labor after in the period of crisis. Therefore, measures easing the process of power, such as; using the confined people in labor and providing service from them for the society, providing cheap labor in the periods of employment and high wages, controlling the people that could create social rebels, were being taken.

Emergence of prisons with the aim of confinement and punishment has become necessary due to above-mentioned reasons and became an institution in this era. (Foucault, 2000, pg. 14) The prisons used beforehand were spaces used as a kind of waiting room for the law court where the criminals spent their times until the execution of their crimes. Confinement, seen as an effective measure, was used only in the situations that capitalism faced with new problems, especially labor and unemployment problems, and 18th century European societies met with the big rebels. The former methods, such as; assigning an army against the rebels, murderer and ruining people, were simultaneously the measures which eased the collection of taxes by the local potentates. Since this event could cause an economic disaster, prison, which was a more economical and effective measure and a punishment technique, was started to be used. The reason was that prisons were

eliminating a dangerous part of the population without causing bad economic outcomes.

In this confinement practice starting in 17th century, a change occurred at the end of 18th century (French Revolution Period) and classification of confined people started. According to this classification mental patients were put into insane asylums, young people into reformatories, criminals into prisons. In other words, this era testified the categorical differentiation of patients, criminals and mental patients, and the foundation of a different institution for each group.

However, the confinement techniques and institutions, which were improved in order to get an economic benefit, started to be more expensive and insufficient day by day. The contribution of transforming unemployed people into working people by treatment or correction to economy started to pass the expenditures made for rehabilitation aim. As a result, despite all the reforms these institutions met with serious failures while carrying out their successes.

According to Foucault, in spite of this much insufficiency and failure the reason of insisting on these institutions is that confinement practice has carried out a more effective and responsive duty, in order to provide a more powerful social inspection and to produce the labor that capitalism required, than it has been seen. Foucault calls the period between the end of 18th century and the beginning of 19th century as the threshold of political modernity.

At the same time, in this period, in which the capitalism needed the resource of labor, human body, and the production power of this body, directly became an object of economic and political interferences. However, a new method was required because the former methods that were used in order to make the labor more productive (For instance; big factories taking the compelling instructions of prisons, reformatories, mental hospitals, and military barracks as a model) became too expensive and insufficient. This new technique was depending on people's appropriation of discipline and complaisance, which capitalist production style required, and willingly application of them. Thus, at the end of 18th century a new power type emerged in Europe. This new power's style about making the people

complaisant and sufficient was depending on obstinately insisting definite subjectivity types instead of using violence and corporal compulsion to people.

The aim was firstly to dictate some definite and clear norms instead of frightening, and secondly to create an obedient individual, who would submit to the authority with the formation of a new society order oriented towards inspection, instead of killing. Foucault names this new power type as Bio-power. Bio-power is an essential element in the development of capitalism because capitalism requires the controllable integration of body into production process and the appropriateness of population with economic processes. The body has to be disciplined in order to be transformed into labor and to be used in production. The thing that provides this event is the compelling style of disciplinary power, which shapes the individual of modern age. As a result, this power creates normalization in the society, which makes individuals normal and forces them to obey the norms. In this society, individual reveals as a knowledge object and subject formed by scientific-disciplinary mechanisms. In addition, as the same as school, military barracks, family and mental hospital, prison works as an institution forcing the individual to become normal and to join the production processes. (Foucault, 2000, pg:126).

This new system, wanted to be brought about with modernity, obliges the necessity of a spatial and structural solution for the application of imprisonment. As a result, a prison requires an architectural solution just like a residence, a school, a factory or a museum. However, prison architecture is different from all the other buildings' architecture. It is not a space where definite hours of a day are spent; it is a space where all twenty-four hours of a day are spent. Furthermore, it is such a space that whoever stays in that place never wants to live in it and wants to get out of it as soon as possible because there is not any relation between the space and the preferences of a person staying in it.

1.1.1 Definitions

1.1.1.1 What is Crime

Crime concept has been highly differentiated through the communities and ages. Hence it is hard to find an action to be described as a crime universally. Still, certain issues since could be the examples of the universal understanding of crime since the beginning of history of mankind. Those issues can be expressed as disrespect to holly beliefs and objects, treachery and disloyalty.

In primitive societies, oaths related with religions and practices of sorcery were used to determine the crime. During the Middle Ages and beginning of the Modern Ages, crime has been considered as a devilish action, its occurrence has been related with the effects of evil souls and actions, which are contrary to the society's accepted behavior standards, has been explained in such way. By the development of the modern industry societies and capitalist institutions, an important point in concept of crime.

A generally accepted view in crime approach is "crime is a social fact and every person could commit a crime".

Definition of crime is easier than the actions, which are not universal and could be changed through the ages. Crime can be defined as "an illegal action, which is considered harmful and dangerous for the society and be punished by the law regulations" (Ana Britannica, 1994, pg. 370).

Another definition describes crime as "an action of which the result is punished by the law system" (Meydan Larousse, 1994, pg. 338).

In developed societies, any conflicts with the written laws of dominant forces constitute another definition of the crime (Fuat, 1997, pg. 5)

Emile Durkheim defines crime as "all kinds of attack against the way of living as a society." (Kara, 2001, pg. 3)

According to Von Hegel, crime is "the war desires of a person and will of laws." (Bayar, 2001, pg. 16)

1.1.1.2 What is Punishment?

Abstraction of the people who committed a crime for some reason from society and coercing them to live under specific conditions in a specific time period to prevent the repetition of same action and to set an example to the other people constituted the execution of the sanction.

Deterrence constitutes a very important part of the primitive understanding of crime and punishment. During the development of societies and wider application of written laws in time, deterrence did not lost its value. In crime concept, deterrence is considered not only a torment for the one committed the crime to make him not to take same action again, but also a component that effects the people who can probably commit a crime.

“As the society develops; the idea of tying the rights and freedom that form the society to some rules is accepted. In the following times opposite behavior is considered as crime and punishment which is its response is applied.” (Turgut, 1986, pg.39 from Özkan, 1998, pg. 15)

Sanction that applied to the people committed a crime is defined as a sanction for a wrong behavior or opposition to the rules. (Büyük Larousse, 1993, s 2294)

“We call punishment as the reaction of society to the criminals. Punishment applied to the criminal is a degradation or an action damaging his or her personality.” (Bruhl, 1984, pg. 289 from Özkan, 1998, pg. 15)

In different countries, there are different applications of the punishments that restrict freedom.

Through the history, punishment has changed in characteristics. Durkheim explained those changes in characteristics as; “If the society is undeveloped and central government is more powerful, the intensity of the punishment should be bigger.” (Durkheim, 1966, pg. 117 from Özkan, 1998, pg. 16)

1.1.1.3 What is Prison?

Thought of prison appeared at the second half of 18th century and after that time punishment centers were named as “castle”, “cell” or “dungeon”, but

today we name it as prison, which is a social center. (Turgut, 1986, pg. 41 from Özkan, 1998, pg. 22)

Prison is an institution in which freedom is restricted as a result of punishment. (Ana Britannica, 1994, pg. 409)

1.2 Aim of the study

Although prison matter is a current issue in public opinion, the problems of this matter, in terms of architecture profession and its main principles, haven't been examined enough. Not only the appearance of prisons as an architectural work, and the economic and political reasons of this appearance but also the appearance of spatial design problems, and when historical process is taken into consideration, how prisons have been considered spatially throughout the history and have to be considered now, should be discussed. It is important to examine whether a system, in which the person serving its prison sentence will not be damaged both physically and mentally by public authority, environment and other criminals during its detention period, is created or not and how much the created spaces are designed to fulfill the application of these functions.

As a result in order to discuss prisons as an architectural work, it is important to understand the development of spatial change of prison atmosphere, throughout the history and to understand the level of the reflection of economic and political conditions, which are effective in this spatial, organization of this space. Under all these circumstances, the change of space understanding in prisons and the effect of punishment practices to this spatial understanding should be studied.

1.3 Method of the study

Prisons have been classified and named according to certain typologies both in the past and at the present. **Although these typologies were classified and named differently, when analyzed, they display similar features in certain aspects. This study aims at understanding the typological classification of prisons and tries to show the basic spatial**

organization that affects the differentiation in typologies. A comparative analysis method is used.

Analysis is made through:

- Prison site-city relations
- Geometrical formation of plans,
- Analysis and abstraction of **unit –to-circulation** area relationship
 - in plans
 - in section

1.3.1 Definitions Related to the Analytical Method Used in the Study

Type

The concept of type became the basis of architecture. Concept of type; special of common form's or connection of order's, in which seems in art constructions or the elements that constitute work of art, is described, abstraction on the hypothetical single component. (Sözen, Tanyeli, 1996, pg 236-237)

According to an other description type is:

“The term is broadly used to describe the general form, structure, or character distinguishing a particular class of beings or objects, and from the mid-nineteenth century came also to mean the pattern or model after which something is made. It was also applied to a person or thing that exhibits the characteristic qualities of a class, and specifically to a person or thing that exemplifies the ideal qualities or characteristics of a kind or order and a perfect example or specimen of something. (Johnson, 1994, pg 288)

Typology

The typology is, with the reducing of all constructions in an art branch's determined area or single elements, which constitute construction, process

classifying according to the real examples from which designation of types. (Sözen, Tanyeli, 1996, pg 237)

Johnston:

“Typology presents itself as the study of types of elements that cannot be further reduced, elements of a city as of an architecture...”
(Johnson, 1994, pg 291)

Archetype

The first example that is not reached yet perfect form of an architectural element which known as developing in the future. (Sözen, Tanyeli, 1996, pg 26) The other description of archetype; to constitute work of art of basic model, ancient example which was based on itself. (Hasol, 1999, pg 49)

According to Johnson,

“Archetype is the original pattern from which copies are made.”
(Johnson, 1994, pg 289)

Prototype

Describing of original model, first type, and first example. At the same time, prototype is described as an artistic element that becomes “type” in the future which was the first example in the archaic situation. As hypothetical, type appears development of such a prototype in the course of time. (Sözen, Tanyeli, 1996, pg 196)

For Johnson

“Prototype is the first or primary type of anything, a pattern or model, and is not altogether distinguishable from archetype. However, the emphasis here is on it being the first, or chief, or superior conceptual representation of the archetype.” (Johnson, 1994, pg 289)

CHAPTER 2

EARLY FORMS OF PUNISHMENT UP TO ENLIGHTENMENT

In all societies, several acts have been universally appeared to get forbidden or proscribed, such as rape, murder, kidnapping, and treason or some form of rebellion against the group authority. Nevertheless, most societies have encouraged, or proscribed, behavior for instance having children, growing food and hunting, marrying and the other attributes those good effects for people. All of these behaviors consist of social rules. Enforcement of these rules is either encouragement (secure or financial status, fertility rites, dowries) or disapproval (verbal abuse, beatings, temporary ostracism, even death). Societies became more complex for the reason that they developed more structured sanctions to prevent violence of societies' acts. Consequently, these sanctions have been codified in the form of written rules or laws.

With the appearance of these rules and laws, imprisonment concept emerged in order to prevent these immoral behaviors. The aim of the imprisonment in the ancient world was the public imposition of involuntary physical confinement. The incarceration practices in Western tradition consist of as early as the Greek myths and the Book of Genesis, and it is classified including category of physical punishments, which restricted an individual's freedom of movement. Nevertheless, this category admits practices that are foreign to modern ideas of imprisonment. For instance, these are public sale of slaves or publicly enforced labor, the exhibition of offenders to public shame, deportation and exile (banishment to a remote place) (Editor. Morris and Rothman, 1995, pg. 3).

Imprisonment was a temporary custodial detention pending trial or infliction of some other punishments, which could be the punishment of the body by death, beating or mutilation. These ancient practices showed the past functions of imprisonment event, which have been implemented in various buildings that have not been actually constructed for imprisonment.

2.1 Punishment Systems in Ancient Cultures

The earliest remedy for wrongs done to one's person or property was simply to apply personal retaliation on the malefactor. In early primitive societies this personal retaliation was accepted and even urged by members of the tribal group. This ancient concept of personal revenge could hardly be considered "law". Yet it has influenced the development of most legal systems, especially English criminal law.

The practice of the personal retaliation was later augmented by the "blood feud". This form of retaliation can easily escalate and result in an endless vendetta between the injured factions, therefore some methods had to be arranged to make these "blood feuds" less costly and damaging.

The practice of retaliation usually begins to develop into a system of criminal law when it becomes customary for the victim of the wrongdoing to accept money or property in place of blood vengeance. This custom is usually inflicted by tribal tradition and the relative strengths of the injured party and the wrongdoer. The custom expended great force among primitive societies. The acceptance of vengeance in the form of a payment was not usually obligatory, that is, victims were still free to take whatever vengeance they wished.

Voluntary systems became part of an official system of fines and punishments. As tribal leaders, elders and kings came into power. And then they began to use their authority on negotiation proceedings. Offenders could choose to stay away from the proceedings; this was their right. If they refused to abide by the sentence imposed, however, they were declared outside the law of the tribe, or an outlaw.

2.1.1 Babylonian and Sumerian

As a consequence of development of early societies language and writing skills, these societies began to record the laws of their nations. The first comprehensive and crucial attempt at codifying social interaction is The Hammurabic Code, which is estimated to have been written about 1750 B.C.

(Allen and Simonsen, 1981, pg. 14). The Hammurabi law was intended to defend justice and demolish evil in addition to the strong did not persecute the weak. The Sumerian Codes that were those of Kings Lipit-Ishtar and Eshnunna and are estimated to date from about 1860 B.C. preceded it by about century. Both of them had the principle of punishment concept, which was including “eye for eye, and tooth for tooth” doctrine. This concept was called lextalionis. (Allen and Simonsen, 1981, pg 5). The punishments under these codes including various forms of capital punishment and such more lower punishments as mutilation were harsh and based on vengeance. In the Babylonian Code anticipated penalty of death for two-dozen offences. Both Codes prescribed whipping, mutilation or forced hard labor as punishment for numerous crimes. Such as the vengeance principle:

“If either a slave or slave-girl has received anything from the hand of a married woman, the nose and the ears of the slave or slave-girl shall be cut off, the stolen property shall be requited; the man shall cut off his wife ears. Or if the man has let his wife go free [and] has not cut off her ears, [the nose and ears] of the slave or slave-girl shall not be cut off and [the theft of] the stolen property shall not be requited.” (Allen and Simonsen, 1981, pg. 6).

These early laws mention little of prison in case of theft, bribery, debt, and for rebellious slaves, foreign captives.

2.1.2 Ancient Greek

In Greece, the harsh Code of Draco which, ruler of Greece in 621 B.C., drew up a very harsh and cruel code that used corporal punishment so extensively that it was said to be written not in ink but in blood (Allen and Simonsen, 1981, pg. 14) and used the almost same penalties against slaves and citizens. These punishments that were vengeance, outlawry, and blood feuds were used in primitive societies. On the other hand Greeks had an important method for societies. The Greeks carried out to prosecute the

offenders. Therefore this method obtained public protection of the social order against individual injury and individual vengeance.

Greek city-states were essential for public punishment in the Western tradition and its roots in ideas of law and justice. Athenian legal process also determined and used the forms of punishment that could be inflicted. These punishments were physical punishments. Such as; stoning to death (lapidation), binding him to a stake so that he suffered a slow death and public abuse while dying in other words form of crucifixion; throwing the offender from a cliff (precipitation); or formal dedication of the guilty to the gods, by a ritual cursing offender or abstraction of guilty from all social communication. Dedication of the offender to the gods reflects the religious sanction which homicide and the other crimes were thought to invoke. The other examples, the dishonored dead might be forbidden burial, and offender houses might be destroyed.

Not only physical punishments were used by Athens and a number of other ancient societies, but also patrimonial punishments were used which were confiscation of property, fines, and the destruction of the condemned offender houses also. Besides Athens and other societies also used moral punishment that was public denunciation and exposition of the guilty, the infliction of posthumous punishments, and the publicity imposed status of shamefulness.

Prisons were the scenes of applications which the torture of slaves and of offenders that were accused of certain serious crimes in Athens and elsewhere in Greece. The generally used for the terms of prison were phylake and desmoterion that for the place of chaining in Ancient Greek. (Editor. Morris and Rothman, 1995, pg. 7)

Imprisonment, for offenders' entailed short or long terms in prison, was also used to coerce debtor obligations to the state. The offenders might have freedom movement or might be chained, fettered, or put into the stocks, head or neck braces, or wooden beams or into blocks restricting leg or arm movement in prison. For instance, a passage in a discourse by Lysias in the late fourth century B.C. make reference to one of Solon's laws:

“He shall have his foot confined in the stocks for five days, if the court shall make such addition to the sentence. Lysias says that in his own day, this was called confinement in the wood.” (Editor. Morris and Rothman, 1995, pg. 7)

Plato, who was Ancient Athenian philosopher (428-347 BC); pupil of Socrates; teacher of Aristotle, dedicated considerable thought to the reform of such punishment, in laws. These laws suggests that three kinds of prison betting on the offenders situation that the reformability or incorrigibility. At first some public buildings near market place were used as a kind of prison for general offenders, who has a sentence less than two years. Secondly the sort of prison called reform center was for offenders who had charged serious offences. They were to be imprisoned for no less than five years, with no contact with the other people. However the Nocturnal Council that a kind of moral and civil police could be visited for that reason these visits were signified to ameliorate guilties moral character. Consequently the prison was located near the Nocturnal Council’s meeting place. Finally the third kind of prison was to be located far from the city in the wildest part of the commonwealth for incorrigibles prisoners who were not to be visited by other peoples and inmates and were to be condemned for all life, were guarded by slaves. If the offenders died, his body was to be cast away beyond the frontiers of the state and corpse left unburied. (Editor. Morris and Rothman, 1995, pg. 7,8)

These impressions of prisons reflect Plato’s distinctive view of crime and punishment. On the other hand these notions express that some of the functions of actual Athenian prisons. Prisons were used for more functions in ancient Greek. Such prisons were used as place of temporary custody for offenders which were tried or condemned to punishment; as sites of an application brutal method execution or torture; as structures for coercive confinement for certain kinds of offenders; as institutions for semi permanent, even lifelong. As a consequence of frequently used widespread punishments like exile, capital punishment, and fines, prisons did not play the largest punishment role in Athenian penology.

2.1.3 Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia and Assyria

The period of the Middle Kingdom (2050-1786 B.C.) was the important date for Egyptian prison because the earliest records of prisons appeared in Egypt. (Editor. Morris and Rothman, 1995, pg. 8). The pharaohs of the Middle Kingdom admitted a sacred duty to keep up public order. Thus the pharaohs were limited to reestablish through with their judiciary, legal procedures, and punishments. Together with this application every injury, harms, and hurt were inflicted by Egyptian sacred order. These principles evinced in the concept of justice and depended upon the equilibrium of the universe. The Middle Kingdom pharaohs did not threaten arbitrary and cruel against offenders, they choose public beatings and imprisonment instead of death penalty.

One of the most prisons in ancient Egypt is the passage in the Book of Genesis. Pharaoh's prisons in Genesis seems to have been a granary, where confined foreign offenders who forced labor during detention. Imprisonment could be relatively long in duration in the granary.

The prison, which was generic term of any place of detention, might have been similar to type of fortresses or castle that including cells and dungeons. On the other hand in view of working hard labor while confinement these institutions could be called workhouse or labor camp.

Prisons appear to have included no classification of the offenders in ancient Egypt. Prisoners had been confined all together indefinitely at the order of a royal official, such as guilty for execution after incarceration, suspected spies, disgraced officials of the state, deserters from royal service. Escape from prison was a very serious crime. An overseer with a staff of scribes and guards directed and inspected these institutions. Prison records were meticulously kept and showed that these institutions were used to have housed the criminal courts.

The Assyrian Empire (746-539 B.C.) used prison for smugglers, deserters from state labor forces, thieves, tax evaders, and like its predecessors and forerunners in the ancient near East, number of many

foreign captives involving forced labor. Foreign prisoners among the Assyrians for the most part labored at grinding flour or at the granaries.

2.1.4 Ancient Israel

Jewish law appeared in the thirteenth century B.C. and during this period of the judges the local council of elders administered the law that was traditional and unwritten law of each village. (Editor. Morris and Rothman, 1995, pg. 11). The inhabitants participated and witnessed in the application of sentences. However beginning in the period of the early monarchy kings got the authority throughout the kingdom. During the period of carved up kingships the south of kingdom belonged to Judah, and the north of kingdom belonged to Israel. (The term of Jew derives from the descendants of the kingdom of Judah.). At the same time royal rule in Judah developed and royal judges were appointed for each village. Applications of these rules were based on Book of Deuteronomy at the kingdom of Judah.

Precepts of Deuteronomy, which was the fifth book of the Old Testament; contains a second statement of Mosaic Law, which effected the history of criminal law in the Bible. Crimes such as deliberate disobedience to commandments and a violation of the covenant with God was considered heavy crimes. The early punishments were death and exile and were used to remove offences that threaten the public order. The principal forms of the death penalty were used lapidation, burning (comprised forcing the mouth open and pouring molten lead into the stomach), decapitation, and strangulation. Beating and mutilation were used for corporal punishment. These form of punishments seem to have come into existence outside Israel. On the other hand confinement was used to temporary custody until capital sentences could have been accomplished. The first appearing prisons of Hebrews were at the same time during the monarchy in Israel. King Ahab commended the imprisonment of the prophet Michiah. (Editor. Morris and Rothman, 1995, pg. 12).

2.1.5 Rome

In the sixth century A.D. Emperor Justinian of Rome wrote his code of laws, which included desirable amount of punishment to all possible crimes. The Code of Justinian did not survive due to the fall of the Roman Empire. Nevertheless most of the Western world's legal codes were built based on Roman codes.

The first written laws of Rome, which were the Twelve Tables, appeared in 451 B.C. (Editor. Morris and Rothman, 1995, pg. 14). These laws comprised primarily of private disputes between individuals, and the few example of offences against the Rome state. The offenders had to be prosecuted privately for their offences before the assembly of the citizens. These crimes were theft, physical assault, insult, perjury, and the theft or destruction of crops.

Some offences resulted in conviction, which could compensate the payment however the most common penalty was used death. Amid the forms of capital punishment actually was hanging (for theft of the crops), precipitation from the Tarpeian Cliff (for perjury), burning (for sentence of arson), clubbing to death (for composers of scurrilous songs about a citizen), and decapitation. Even though it is not included in the Twelve Tables, other respective forms of capital punishment were used in early Rome. Such as:

The Culleus, the practice of confining the offender in a sack with an ape, a dog, and a serpent and throwing the sack into the sea, was used for those who had killed close relatives. Vestal virgins who violated their oaths of chastity were buried alive. (Editor. Morris and Rothman, 1995, pg. 15).

These punishments were actually a substitute for private revenge. Moreover in spite of informal punishment, exile was used against convicted people as an alternative to execution. The offenders who chose to go into exile in these considerations lost their citizenship and if they returned the Rome could be killed by any Rome citizen.

In case of debt the only example of imprisonment happened in the Twelve Tables. Private confinement was used to hold debtors who would not

or could not pay. The other category of confinement was a domestic prison cell to discipline members of the household. This cell is called the ergastulum. (Editor. Morris and Rothman, 1995, pg 15). Recalcitrant or rebellious slaves could work in cell and any family members who commit any infraction of household discipline were confined in this place.

Roman Law never officially abolished The Twelve Tables, nevertheless changes in the application and administration of law greatly expanded the procedures used and widened the range from the fifth to second century B.C.

At the end of the first century B.C. a series of revolutions placed at the head of the Roman state. A number of as yet infrequent practices became more widespread, especially the use of torture under the new imperial system. Exile became an inflicted punishment under the emperors. This punishment was applied as exile from Rome and banishment to a particular place, often harsh and remote. Some felons were condemned to forced labor at public works for a specific period of time, to the mines, or to gladiatorial combat. A class of spectacular punishments, which were being publicly burned to death, being thrown to the beasts, and suffering the Roman form of crucifixion, could be called the highest punishments. These punishments were reserved for horrendous offences that demonstrated the limitless power of the emperors and were used to take effect of exemplary deterrence. These penalizations started under the early emperors and arrived at the most extreme possible value during the third and early fourth century.

Despite the imprisonment for debt and for the practice of the domestic ergastulum in the Twelve Tables, early history of prisons in Rome is largely narratives of historians. The first century historian Livy's Latin uses two terms for the imprisonment: vinculum (chaining) and carcer (prison). (Editor. Morris and Rothman, 1995, pg. 18). These terms corresponded the Greek terms desmoterion and phylake.



Figure 2.1. At the base of the Capitoline Hill in Rome is the Mamertine Prison. Access to the prison was through a hole in the ceiling--visible above; above the prison was a room for the prison guards.

Source: <http://www.abu.nb.ca/courses/NTIntro/PaulCareer5.htm>

An important prison in Rome was the Tullianum which was an underground prison chamber built on the Roman forum in the third century B.C. (Editor. Morris and Rothman, 1995, pg. 18). This prison was the quarry-prison and later called the carcer Mamertinus, the Mamertine prison. The prison survives today. The second century A.D. historian Sallust described the chamber:

“In the prison . . . there is a place called the Tullianum, about twelve feet below the surface of the ground. It is enclosed on all sides by walls, and above it is a chamber with a vaulted roof stone. Neglect, darkness, and stench make it hideous and fearsome to behold. Into this place Lentulus was let down, and the executioners then carried out their orders and strangled him.” (Editor. Morris and Rothman, 1995, pg. 19).

