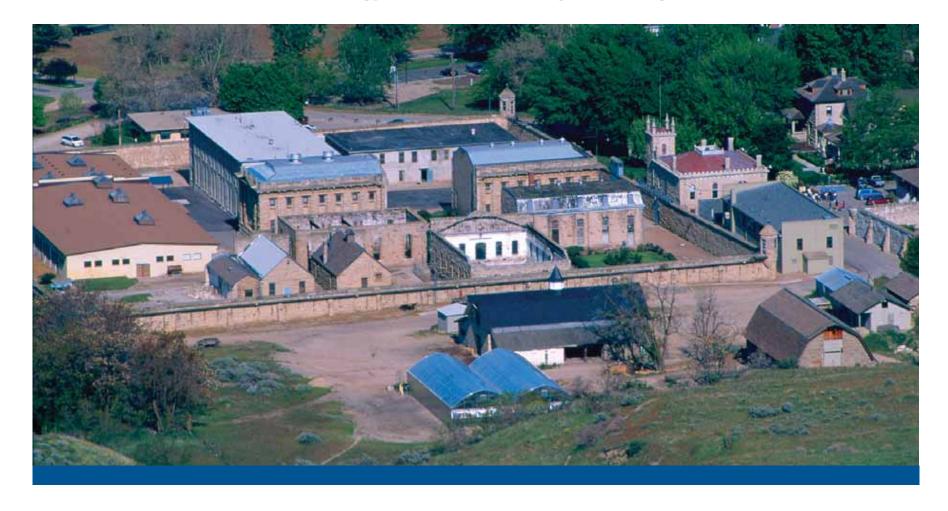
Old Idaho Penitentiary

INTERPRETIVE & EXPERIENCE MASTER PLAN







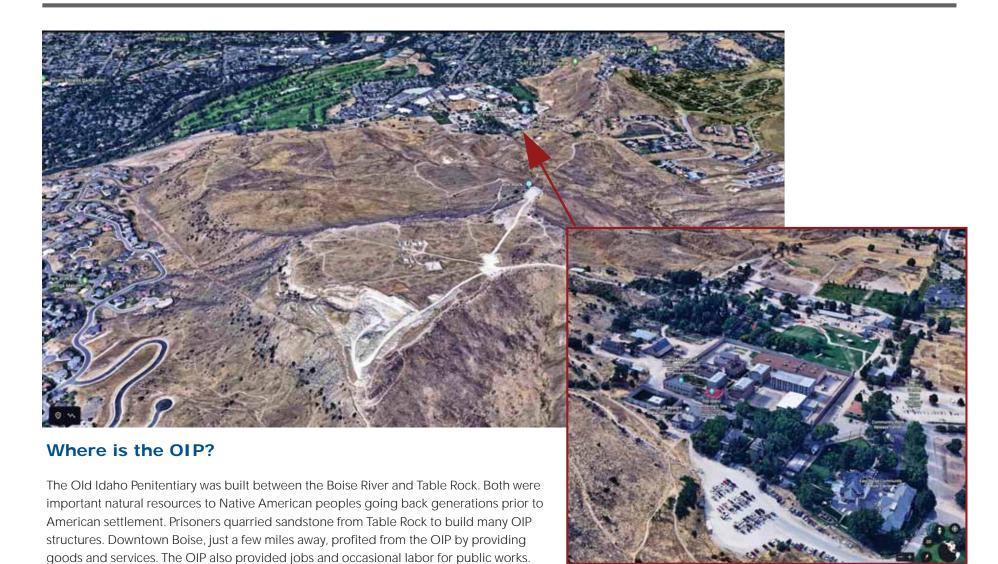


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Letter from ISHS Director

OIP INTERPRETIVE & EXPERIENCE MASTER PLAN



Janet Gallimore, Executive Director & State Preservation Officer

With support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Idaho State Historical Society set forth a robust and inclusive planning process to reimagine the visitor experience at the Old Idaho Penitentiary.

In November 2021, the Idaho State Historical Society invited local, regional, and national scholars, community experts, and our professional staff, Board of Trustees, and Foundation for Idaho History to convene in a series of planning sessions to create a formal, interpretive masterplan for the Old Idaho Penitentiary. We thank the Old Idaho Penitentiary Reimagining Advisory Committee for their thoughtful deliberations and participation.