Because of the rapid growth of the city, the number of prison within the city and empire had increased substantially. Moreover under the Republic there were prisons outside Rome. In the early second century B.C., Perseus, king of Macedonia, was taken as prisoner by Roman army and confinement

by the praetor of Rome with his family happened in a prison at Alba Fucens in central Italy. The first century B.C. historian Diodorus Siculus described the prison:

“The prison is a deep underground dungeon, no larger than [a dining-room that could hold nine people], dark and noisome from the large numbers [of people] committed to the place, who were men under condemnation on capital charges, for most in this category were incarcerated there at this period. With so many shut up in such close quarters, the poor wretches were reduced to the appearance of brutes, and since their food and everything pertaining to their other needs was all so foully commingled, a stench so terrible assailed anyone who drew near it that it could scarcely be endured.” (Editor. Morris and Rothman, 1995, pg.19).

These prison conditions showed that prison intended for long-term punitive imprisonment, since its physical conditions were so terrible and dangerous. Imperial edicts indicated a general concern for at least the minimal physical well being of inmates in the early fourth century. Theodosian Code that an edict of Constantine in the dated 320 referred to anyone held in custody awaiting the appearance of his offenders:

“[He] shall not be put in manacles of iron that cleave to the bones, but in looser chains, so that there may be no torture and yet the custody may remain secure. When incarcerated he must not suffer the darkness of an inner prison, but he must be kept in good health by the enjoyment of light, and when night doubles the necessity for his guard, he shall be taken back to the vestibules of the prison and into healthful places. When day returns, at early sunrise, he shall be forthwith let out into the common light of day so that he may not perish from the torments of prison.” (Editor. Morris and Rothman, 1995, pg. 20).

Constantine’s edict indicated important features of Roman prisons that especially concerning the imprisonment of Christians. For instances, prisons were an inner or deeper; more obscure chamber in which the offenders were

condemned in darkness, locked into stocks that was a wooden instrument on a post with holes for the neck and hands; offenders were locked in and so exposed to public scorn or tightly chained, unattended to, unfed, suffering from cold or heat and filth, treated badly by other jailers, or else tortured while in prison. Justinian's Code and Digest offered so many ideas offered about imprisonment and became extremely influential. As an example to this code contained an edict from the second century emperor Antoninus, who stated his position on life imprisonment:

"Your statement that a free man has been condemned to imprisonment in chains for life is incredible, for this penalty can scarcely be imposed [even] upon a person of servile condition." (Editor. Morris and Rothman, pg. 21).

The jurists, whose work on criminal law does survive were influenced by Ulpian, who in a conventional manner, marks the end of the classical period of Roman law. The opinion of Ulpian concerning imprisonment:

"Governors are in the habit of condemning men to be kept in prison or chains, but they ought not to do this, for punishments of this type are forbidden. Prison indeed ought to be employed for confining men, not for punishing them." (Editor. Morris and Rothman, 1995, pg. 21).

The law of the Christian emperors after Constantine also reflected a extenuating of the most furious expressions of Roman criminal procedure. Therefore jurisprudence of the Code and Digest contributed to the Rome history of criminal law and prison.

2.2 Medieval Europe

Until the twelfth century Western Europe was not ready for Justinian's Code and Digest. From the late fifth century on, the migration of Germanic and other people and the internal collapse of the administrative, political, and financial apparatus that had long provided for the governance of the state and

the administration of the laws, caused that imperial rule in Italy and in the Western European provinces of the Roman Empire was largely swept away. In 554, Justinian successfully took Italy by war from such people, the Ostrogoths, who had occupied it since 491, and sent to Italy the newly codified Roman law.

The Germanic kingdoms were carved out of the old imperial provinces and Italy itself. They all produced written bodies of law, usually with the aid of their Roman subjects. However these laws were personal; that is, each free man or woman had to be judged according people of whom he or she was a member. This practice is known as that of the personality of law. The Germanic laws were far less complex than Roman laws. They comprised rudimentary ideas of public law. Between the fifth and twelfth centuries, legal Latin Church system grew up in Western Europe. In theory, the common doctrines of belief and religious practice of the church were applicable to all Christians. But until the twelfth century they remained excessively localized.

In Germanic laws, prisons are very rarely mentioned among the few punishments indicated. In Lombard Italy the early eight-century king Liutprand published a law stating that an arrested thief had to compound for his theft. After that he spends two or three years in an underground prison, where each Lombard judge was ordered to have constructed in his region.

Kings sometimes used monasteries as prison for captured rebels. The monasteries of St. Denis and Fulda were used as prison by later kings of Frank. But generally, prisons were used rarely. Like the Lombard, Frank used fines, mutilation, capital punishment, and enslavement.

2.2.1 Latin Church and Spiritual Life A.D 550-1550

Beginning in the fourth century, the legalization of Christianity in the Roman Empire and the legal privileges given to Christian society and their leaders helped to create a hierarchy of authority among Christians. Emperors recognized the spiritual authority of bishops in matters of maintaining discipline and establishing dogma in the communities ruled by the bishops. In many cases they also recognized the bishop's authority in civil events.

The disciplinary ideas of canon law were based on the bishop's responsibility for the salvation of those. Bishop ruled according the proper application of "discipline" and "correction. In the name of God, bishops were expected to determine the nature of holy offences and they were expected to apply the appropriate penances so that a sinner might be corrected and led to salvation by a combination of mercy, discipline, and correction. The development of canon law in the cases of laypeople, secular clergy, and monks, was the first articulation of an institutionalized disciplinary system, one that based itself on the idea of guilt and its correction, regret expiation. In this process the prison emerged with entirely new function. Of all Christian clergy, only members of monastic orders lived lives of prolonged piety and penitence. Monks were considered to have withdrawn from this world to a life of penitence in preparation for the future. Different monastic orders were governed not only by canon law. They also continuously governed by specifically designed laws for each other.

In matters of discipline, the Rule of Benedict mentioned only of the isolation of serious offenders, banning them from the common table and the collective liturgical services that generated the center of monastic life and forbidding them both the speech and the company of other monks. The Benedict Rule does not talk about a term for prison, but an earlier canon law source, a letter of Pope Siricius (384-98) to Himenus, bishop Tarragona declared that guilty monks and nuns should be separated from their fellows and then imprisoned in an *ergastulum*, a disciplinary cell within the monastery in which forced labor took place. In this way moving the old Roman very severe domestic work cell for slaves and household dependents into the institutional setting of the monastery.

The systematization of canon law was directed to homogenize Latin monasteries. After that by the late twelfth century each monastery was expected to comprise a prison of one sort or another. By the thirteenth century some examples of monastic penitential imprisonment were designated by the formal term "punishment", and then legal writers indicated that imprisonment for life for a monastic offender was comparable to the death penalty in secular justice.

Monastic imprisonments were used together with other disciplinary measures, including restricted diet and beating with rods. In fourteenth-century Toulouse, monks organized a protest against a monastic prison called *Vade in pace* (Go in peace). This prison seems to have been far more severe than usual place of monastic confinement. Monastic prisons and their severities survived into early modern times, and the great Benedictine monk and scholar Jean Mabillon criticized them in a short tract written around 1690, "Reflections on the Prisons of Monastic Orders". Monastic prisons also served for the confinement of secular clergy under discipline by their bishops. The process was known as *detrusio* in monasteries (confinement in a monastery), and it might entail either living as monk under normal monastic discipline or being held in a monastic prison.

2.2.2 Inquisitors

Perhaps the best-known instances of the clerical discipline of the laity are found in the work of a number of inquisitorial tribunals established in the early thirteenth century chiefly to deal with cases of heresy, that is, active dissent from ecclesiastical doctrine.

Inquisitorial investigations needed time to inform people of the inquisitors' arrival and the purpose of their visit, to establish a contact with local ecclesiastical and secular authorities. And they also required time to examine matters carefully that were generally hidden and difficult to establish with clarity. This process often took a long time, thus inquisitors used prisons to hold those felons until the investigation was complete.

For the most part, the inquisitorial tribunals were far more regularized than the ad hoc tribunal that Joan tried. In their extension of clerical authority to discipline the laity, inquisitorial tribunals brought a new kind of imprisonment, hitherto restricted to the world of monks and secular clergy, into the world of lay criminal justice. They also brought Boniface VIII's rule that prisons could indeed be used for temporary or perpetual punishment, regardless of what Roman law said about the matter. The influence of ecclesiastical courts in general form in the twelfth century on conceded with

the revived study of Roman law and the reform of criminal law in all states of Europe.

2.2.3 Law and Punishment in Europe A.D.1150-1550

Roman Law and Local Law

The formal study of learned law gave considerable impetus to efforts by secular rulers. The purpose of this process is to expand and legitimize their authority, especially their authority over wrongdoing. In France, Italy, the Iberian Peninsula and England, learned law did not necessarily become identical with Roman law. However these places too increasingly invoked the principles of learned law. In twelfth century many changes realized in Europe. Historians have regarded these social, economic, and intellectual changes as a turning point in European history. The growth and development of cities, many of them asserting virtual independence of any superior authority, especially in northern Italy, the increasingly public character of kingship, and the familiarity and attractiveness of canon law transformed early medieval Europe into the civilization of proto – modern Europe. But European societies did not change everywhere at once, nor did they all change at the same pace or with same methods.

The Germanic law codes of Anglo-Saxon England recorded the use of imprisonment for theft and witchcraft. But the most common forms of punishment were those used in the rest of Europe – mutilation, death, exile, or compensation. In the violent century, William I (1066-87) and his successors attempted to impose their authority throughout the kingdom. Among the steps toward a strengthened public law was the construction of Tower of London by William I as the first royal prison in England, built to hold the king's enemies. Other early royal prisons were the Fleet in London and the "balk house". The functions of these prisons were similar.



Figure 2.2. Various forms of medieval physical punishment are illustrated in this German woodcut from 1509. In the absence of the prison, all of the punishment involved a direct assault on the body. Source: The Oxford History of Prison The Practice of Punishment in Western Society, edited by N. Morris and D. J. Rothman (Oxford University Press. New York. 1995)

But from the 1270s on, the number of prisons in England and imprisonable offenses increased rapidly. By 1520 there were 180 imprisonable guilts in the common law. An important number of these new guilts dealt with breaking the peace, illegal bearing of arms, vagrancy, morals offenses and other similar acts. The increase in criminal legal business started to strain the capacity of the jails. In the thirteenth century, the kingdom appointed special commissions to clear or deliver the jails. When the system worked efficiently, goal delivery could clear jails two or three times a year.

In royal prisons, there were various types of accommodations. The comforts of these places varied from foul to comfortable. Food, bedding, fuel and the other items of comfort were sold to prisoners, and debts to jailers had to be cleared before a prisoner could be freed. Irons were used inside the confinements to confine dangerous guilties, although a number of laws stated that these were not to be used for aggravating confinement but rather for security. Iron fees might be paid to alleviate the guilties condition. The practice of private charity greatly helped people who kept in the prison, especially the poorest, whoever depended on it for their very survival.

England was a compact kingdom, efficiently ruled series of kings who based many of their claims to legitimacy on the strength of the common law.

England also had courts of canon law, and the two laws in England produced a remarkable homogeneity throughout the kingdom in law and punishment, as well as in the use of prisons. The English legal system and its doctrines of criminal law spread throughout the later English colonies and the British Empire, constituting one of the major legal systems of the modern world.

2.2.4 Prison in castle plans

In Middle Ages, after the fall of Rome, castles, fortresses, town gates, and bridge abutments were strongly and securely built. The purpose of this building is to provide defense against roving bands of raiders. With the appearance of gunpowder, these fortress cities lost much of their deterrent power and the massive structures. After that, many of these buildings were used as prisons and again many of these became famous as place to house political prisoners. Not until the twelfth century were prison chambers specifically included in castle plans.

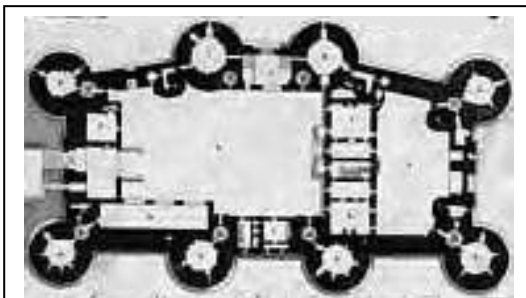


Figure 2.3. Bastille Plan
Source:<http://www.homestead.com/jdshistorypage/chapter2.html>

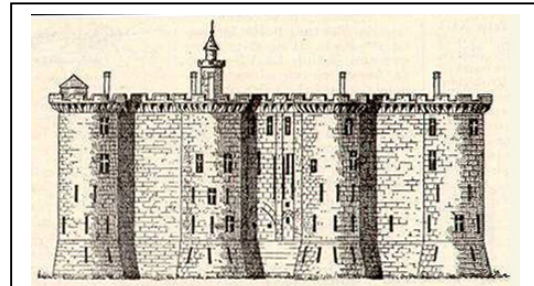


Figure 2.4. Bastille Elevation
Source:<http://www.homestead.com/jdshistorypage/chapter2.html>



Figure 2.5. Bastille Perspective
Source:<http://www.homestead.com/jdshistorypage/chapter2.html>

CHAPTER 3

ENLIGHTENMENT AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF PRISON AS MEANS OF PUNISHMENT

Retrospective Analysis of Crime and the Means of Punishment in respect to Economic and Socio - Cultural Systems

Confinement institutions, such as mental hospitals, hospitals or prisons, have not been seen since 17th century. (Foucault, 2000, pg: 12). However, an institution, named Hospital General, was founded in Paris in 1656, This new institution and the great confinement under it were the basis of 17th century's great change and the concept of prison, the space of punishment and abolishment for a long period of time. According to Foucault, this institution was an important part of monarchic and bourgeoisie system, organized in France, instead of being a medical thought. Moreover, it could be seen as the office of this system. The people confined to this place were the patients, poor, insane, homosexuals and other people, having different features. However, the common feature of these people was that they were the people who did not want to work or could not work due to a physical handicap or another reason and did not have a constant job and house.

According to Foucault, behind this great confinement period there is an economic & political reason (economic crisis) and this confinement includes two functions. First of these functions is to take confidential measures against the rebel danger of unemployed section in economic crisis. The second is to make confined people form a cheap and easily controlled labor after crisis.

From now on, the important point was not to confine the unemployed people; on the contrary, it was to employ these confined people and to encourage them to work for the prosperity of society. Thus, by providing cheap labor in the periods of employment and high wages; and by removing idleness in unemployment periods, a protection against agitation and social rebels was obtained.

In the Middle Ages, there were some buildings functioning like a prison although their aims were different. These spaces were used as a kind of waiting room where the criminals spent their times until the execution of their crimes. For instance; these spaces were used in order to keep someone as a guarantee, afterwards to kill or to punish in a different way or to take a ransom for the release. Briefly, criminals were confined in the cells to wait for their punishments or freedom. The idea “a prison itself is a punishment space” was totally unfamiliar with the Middle Ages and these kinds of applications did not exist in that societies. These were causing political and economic results because confined people were the poor, the homeless or the people who did not have a constant job or house. Therefore, in order not to be confined people had to carry out a profession although its income was low. As a result, even the lowest wages were being stabilized by the imprisonment threat. It was a miracle solution in the new Capitalism period. Confinement was used only in the situations that capitalism faced with new problems, especially labor and unemployment problems, and 18th century societies met with the big rebels in France, Germany and England.

The reason of confinement was that the former methods of putting down a rebel weren't convenient anymore. Until that time in order to put down the rebels an army, who was murdering people and at the same time destroying their properties, was being assigned. These occupations were so cruel that they were affecting other people as well as the property owners. These absolute massacres could also be called as economic disasters because army was staying in the country for a long period of time and destroying everything. At the same time local potentates were not able to collect the taxes during this period.

Prison, which is a more economic and effective punishment technique, was started to be used in order to get rid of this disaster. In other words, prisons were giving the opportunity of eliminating a part of the population by defining it as dangerous. However, this elimination was not causing disastrous economic results as the rebellious regions were being occupied. In this respect, this method was providing a kind of protection.

3.1 The Structural Factors Affecting the Institutionalization of Space as Means of Punishment

3.1.1 Economic

One of the most important structural factors affecting the institutionalization of space as means of punishment method is the economic reason. As it is mentioned above, the reasons behind the foundation of Hospital General in Paris in 1656 and the great confinement period performed in this foundation were economic. Indeed, this confinement was likely the economic crisis causing decrease in wages, unemployment and money shortage, which occurred and was spread out through the Western Europe just after the crisis in Spanish economy. (Foucault, 2000, pg: 11-12). The economic factors directly affecting the institutionalization of space as a punishment method is related with the production systems originating from the formation of various punishment regimes. These economic factors and the regimes they are related to are as follows;

3.1.1.1 Slavery Economy

In a slavery economy, punishment mechanisms had a role of providing an additional workforce and constituting a “civil” slavery in addition to the ones provided from wars or commerce.

3.1.1.2 Feudalism

In feudalism period, there was not enough improvement in money and production. During this time, an increase was seen in corporal punishment because the sole possession, could be taken from people was the body.

3.1.1.3 Development of Commercial Economy

With the development of Commercial industry concept of compulsory work started to be important.

3.1.2 Socio-Cultural

The effort of forcing the prisoners to work is seen in the late 17th century and the early 18th century. In that period confinement was not a punitive sanction. This was an only socio-cultural and economic confinement of unemployed people, vagrants and paupers who did not infringe the laws and were not under the direct influence of laws. At the beginning of 19th century this situation changed when each prison became truly an execution space. In other words, prisoners were thought out of the working class and unnecessary works, that were useless outside, were given to prisoners.

3.1.2.1 Law and Justice Systems

Formation of a disciplinary society could be explained with the appearance of two contradictory concepts in the late 18th century and the early 19th century. Indeed, these concepts could be considered as one concept, which had two different sides. This is the rearrangement (reformation) of law and crime systems in Europe and in various countries of the world. The transformation in crime systems is constituted from the rearrangement of crime law theoretically. This could be found in Bentham, Beccaria, Brissot and first- second French Laws.

The main principle of this crime law's theoretic system, described by these authors, is that crime or technically law infringement does not have any relation with moral and religious life. Fault is the infringement of natural, religious and moral laws. Crime or punitive infringement is the breaking-off from civil law, which is especially formed in the society by the legislation of power. An infringement could be a crime only if a law is formulated. There could not be an infringement before the existence of law. According to these people, only the behaviors defined as the ones contrary to law could be punished. The second principle is that a crime law has to represent only the things useful to society. The third principle is that a clear and simple definition of crime is needed. Crime is not a close concept to sin or fault; it is an unjust act to society, which is a disorder and damage to society.

As a result, a criminal is a person who gives damage to society and detests society. The damage given to society could be cleaned by means of crime law. Crime law should either compensate badness or prevent the similar bad behaviors performed against society. Four types of crime emerge from this point of view;

- Exportation: Ideal punishment is actually to exile, to export or to drive off these people.
- Exclusion from present situation: It is to isolate the person inside the moral, public, physiological area formed by public opinion. It is a punishment idea in the level of a scandal, shame in order to run down the person who commits the crime. His fault is revealed and his personality is exposed in front of everyone.
- Forced Labor: It is the compensation of social damage. It is all about forcing the people to an activity useful for society.
- An eye for an eye: It is to prevent the re-occurrence of crime.

Exportation and an eye for an eye implementations vanished very quickly and forced labor was totally a symbolic punishment. In addition, scandal mechanisms were not put into practice. They were seen very *démodé* for a society civilized enough.

After that, an interesting punishment way replaced with these severe methods. It was prison or imprisonment. Prison was not included in the theoretic project of crime reform in 18th century. However, in the early 19th century it appeared as an actual institution without having almost any theoretic reason.

3.1.2.2 Religion

Early in the fourth century, after legal privileges were given to Christian society, the legalization of Christianity, a proper condition for the creation of an authority hierarchy among Christians, started in the Roman Empire. Then, Emperors recognized the spiritual authority of bishops not only in maintaining discipline and establishing dogma in the communities but also in many civil

events. Among Christian clergy, only members of monastic orders were living for a prolonged piety and penitence and monks were considered to have withdrawn from this world to a life of penitence in preparation for the future.

The disciplinary ideas of canon law were based on the bishop's responsibility and, in the name of God, bishops were expected both to determine the nature of holy offences and to apply the appropriate penances so that a sinner might be corrected and led to salvation by a combination of mercy, discipline, and correction. The development of canon law was under the control of laypeople, secular clergy, and monks. And this new approach was the first articulation of an institutionalized disciplinary system, which was based on the idea of guilt and its correction. In this process the prison emerged with an entirely new function.

3.1.3 Technological

Necessity of inspection was very important for technological progress. With the development of technology, it was understood that discipline and supervision were important factors for reducing the cost.

In addition, since industrial system required a free workforce market, share of compulsory work in punishment mechanism decreased in XIX. Century. As a result, a prison system aiming improvement of the prisoners replaced with it.

3.2 Spatial Factors Affecting the Spatial Formation of Prison and the Determination of Institutionalization Properties

Space is the one of the founder elements of production style. Space in capitalism is not the extension or phase of space in feudalism; it is a different type of space produced by different mechanisms and strategies. Space understanding in feudalism is not very different from the space understanding of Archaic Age. These societies required the spaces where a majority observed few objects whereas modern societies gave few people, even a single person, an opportunity of an instant observation of a majority. In modern societies space was considered as a total object for the first time and

started to be formed by the observation of the decision-making group or person. Consequently, the space understanding of the past replaced with a new space understanding which could be examined, be classified and be checked.

The implementation of this understanding with a control principle would not only ease the management of the poor people but also would provide the transformation of poor people to productive labor by using the way of “time and study disciplines” in capitalist production. Control and productivity of the crowd were dominant in that period. In this aspect, a lot of mechanisms were processing in many foundations. However, it is necessary to interrogate the spreading techniques and practices instead of foundations.

These techniques, which have given an opportunity to fastidious control of the body actions, have provided a continuous existence for the power of these actions and have given them a “compliance-usefulness” relation that could be defined as disciplines. (Foucault, 2000, pg. 126). These techniques have increased the ability and capacity of the body and at the same time they have also produced obedient and compliant individuals.

The most striking disciplinary technique that has begun to be prevalent is the dispersion of the individuals into specific spaces and it has generally included an enclosure. In other words, “disciplinary space” is an introverted, protected place where there is isolation against outer contacts. For instance; from now on, education is in schools, medical treatment is in hospitals and production is in factories.

The relation between various confinement methods is the resemblance among school, factory, prison and barracks. It could be said that the process in these foundations is the same as it is partly same in architecture. In fact, exactly the same thing in these foundations is the power structure unique to themselves.

3.2.1 Healthcare Buildings

The relation between prisons and hospitals was close during the late eighteenth century. Not only were the two kinds of buildings trying to foster the improvement of their occupants, either morally or physically, but also their

functions were showing great similarities. The Bethlem was a clear proof of the similarity. The sick people had to be provided, even during the period of punishment, and some forms of illness, such as lunacy led to residential confinement.

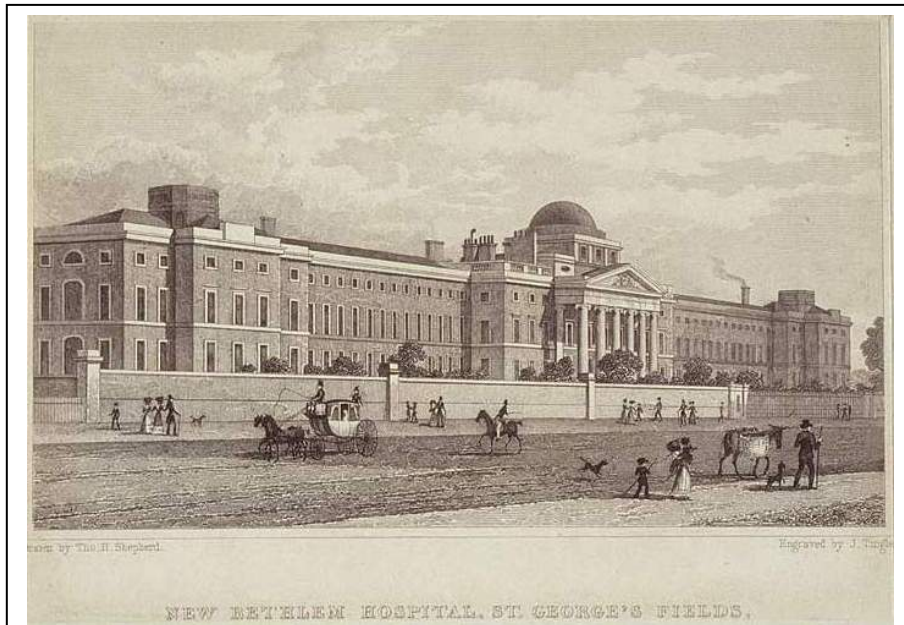


Figure 3.1. The Bethlem Hospital

Source: Rosenau H, Social Purpose in Architecture, (Paris and London compared, London, 1970, pg. 68)

In France the tendency at that time was to treat the insane in general hospitals and there was an effort to release the patients from their chains. In England, on the other hand, an early attempt was made to provide accommodation of different patients in separate institutions, especially Bethlem and St. Luke's Hospitals in London.

St. Luke's Hospital, built by George Dance between 1782 and 1784, was for the insane. However, Robert's Hooke's earlier Bethlem Prison in Moorfields (1675-1676) was mainly for lunatics. It was replaced between 1812-1815 by the spacious and well-situated new Bethlem Hospital built by James Lewis in St. George Fields because the latter one was too small and inconvenient.