The Old Idaho Penitentiary Interpretive and Experience Masterplan before you is a result of that effort. This guiding document will illuminate our future path as we consider new exhibitions and programs at the Old Idaho Penintentiary. The exhibitions must carefully convey and immerse visitors in the very layered, highly complex, often troubling, and long-tenured history of this place and the people incarcerated here. When we realize our vision for this work, visitors will have a deeper understanding of the history of crime and punishment in Idaho and reflect more purposefully on the meaning of a fair and equitable society.

The stories at the Old Idaho Penitentiary reflect the history of our state, nation, and societal values over time. We aspire to use this moment as we approach 2026, the 250th anniversary of our country's founding, to ensure the preservation of this unique place in our American story, inviting Idahoans to touch the deeply human experience reflected therein.



Introduction

OIP INTERPRETIVE & EXPERIENCE MASTER PLAN





Entrance turnkey, 1912.ISHS.68-57-44

In October 2021, the Idaho State Historical Society received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to complete an Interpretive Master Plan for the Old Idaho Penitentiary (OIP). The Society has managed the OIP as a historical site since 1973, when it ceased operating as Idaho's principal penitentiary after more than a century of service.

To advise the effort, ISHS Executive Director Janet Gallimore assembled a strong advisory team consisting of museum professionals, educators, judges, law enforcement and corrections professionals, criminal justice attorneys, historians, humanities scholars and community stakeholders.

To learn more about the current and potential OIP audience and their preferences, audience research consultant Gloria Totoricagüena conducted quantitative and qualitative data collection, focus group discussions, and outreach throughout Idaho during the fall and winter of 2021-22. Totoricagüena gathered input from 286 survey respondents that included justice practitioners, law enforcement, educators, Tribal representatives, former inmates and their families, community advocates, corrections officers, victims of crime and their families and currently incarcerated individuals. Totoricagüena also reviewed survey input from TripAdvisor (979 reviews), Google Reviews (2,249), Yelp (104) and OIP visitor evaluations of multiple public programs from 2017-2022 (668).

In February and March 2022, museum professionals Brent Glass, Senior Advisor to the Sing Sing Prison Museum, and Sean Kelley, Director of Interpretation at Eastern State Penitentiary Historic Site, presented online overviews of the themes and interpretive offerings at their respective sites. ISHS recorded the presentations and made them available to all project participants.



On March 31-April 1, the OIP hosted the advisory committee on site for a two-day Vision Workshop, led by interpretive planner Tim Pfaff. OIP staff toured the team around the penitentiary campus and offered an overview of its history and artifactual collections.

The team spent two days discussing major themes and stories raised by the OIP's century of operation. The team noted that OIP site offered ISHS an important opportunity to invite Idahoans to participate in the ongoing national conversation about mass incarceration and the future of America's criminal justice system. As a Justice Center, the OIP could offer visitors an opportunity to connect the past to the present. The OIP Justice Center would shine light on the subject rather than heat.

The results of the Vision Workshop informed the creation of an Interpretive Vision, an Interpretive Inventory, and Interpretive Strategy for the OIP. Pfaff met with core OIP/ISHS staff bi-weekly to discuss the evolving documents, pursue research questions, and brainstorm opportunities. These documents were

then vetted with the full advisory committee for review and comment.

The Interpretive Inventory surveyed the entire site and assigned each OIP destination a level of interpretation based upon visitor accessibility, climate control, and historical sensitivity. The effort was guided by the overriding desire to respect the historical authenticity of the site while

offering visitors opportunities to explore its human stories.

The Interpretive Strategy outlined in more detail how particular structures within the OIP campus might offer complementary stories and experiences that together would engage and inform visitors.







Meeting twice more with the full advisory committee, the OIP core team worked throughout the summer to refine the interpretive plan. At the suggestion of the advisory team, the OIP also worked with the Chief of Prisons Chad Page and the Idaho Department of Corrections to include former and currently incarcerated individuals in the planning process.

This plan reflects the result of this collective year-long effort. As a planning tool, it is meant to inform the multi-year design-build effort that will begin in the fall 2022.





Processing peas for canning, ISHS.p1984-15.25; Right: Shucking corn.ISHS.P2005-27-001



ISHS Team

Janet L. Gallimore, Executive Director & State Historic Preservation Officer

Jacey Brain, Education Specialist/Visitor Services Coordinator

Dax Chizum, Fiscal Officer

Anthony Parry, Interim Historic Sites Administrator

HannaLore Hein, Idaho State Historian

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Brent Glass, President of Brent D. Glass, LLC, Director Emeritus Smithsonian National Museum of American History, Senior Advisor for Sing Sing Prison Museum

Sean Kelly, Senior Vice President, Director of Interpretation, Eastern State Penitentiary

David Pettyjohn, Executive Director of the Idaho Humanities Council

Hope Benedict, PH.D. teaches Idaho History and the History of Women in the North American West at Idaho State University

Sheriff Gary Raney, Ada County Sheriff (retired)

Former US Attorney Bart Davis, District of Idaho

Justice Cathy Silak, Idaho Supreme Court (retired)

Chad Page, Chief of Prisons for Idaho Department of Corrections

Dani Backer, Supervisor of Social Studies, World Languages, and Equity, Diversity and Inclusion for the Boise School District

Nolan Brown, Tribal Historian for the Shoshone Bannock Tribe

ISHS Boards

Ernest A. Hoidal, ISHS Board of Trustees

Mary Ann Arnold, President of the Foundation for Idaho History

Old Pen District Stakeholders

Amber Beierle, Historian

Doug Bates, Community Leader

Erin Anderson, Executive Director, Idaho Botanical Garden

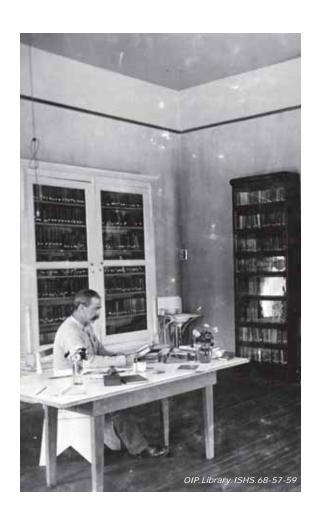
Project Consultants

Gloria Totoricagüena, Ph.D., Idaho Policy and Consulting, LLC

Tim Pfaff, Interpretive Planner/Exhibition Developer







"The Idaho State Historical Society created a model for Old Idaho Penitentiary interpretive planning initiative. The process was inclusive, engaging and thoughtful, and encouraged meaningful conversations. In the true spirit of humanities programs, we were all asked to open our minds, challenge basic assumptions and imagine new possibilities for visitors to experience this extraordinary and essential place."—Brent Glass, Director Emeritus Smithsonian National Museum of American History, Senior Advisor for Sing Sing Prison Museum

"The Old Pen Reimagining Process fostered open and respectful communications among all participants. The Museum experts created a process to both educate and listen to the community representatives. I feel that I learned so much about the Old Pen and Idaho History, as well as how the Idaho State Historical Society thoughtfully plans to enhance the visitor experience."—Justice Cathy Silak, Idaho Supreme Court (retired)

"One of the most eye opening experiences I have been part of! This is the right group of people to move this project."—Dani Backer, Supervisor of Social Studies, World Languages, and Equity, Diversity and Inclusion for the Boise School District

"Participation in the OIP Advisory Committee once again demonstrated the extent of the Idaho State Historical Society's commitment to Idaho's history and their ongoing role in preserving our sites for future generations."—

Mary Ann Arnold, Foundation for Idaho History, President

"This has been the perfect balance of educating the committee members while encouraging and valuing input. The process is very efficient."—Gary Raney, former Ada County Sheriff

"The Idaho State Historical Society implemented a strategy that far surpassed a casual consideration of its extensive and varied audience. Recognizing the importance and potential impact of these exhibits, ISHS sought advice from other museums and engaged with every level of the state's legal system, the incarcerated, residents of the state, social organizations, educational institutions, and the humanities."—Hope Benedict, Ph.D., Idaho State University

"The process of reimagining the visitor experience at The Old Idaho Penitentiary has been remarkably thorough, inclusive, and rigorous. Rooted both in scholarship and visitor data, the interpretive planning brought together an extraordinary group of people—from historians and museum professionals to the head of the Idaho prison system—in a months-long discussion of the site's potential for visitor engagement. I'm proud to have my name associated with this project."—Sean Kelley, Eastern State Penitentiary Historic Site, Philadelphia

Interpretive Vision

OIP INTERPRETIVE & EXPERIENCE MASTER PLAN





Mission

The Idaho State Historical Society (ISHS) manages an extraordinary system of cultural and historical resources whose mission is to preserve and promote Idaho's history. ISHS builds history literacy by engaging diverse communities with innovative programs about Idaho's history.