Figure 3.2. St. Luke's Hospital
Source: Rosenau H, Social Purpose in Architecture, (Paris and London compared, London, 1970, pg. 67)

With respect to treatment methods St. Luke's was slightly more humane than Bethlem. In Bethlem, the cells rather than wards were the provision of a new trend in architecture. This hospital was regarded as a model institution with respect to this new trend. In addition, although patients were chained in both hospitals, when it was necessary, they demonstrated a challenge to cruel conditions.

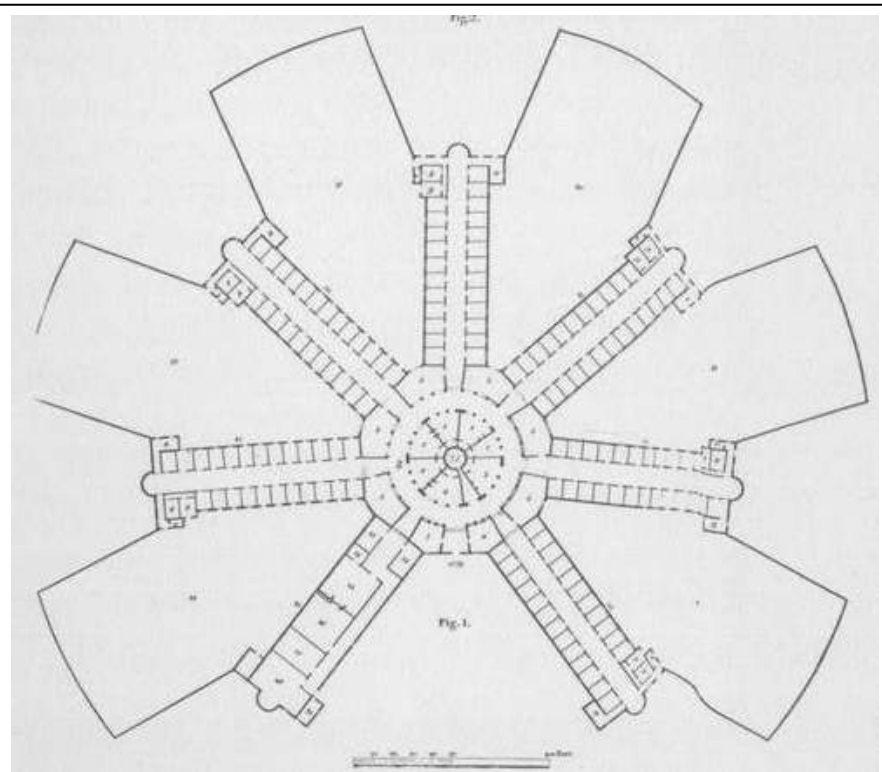


Figure 3.3. Asylum ground-plan, Bevans
Source: Rosenau H, Social Purpose in Architecture, (Paris and London compared, London, 1970, pg. 71)

Also connected with Bethlem Hospital, there was another structure dealing with the care of poor and insane. It was a Radial and Panopticon-like asylum design of James Bevans in 1814-1815. This plan type was showing a similarity with Panopticon prisons.

3.2.2 Industrial Buildings

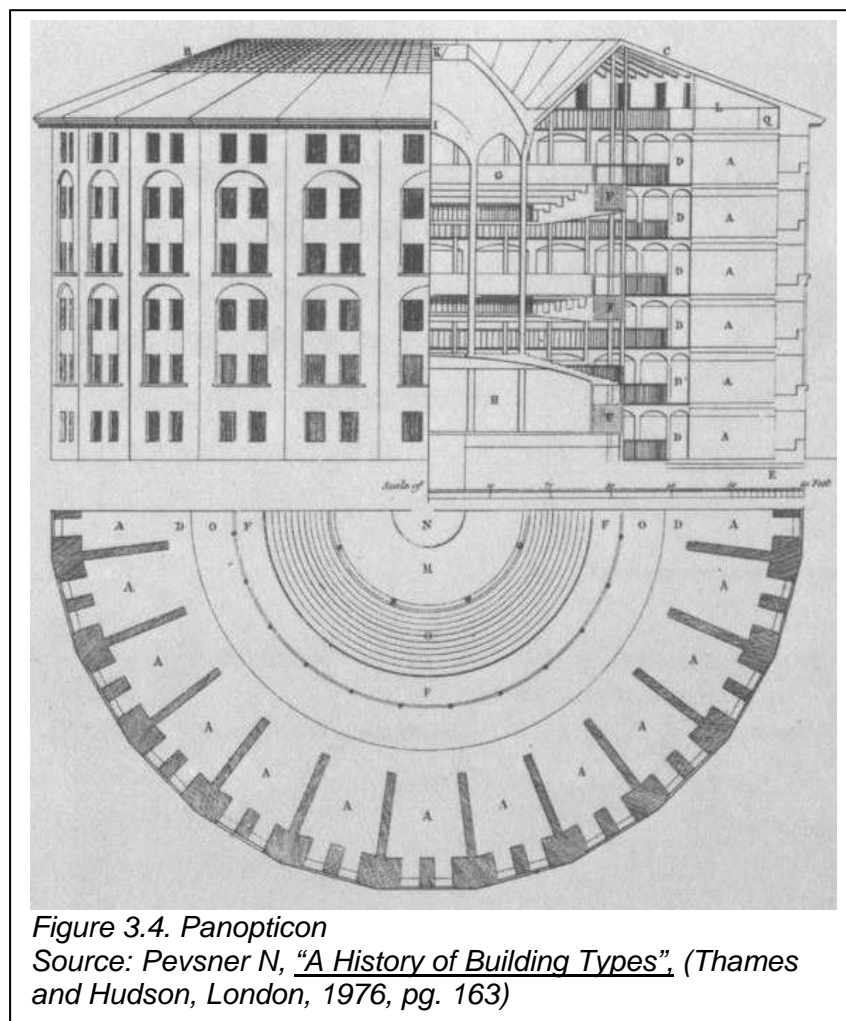
In feudalism there was not a previously designed space for production. Craftsmen used to inspect both their products and production process. However, the inspection of producers on the products came to end due to the system of homework and formation of detailed specialization as a result of this system. This formed space was so widespread and dispersed that it was impossible to ensure an inspection on it. Producers were not handing over the works at the proper time that the employer wanted, were stealing from raw material by changing it with poor quality material and as a result they were increasing their income. Forming an economic space for capitalism became a necessity. Thus, production started to be made in valleys, peninsulas and built islands. In addition to spreading workshops, both homogeneous and well-defined manufacturing spaces developed. And these united manufacturing spaces were transformed into exact workshops and factories in the second part of 18th century. This was also a new inspection type as well as it was a scale change.

Necessity of inspection was forming an important dimension of technological progress. The key point of both the success of factory and the desire felt for it was that inspection of the production process passed to capitalists from workers. Consequently, discipline and supervision became effective in the reduction of cost.

Factories were also carrying out the prison function for a long time. At the end of 16th century, people who created the first work and correction house, which was the first organized one like a factory in Europe and had some definite economic privileges, were the merchants under the management of Amsterdam Municipal. Useless crowds had to be re-arranged in order to make them more productive and economic. Beggars, vagrants, idles should not have been left unconfined because they had to be useful for the society. The prison system at the end of 18th century was an attempt preserving labor market by obstructing the alternative formation of crime against salaried labor. Capital accumulation was requiring the paupers instead of the indigents.

The biggest problem of this era was population increase and formation of unemployed crowds. This increase which intensified in specific spaces (cities, factories, schools) had to be controlled and be managed. Thus, at the end of 18th century several strategies were improved, and mechanisms, information types (statistics, accounting) were formed. The arrangement of space according to economic and political aims appeared in this era. Space gradually became free and functioned. In this era Panopticon, designed by Bentham in 1791, was a brief summary of this kind of space approach.

Panopticon had a simple geometric scheme for a prison. The main principle was, the cells lined up around a circular form and an observation place at the center. In addition, Solid walls between the cells would prevent any communication between inmates, and a small window in the back of the cell would allow light to illuminate the contents. According to Bentham, this system could be used in schools, hospitals and especially prisons.



This model, improved by Bentham actually for prisons, could be easily applied to every place where crowds could create chaos and darkness was a problem. Moreover, it was an unobtainable design for factories.

The salt factory, designed by G.N. Ledoux in Arc-et-Senans, was processing with the same mechanisms although they were designed for different aims. The chief house, which was at the center, was overlooking to other places (worker residences, factory building) and had a spatial inspection over them.

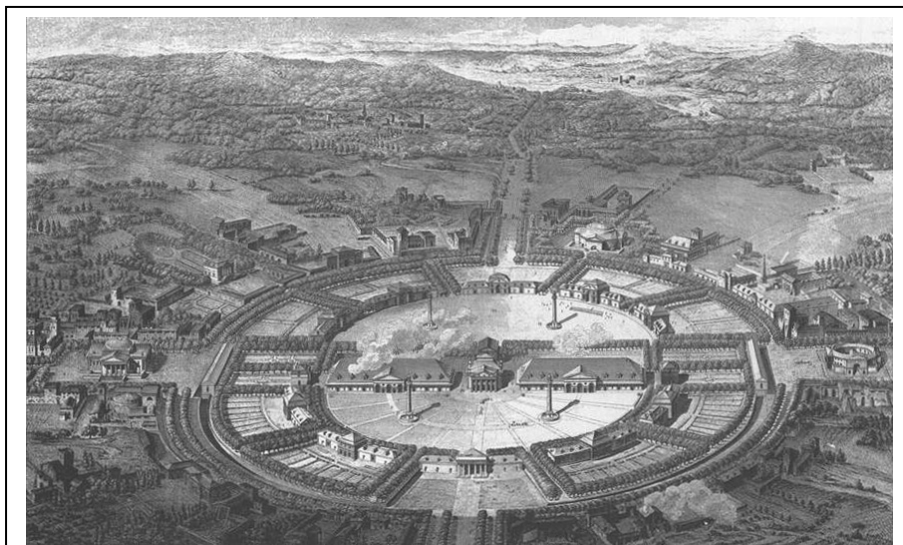


Figure 3.5. Salt factory designed by G.N. Ledoux in Arc-et-Senans
Source: Frampton K, *Modern Architecture: A Critical History*,
(Thames and Hudson, London, 1992, pg. 16)

“The main objectives of surrounding the production space are to obtain maximum advantages, to cope with all the difficulties, to protect the tools and equipment and to rule the labor with the help of gradually increase in producer’s power.” (Foucault).

The disciplinary space classified into different parts in the proportion of distributed elements increased the inspection, calculation and usefulness of individuals. This cellular organization obstructed uncontrollable disappearance, idleness and dangerous organizations of individuals. However, distribution of individuals in space should not be haphazardly; it should be in a shape of getting maximum efficiency.

Arrangement of machines, distribution of workers and labor flow should be in a proper geometry so as to provide a total inspection. These elements

were forming the basis of technological and architectural designs in that era. “With the appearance of scaled industry, individualizing fragmentation of labor is situated under the division of production process. Disciplinary space distribution usually has obtained both of them.” (Foucault).

As a result of all these strategies a different characterized space has emerged with capitalism. This space, continually fragmented, parcelled, cellular and irreversible, has been experienced not only in production types but also in all social institutions.

3.2.3 Religious Buildings

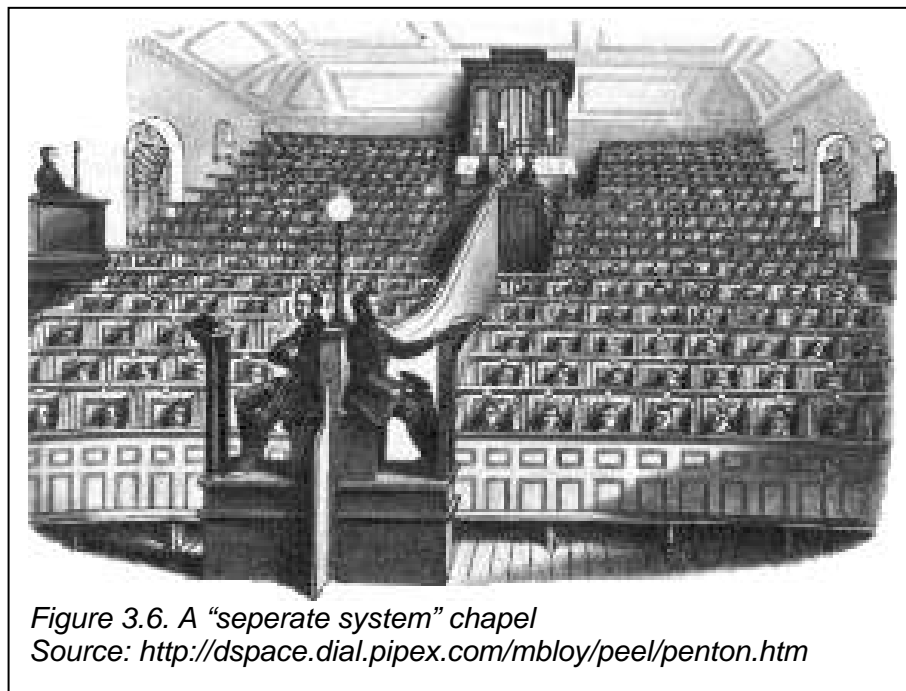
A few isolated prisons existed in early history, particularly in ecclesiastical dominions. The Rule of Benedict mentions only the isolation of serious criminals in matters of discipline. According to it, these criminals were being forbidden not only from the common table and the collective liturgical services that formed the center of monastic life and but also from the speech and the company of other monks.

Although The Benedict Rule did not mention a term for prison, in an earlier canon law source, a letter of Pope Siricius (384-98) to Himenus, bishop Tarragona declared that guilty monks and nuns should be separated from their fellows and then imprisoned in an *ergastulum*, a disciplinary cell within the monastery in which forced labor was obligatory. As a result, it could be easily understood that, the old Roman was trying to transform very severe domestic work cell for slaves and household dependents into the institutional setting of the monastery.

Homogeneity of Latin Monasteries was being aimed with the systematization of canon law. At the end of twelfth century each monastery was expected to establish a prison. By the thirteenth century some examples of monastic penitential imprisonment started to be used under the name of punishment. In these prisons, imprisonment for life for a monastic criminal was nearly equal to the death penalty in secular justice. By the time, several disciplinary measures; such as, restricted diet and beating with rods, started to be used in monastic imprisonments.

In fourteenth-century, monks organized a protest against a monastic prison called “Vade in pace” (Go in peace). This prison was far more severe than usual ones. However, monastic prisons and their severities continued until early modern times, and the great Benedictine monk and scholar Jean Mabillon criticized them in a short tract written around 1690, “Reflections on the Prisons of Monastic Orders”. Monastic prisons also implemented the confinement of secular clergy under discipline by their bishops. The process was known as *detrusio* in monasteries (confinement in a monastery), which could be either living as monk under normal monastic discipline or being held in a monastic prison.

In terms of education, In the Middle Ages, chapels were being used in order to educate people. Chapels could be both in house of corrections and religious buildings. Nevertheless, their aim was the same.



In chapel, which prisoners had to attend every day, they sat in little cubicles, their heads visible to the warder on duty but hidden from each other. Lincoln Prison's chapel is built to the same plan and is the only existing example of this type of chapel left in England. The men sang loudly in chapel since this was the only time they were allowed to use their voices. They took the opportunity to talk to the man in the next cubicle while everyone else sang the hymns.

CHAPTER 4

HISTORICAL TRAJECTORY OF PRISON ARCHITECTURE AFTER ENLIGHTENMENT

4.1 Prison Architecture in Western Cultures

4.1.1 Antecedents of Penitentiary (Workhouse, House of Correction, and Gaol - Jail)

One of the significant factors that led to the development of the penitentiary was its main purpose of protecting society. Besides many decisions were made based on expediency. On the other hand sadism that is infliction of punishment for the pleasure of it and compassion that wish to relive the suffering people involved many decisions, on politics, fear and hope, brutality and tenderness. These factors reflected correctional planning. Many sources have left their mark on the penitentiary, architecture, philosophy, including region, and custom.

4.1.1.1 Workhouse (1557 Bridewell)

In the sixteenth century, *workhouse system* was developing due to the accelerated movement of population towards urban areas and increased number of vagrants or roving outlaws as a result of the collapse of feudalism both in England and on the Continent. These institutions were based on the work ethic that:

“Refers to the generally held belief in the Judeo-Christian world that hard work is good for the soul and the society.”(Allen and Simonsen, 1981, pg 15).

Bridewell was earliest and most important workhouse built in 1557 in England. Bridewell was a house for employment and riffraff, which solved the

problem of poverty. Bridewell, an example of workhouse was so successful that English Parliamentary required to built workhouse in every county in England. (Allen and Simonsen, 1981, pg 12). At the same time similar social conditions appeared in other European countries especially in Holland. Thus Holland used the same institution, which was built in 1596.



Figure 4.1. Bridewell

Source:<http://www.correctionhistory.org/html/chronicl/1946rpt/1946rpt.html>

Workhouses did not typify the place of confinement used for prisoners; however these institutions were used to work under rigid discipline at the direction of hard taskmasters for rogues, idlers and whores.



Figure 4.2. Beating hemp in Bridewell workhouse

Source: Pevsner N, *"A History of Building Types"*, (Thames and Hudson, London, 1976, pg. 159)

Workhouses consisted of congregate rooms and large dormitories in which no separate cells or rooms exist. People who were housed in these

rooms were not assorted as male or female, young or old, well or sick, (Clark and Bennet, 1949 pg 18). These institutions had terrible conditions that were overcrowded, dark, dirty, without ventilation etc.

4.1.1.2 House of Correction

In England, vagabond was viewed as dangerous people because of many reasons; in particular he was a threat to social harmony and stability. He could work but would not work. So the vagabond, who was bent to the discipline labor, wandered the country alone and thus he was a seductive example for working people and affected badly. Besides this attitude threatened social peace. Therefore whipping, mutilation, branding and even hanging was used to conquer the menace. The closing of the English Monasteries by Henri VIII and wave of agricultural enclosures of peasant farming land in the sixteenth century in the late medieval England greatly increased the number of the vagabond, pauper and vagrant. Henri VIII and his successor Elizabeth I made several alternative and conservative laws. (Conville, 1995, pg. 313). Main purpose provided maintenance for the meriting poor, work for unemployed pauper, and punishment for vagrant and vagabond who could but would not work. Consequently house of correction and poorhouse was born and this institution became rival of the jail.

Work was prescribed for vagabonds, drones, vagrants, and idles by Elizabeth in 1575. Thus every county had to set up a house of correction in which work should be obtained. Bridewell was an archetype for the house of correction system. The proliferation of Bridewell style houses of correction in England was fundamentally directed towards as a humanitarian move. House of correction was a type of reformatory prison that used to work vagabonds, petty offenders, and orphans to work. House of corrections are similar to jails in that both of them had the same keeper. On the other hand, although most house of correction were simply wings of jail and used for the punishment of misdemeanants as well as jail, these institutions could not be used for condemned debtors or confinement of felons.

House of correction and jail was amalgamated by legislation in 1865 in England. (McConville, 1995, pg 315). Later prisons were used, which assimilated jail and house of correction in England.

4.1.1.3 Jail (Gaol)

Gaols (Jails), which were used chiefly as places of confinement for malefactors, felons and debtors, have a grim, unsavory and distasteful history. Prisoners were in Gaols with different reason. Some prisoners waited, others were extorted because of no money had to be paid to be for freedom and the others waited execution. Prisoners were not separated by degree of crime, sex, and age. The sheriff who controlled gaols sold food at expensive price so many prisoners could not pay and starved. Prisoners were called gaolbird because of the fact that malefactors were confined to large cage like cells with no separation just like bird in a cage. Many of the gaoled perished during the confinement. These institutions had unhealthy and squalid conditions and these bad conditions spread all levels of English life. According to John Howard

“More people died from this malady between 1773 and 1774 than were executed by the Crown.” (Allen and Simonsen, 1981, pg. 22).

Robert Caldwell describes the typical English Gaol:

“ Devoid of privacy and restrictions, its contaminated air heavy with the stench of unwashed bodies, human excrement, and the discharge of loathsome sores, the gaol bred the basest thoughts and the foulest deeds. The inmates made their own rules, and the weak and the innocent were exposed to the tyranny of the strong and the vicious. Prostitutes plied their trade with ease, often with the connivance and support of the gaolers, who thus sought to supplement their fees. Even virtuous women sold themselves to obtain food and clothing, and frequently the worst elements of the town used the gaol as they would a brothel. Thus, idleness, vice, perversion, profligacy, shameless exploitation, and ruthless cruelty were

compounded in hotbeds of infection and cesspools of corruption. These were the common gaols of England.” (Allen and Simonsen, 1981, pg. 23).

Workhouses and house of corrections are similar to each other by many features. Consequently these institutions were synonymies. On the other hand conditions and practices in prison institutions showed no better solution than in the gaols by the late eighteenth century.

4.1.1.4 Development of Transportation as a Way of Punishment

Deportation of the Colonies in America (1596-1776) and Australia (1787-1885)

Early criminal dispositions were death, mutilation, gaol, pecuniary compensation and banishment for outlawries. Banishment was one of the earliest forms of social vengeance in the early criminal disposition. The offender was cast out into the wilderness to be eaten by wild beasts or succumb to the elements in primitive societies. Thus places of imprisonment and capital punishment were later developed instead of banishment.

If the house of correction, workhouse and jail were important areas of architectural experimentation, transportation to the American colonies was just as significant. These initiatives put forward alternative punishment forms and systems instead of corporal punishment, which includes gallows, branding etc. These forms of punishment bespoke to use judgment of conviction defined in terms of labor and time (in place of penalties that employed the body) in a public spectacle. On the other hand lower classes that include the jobless and wandering, in the period following the break up of feudalism, were concentrated mostly in high crime slums in major cities. The number of imprisonable crimes was increased as a result of worsened economic conditions; hence the available prisons were filled. Besides after seventeenth century because of the mercantile expansion policy of the Empire, English penal law developed in two ways, which were consignment to galleys and transportation of convicted felons. Consequently, both of these policies provided to slip out of a convicted felon other than by execution and

prisons, which were extremely filled, to profit the state for commercial situation and to reanalyze the result as an act of mercy.

In England, transportation and deportation of felons to the Colonies in America was used from 1596 to 1776. (Allen and Simonsen 1981 pg. 23). Advocates of transportations were considering that Colonies had severe conditions that would transform the idle malefactors and get them a new opportunity. Although the transportation of malefactors had been experimented within the seventeenth century, lawmaking that restored the penalty in 1718 arose at central government initiative and with state funding. On account of aftermath the war, tide of crime increased. Hence governments transformed the character of punishment. As a result, some thirty thousand people were transported to the American colonies between 1718 and 1775. (Morris and Rothman, 1995).

As a consequence of the revolution in America in 1776 transportation to this land was brought to a sudden stop. American War of Independence changed all situations. The Americans no longer wanted to be belonging to British Empire, and were to struggle. America won the war, and new government wanted England not to send any convicts through “transportation” due to the fact that The Americans preferred to use black African slaves to do work. However England still needed to send many felons using transportation, owing to the fact that institutions were crowded and malefactors overloading in England. The system of transportation was passed on to Australia by reason of the fact that captain James Cook had discovered that continent in 1770. Over 135.000 convicts were sent to Australia from 1787 to 1875. (Allen and Simonsen, 1981, pg. 23-24).

However there was a crucial difference between transportation to America and transportation to Australia in comparison to malefactors conditions. Firstly in America, when the convict arrived in America, usually was a half-free indentured servant; hence if the convict completes his term, he would become a freeman. On the other hand, the convict transported to Australia was send to a penal colony, separate from free settlers, kept up his status as a malefactor until let go of. (Orland, 1975, pg 19)

Abandonment the System of Transportation (1787-1875)

British finally abandoned the system of transportation in 1875. (Allen and Simonsen, 1981, pg. 24). The important reasons: Condition of ships were worse than gaol throughout transportation to land; many felons died on the long voyages but survived felons was used to fit out ships by shipowners; many more malefactors starved to death in the Australian, Tasmanian, and Norfolk Island Prison Colonies; some felons escaped and turned to cannibalism, and many more committed an offence against free inhabitants who followed the convict deportees.

4.1.1.5 Hulks

After the abrupt interruption of the transportation penalty in 1775 the convict population in England Gaol began to expand greatly. Therefore convicted British criminals were imprisoned in old, obsolete, and abandoned or unusable transport ships that came to be called hulks, which permanently anchored in British waters, used to places of temporary confinement. In other words hulks would become floating jails. Malefactors would eat and sleep on the hulks but had to work on the land every day. But the condition of these ships that were constantly overran with disease, illness and sickness; was crowded, dirty and unhealthy; and was worse than gaol. In that manner the brutal and degrading conditions of house of correction, workhouse and gaol blanched in comparison with the fetid, funky and rotting human garbage dumps conditions of hulks.

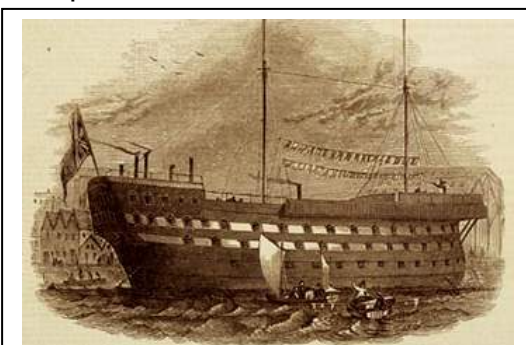


Figure 4.3. Hulk

Source:<http://learningcurve.pro.gov.uk/victorianbritain/lawless/source6.htm>

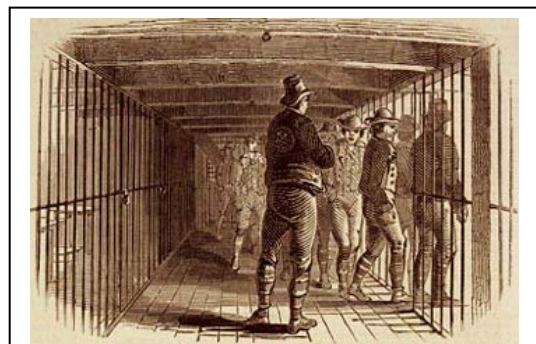


Figure 4.4. Offenders in Hulks

Source:<http://learningcurve.pro.gov.uk/victorianbritain/lawless/source6.htm>

The malefactors were not made to separate in hulks. Young and old, man and women, hardened criminals and poor misdemeanants convict together. All the prisoners were exposed to a continual beating and treatment. Although hulks were not fully evacuated until eighty later in 1858 they were originally proposed only as a temporary solution to a problem. Consequently hulks completely abandoned in 1858. (Allen and Simonsen, 1981, pg. 24).

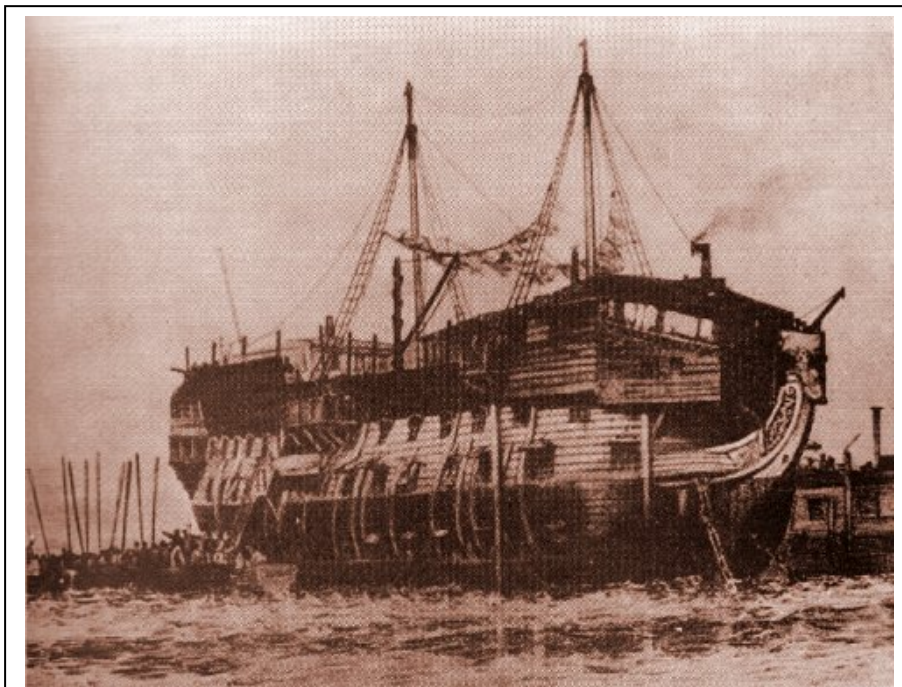
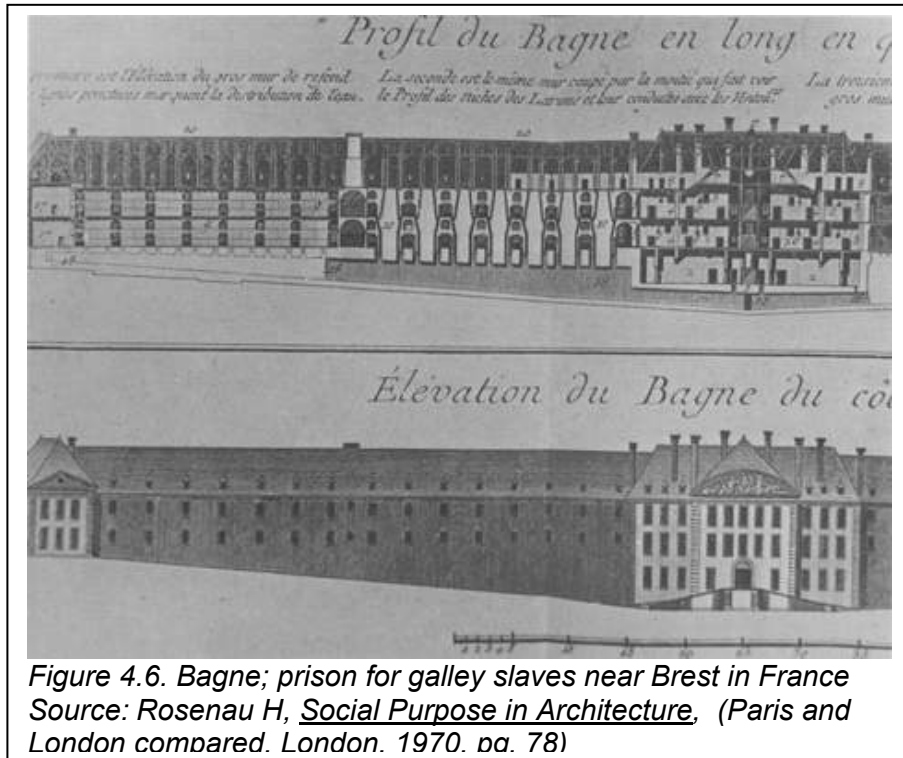


Figure 4.5. Eighteenth century convict hulk at anchor in the dockyard of Portsmouth, England.

Source:<http://www.notfrisco.com/prisonhistory/origins/origins01b.html>

4.1.1.6 Bagne (about 1757)

In eighteenth century not only England had discontentment with prison conditions but France also. In this century, in France early establishment of a human nature was a bagne, which was a prison for galley slaves in coincidence with the building of three berths for ships near Brest about 1757.



The architect A. Choquet de Lindu designed Bagne. The bagne used for galley slaves who had been removed from the hulks. Bagne included different features according to hulks. Firstly capacity of prisoners was 20.000. On the other hand sanitary arrangements, which were, piped water, latrines and channels were considered on in design process. (Rosenau, 1970, pg 78)

4.1.2 Cellular Confinement Systems

4.1.2.1 Early Cellular Prisons

Early cellular prisons that used isolated system were historical predecessors of present prison system. The main concepts that accomplished from early cellular institutions were the monastic regime of silence and expiation, individual cells for sleeping, and the central community work area, and individual cells for sleeping.

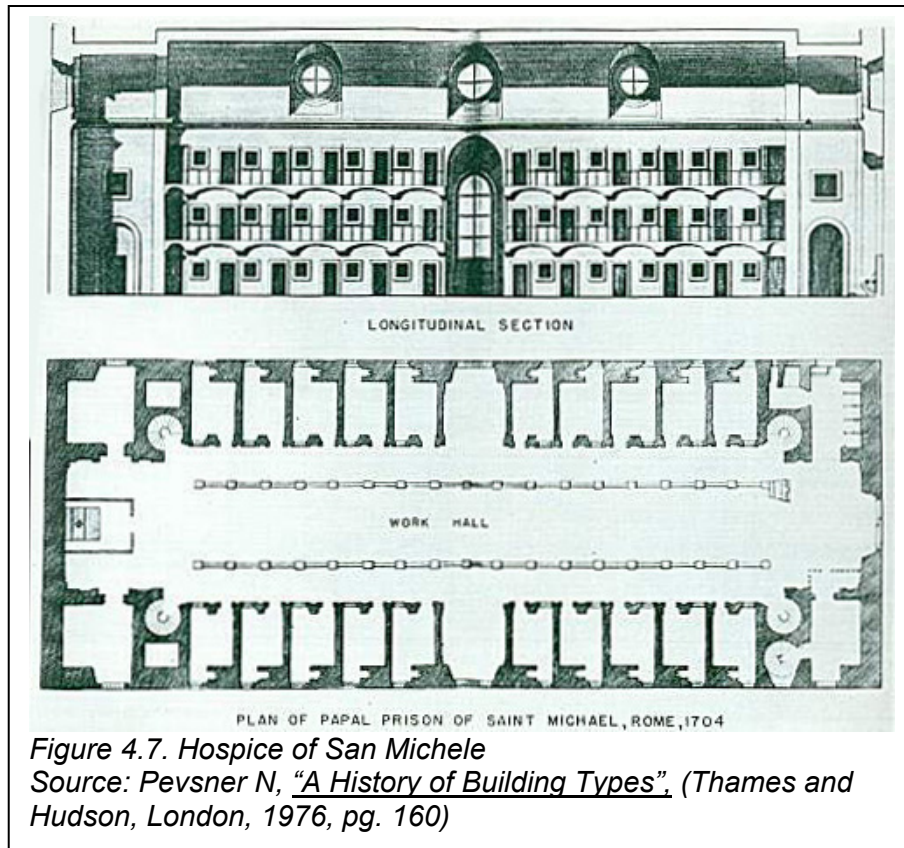
Hospice of San Michele 1704

Pope Clement XI built the Hospice of San Michel, which was the first important cellular prison and had a large workroom, in 1704. (Allen and Simonsen 1981, pg: 25) .The Hospice of San Michele was designed for delinquent, incorrigible boys, young offenders, and youths under twenty by Carlo Fontana. (Pevsner, pg. 162) The building had the motto inscribed over the door:

“It is insufficient to restrain the wicked by punishment, unless you render them virtuous by corrective discipline.” (Carney, 1974, pg: 81)

Hard labor and silence was essential for the reformation at the Hospice of San Michele. Flogging was used to get rule of strict silence of violators.

The Hospice of San Michele consists of separate cells for sleeping and a large central hall for working. Punitive aims and religious idea of penitent played a part in inspiring and planning the institution that was the original cellular design. This system became the model for penal institutions in the nineteenth century. This institution contained three stores that each store had twenty cells, ten on one side of the workroom and ten on the other side. This rectangular building contained sixty cells units and the center of which was used as a workshop by the inmates. An important point was each cell had a lavatory. The Hospice of San Michel illustrated the rectangular cell house that preferred in the Auburn-Sing Sing layout and later outside cell construction that adopted in prisons modeled on the Pennsylvania system.



Milan House of Correction 1756

The Milan House of Correction, built in 1756, was the inspiration plan of Ghent and had a noble, spacious cross plan. (Clark and Bennet, 1949, pg.23). In this building there were nearly three hundred prisoners, which were employed in various works.

In the plan, there were workrooms for both the male and the female prisoners. The two workrooms for women, which were large and lofty, had also five large windows each. In the men's workrooms there were weaving looms, winding-wheels or warping and twisting mills.

Over the workrooms great hall or dormitory, the room for boys and the infirmary were placed. The dormitory, which appeared to be an improvement of San Michele at Rome, was airy and clean. In the infirmary and dormitory for boys there were stone sinks as well as in the great hall.

These three spaces took place around an altar, which had a cupola over itself. On one side of the altar there was the dormitory for boys, on the

other side there was the infirmary. And all together made the figure of cross, which could easily be seen in many hospitals in Italy and other Roman Catholic countries. (Howard, 1973, pg: 121,122)

Maison de Force at Ghent [1773]

Belgium was faced with increasing numbers of beggars and vagrants in the eighteenth century. Therefore government called on administrator and disciplinarian Jean Jacques Philippe Vilain for help. His solution actually followed the basic workhouse pattern founded in Holland and England, however many respects it was far more humane and just. Vilain's design was the Maison de Force that erected in Ghent in 1773. (Allen and Simonsen 1981, pg, 25).

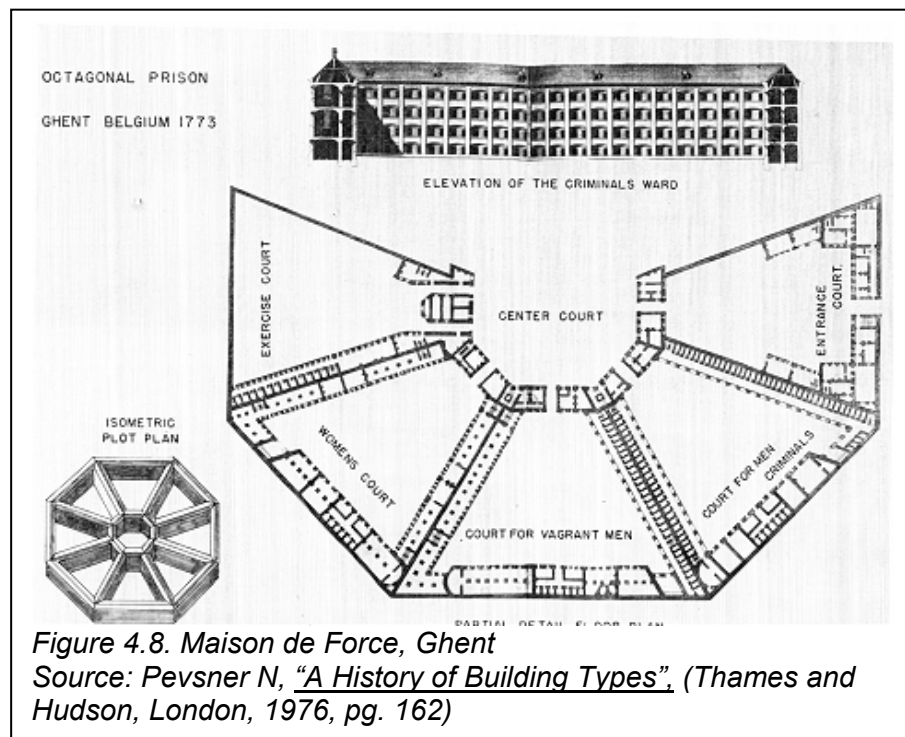
The Maison de Force in Ghent represents the most significant change in the planning of prisons. This prison has an octagonal plan based on the outline of an ancient castle. This layout was used in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia. Inside cellblock was firstly seen in this prison afterwards a feature involved in the Auburn Sing Sing type of prison construction. The Maison de Force planned in 1771, was built between 1772 and 1775. (Rosenau, 1970, pg. 79) However the full plan of this octagonal prison that can be seen the smaller drawing was never completed.

Vilian worked on developing the administration of the workhouse. Hence he introduced the crucial new devices owing to the Maison de Force. He was one of the first to develop a system of classification and thus felons and misdemeanant; women and children were separated. Despite the fact that Vilian was a strict and stern disciplinarian, he was strongly opposed to cruel punishment or life imprisonment. He defined discipline by the biblical rule:

“ If any man will not work, neither let him eat.” (Allen and Simonsen 1981, pg. 25).

Vilian believed that all prisoners should serve at least one year because offenders could be taught a trade and hence reformed. He believed

in individual cells and a system of silence, which works like the system in Hospice of San Michele in Rome, bring out productive labor, medical care, and consistent discipline. (Carney, 1974, pg: 81)



Penitentiary Houses Sussex and Norfolk

The rise of prisons was encouraged by the movement for a more humane body of criminal law, which was an aspect of the eighteenth century period of enlightenment. Cesare Beccaria, who published his famous "Essay on Crimes and Punishments" in 1764, argued vigorously for the abolition of the brutal crimes codes, with their multiplicity of capital crimes and brutal corporal punishment. (Clark and Bennett, 1949, pg. 18) The English reformer, John Howard, who was inspired by both Beccaria's ideas and his own experience with the awful conditions in British jail and hulks at the time, took up the battle to reform the English Criminal law and to erect better jails. Howard visited the Hospice San Michel and succeeded in getting the English Parliament to pass an act to establish penitentiary houses.

Penitentiary houses were based on the idea of cellular confinement and the employment of the prisoners. This idea several improved local jails and penitentiary houses that containing cells were constructed although this

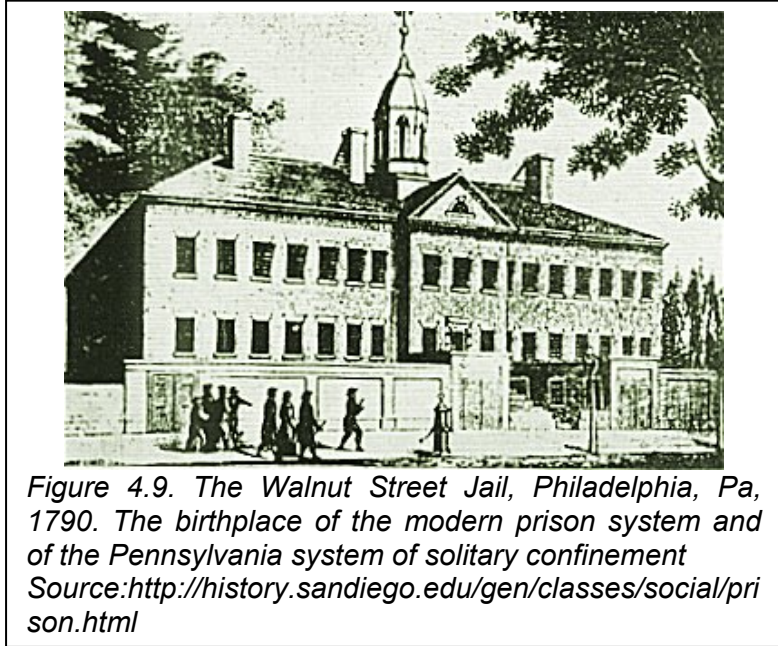
law never systematically accomplished. The first examples of cellular pattern were the two buildings constructed in Sussex by the Duke of Richmond, who was Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, in 1775 and 1781. (Clark and Bennetc, 1949, pg:23) Each inmate could be confined in a separate cell. Crucial for its influence on later prison construction was the penitentiary house.

On the other hand, the most important example of cellular pattern was the penitentiary house built at Wymondham in Norfolk in 1785 the so-called Norfolk Jail by Sir Thomas Beevor. (Clark and Bennetc, 1949, pg. 18) This prison included solitary confinement in single cells, the hard labor for inmates and segregation of the sexes. It had considerable influence on American reformers. By way of addition in the last quarter of the eighteenth century a number of other cellular jails were constructed in Europe, especially in Switzerland.

The Walnut Street Jail 1790

The first American penitentiary was established in Philadelphia, in 1790, in the Walnut Street Jail. This building was formerly operated as a city jail and true correctional institution in America. Although gaols, prisons, workhouses, and dungeons had existed before, the Walnut Street Jail was the first to be used entirely for the correction of the convicted offenders.

The cellblocks on the principle of solitary confinement were constructed in the Walnut Street Jail, in conformance to the law of 1790. The structural pattern of outside cells, with a central corridor, was used in permanent fashion and the chief architectural feature of the Pennsylvania system of prison construction. Here the use of imprisonment through cellular confinement that the first time in penological history was permanently established. The basic principles of the new system were solitude, hard labor, and separation by sex, age and the type of the offences accused. These features were the effort to reform in the prison.



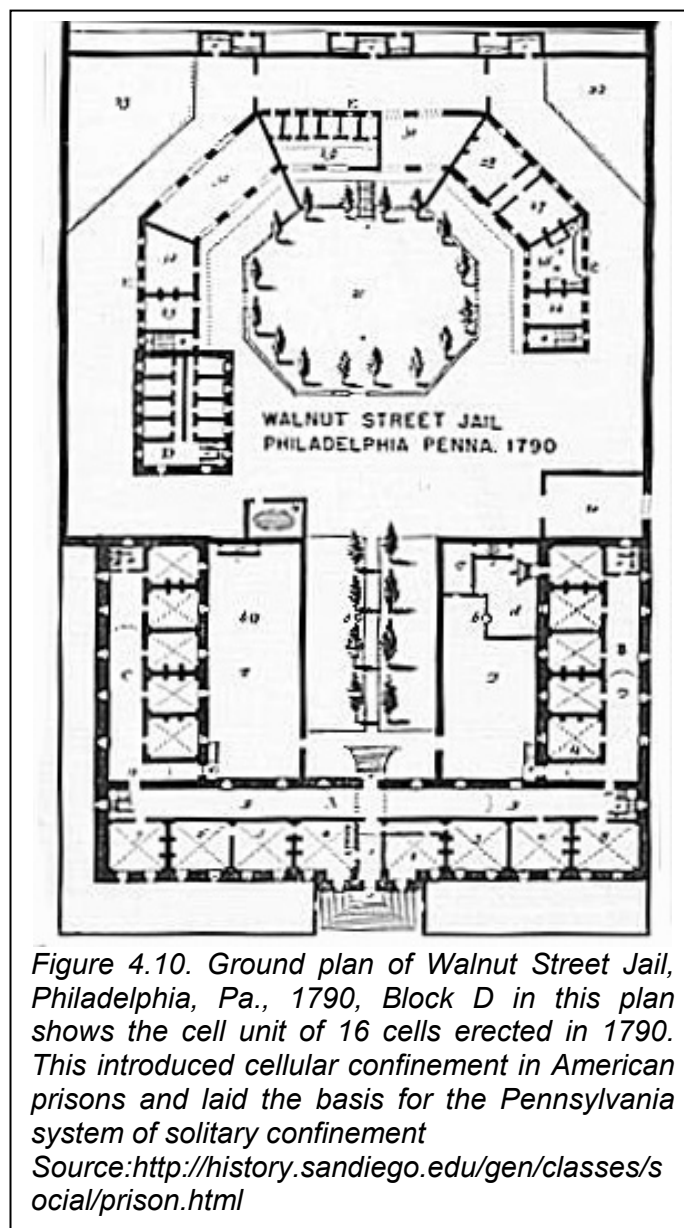
A new building was erected within the courtyard of the old jail. This building was including sixteen individual cells, eight in each of two stories, for the confinement of the more unruly felons. A description written about these cells in 1798:

“In every cell, there is one small window, placed high up and out of reach of the convict; the window well secured by double iron grating, so that, provided an effort to get to it was successful. The person could perceive neither heaven nor earth, on account of the thickness of the wall. The criminal, while confined here, is permitted no convenience of bench, table, or even bed, or anything else but what is barely necessary to support life, without a risk of endangering his health. The cells are finished with lime and plaster, whitewashed twice a year. In winter, stoves are placed in the passages (corridors)... from which convicts may receive a necessary degree of heat without being able to get at the fire. No communication whatever between the prisoners in the different cells can be affected, the walls being so thick as to render the loudest voice perfectly unintelligible. That the criminal may be prevented from seeing any person as much as possible, his provisions are only brought to him once a day, and that in the morning.” (Clark and Bennet, 1949, pg. 23-24)

These cellblocks were used as disciplinary cells in modern prisons for the punishment of unruly prisoners. The main importance of the Walnut Street

Jail is that, it was the basis of famous Pennsylvania system of prison discipline, which was first put into complete and systematic operation in the Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia.

In spite of the Walnut Street Jail's use of new ideas and techniques, the system began to fall apart due to the overcrowding, public apathy, poor architecture, and the lack of productive work for the inmates. However despite the ultimate failure of the Walnut Street program, it represented a major breakthrough. The Philadelphia reformers again petitioned the legislature to erect a penitentiary in which the correctional philosophy of solitary confinement and hard labor could be successfully put into effect.



4.1.2.2 Panopticon

In 1791, English philosopher Jeremy Bentham proposed an architectural conception designed the prototype, which called Panopticon or inspector house, for a multi-purpose building, primarily intended as a prison. (Clark and Bennetc, 1949, pg:19) The Panopticon had a circular plan with outer individual cells. Solid walls between the cells would prevent any communication between inmates, and a small window in the back of the cell would allow in light to illuminate the contents. Custodians who are placed in observation tower at the center of ring cells see into all cells, which were arranged around it in a circular arrangement like spokes on a wheel. The main concept was the visibility of the cells would make it easier for guards to manage and watch the inmates all the time. This place seeing everywhere was designed to obtain complete observation of every prisoner. While Bentham had been working on the Panopticon design, he used the following principles; systematic inspection, abolition of fees, secure and sanitary conditions, and a reformatory regime.

Panopticon provided control through both isolation and constant surveillance. The idea of Panopticon has applied many other social settings, including hospitals, schools, and poor houses. The radiating spoke design, constructed on a large scale, has characterized many of the massive institutions built in the nineteenth century.