As a dynamic component of the ISHS system, the Old Idaho Penitentiary (OIP) connects modern Idaho to its territorial roots. Workers began constructing the penitentiary in 1869 on a site that had long been inhabited and used for ceremonial purposes by the Shoshone Bannock, recently forcibly removed to Fort Hall. Once completed, the penitentiary operated continuously for 101 years until it was closed in 1973. During that time, the OIP incarcerated more than 13,500 individuals (including 217 women) reaching a peak capacity of 587 inmates in 1958. Offenders came from every county in Idaho, every state in the United States, and numerous countries around the world. Most were white men in their twenties sentenced to the penitentiary for nonviolent crimes for a period of less than five years. Ten individuals were executed here.

Today, the OIP exists as a sprawling campus of daunting cell houses, incomprehensible punishment cells, inmate work and rehabilitation spaces, administrative buildings, recreational facilities, and a rose garden—all set behind formidable sandstone walls within view of Table Rock. Most of the buildings were constructed by the prisoners themselves. During its last year of operation in 1973, the OIP housed 426 inmates. By the end of the decade, that number would jump to 810. By 1986, the population would rise to 1,418. In 2022, more than 8,500 individuals are housed in the Idaho state prison system.

Today, Americans are engaged in an important national conversation about the effectiveness and fairness of modern incarceration and the role that prisons play in American democracy. ISHS will invite Idahoans to participate in that conversation by reimagining how visitors experience the old penitentiary.

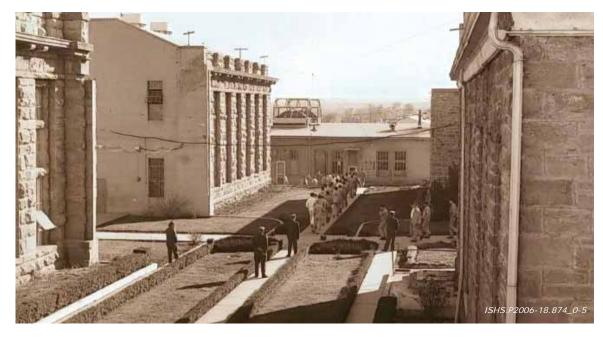


The renovated OIP will shine a light on those whose lives were shaped behind these walls. In so doing, the OIP will engage an expanded audience and serve as a venue for dialogue, inviting visitors to explore what justice has meant in Idaho's past, and what it means today.

Audience

The OIP annually welcomes residents from every county in Idaho as well as tourists from the United States and around the world. In 2021, the OIP hosted 56,182 visitors (down from 70,315 who visited before the COVID pandemic in 2019). Seniors (7,370) students (8,739) and veterans (546) toured the facility as individuals and in groups. Most visitors spend between one and two hours touring historic buildings and exhibits within the complex, many guided by staff and/or volunteers. For students, the OIP visit supplements social studies, Idaho and US history, and American government curricula. Other visitors attend OIP specials events or come with groups renting the auditorium.

During the fall 2021 and winter 2022, ISHS staff and consultants surveyed groups throughout Idaho to gauge their



knowledge and interest in current and potential programs at the OIP. Their findings included 286 completed surveys (35 from Tribal participants). Many participants identified themselves as having professional connections to the corrections system, historic site preservation, education, law, and mental health advocacy. Most (84%) wanted the OIP to be interpreted as a "site of conscience: colonization, confinement and punishment, common humanity, and redemption," public safety techniques, capital punishment, cultural and religious

understandings of justice, Tribal stories related to the OIP and Table Rock, the nexus of crime with poverty, mental health, and education levels, and the historical US focus on mass incarceration and punishment. When asked about their expectations for a visit to a renovated OIP, most expressed their strongest desire to be engaged by the authenticity of the space, the humanizing stories of those who occupied it, and critical questions about our justice system.





In re-imagining its interpretive offerings, the OIP will work to expand its audience, develop relationships with groups in the criminal justice system, and strengthen its ability to serve as a curricular resource on Idaho history, American government, and the justice system for Idaho teachers and students. The OIP will also work to include current and/or formerly incarcerated individuals in the planning process and the ongoing operations of the OIP. By expanding its network of partners, the OIP seeks to sharpen its interpretative voice so that it rings as authentic as the buildings themselves.

Vision: Crime & Punishment in Idaho

What is a crime? What is appropriate punishment? What is fair and equitable treatment? How do we define justice?

The Old Idaho Penitentiary (OIP) is set in stone, but justice—how we define crime and punishment—is not. Justice evolves and changes with society over time. It reflects our collective values. The Preamble of the US Constitution famously articulates the people's desire to form a "more perfect union." These words suggest that we are never done, that our struggle to improve is ever ongoing. Each generation renews and adds to the task of democratic self-government. Part of that task entails how we define and administer justice.