No Panopticon was constructed in England; although the Milbank prison was designed in such a way that all cells could be seen from a central position. The Milbank prison construction was started in 1812. (Clark and Bennetc, 1949, pg:19) A few Panopticon prisons that were based on panoptical principle erected on the continent especially United States in the nineteenth century. For instance the first Western Penitentiary in Pennsylvania had the truly Panopticon layout, although the walls of the cells were so thick and the cells so dark that this condition defeated Bentham's plan of easy inspection from the central inspection point. The other example was The Virginia State Prison. Though this prison, opened in 1800, showed some influence of Bentham's ideas, it was in no sense a true Panopticon structure. (Clark and Bennetc, 1949, pg. 20)

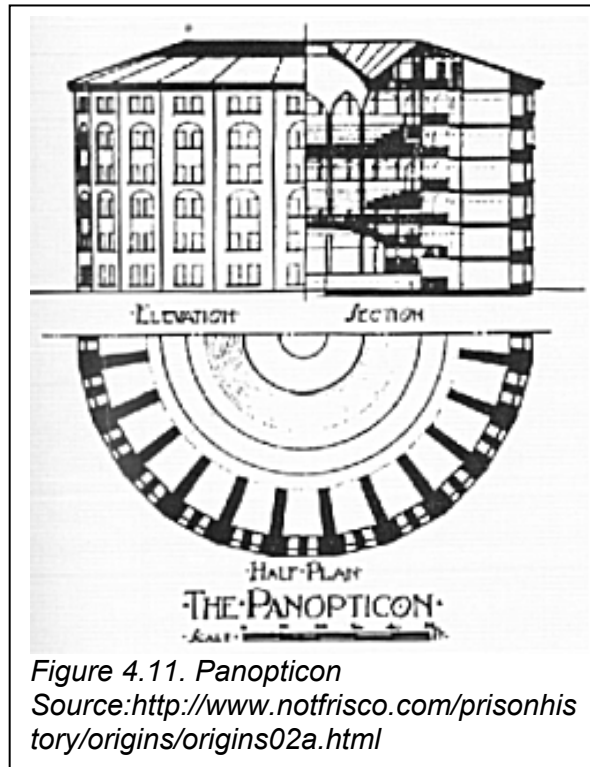


Figure 4.11. Panopticon
 Source: <http://www.notfrisco.com/prisonhistory/origins/origins02a.html>

4.1.3 Congregate Prisons (1790-1825)

The early European prisons and jails usually used to convict most of inmates in large rooms, which were called congregate rooms. Congregate housing facilities was much cheaper to build than individual cells. Segregation was not important in these congregate prisons. Only separation provided was that between the sexes, on the other hand this application did not always exist and was rarely used complete. Typical early congregate prisons, which have played little permanent part in historical prison architecture, set the example of forbidding and gloomy exteriors.

Simsbury, Connecticut (Copper Mine 1773-1774)

One of the earliest American essays to operate a state prison for offenders was situated in Simsbury, Connecticut. This prison was an underground prison and abandoned copper mine in Simsbury. This state prison began to be active in 1773 and with rapid movements became the site of America's first prison riots, in 1774. (Allen and Simonsen, 1981, pg 26). Although this prison was the first state prison in America, it did not improve

the state of American corrections, because this prison was an insufficient example of prison structures. This prison was the worst and most infamous of early congregate prisons. The convicted felons were housed in the congregate dormitory, which is situated in the cold and damp depths of long mine shafts. On the other hand the administration buildings were located near the entrances. Underground mine shift prisons showed that one of several American assays to provide a special place where to work and house the condemned offenders.

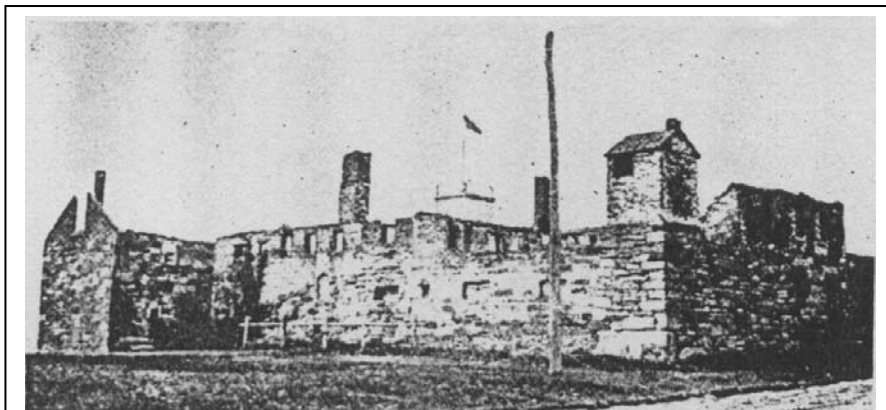


Figure 4.12. Simsbury, Connecticut mine prison
Source: Clark T, and Bennetc J.V, Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction, (United States Bureau of Prison, USA, 1949, pg. 27)

This prison was used to confine Tories, who were American that favored the British side during the American Revolution. Thus during the Revolutionary War thus it became the state prison in 1790. (Clark and Bennetc, 1949, pg:26-27) In this prison was an atrocious for the convicted felons who slept on straw-strewn, vermin-infested board platforms in dark. This clammy cavern hewn out of solid rock in the old mine for beneath the ground. The prisoners were daily brought to the shops above ground, in which a contemporary witness described their labors and treatment in these subterranean depths as follows:

“The prisoners came in irregular numbers, sometimes two or three together, and sometimes a single one alone; they were heavily ironed and secured by both handcuffs and fetters; and being unable to walk, could only make their way by a sort of jump or hop. On entering the smothery, some went to the sides of the forges, where collars dependent by iron chains from

the roof were fastened to their necks, and others were chained in pairs to wheelbarrows.” (Clark and Bennetc, 1949, pg. 27)

Newgate Prison (1797) New York City

The Newgate Prison was opened as a congregate prison in Greenwich Village in New York City in 1797. (Goldfarb and Singer, 1973, pg. 27) Because the Newgate prison was far too small to receive and house all the offenders, the prisoners were condemned in groups of ten or twenty at night. Besides a high rate of pardoning had to be resorted to in order to provide room to admit those freshly condemned. Between 1797 and 1882, some 5067 felons were convicted and 2819 were pardoned. (Clark and Bennetc, 1949, pg. 26) The settlement was an apartment-like space in which convicts were forced to work together from dawn to dark.



*Figure 4.13. Newgate Prison, New York City, 1797, First New York State Prison. Typical early congregate prison.
Source: Clark T, and Bennetc J.V, Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction, (United States Bureau of Prison, USA, 1949, pg. 26)*

Trenton (1799) First New Jersey State Prison

The first New Jersey State Prison, which was a congregate prison, at Trenton opened in 1799. (Clark and Bennetc, 1949, pg 26) Although agitation for some cellular confinement started as soon as 1802, the first cell block that this providing for only about twenty cells was not constructed until 1820. Until the Pennsylvania system was thoroughly introduced in the new state

penitentiary opened at Trenton in 1839, there was not complete solitary confinement.

4.1.4 Revolutionary Systems in Prison Architecture

The first prisons and jails included some cellular confinement. Hence it is often assumed that imprisonment has always involved the housing of condemned offenders in separate cells. Until after the first quarter of the nineteenth century, cellular detention was not widespread. Separate confinements of offenders in individual cells were adopted in USA. Consequently it was a generation later before the new American penal systems especially the Pennsylvania System. This system was systematically established through imitation in Europe.

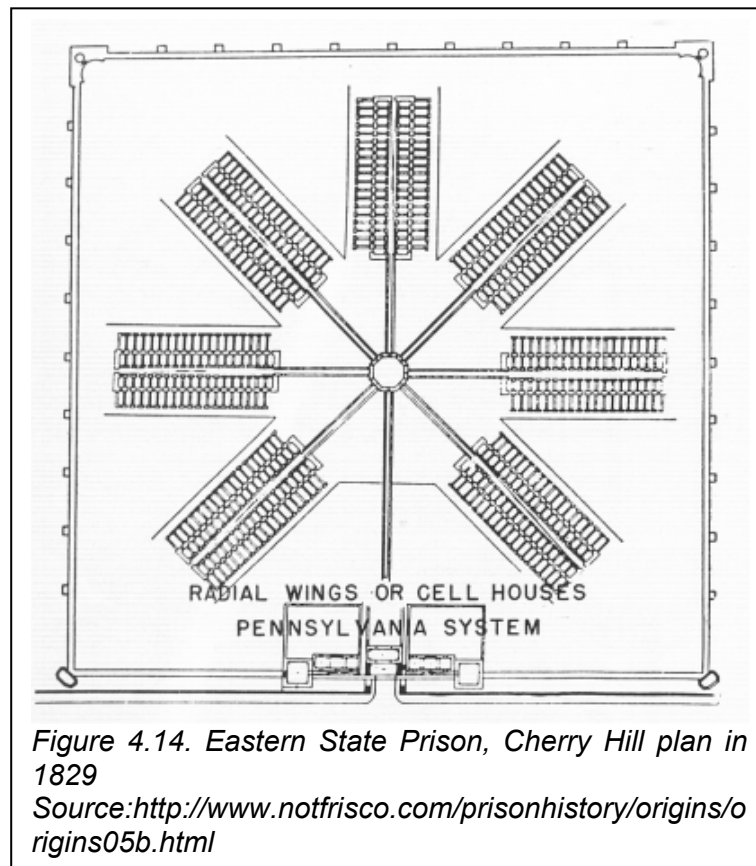
4.1.4.1 Pennsylvania System (Outside Cell)

Eastern State Penitentiary Cherry Hill

With the coming of the nineteenth century and the social upheaval caused by the Industrial Revolution and the citizens of Pennsylvania started to exert leadership in the development of a penitentiary system. The Walnut Street Jail had been fairly effective for a period of ten years. But this prison had been an ordinary large frame house, indistinguishable from other large size building and had many emerging problems such as overcrowding and financial strain. Therefore a radically new prison, which included architectural design solution and administration solution, was proposed for the state. And the legislature permitted funding for the construction of penitentiary in Philadelphia for the eastern part of the state. Thus Eastern Penitentiary at Cherry Hill was built in 1829 in Philadelphia. (Clark and Bennetc, 1949, pg 28) America's first architectural designed penitentiary was conceived by John Haviland. This world famous institution was based on the principle of separate confinement.

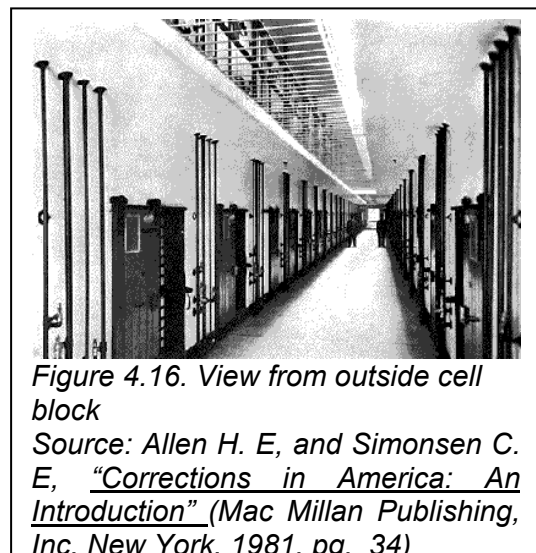
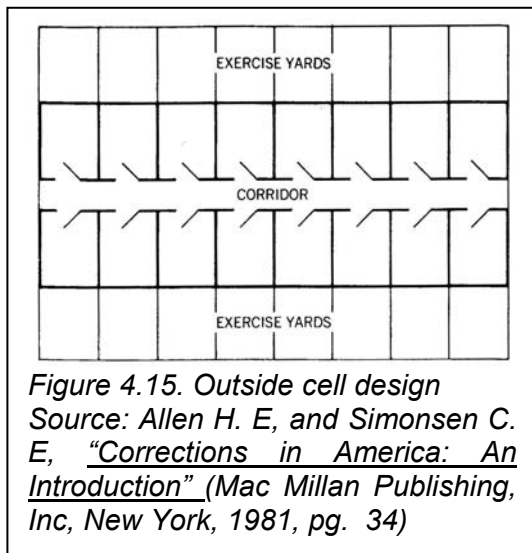
The Pennsylvania System brought new and forth ideas about correctional philosophy and prison management. The Eastern Penitentiary, a

large walled prison, was the first example of physical plant and architectural pattern. The basic idea design of Eastern Penitentiary was the separate confinement of all convicted felons at hard labor. Hence the Eastern Penitentiary became the model and primary exponent of the separate system or Pennsylvania.



This prison was built somewhat like a square wheel, with the cellblocks arranged radial like spokes around the central rotunda or the hub. The Eastern State Penitentiary had seven radial structures, which one of the spokes being more than one story high, within the secluded rectangle of prison walls. Every one of the each radial wings were a cell house that was designed outside cells to get solitary confinement, silence, and hard labor and the separation of each inmate from the others and every cell house having a central corridor which gave access to the long rows of cells on either side. Each cell had a private exercise yard where the inmates had two brief exercise periods daily. Haviland's original prison plan had seven outside cell houses. These cell blocks have thirty cells each which was twenty, eight, and ten feet diameters. (Negleg, Tectes, and Sharer, 1957, pg. 67)

Except for one-hour of exercise time the prisoners were spending not only all their time but also their working days in their own cells. As a matter of fact, separation and solitude were enforced for exercise. The alternate yards were being used to prevent offender communication over the dividing walls. This stable and complete solitary of detention of all inmates led the Pennsylvania system to be known as the “solitary system”.



The Pennsylvania system is crucial for having set the pattern for the radiating wing type of cellblock construction and location of outside cells in cell blocks. This type of prison design was influenced prison administration and construction in the United States and abroad, for the next century. This system was adopted by only two other states. The New Jersey State Penitentiary in Trenton began operations in 1837 along the lines of the separate system but soon abandoned because in favor of that used at Auburn system. The other example from United States, Rhode Island built in 1838 along the lines of the Eastern Penitentiary, abandoned the separate system by 1852. By contrast, many European countries wholeheartedly adopted the Pennsylvania model. This system was used in Belgium, France, and West Germany. In England for instance imitation of the Pennsylvania pattern of prison architecture was the famous Pentonville Prison built in 1842. (Allen and Simonsen, 1981, pg. 29).

4.1.4.2 Auburn System (Inside Cell)

Auburn Prison

New York State Prison at Auburn, opened in 1819, differed markedly from the later erected that used at the Eastern Penitentiary. (Orland, 1975, pg 24) The Auburn prison administrators developed a system that was almost the contrary of that Pennsylvania system. Auburn architectural pattern was the rectangular cell houses. This building was based on a new inside cells design, which was made very small so that the prisoners could not use vocational equipment in them. The inside cells were small when compared with Eastern State Penitentiary's outside cells, because inside cells were designed just for sleeping, not for work. This working became fact in congregate area for several inmates in the same room. However the silence was maintained for congregate work. Hence, a new style of discipline was developed at Auburn, which called this system as the congregate system or Auburn system.

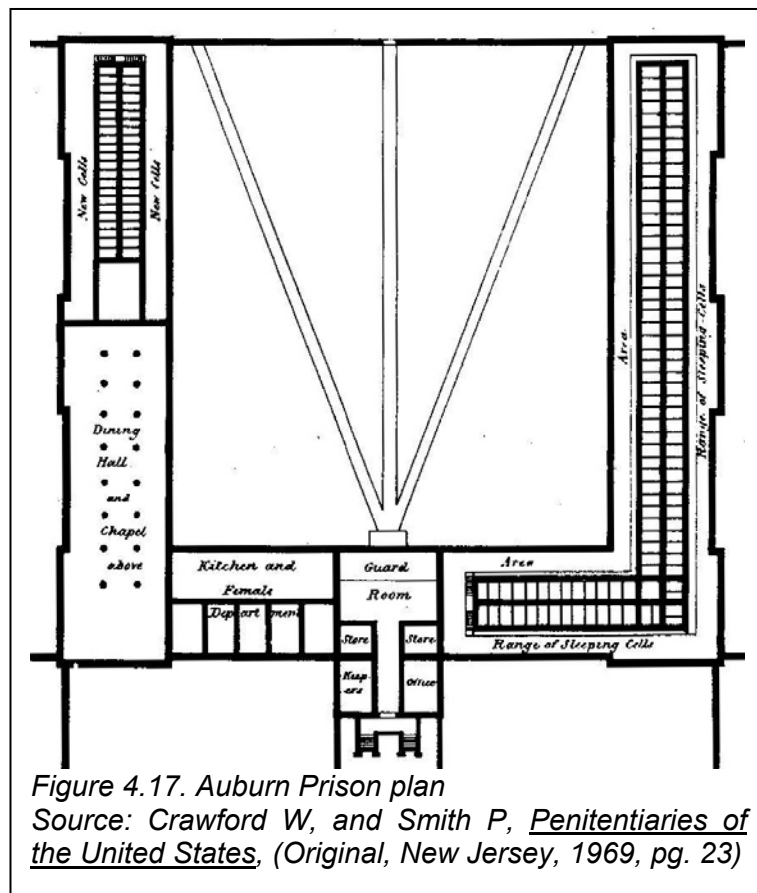
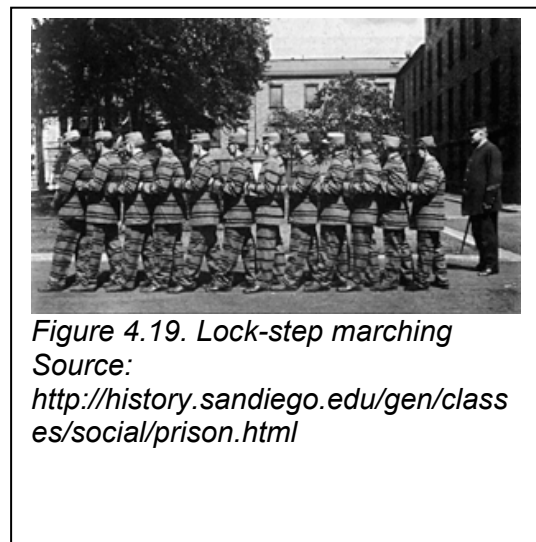
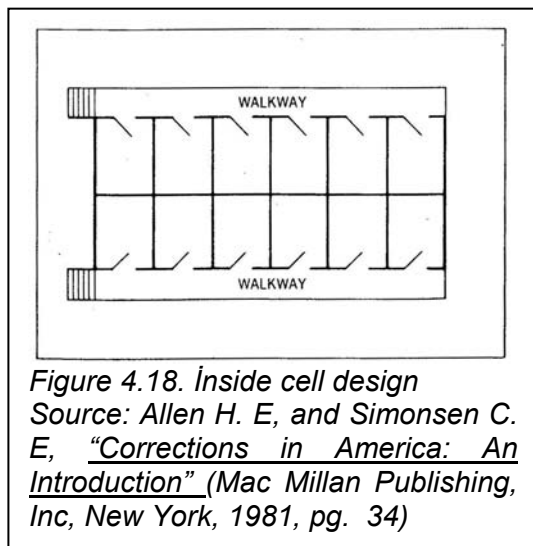


Figure 4.17. Auburn Prison plan
Source: Crawford W, and Smith P, Penitentiaries of the United States, (Original, New Jersey, 1969, pg. 23)

The Auburn administrators tried an experiment to test the efficacy of the Pennsylvania system in the early years of the Auburn system. They selected eighty of the most hardened offenders, and placed them in solitary confinement and enforced idleness from Christmas 1821 through Christmas 1823. So many of these inmates succumbed to sickness and insanity therefore the experiment was ceased. (Allen and Simonsen, 1981, pg. 35). Thus the Auburn administrators claimed that the failure for solitary confinement results from the occurrence of idleness. The administrator of Auburn claimed that the small inside cells at Auburn were not valid. On the other hand the Auburn experiment cannot be considered a fair test of the Pennsylvania system that used large outside cells and provided for handicraft and other labor in the cells. In other words the experiment of 1821-1824 had shown that inmates could not be safely kept in them at Auburn, if unemployed.

The discipline regimen was very developed at Auburn. During the day inmates were working in the shops together and at night they were working in their small individual cells. Besides silence was maintained at all times. The other disciplinal elements were lock-step marching formation and a congregate mess at which the prisoners sat face-to-back.



The Auburn System dominated the United States and became a model of other American prisons. Although the Auburn system won out over the Pennsylvania system, latter system was much copied in Europe, probably

because Europeans strongly believed that crime was infectious and inmates should not be allowed to have direct connection with the other prisoners.

The Auburn architectural pattern of rectangular cell houses and inside cell blocks were modeled as means of the specific pattern for most of the prison in the next hundred years. The important example was Sing Sing prison, which was built 1825.

4.1.4.3 Federal Prison System

The Federal Correctional System obtained its basic charter and authorization in several act of Congress in 1930. (Clark and Bennetc, 1949, pg 40) The basic laws of 1930 established a new legislative standard of prison construction and administration. The Congress of the United States formulated the standard embodied in this momentous legislation:

“It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that prison be so planned and limited in size as to facilitate the development of an integrated Federal penal and correctional system which will assure the proper classification and segregation of prisoners according to their mental condition and such other factors as should be taken into consideration in providing an individualized system of discipline, care and treatment of the persons committed to such institutions.”

Federal penal and correctional institutions include examples of the five different types that are penitentiaries, correctional institutions, reformatories, camps, and juvenile institutions.

Penitentiaries

This type includes super-security and maximum-security institutions to handle kidnapers, killer gunmen, and other desperate types of offenders. Alcatraz is the first type of Federal penitentiary –the super-security institutions. Atlanta and Leavenworth are the two older maximum-security prisons in the federal system.

Correctional Institutions

This type of Federal Prison system is known as medium-security institutions. The nine Federal correctional institutions are located at Ashland, Kentucky; Danbury, Connecticut; Englewood, Colorado; La Tuna, Texas; Milan, Michigan; Sandstone, Minnesota; Tallahassee, Florida; Texarkana, Texas; and Seagoville, Texas. Seagoville is a model to minimum-security structure.

Reformatories

The four Federal reformatories are located at Chillicothe, Ohio; Petersburg, Virginia; El Reno, Oklahoma; and Alderson, West Virginia. Each institution includes comparatively distinct types of inmates. The Federal reformatories include industrial and agricultural program and training.

Camps

This institution includes minimum-security conditions. Camps receive young men of both urban and rural backgrounds. The four prison camps are located at Tuscon, Arizona; Montgomery, Alabama; Mill Point, West Virginia; and the Natural Bridge camp, Virginia.

Juvenile Institutions

These institutions are operated according to the cottage system and emphasize both general educational and vocational training in its rehabilitation program for juvenile delinquents from all over the United States, between the ages of 12 and 19.

4.1.5 Contemporary Trends in Prison Architecture

4.1.5.1 Rationalism for Prison Design

Revolutionary Approach to Crime & Punishment and Recent Developments in Prison Architecture

All countries and all administrations have a common problem in how to deal with the greatest threat to an enlightened prison-building program. In the 1980s, in England, great efforts were made through the Property Services Agency to introduce greater rationalism into prison design through the Prison Design Briefing System (PDBS) to learn from the past, and to make progress through development projects. (Fairweather and McConville, 2000, pg 55) These issues are worked very differently in other countries.

In the United States, prison design was developed using the evolution of new generation design. The new generation design consists of triangular dayrooms surrounded by eight cells on each of the three sides, although some examples show a little difference. The important feature of this design was direct and indirect supervision to the prisoners.

In France, design innovation is organized through architectural competitions responding to standard briefs for different kinds of prison. The main of the architectural strategy is the 25-cell unit with direct supervision.

4.1.5.1.1 Prison Design Briefing System - PDBS

The new approach in England prison design model was called Prison Design Briefing System (PDBS). In 1987 the Prison Building Board was set up, and a beginning was made in establishing the Prison Design Briefing System (PDBS). (Fairweather and McConville, 2000, pg 25) This was a considerable achievement in understanding the operational and human requirements of the new generation prisons and expressing them in design terms.

The PDBS designs tended to be a rectangular shape. However the principles of small groups, small scale, and closer involvement of staff were

similar to new generation design, which preferred triangular shape, in the United States.

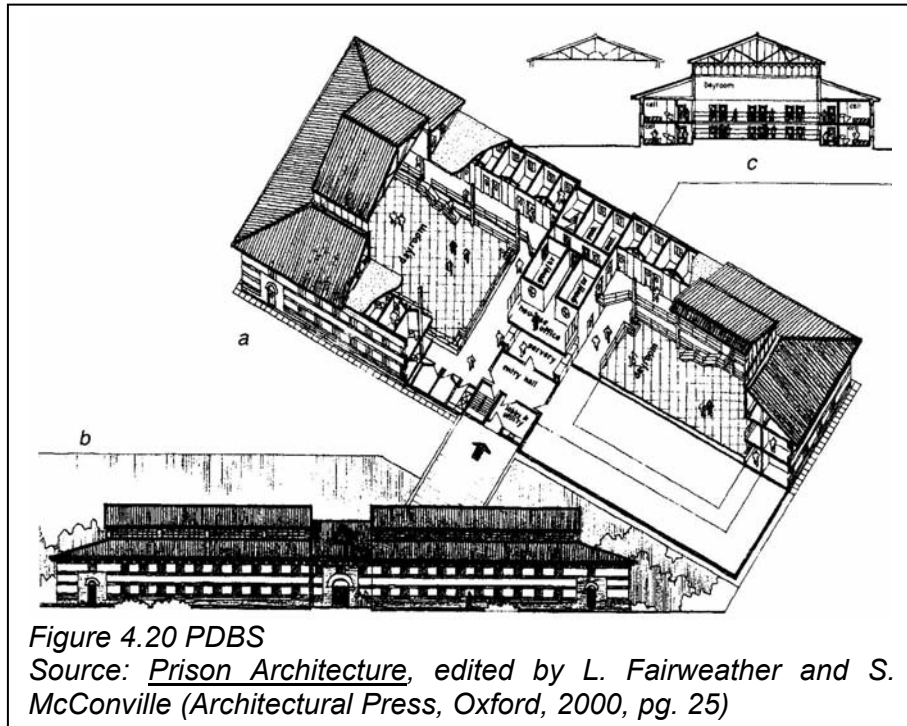
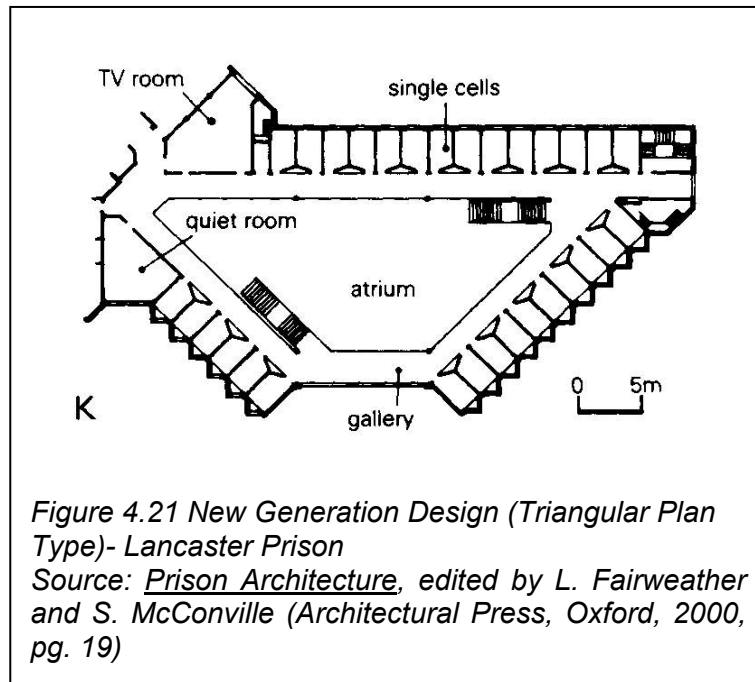


Figure 4.20 PDBS
Source: *Prison Architecture*, edited by L. Fairweather and S. McConville (Architectural Press, Oxford, 2000, pg. 25)

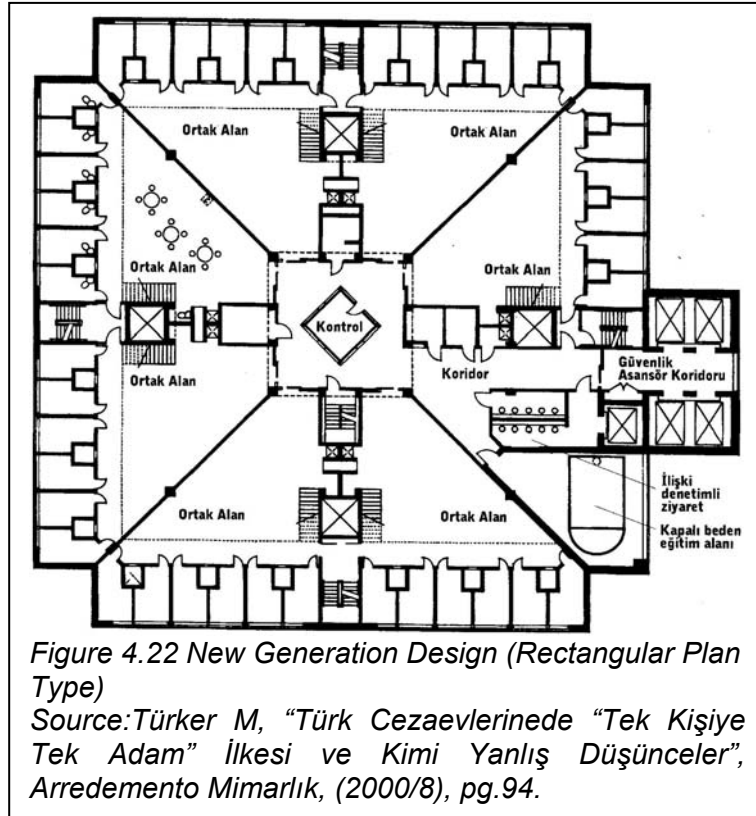
4.1.5.1.2 New Generation Design

The most fundamental design change of the last thirty years has been the switch from radial layouts to direct supervision “new generation” design, where a greater degree of staff-inmate contact has been encouraged. The new generation design concept was based on direct supervision and control. This new generation design of prisons brought together prisoners and officers in a much closer relationship. Although inmates were permitted a greater freedom of movement, staff could control inmates less conspicuously. This situation supported personal relationship in a more relaxed atmosphere. The typical design that before new generation design resulted avoided long corridors, and replaced them with small groups of cells arranged in two levels around a large space. Hence inmates and prison officers intermingled. In other words this system was used indirect supervision. Consequently there are effectively two basic types of layout: indirect supervision and direct supervision.



Inmates and staffs settle own territories in prison, which use indirect supervision. Supervision and control are more remote and characterized by reliance on distant visual surveillance. In general officers can retreat to their own secure stations. Control may be exercised from one central point or by patrolling landings and corridors. Such prisons include lateral, radial, cruciform layouts with variations such as courtyards, T, U, L configurations. In general these prison layouts may have central open galleries with cells off a series of landings or enclosed corridors.

On the other hand direct supervision prisons have a much larger central association area surrounded by only one or two storeys of cells. The central area is usually rectangular and triangular space, and staffs roam and mingle there with the inmates. The officer-prisoner contact has been found to lead to increased positive relationships. This contact dissolves tensions and lowers the social temperature.



Direct supervision obtains many advantages for prison. Officers in constant contact with inmates get to know them well. The staffs learn to recognize and respond to trouble before it escalades into violence. In comparison with traditional system, which is called indirect supervision, there is less conflict among inmates and between prisoners and officers. Violent incidents are reduced, homosexual rape virtually disappears, and vandalism and graffiti are almost taken out.

The new American prison that used new generation design tended to be triangular shape and some triangular prison were built in England. Such as Woodhill in Milton Keynes, Lancaster Farms in Lancaster, and Doncaster. These prisons were influenced by visits to the USA. All these have triangular living blocks, with two floors of cells along two sides overlooking an open association area.

Although such prisons have the common management and operational philosophy of greater staff involvement with inmates, some American prisons support total separation of staff and inmates. The latter prison design was based on remote surveillance and command.

4.1.5.2 Contemporary Jail

Jails have performed the dual function of housing, awaiting trial for serious types of offenses and those convicted of minor infractions of the law. These institutions permanently housed dangerous malefactors. Jails include the highly diversified groups of inmates, such as serious offenders awaiting trials, habitual misdemeanants, elderly degenerates, youthful minor offenders, traffic violators, drunks, vagrants, material witnesses and the like. Besides these institutions are intended primarily for pre-trial or pre-sentenced inmates with direct involvement with the federal courts. Jail construction is based on classification and segregation. In America this types is called a jail, in the UK it is preferred as a remand center or local prison. These institutions are typically located in cities.

Jail construction layouts consist of two plan types, which are horizontal plan layout (single story) and vertical plan layout (multi story). The vertical plan types were used as a pattern where the cost of urban sites may limit the lot size. The vertical jail plans require more personnel to exercise the same amount of supervision than those laid out on the horizontal plan. On the other hand vertical plan includes advantage of site and construction costs.

4.1.5.3 Campus Layout

The most of the capacity expansion has been through development of new institutions. The campus layout is designed primarily for sentenced offenders, which represent the majority of the population. These institutions are intended as campus layout and typically located in rural areas with decent sites available for campus layouts. One of the other features is the reliance on a very secure perimeter to permit for more flexibility and freedom for operations within the secure compound.

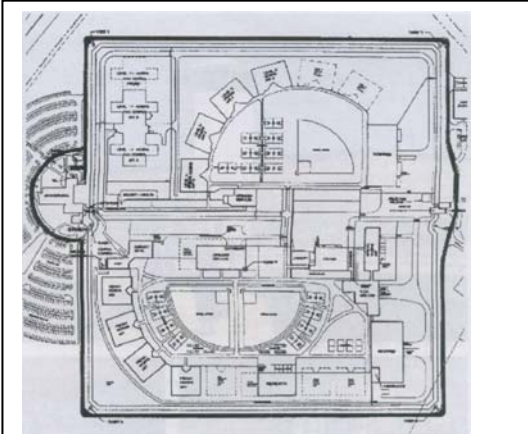


Figure 4.23 Wabash Prison Outside Security

Source: Türker M, "Çağdaş Cezaevi Tasarımı, Türkiye 'ye Uygun Standartlar", Arredemento Mimarlık, (2001/4), pg.125

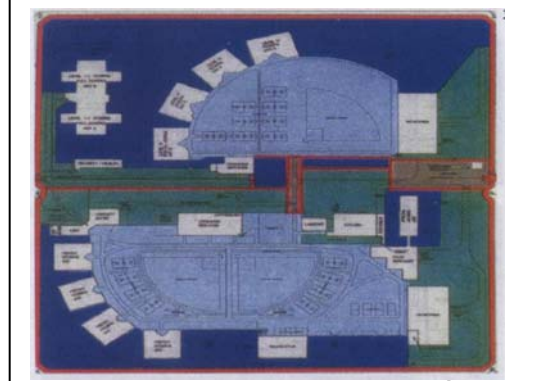


Figure 4.24 Wabash Prison Inside Security Areas

Source: Türker M, "Çağdaş Cezaevi Tasarımı, Türkiye 'ye Uygun Standartlar", Arredemento Mimarlık, (2001/4), pg.125



Figure 4.25 Wabash Prison Outside View

Source: Türker M, "Çağdaş Cezaevi Tasarımı, Türkiye 'ye Uygun Standartlar", Arredemento Mimarlık, (2001/4), pg.126

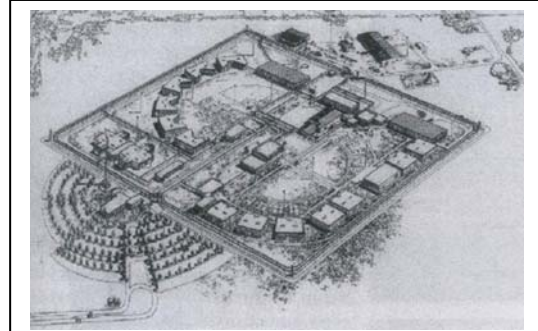


Figure 4.26 Wabash Prison Settlement Area

Source: Türker M, "Çağdaş Cezaevi Tasarımı, Türkiye 'ye Uygun Standartlar", Arredemento Mimarlık, (2001/4), pg.125

4.2 Prison Architecture in Turkey

4.2.1 Historical Development in Ottoman Era

4.2.1.1 Crime and Arrest in Ottoman Emperor

Muslim Canonical laws and common usage laws were applied until Tanzimat in Ottoman Criminal Law. Crime was applied in three ways, which are "retaliation", "diyet", "had" and "taz'ir" in these laws. Crimes that require retaliation were intentionally or mistakenly killing and wounding, and these crimes were punished by those ways. "Retaliation" was based on revenge

and had been required execution of killer. (Bilmen, Hukuk-I Islamiyye ve Islahat-I Fıkhıyye Kamusu, c III, pg 18, from Yıldıztaş, 1997, pg35) “Diyet” was compensation that was paid to people who were damaged by this crime. (Bilmen, Hukuk-I Islamiyye ve Islahat-I Fıkhıyye Kamusu, c III, pg 12, from Yıldıztaş, 1997, pg35) The aim of the “had” was to prevent crime. In the other words the malefactors who were punished, set an example to people. This punishment comprised from adultery, drink alcohol, and slander about adultery. Sanction was banishment, “değnek”, handle and foot rip, “recm”, and death. (Bilmen, Hukuk-I Islamiyye ve Islahat-I Fıkhıyye Kamusu, c III, pg 14, from Yıldıztaş, 1997, pg35) “Taz’ir” was a punishment applied to undefined crimes in Muslim Canonical laws. These crimes included exception of “retaliation” and “had” punishments. Ruler, “Kadı”, or competent officials decided punishments in respect to the degree of crime. These punishments were death, imprisonment, banishment, advice, blame, displaying, and fine.

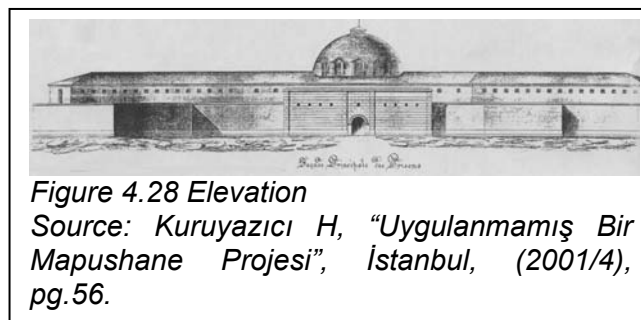
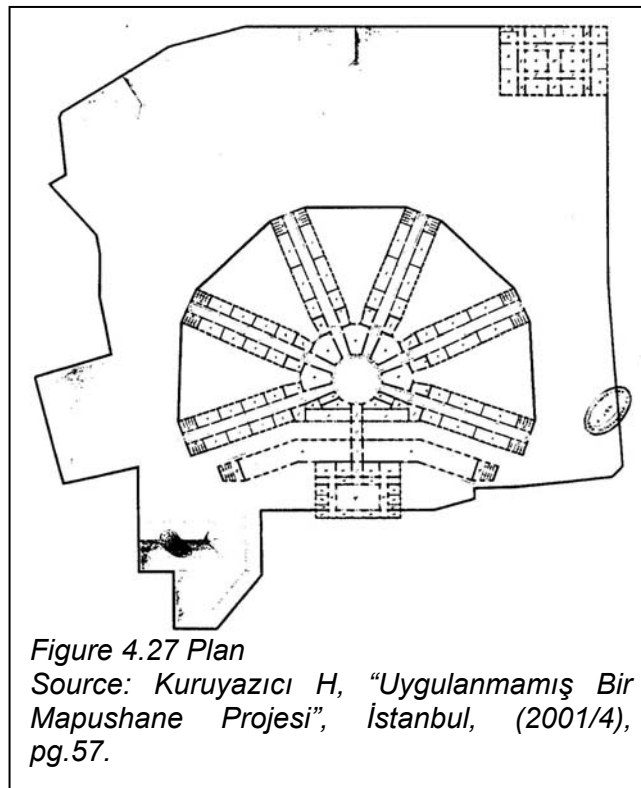
4.2.1.2 Prisons in Ottoman Emperor

In general castle tower, fort, and underground storehouse were used as prisons in Ottoman Emperor. Because of the darkness, airlessness, and moist, these places were called dungeons, which mean to annoy prisoner according to Farsian. Main dungeons were Anemas at Ayvansaray, Yedikule at İstanbul, Baba Cafer at Eminönü, and Tersane at Kasımpaşa. Besides they are prisons, which are tomruk and half open tomruk in which more serious criminals were imprisoned. Dungeons in general were inspection Subaşı. The period of II Murat (1808-1839) dungeons were closed and new institutions constructed like prison. The İstanbul dungeons were abolished in 1831. Hence hapishane-I Umumi was established as a part of İbrahim Paşa palace where was known Mehterane in Sultanahmet. (Ana Britannica, 1994, pg 409) On the other hand using of the castle towers as dungeons continued outside İstanbul.

After the decree of Tanzimat the first punishment law that Ceza Kanunname-I Hümayunu published in 1840. (Ana Britannica, 1994pg 409) Crimes were fixed in 1851 and different punishments had been accepted. The punishment lawn in 1858, which was translated the French punishment law in

1810, was in force until 1926.(Ana Britannica, 1994, pg 409) This law accepted various punishment against different crimes. Such as; shovel punishment, imprisonment; life imprisonment in a citadel tower for serious crimes or imprisonment in a state prison during the sentence for other crimes. .(Ana Britannica, 1994pg 409) In this period buildings, which were built different aim, were used as a prison.

Some works started for prison design, which was suitable European standards, in the period of II. Abdülhamit. Although George D. Stampa who is an architect designed a new prison for Ottoman in 1869, this design was not built an account of some reason. (Kuruyazıcı, 2001, pg:57)



By applying “Memalik-I Mahrusa-I Şahane” which include “Tevkifhane İdare-I Dahiliyelerine dair Nizamname” a new approach have been done in

the Ottoman punishment law. (Istanbul, 1994, pg 424) These rules and regulations obtained separation not only condemned and imprisoned but woman and child also. Besides the expenses of prison were paid by government. While prisoners daily life and connection of outside were arranged, convicts had to work. As a result Hapishane-I Umumi (Sultanahmet Prison) in which contained principle of this law was built in 1926. (Istanbul, 1994, pg 424)

4.2.2 Historical Development after Republic

Ottoman punishment system was applied until 1926 in Republic period. Turkish Punishment Law came into force on 1st July 1926. Crimes have been classified as felony and fault according to this law. Felony was accepted for serious crimes and fault was consented less serious than a felony. Prisons and jails were controlled by Minister of Justice in 1929. By means of the getting “Ceza ve Tevkifleri Nizamnamesi” many new approaches have appeared in 1941. According to this approach; every place, which has law court, should have prison, and places should include region for prisons and reformatory.

“Cezaların İnfazi Hakkındaki Kanun” which modernized the Turkish Criminal Law became valid in 1965. Punishments were separated as constant long and short period and some wises such as observation, classification, and improvement methods were accepted for prisoners. Punishment institutions were separated as prisons and reformation institutions using this punishment law. Prisons were divided into two categories according to the principle of protection and situation of age and sex.

Inmates were placed in different prisons in respect to group of crimes taking place in these rules and regulations. Prisons, according to its quality, were classified as closed prisons, open prisons, and half open prisons.

4.2.2.1 Open Prisons

This type of prisons include continuous imprisonment period. Open prisons have no barrier against escape and no personnel for outside

protection, although these types of prisons have officials for supplying inside protection. These types of prisons are based on working principle. These prisons, which are designed on type project, have various capacities that may be 35-485. Numbers of open prisons are 36 in Turkey. (www.adalet.gov.tr) The main examples of open prisons are Edirne, Dalaman, and Niğde agricultural open prisons.



4.2.2.2 Half Open Prisons

These types of prisons have some simple precaution and barrier against escape, although there is no personnel for outside protection. Half open prisons include prison guards. The main concept is working and the prisoners have to work.

4.2.2.3 Closed Prisons

These types of prisons, which have closed system of government not only have officials for supplying inside protection but have personnel for outside protection against escape also.

4.2.2.3.1 A Type (Arrest Houses)

These types of prisons were accepted for county. The punishment is less than three years for convicted malefactors. These institutions include three types being A1, A2, and A3.



Figure 4.30 Gökçeada A Type Prison
Source: <http://www.adalet.gov.tr>

4.2.2.3.1.1 A1 Type

A1type prison has a capacity of 24 inmates. These prisons have four dormitories, two cells, bath, kitchen, different parts for women and children, library, and four ventilation areas. Number of A1 type prison is 56 in Turkey. These county institutions were built between 1950 and 1970. (www.adalet.gov.tr)



Figure 4.31 Seferihisar A1 Type Prison
Source: <http://www.adalet.gov.tr>

4.2.2.3.1.2 A2 Type

The type of A2 has a capacity of 40 offenders. These prisons have five dormitories, two cells, bath, kitchen, different parts for women and children, library, auditorium, and four ventilation areas. Number of A2 type prisons is 24 in Turkey. These county institutions were built between 1950 and 1960. (www.adalet.gov.tr)



Figure 4.32 Tirebolu A2 Type Prison
Source: <http://www.adalet.gov.tr>

4.2.2.3.1.3 A3 Type

The A3 type prisons have a capacity of 60 offenders. These prisons have six dormitories, two cells, bath, kitchen, different parts for women and children, library, and four ventilation areas. Number of A3 type prisons is 37 in Turkey. These county institutions were built between 1950 and 1960. (www.adalet.gov.tr)



Figure 4.33 Kemalpaşa A3 Type Prison
Source: <http://www.adalet.gov.tr>

4.2.2.3.2 B Type

Although the B type prisons have 64 capacities of inmates, these institutions can accommodate 130 prisoners. B type prisons contain seven dormitories and two cells. Each dormitory has a ventilation area and kitchen. Besides these institutions have bath, library, auditorium, and different parts for women and children. Number of B type prisons are 21 in Turkey. (www.adalet.gov.tr)



Figure 4.34 Iğdır B Type Prison
Source: <http://www.adalet.gov.tr>

4.2.2.3.3 C Type

The C type prisons can accommodate 300 offenders, despite its capacity of 164 inmates. C type prisons have as component eight dormitories and four cells. Each dormitory has a ventilation area. These institutions have different parts for women and children. Number of C type prisons is 8 in Turkey. (www.adalet.gov.tr)



Figure 4.35 Bolvadin C Type Prison
Source: <http://www.adalet.gov.tr>

4.2.2.3.4 K Type

4.2.2.3.4.1 K1 Type

The K1 type prisons have as a part capacity of 60 offenders, four dormitories, two cells, library, auditorium, and different parts for women and

children. Each dormitory has a bath, kitchen, and ventilation area. Number of K1 type prisons is 135 in Turkey. (www.adalet.gov.tr)



Figure 4.36 Urla K1 Type Prison
Source: <http://www.adalet.gov.tr>

4.2.2.3.4.2 K2 Type

The K2 type prisons have capacity of 60 offenders, six dormitories, two cells, library, auditorium, and six ventilation areas. Each dormitory has a bath, and kitchen. Number of K2 type prisons is thirty-nine in Turkey. (www.adalet.gov.tr)



Figure 4.37 Torbalı K2 Type Prison
Source: <http://www.adalet.gov.tr>

4.2.2.3.5 Special Type

The Special Type prison was based on telephone pole design system. This prison type includes infirmary, fully operational kitchen, laundry, barber, air-cooling tower, masjid, private visit area, Turkish bath, auditorium, library, and workshop. Inmates, which have to work, were classified for observation. Each dormitory has a ventilation area and dining hall. Number of Special Type prisons is six in Turkey. Such as Ankara, Bartın, Hakkari, İstanbul-Bayrampaşa, İzmir and Kayseri. (www.adalet.gov.tr) Bayrampaşa prison that includes fully operational prisoner hospital was the largest prison in Turkey. This prison was built in 1970.

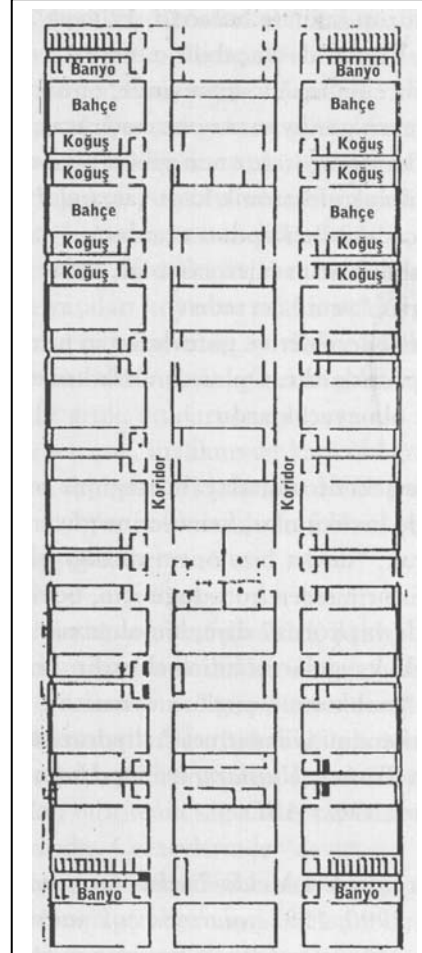


Figure 4.39 Bayrampaşa Special Type Plan Diagram
Source: Türker M, "Türk Cezaevlerinede "Tek Kişiyek Tek Adam" İlkesi ve Kimi Yanlış Düşünceler", Arredemento Mimarlık, (2000/8), pg.93.

4.2.2.3.6 Special Type for 350 prisoners

The Special Type for 350 prisoners prison was based on dormitory system. These prisons consist of twelve dormitories and six cells. Each

dormitory consisting of up stories for sleeping and down stories as dining hall has a ventilation area. This prison type includes kitchen, air-cooling tower, visitor area, masjid, auditorium, Turkish bath, laundry, barber, infirmary, workshop, and different parts for women and children. Number of Special Type for 350 inmates prisons is twenty-three in Turkey. (www.adalet.gov.tr)

4.2.2.3.7 Special Type for 500 prisoners

The Special Type for 500 prisoners prison was based on room system. These prisons consist of two blocks, which have two stories. Although the total capacities were 480 inmates these institutions can accommodate 500 inmates. In these prisons there are 120 single rooms and 129 triple rooms. This prison type includes dining hall, kitchen, air-cooling tower, visitor area, masjid, auditorium, Turkish bath, laundry, barber, and different part for gendarme. Number of Special Type for 500 prisoners prisons is six in Turkey. (www.adalet.gov.tr) These institutions are Bursa Special, Erzurum Special, Eskişehir Special, Gaziantep Special, İstanbul Special and Kartal Special prisons.