Laws emerge from our collective values—what we perceive to be right and wrong. Legislators—representatives elected by the citizenry—write and pass laws. They are signed by the executive branch—governors or Presidents—and enforced by their administrations. Judges interpret laws in courts where defendants have rights and are afforded due process. Offenders are remanded to the corrections system where sentences are carried out.





At each stage of the process—what is legal or illegal, whether to arrest, whether to prosecute, whether to incarcerate, the duration and severity of punishment, whether to parole or pardon—a realm of discretion is afforded various actors in the system—legislators, law enforcement, prosecutors, defense counsels, judges, victims, parole commissioners and others. Each adds some nuance to the concept of justice. Perceptions of what is fair and equitable change over time as society's values change, as actors come and go, and as local, regional, national and even international events color our view of the world.

Laws as well come and go. They are enacted. They are enforced or ignored. They are amended. They are repealed.

We build prisons to protect society, to punish lawbreakers, to serve as a symbol of deterrence, and to rehabilitate prisoners so that they might be better equipped to rejoin society. Prisons are meant to serve the needs of society. And yet prisons can also be brutal, fearsome instruments of the state, places where those who are incarcerated may be traumatized, where a single mistake can define a life.

The Old Idaho Penitentiary is a kind of archeological ruin of incarceration as it was practiced in Idaho from 1872 to 1973. Walking around the site, visitors can explore the physical evidence of successive generations striving to administer the evolving concept of justice. In the stories of those who spent time within these walls, visitors can empathize with the dimensions of that struggle and ponder whether it was fair or equitable. What was legal or illegal changed during the course of the OIP's life. What constituted appropriate and humane treatment also changed. Each generation of justice caretakers was charged with serving the needs of society, knowing full well that the vast majority of those incarcerated would one day rejoin society.





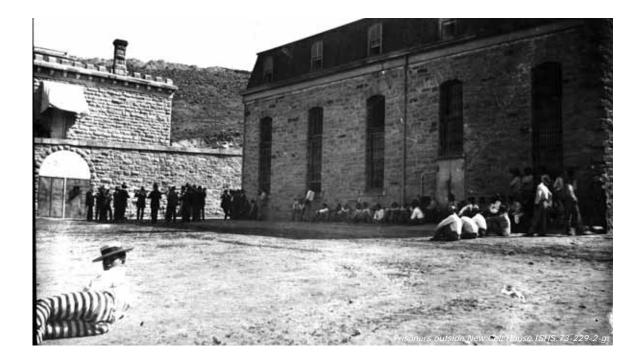
Top: Shirt Factory loafing room, ISHS.p1984-15-32; Prisoners along walk, ISHS.27.



History tells us how we arrived at the present—the paths taken, the choices made, the consequences that ensued. Like our striving for a better society, our understanding of history is also imperfect. We are constantly struggling to gather, process and learn. History will not tell us what is going to happen in the future, but by understanding how we arrived here at the present, it helps us to make informed choices about that next step forward.

The stories of those who populated the penitentiary reveal to visitors the ongoing drama of human endeavor and frailty. They are not so different from stories visitors might encounter in their own lives. Visitors can easily imagine themselves among them.

The Old Idaho Penitentiary is an extraordinary tool for understanding what justice has meant in Idaho's past, and it seems a fitting venue for fostering meaningful conversations about what justice means to us today. Those conversations might take place inside the walls of the OIP as visitors tour one of its existing cell houses or punishment cells. Dialogue might be inspired by interpretive experiences along a hiking trail up to Table Rock, inside the 1890s False Front Buildings or the more expansive gallery



inside the 1923 Shirt Factory. Visitors might also be engaged by any number of special events—reading discussion groups, speaker series, musical performances, art unveilings, literary readings, conferences, podcasts, etc.

Visitors will bring their own ideas about crime and punishment in Idaho. At the OIP they will find a safe place to learn, share, and join the ongoing work of imagining that "more perfect union," the fair and equitable society.

Interpretive Strategy

OIP INTERPRETIVE & EXPERIENCE MASTER PLAN



Introduction

Situated between the Boise River, Table Rock and downtown Boise, the Old Idaho Penitentiary (OIP) consists of a sprawling campus of buildings and grounds, some enclosed within its formidable sandstone walls and some beyond it. Visitors will find meaning in its layout and landscaping, its architecture, and in the lives of prisoners, staff and vendors who spent time here.