4.2.2.3.8 E Type Prison

The type of E Prison was based on special dormitory system on two stories. These prisons consist of eighteen dormitories and eighteen ventilation areas. A dormitories capacity of E type prison varies between twenty and thirty. This prison type includes kitchen, air-cooling tower, laundry, barber, private visit area, masjid, auditorium, library, infirmary, Turkish bath, workshop, different part for woman, child and gendarme. Number of E Type prisons is forty-five in Turkey. (www.adalet.gov.tr)

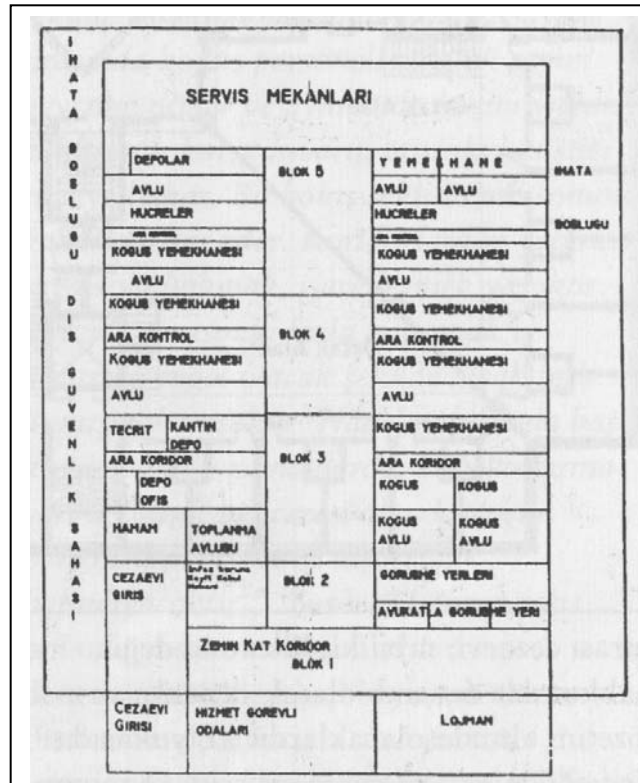


Figure 4.40 E Type Plan Diagram
Source: Türker M, "Türk Cezaevlerinde "Tek Kişiyeye Tek Adam" İlkesi ve Kimi Yanlış Düşünceler", Arredemento Mimarlık, (2000/8), pg.93.

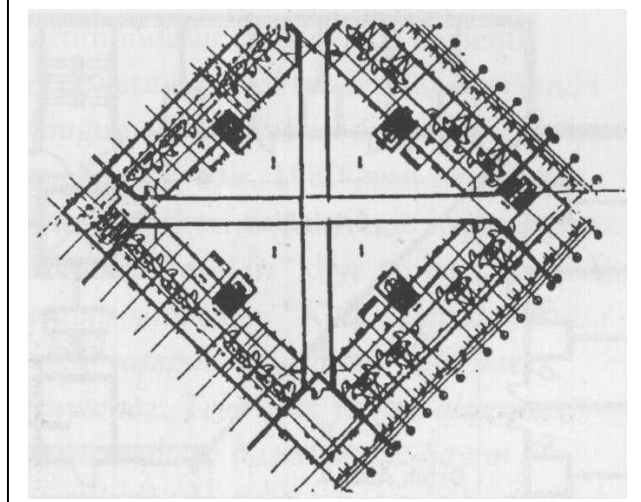


Figure 4.41 Muğla E Type Prison
Source: <http://www.adalet.gov.tr>

4.2.2.3.9 New Turkish Type Prison 1992-1995

New Turkish Type Prison was based on solitary confinement using single cell system. Cell houses were settled one on the top of the other and side-by-side for single inmate. Each story has diagonal corridors and single cell houses. Since there is no relation between the diagonal and cell

corridors, this type of prison could not use direct connection. Therefore prisoners could not be supervised and observed. New Turkish Type Prisons were built in Denizli and Diyarbakır.



*Figure 4.42 New Turkish Type Prison Plan
Source: Türker M, "Türk Cezaevlerindeki "Tek Kişiyeye Tek Adam" İlkesi ve Kimi Yanlış Düşünceler", Arredemento Mimarlık, (2000/8), pg.93.*

4.2.2.3.10 F Type Prison 1996-2000

F type prison was built on 50.000 m² areas. The total capacities of F type prison were 368 prisoners who were placed in 59 single rooms and in 103 triple rooms. Single room area is 10 m². Two or three single rooms, which located side by side, used same ventilation area. Each cell house includes heater for footing, sitting group and single berth. The ventilation areas are between 42-50 m². The triple rooms which two story total area is 50 m², which consist of up story 25 m² and down story 25 m². These cells are used 50 m² ventilation area. (www.adalet.gov.tr) Prisoners who placed single or triple cell houses can be together in ventilation area to get connection and talking. Hence administrator thinks that prevention of solitary confinement. F type prison includes workshop areas to provide have a time limit outside the cells.

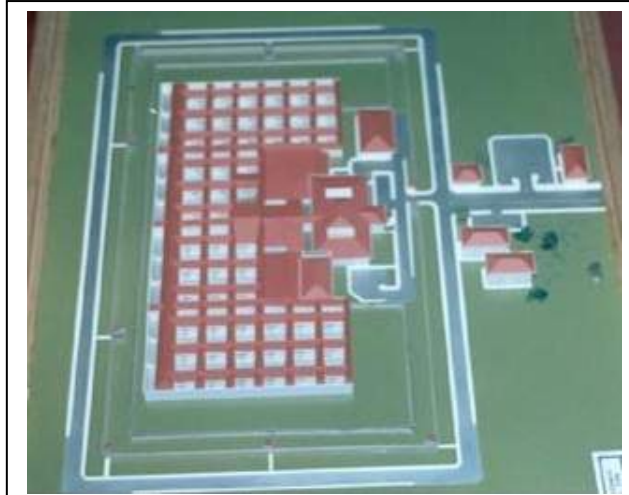


Figure 4.43 F Type Prison
Source: <http://www.adalet.gov.tr>

“The Committee of Prevention Torture” visited 19 - 23 August 1996 Turkey’s prisons. This committee prepared a negative report about dormitories because of inmates solidarity in 11 March 1997. (www.adalet.gov.tr) Besides this committee advocated that individual rooms and small dormitories however prisoners should have to spend time except for dormitory.

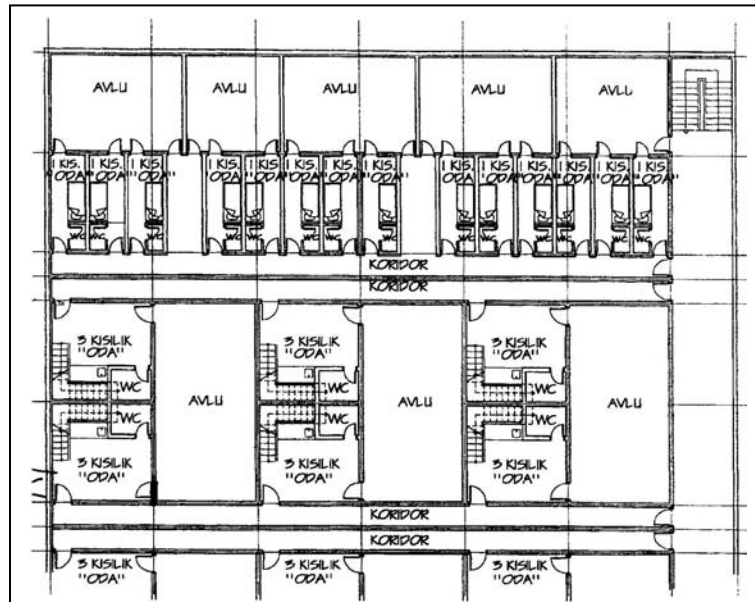


Figure 4.44 F Type Prison Plan
Source: Kaptanoglu C, “Panopticondan F Tipine Tecrit”, *Arredemento Mimarlık*, (2000/8), pg.97.

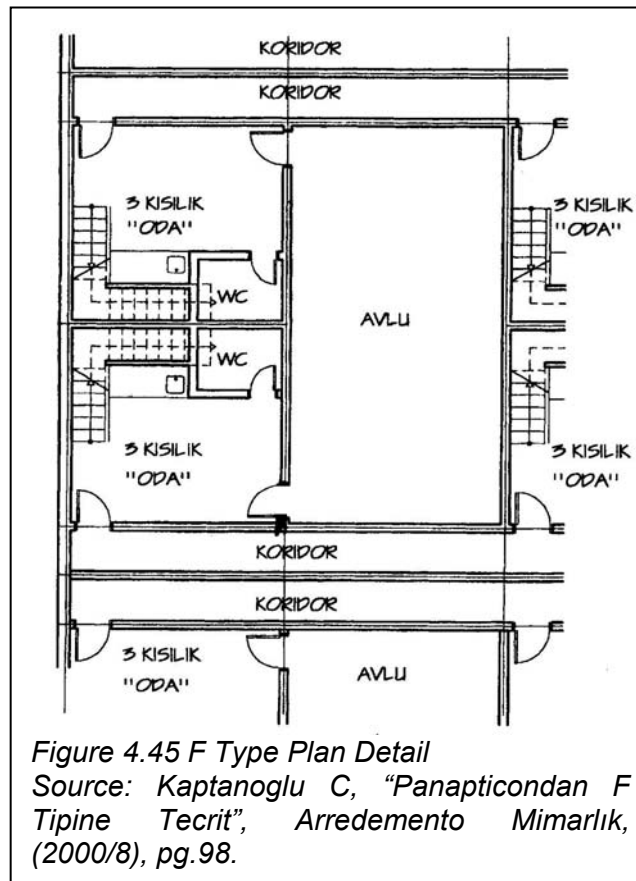
These prison type occurs five unit that ones administration building and the other four units for child, woman and two unit for man inmates. The administration block contains:

- Healthcare units (doctor room, two infirmaries for 25 illness man and woman malefactors)
- Sport facilities (multi purpose hall)
- Technical services (boiler room, personnel rooms, laundry room, and store)

On the other hand the inmate's blocks have:

- Visit area (open and closed)
- Library
- Workshops areas
- Canteen
- Multi purpose hall

Cells were designed to prevent suicide, wounded oneself.



These plan type has a control tower to get organization of circulation.

CHAPTER 5

RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF PRISON ARCHITECTURE

5.1 Classification of Prison Structures Built Throughout the History by Using Typological Analysis

This chapter covers the typological analysis of prisons. The concept of type became the basic subject of this thesis. Type consists of three principal items. These items are site, form, and organizations of its parts. These parts are cell or dormitory and their relation to circulation spaces. Consequently, these items, which constitute type, are the basis of the typological analysis method.

Analysis is made through:

- Prison site-city relations
- Geometrical formation of plans,
- Analysis and abstraction of **unit –to-circulation** area relationship
 - in plans
 - in sections

5.1.1 Prison city relations

In this thesis, with using method of typological analysis, concept of site, the relation of prison to the settlement and the following way of this relation at the historical process, are very important for, typology of prison and influencing to the space. In this analysis, the site of prison in regard to the city has been tried to explain. Because, in time, prisons' site has showed differences in being in our out of the city.

5.1.2 Geometrical formation of plans

Form and geometrical shapes of form take important place at the examining of common shape's properties of prison. When an analysis is made in geometrical formation of plans, due to common characteristics, plans can be classified certain typologies.

5.1.3 Abstraction of unit –to-circulation area relationship in plans

Abstraction of unit –to-circulation area relationship in section

Organizations of prisons parts are crucial point at this thesis. The typological analysis of prisons are reducing with using spatial organizations of unite which constitute the basic of prisons and the other spatial organizations which influence of it's.

5.2 Geometrical Formation of “Types” in Prison Architecture

5.2.1 Lateral (Linear and Combinations) Type

In the lateral formation, two cell blocks run in a horizontal line, end to end. Administration area that a small, and separate two cell blocks is situated between them. Usually the cell houses comprise 300 feet of interior space, the size of a narrow football field. The cell houses are so easily patrolable in view of this panorama in the lateral style. They are often built in absence of a wall around the institution. Consequently, primary concept of this lateral formation is oftentimes altered by additions and changes so that the formation may take on the visual aspect of a square, “L”, “U” or “T” shape, composed of arrangements of several lateral formations.

5.2.2 Radial Type

In the radial formation the cell blocks are arranged as though they were individual spokes in a wheel. All cell blocks connect with a central control area, which, while it, does not permit complete observation as the

Panopticon that does allow control of all communication between individuals the separate cell blocks. Many times, the completely radial formation of cell blocks is enclosure a square or rectangular outside walls.

5.2.3 Telephone-pole Type

The telephone-pole formation is consisted of a series of lateral type cell houses, connected by a long corridor cutting the separate cell blocks at right angles and extending from an administration building nearby. In this plan type, the corridor runs perpendicular to each of the individual cell blocks and connects each of cell houses with the administration building. This formation allows variations on the amounts of security for each cell blocks. Such as, each of the individual lateral cell houses can be governed by a different security form that lenience or strictness these forms of security effects particular and do not effect the other individual call blocks governments. Moreover, each of the cell blocks can design a different individual style that inside cell or outside cell etc. Architect Francisque-Henri Boussin for the Fresnes prison, in the first place contrived the telephone-pole design, in 1898.(Goldfarb and Singer, 1973, pg: 36) And this formation is a major influence on maximum-security prison design in the twentieth century.

5.2.4 Cruciform's Type

This type consist of two wings which perpendicular intersection. In this plan type, there are prisoner cells as double lines and a corridor separating the lines on every four wings that formed by perpendicularly intersected wings. Those wings could be expanded later by attachments. In some cruciform type buildings, three wings are reserved for cells and one wing for management offices and common areas for prisoners. Example; Ipswich Prison 1784 – 1790, Bullingdon 1991. Both buildings have cruciform type architecture, but usage and interpretation of space has quite different characteristics.

5.2.5 Squares Type

In this type prisons, the base form is square. This type leads different usage options. As an example, Ventura County Jail has been built by a plan type of new generation design, but the space is settled on a square form.

5.2.6 Hollow Square Type (Courtyards)

This plan type has an inner courtyard. Cells or dormitories used by prisoners are settled around the courtyard. Example: Newgate Prison, 1770 – 1785, Low Newton 1078. Both buildings have inner courtyards, but the space usages are different. In Newgate, one of the early examples of inner courtyard prisons, dormitories around the courtyard have only visual contact in horizontal axis with each other and no other connection. Circulation areas of each dormitory on the same floor are different. However, in Low Newton Prison, cells are separated by a corridor in two. Corners are the areas providing the circulation.

5.2.7 Panoptical Type

The Panopticon had a circular plan with outside individual cells. Solid walls between the cells would prevent any communication between inmates, and a small window in the back of the cell would allow in light to illuminate the contents. Custodians who placed observation tower at the center of ring cells see into all cells, which were arranged around it in a circular arrangement like spokes on a wheel. The main concept was the visibility of the cells would make it easier for guards to manage and watch the inmates all the time. This place seeing everywhere was designed to obtain complete observation of every prisoner.

Panopticon provided control through both isolation and constant surveillance. The idea of Panopticon could be put in the practice many other social settings, including hospitals, schools, and poor houses. The radiating spoke design, constructed on a large scale, and characterized many of the massive institutions built in the nineteenth century.

5.2.8 Rectangles Type

PDBS (Prison Design Briefing System)

The new approach in England prison design model was called Prison Design Briefing System (PDBS). In 1987 the Prison Building Board was set up, and a start was made on producing the Prison Design Briefing System (PDBS). (Fairweather and McConville, 2000, pg 25) This was a considerable achievement in understanding the operational and human requirements of the new generation prisons and expressing them in design terms.

The PDBS designs tended to be a rectangular shape. However the principles of small groups, small scale, and closer involvement of staff were similar to new generation design, which preferred triangular shape, in the United States.

5.2.9 Triangular Type (New Generation Design)

The new generation design concept was based on direct supervision and control. This new generation design of prisons brought together prisoners and officers in a much closer relationship. Although inmates were permitted a greater freedom of movement, staff could control inmates less conspicuously. This situation supported personal relationship in a more relaxed atmosphere. The typical design that before new generation design resulted avoided long corridors, and replaced them with small groups of cells arranged in two levels around a large space. Hence inmates and prison officers intermingled. In the other words this system was used indirect supervision.

Triangular type prisons have a much larger central association area surrounded by only one or two stories of cells. The central area is usually triangular space, and staffs roam and mingle there with the inmates. The officers-prisoners contact has been found to lead to increased positive relationships. This contact gets to dissolve tensions lower the social temperature.

The new American prison that used new generation design tended to be triangular shape and some triangular prison were built in England. Such as Woodhill in Milton Keynes, Lancaster Farms in Lancaster, and Doncaster. All three have triangular living blocks, with two floors of cells along two sides overlooking an open association area.

5.3 Geometrical Formation of “Types” in Prison Architecture in Turkey

The Turkish examples named as A; B, C, E, F, K, Special Type, and New Turkish Type.

5.3.1 “A”, “B”, “C”, “E”, “K”, and Special Type

In Turkey there are several types prisons. These are “A” type, “B” type, “C” type, “E” type, Special type. When analyzed these prisons can be classified under the telephone pole typology.

5.3.2 New Turkish Type

New Turkish type was based on square plan type. Cell houses were settled one on the top of the other and side-by-side for single inmate. Each story has diagonal corridors and single cell houses. Because of the no relation diagonal corridors and inmates cells these prison type could not use direct connection. Therefore prisoners could not be supervised and observed. This type of prison includes single cell system in other words solitary confinement.

5.3.3 “F” Type

The “F” type of prison, which is carried out only in Turkey, has two or three single rooms, which located side by side, were used same ventilation area. Because of the shape of being together of corridors, we say these types of prisons, “F” type. Prisons come into existence from five blocks. One of these blocks is managerial block; the other four blocks are assigned for

prisoners and convicts. Because of the fact that “F” type prisons include courtyards this prison type can be classified under the hollow square typology.

prisoners and convicts. Because of the fact that "F" type prisons include courtyards this prison type can be classified under the hollow square typology.

5.4 Typological Analysis

The Symbols used in Typological Analysis Method









	Prisoner
	Cell
	Dormitory
	Symmetry Axes
	Direct Supervision
	Direct Supervision (Visual)
	Indirect Supervision
	Visual Relation with Outside

Table 5.1 Symbols

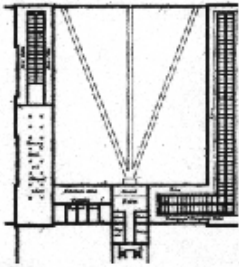
Table 5.2 Lateral Type



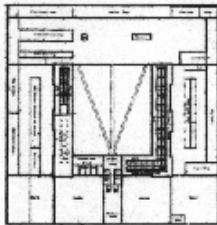
Auburn State Prison
New York, USA
1816

Basic Features of Auburn

Lateral Type
U-Block
Auburn System
Cellular confinement
Inside Cell
Indirect Supervision



Plan



Site plan



View of cells



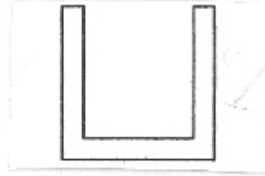
A view of Auburn in 1867



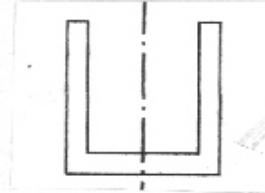
Elevation



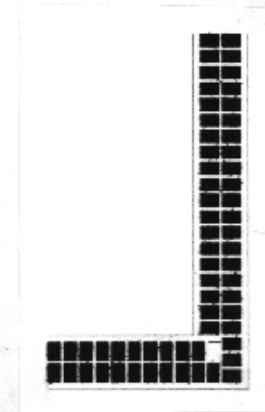
Prison City Relations



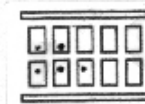
Geometrical Plan of Prison



Symmetry



Relation of Repetitive Unit to Whole



Plan Circulation Pattern & Supervision



Section Circulation Pattern & Supervision

Table 5.3 Lateral Type



Sing Sing Prison
New York, USA
1828

Elam Lynds

Basic Features of Sing Sing

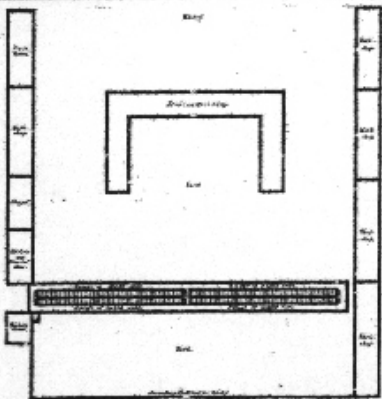
Lateral Type

Auburn System

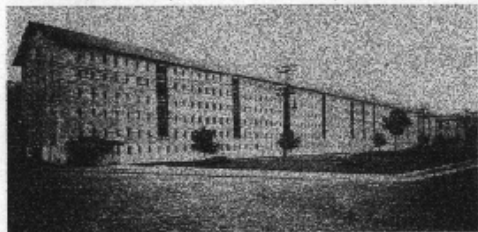
Cellular confinement

Inside Cell

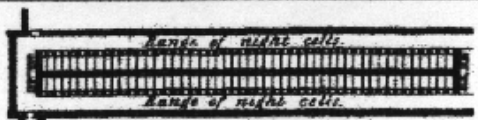
Indirect Supervision



Plan



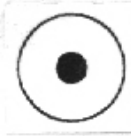
Elevation



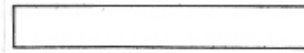
Inside cells plan



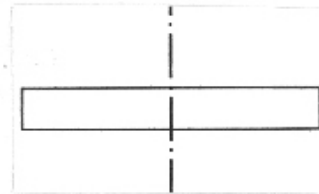
Inside cell view



Prison City Relations



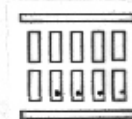
Geometrical Plan of Prison



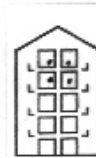
Symmetry



Relation of Repetitive Unit to Whole



Plan Circulation Pattern & Supervision



Section Circulation Pattern & Supervision

Table 5.4 Radial Type



**Eastern State Penitentiary, Cherry Hill, Philadelphia, USA
1825**

John Haviland

Basic Features of Cherry Hill

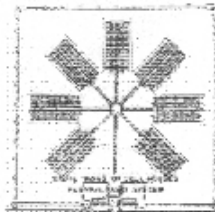
Radial Type

Pennsylvania System

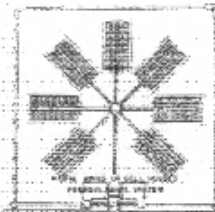
Cellular confinement

Outside Cell

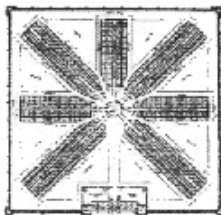
Indirect Supervision



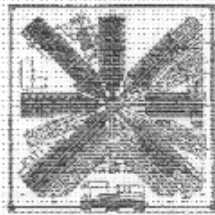
Floor plan in 1825



Floor plan in 1825



Floor plan in 1877

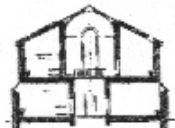


Floor plan in 1993

Historical Development of Cherry Hill



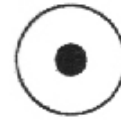
Elevation



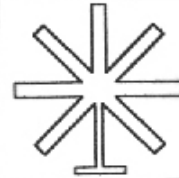
Section



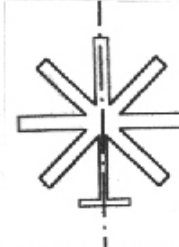
View of Cherry Hill



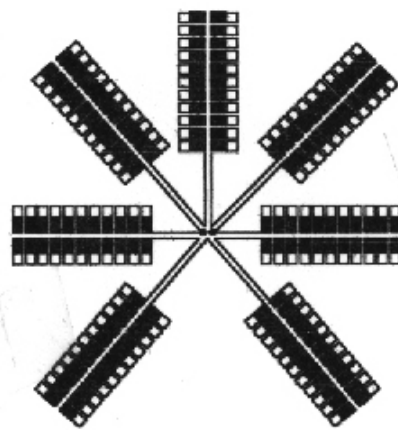
Prison City Relations



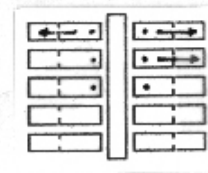
Geometrical Plan of Prison



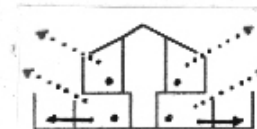
Symmetry



Relation of Repetitive Unit to Whole



Plan Circulation Pattern & Supervision



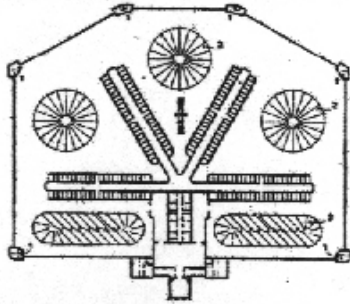
Section Circulation Pattern & Supervision

Table 5.5 Radial Type

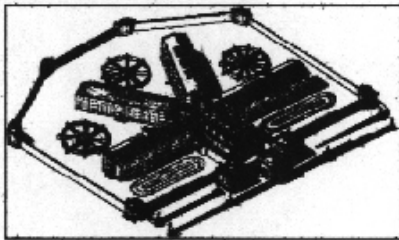


Pentonville Prison
London, England, 1842
Sir Joshua Webb &
Sir Charles Barry

Basic Features of Pentonville
 Radial Type
 Pennsylvania System
 Cellular confinement
 Outside Cell
 Indirect Supervision



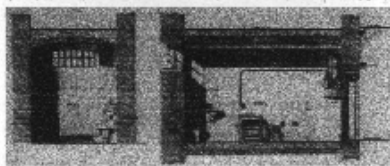
Plan



Isometric view



Elevation



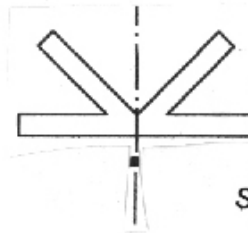
Cell



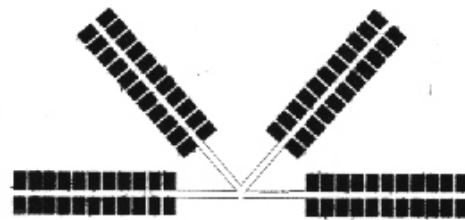
Prison City Relations



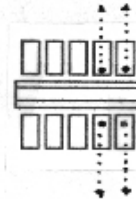
Geometrical Plan of Prison



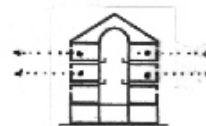
Symmetry



Relation of Repetitive Unit to Whole



Plan Circulation Pattern & Supervision



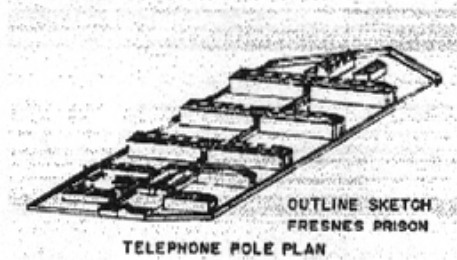
Section Circulation Pattern & Supervision

Table 5.6 Telephone-Pole Type



Fresnes Prison
Fresnes, France
1898
Francisque-Henri Poussin

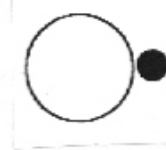
Basic Features of Fresnes
Telephone-Pole Type
Series of lateral type
Cellular confinement
Outside Cell
Indirect Supervision



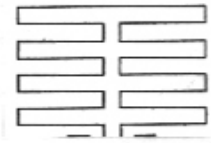
Plan



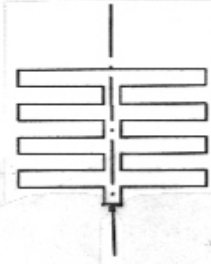
Site plan



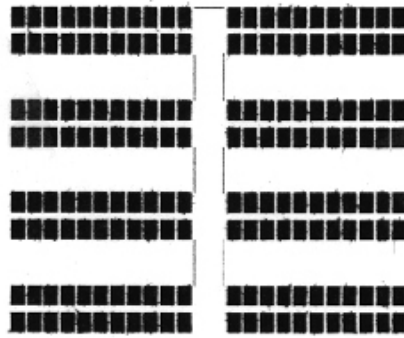
Prison City Relations



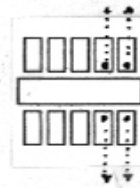
Geometrical Plan of Prison



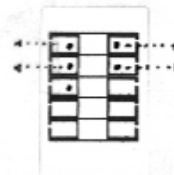
Symmetry



Relation of Repetitive Unit to Whole



Plan Circulation Pattern & Supervision



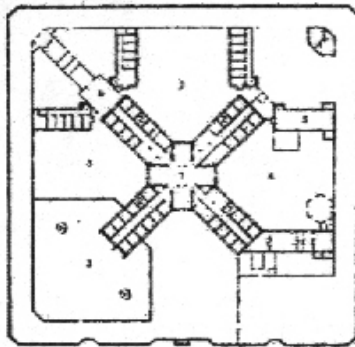
Section Circulation Pattern & Supervision

Table 5.7 Cruciform Type

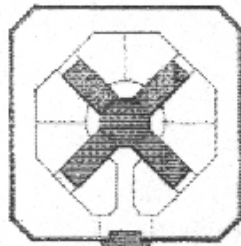


Ipswich Prison
Ipswich, England
1784-1790
William Blackburn

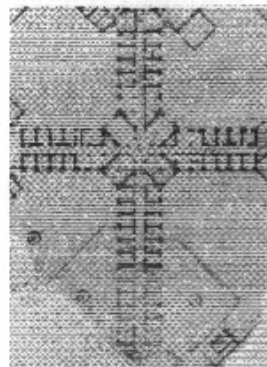
Basic Features of Ipswich
Cruciform Type
Cellular confinement
Outside cell
Indirect supervision



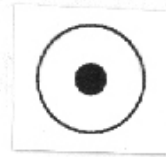
Plan



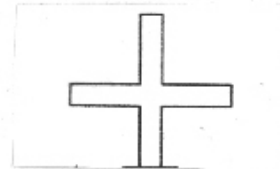
Plan diagram



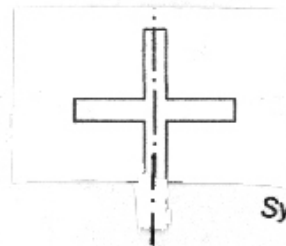
Part plan



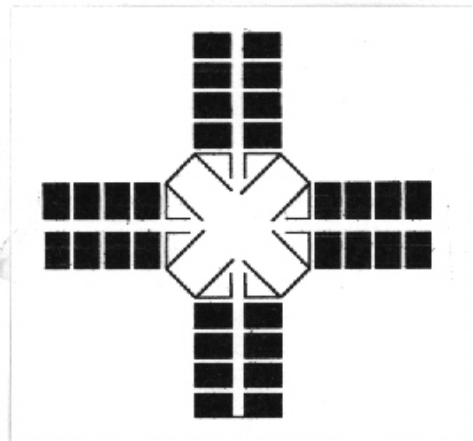
Prison City Relations



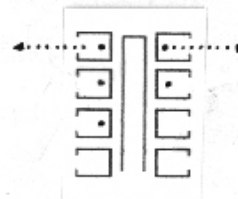
Geometrical Plan of Prison



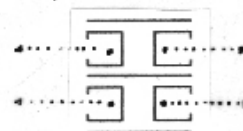
Symmetry



Repetitive Unit to Whole

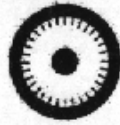


Plan Circulation Pattern & Supervision



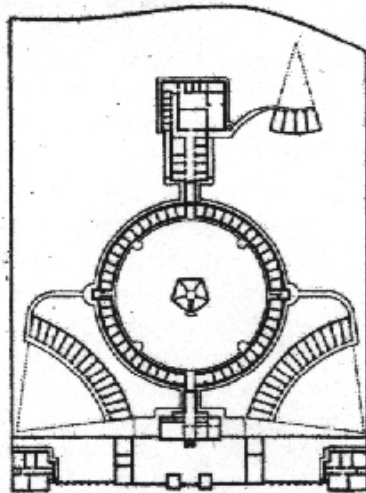
Section Circulation Pattern & Supervision

Table 5.8 Panopticon Type

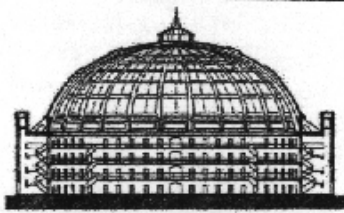


**Arnhem Prison
Arnhem, Netherlands
1884**

**Basic Features of Arnhem
Panopticon Type**
Cellular confinement
Direct Supervision
Central inspection



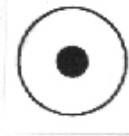
Plan



Section



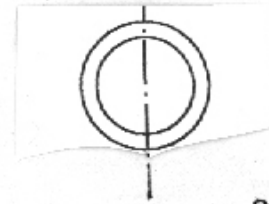
General view



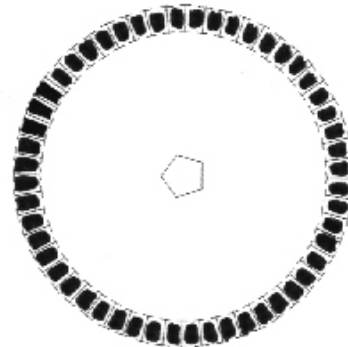
Prison City Relations



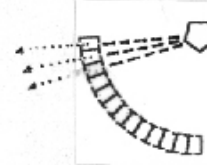
Geometrical Plan of Prison



Symmetry



Relation of Repetitive Unit to Whole



Plan Circulation Pattern & Supervision



Section Circulation Pattern & Supervision

Table 5.9 Hollow Square Type



Newgate Prison
London, England
1770-1785
George Dance

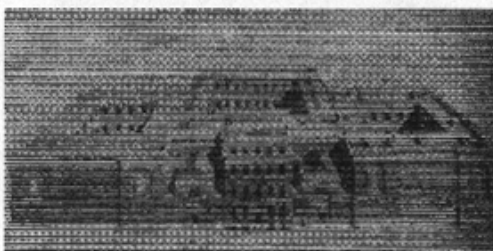
Basic Features of Newgate
 Hollow Square Type
 Courtyard
 Dormitory
 Indirect Supervision



Plan



Elevation



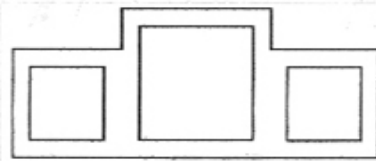
Perspective



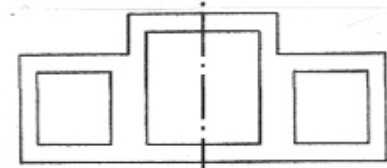
View of Newgate Prison



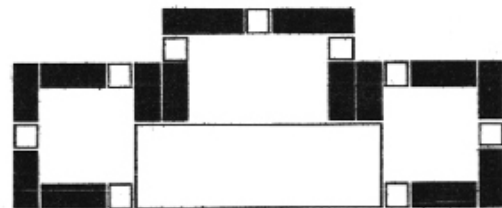
Prison City Relations



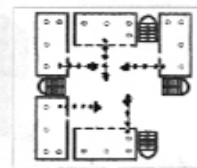
Geometrical Plan of Prison



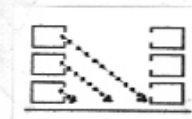
Symmetry



Relation of Repetitive Unit to Whole



Plan Circulation Pattern & Supervision



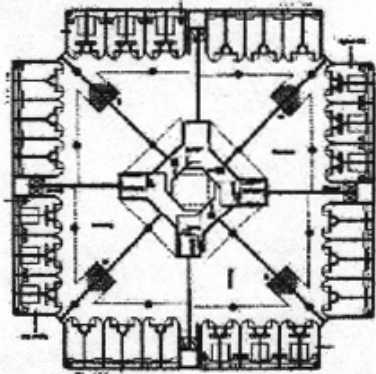
Section Circulation Pattern & Supervision

Table 5.10 Square Type



Ventura County Main Jail
California USA
1983
J. C. Warnecke & D.L Dworsky

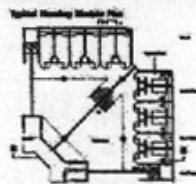
Basic Features of Ventura
Square Type
New Generation Design
Cellular confinement
Have Gallery
Direct Supervision



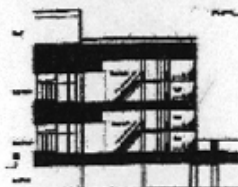
Plan



Section



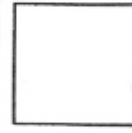
Module Plan



Module Section



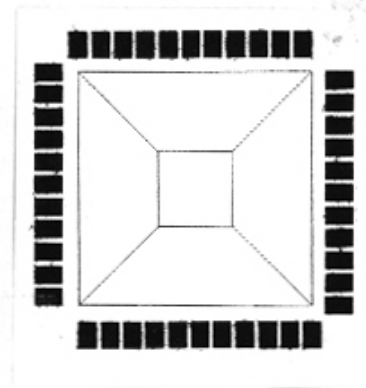
Prison City Relations



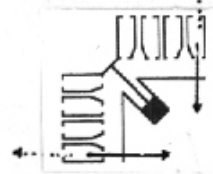
Geometrical Plan of Prison



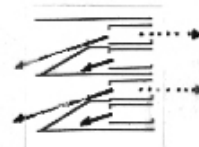
Symmetry



Relation of Repetitive Unit to Whole



Plan Circulation Pattern & Supervision



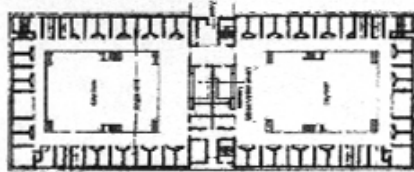
Section Circulation Pattern & Supervision

Table 5.11 Rectangular Type

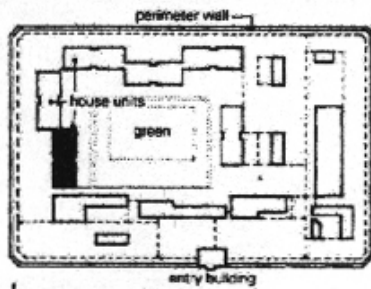


**Prison Design Briefing System
PDBS
England
1987**

Basic Features of PDBS
Rectangular Type
New Generation Design
Cellular confinement
Direct Supervision
Have Gallery



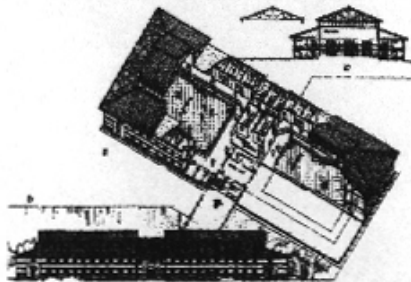
Plan



Site plan



Section



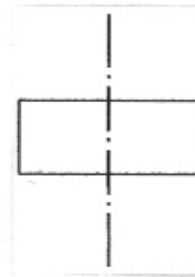
Axonometric, Elevation and Section



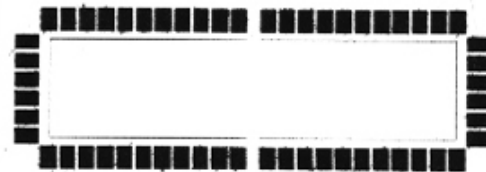
Prison City Relations



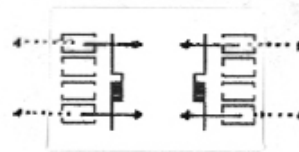
Geometrical Plan of Prison



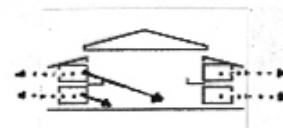
Symmetry



Relation of Repetitive Unit to Whole



Plan Circulation Pattern & Supervision



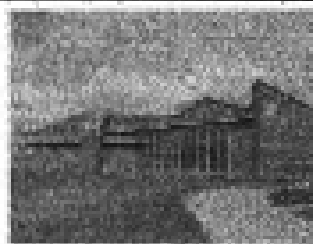
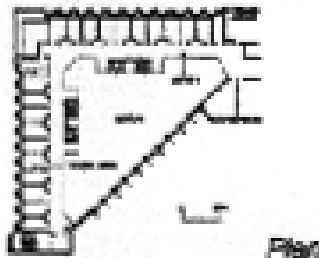
Section Circulation Pattern & Supervision

Table 6.12 Triangular Type

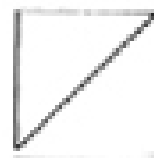


Wodhill Prison
Millon Keynes, England
1992

Basic Features of Woodhill
Triangular Type
 New Generation Design
 Cellular confinement
 Halls Gallery
 Direct Supervision
 Open association area



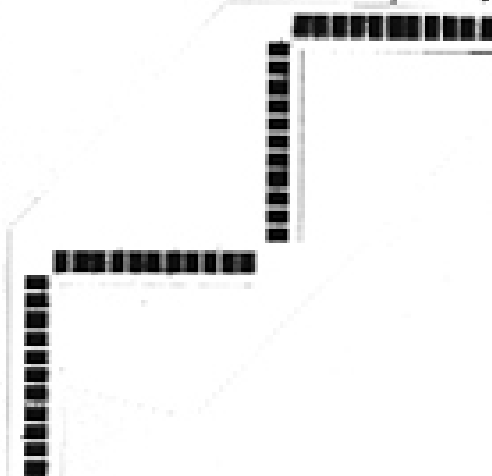
Prison City Relations



Geometrical Plan of Prison



Symmetry



Relation of Repetitive Unit to Whole

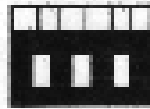


Plan Circulation Pattern & Supervision



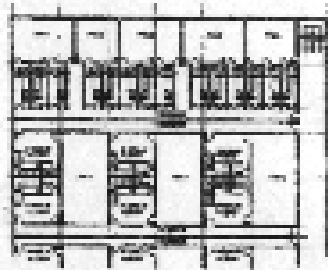
Section Circulation Pattern & Supervision

Table 5.13 F Type

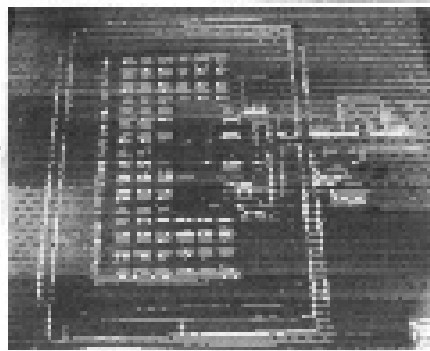


F Type Prison
 Turkey
 1995-2000

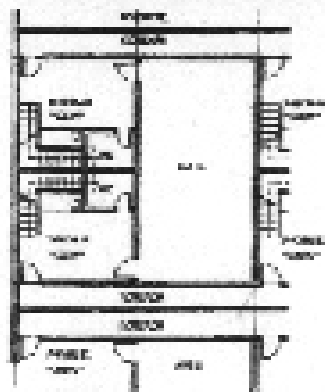
Basic Features of F Type
 F Type
 Cellular confinement
 Solitary System
 Indirect Supervision



Plan



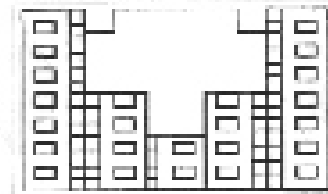
Site plan



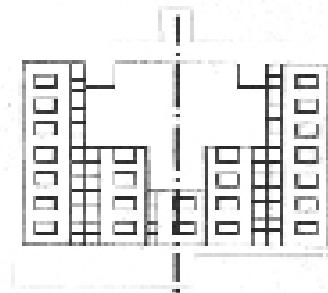
Part plan



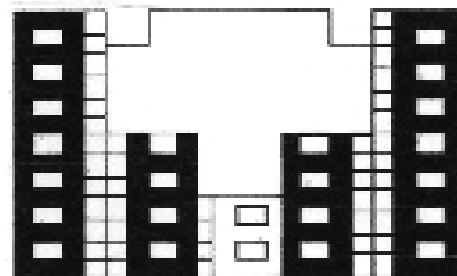
Prison City Relations



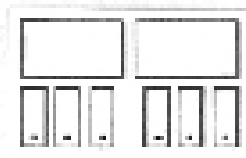
General Plan of Prison



Symmetry



Relation of Repetitive Unit to Whole



Plan Circulation Pattern & Supervision



Section Circulation Pattern & Supervision

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

In spite of being in public agenda for a long time, it is a fact that the subject of prison has not been dealt sufficiently in architectural discourse taking the following questions into consideration: “How are the prisons, as architectural artifacts, taken up spatially? How are the **confinement spaces** designed from past to present, taking historical development into account?” Is it possible architecturally to design a system, in which the public authority, environment and the other criminals could not hurt the delinquent physically and psychologically during his detention? Unfortunately suggested spaces in realized prison examples did not fulfill this function taking historical development into account.

To be able to criticize the fact that of prison, change in the concepts of crime and punishment in time have to be examined. Although these concepts displayed some differences in the social constructions in the past, they continued their existence until now. Punishment ways and means have changed parallel to the change of the crime concept. The crime and punishment concepts will also exist in the future. Forms or ways of crime and its applications are effective in this change.

The use of prison as a punishment method is as old as the humanity. On the other hand, in time, it became a legal, spatial artifact as a result of the changing social, cultural and political systems.

Economical and political factors are the most crucial factors, in the institutionalization of prison. At the beginning, mad, sick, poor, disabled, unemployed and homeless people, gays, beggars, vagrants were confined in prisons. Later on they were used to prevent the danger of a social rebel of unemployed and vagrants and to constitute a productive power that is cheap and easily supervised during the period of crisis. As a result, prisons became spaces that provided the below mentioned measures to be taken. These measures facilitate the proper functioning of government to use the condemned people as a productive power serving for the benefit of society, to provide cheap

labor as a control mechanism of high salaries in unemployment periods to control this class that could cause social rebels.

As a result, prisons gained its real identity after its institutionalization, while previously, it was a space of measure that condemned and prevented the escape of corporally punished offenders until the execution of their punishment.

All these economical and political conditions, in improvement up to now, appear as factors that influence and direct the spatial organization of prisons.

In this thesis, after discussing developmental history of Prisons according to the concept of crime, changing concept of space has also been examined and the change in spatial organization of prisons has revealed crucial results differing according to the idea and applications of punishment.

In this thesis study, all of the prison buildings were classified according to the common formation features constituting these buildings. In other words, a typological analysis method has been used to reveal how and in what respects the spatial organizations of prisons show differences in history. During this classification process facts related with the concept of type and typology were used as main input in the application of this method. The concept of type has been accepted as the basic keyword of this thesis.

As a result, all of the prison buildings have appeared to be making use of determined geometric forms taking the morphological structure of prisons into account. These forms namely are lateral (linear and combinations), telephone pole, radial, square, rectangle, cruciform, panoptic, hollow square, and triangular forms.

In fact, a detailed historical overview reveals the fact that all of these forms and geometric formations are dependant on one single spatial organization. In other words, type, in prison architecture, consists according to the combination of two principal items. These items can be listed as **cell and/or dormitory** and **their relation to circulation spaces**. These items, which compose different types, are the basis of the typological analysis method. If the spatial organizations, of the cell / dormitory and circulation area, are taken into consideration, it is observed that the types named as lateral, telephone pole, radial, square, rectangle, cruciform, panoptic, hollow square, and triangular their analysis are similar in their organization principles.

All plan types are formed by combining the spatial unit of cell or dormitory within a repetitive arrangement in connection with a circulation space serving to units. As a result of this organization, the above-mentioned typologies of prisons have formed.

The relation of circulation spaces to cells / dormitories have differed throughout the history. These places appear to be spatial organizations as being galleries, corridors, open or close areas, common places etc. This spatial accompaniment caused different nomenclature in typology of prison buildings. Having same places and spatial units in essence, all prison buildings has seemed to be different from each other. Although the places in use such as cell and dormitory and circulation places such as corridors, galleries, common places, open places etc. are the same in most of the prisons, the prisons were named typologically differently. Difference in nomenclature of prisons, is caused by the difference in their architectural totality.

The most important factor responsible for the difference is the place of cell/dormitory unit in respect to the principle of supervision, which is the visual relationship between prisoner and officer. There are two basic types of layout: indirect supervision and direct supervision

In indirect supervision, prisoners and officers settle in their own territories in prison. Control and supervision are more remote and characterized by reliance on distant visual surveillance. Generally staffs retreat to their own secure stations. Control may be put into practice either from one central point or by patrolling on landings and corridors.

On the other hand the new generation design concept have been based on direct supervision and control. This design has brought inmates and officers together in a much closer relationship. The officer-prisoner contact has been found to improve positive relationships. This contact gets to dissolve tensions lower the social temperature.

These supervision principles altered the effect of prisons over prisoners since they made the usage of cell\dormitory organization differently. Application of this principle directly or indirectly, caused to a change of living conditions in prison buildings and the change of illegal punishment ways prison. This change has also caused the classification of prisons as different typology.

A detailed analysis of the prison spatial organizations reveals the results. Single outside cell which used separate confinement of all convicted felons at hard labor (Pennsylvania system in other words solitary system), single inside cell which was made very small so that the prisoners could not use vocational equipment in them and these cells were designed just for sleeping, not for work; working has become fact in common area by several felons in the same room and in the silence (Auburn system), and single cell which used free circulation for inmates who were controlled with direct supervision (New Generation Design) Therefore, these examples are the ones that show the change of the similar spatial organizations with different applications.

Prisons in Turkey exist as an institution full of problems for both the prisoners and the officers. The subject, being particularly discussed in public, remained only as a matter of dormitory / cell duality.

In Turkey prisons are classified with many different names such as a-type, b-type, c-type, k-type, special type, Turkish type, and f-type. These prisons are similar to the samples present through the world in accordance with the spatial organization they include. Different nomenclature of prisons in Turkey is dependent on the conditions such as number of prisoners, situation of prison in settlement, condition of prisoners, etc. a-type, b-type, c-type, k-type, e-type and special type prisons are the prison buildings dependent on the dormitory system. Dormitory system is the system that isolates the prisoners from the officers and supplies a continuous communication between prisoners. In Turkey, the system, which depends on the absolute isolation of each prisoner known as cell system, is the desired system in spite of dormitory system.

As a result, this system, being currently discussed in Turkey, is the one that was previously discussed throughout the world and has been given up accepting its disadvantages. In other words, this system is not the system that puts permanent solutions to the problem of Turkish prison.

In conclusion, prison buildings, as spatial organizations, have not displayed a change in general principles taking into the historical development account.

**Site Selection for Prisons with reference to the City:
(In, out or peripheral sites)**

- Although the first samples were built in city centers, it is observed that prisons have usually established in the peripheries of cities.

Spatial Features

- **Symmetric** As a result of geometric analysis of prisons, it is observed that all prison buildings is symmetrical in plan organizations.
- **Repetitive** Prison buildings have repetitive (cell / dormitory) units in accordance with their spatial organizations.
- **Unit** Cells and dormitories and circulation and meeting spaces such as gallery, corridor, open area, close area etc. that bring them together, form the basic spatial organizations of prison buildings. These units include repetitions and their union exists as a solid and distinct spatial organization.
- **Supervision / Control** Supervision and a hierarchical and functional surveillance exist as main input that clarifies the spatial organization of prison and differentiates the spaces in accordance with their typological classification

Symbolic Features

- **Systematic / Rational** The architectural designs are rational and systematic designs
- **Symbol of Power** All the geometric and morphological results reveals the fact that the prisons exist as buildings that symbolize the power, particularly the power of society, and that makes the prisoners feel this power.

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