Our interpretive strategy must be sensitive to the OIP as an authentic artifact of history. Interpretation will offer visitors access to its stories without detracting from its authentic power. OIP spaces are varied and disparate, so our interpretative strategy employs a varied approach that is intentional and consistent. The lens of focus will shift from one space to another. Here we focus on a single crime or a class of crimes. Here, we explore a time period that experienced a radical shift in societal norms or when unusual international events shaped the lives of Idahoans. Here we shift the focus inwardly to OIP philosophies, personnel and processes. The combination of lenses, time periods, and spaces offer the best chance of engaging the OIP's diverse audience.









Arrival Experience

The OIP's formidable impression has an immediate impact upon approach. No one would mistake the pen for some other type of venue. Once inside, however, more can be done to physically orient visitors to the campus and thematically orient them to its story.



Physical Orientation

OIP Overview—An overview of the OIP complex and its evolution over time helps learners who require the big picture before choosing where to start. The overview gives visitors a sense of the physical growth of the facility over time, its organizational strategy, and the



purpose of various buildings. An interactive touchscreen (either tabletop or wall mounted - large enough for a small group to gather around) might be employed to animate the OIP's growth over time, giving visitors a quick but effective orientation. The touchscreen might include and/or be complemented by OIP aerial views over time to provide visitors with a macro understanding of the OIP and its purpose that they can have in mind as they tour the campus.

Care should be taken not to offer too much detail. Visitors will not likely linger here long before entering the yard.

Bird's Eye Tour Map—A revised OIP tour map employs a bird's eye view rather than the site plan currently used. Many visitors have trouble reading site plans. Bird's eye views (like those used in theme parks) are more accessible.



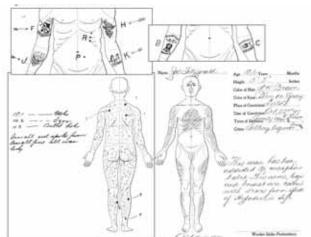
Thematic Orientation

What are prisons for?

Graphics announce the purpose of the OIP—to protect society, punish lawbreakers, serve as a deterrent, and rehabilitate offenders. These big ideas are paired with images of prisoners and guards across time, perhaps interspersed with quotes from Idahoans expressing views on justice.

Inmate Arrival—Interpretation of the arrival experience of inmates reinforces the purpose of the facility, and the state of mind of those sentenced here and those charged with their care. Interpretation might include the inmate intake process (identification by Bertillon or fingerprinting, mug shot, security of possessions), and perhaps some suggestion of the rules or code of conduct expected of those incarcerated. Touchscreen Arrival Stations might invite visitors to complete a Bertillon, have their mug shot taken, and post them alongside historic examples or email it to themselves.







Top: Warden's office, ISHS.71-182-21; Left-Bertillon; Right: Mug shot, c.1950s.ISHS.SG216-90





Warden & Guards—Visitors are also introduced to those who were charged with operating the facility. An interactive organization chart might at a glance offer visitors an understanding of the "village" required to operated the OIP. The graphic chart might include flips that invite visitors to learn about various individuals, their training and duties. Visitors should understand from the outset that prisoners always vastly outnumbered guards, who were usually unarmed inside the walls. The OIP depended on a military style system of regimentation and discipline to operate successfully. Obedience to the rules was critical to the OIP's daily operation. At the same time, prisoners created their own sense of community and culture beyond the reach or control of OIP staff.

Boise Employer & Customer—The OIP was an important Boise employer as well as a customer for local goods and services. Historical images and advertisements of local Boise businesses help to establish that important relationship. Warden biennial reports tally cash outlays.



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Accessibility Challenge

The Administration building presents a particular challenge due to its accessibility issues. Visitors enter the front door into a narrow corridor. Staff report that on busy days the line to enter can stretch down the block. Once inside, visitors may access the warden's office on the right, or the OIP store and theater on the left, but both rooms require visitors to ascend two stairs.

Alternatively, visitors might enter a secondary entrance to the right of the main door, which would bring them into the Visitors' Room and convenient access to rest rooms. The Welcome desk and OIP store might be relocated to this room. From here, the warden's office would be accessible, and could include Arrival Stations that invite visitors to "check-in" by completing their Bertillon. An egress corridor from the Visitors' Room could be improved to allow visitors to proceed immediately to the prison yard. However, if visitors wanted to tour additional interpretive elements in the current store/ theater space, they would need to backtrack and climb two steps.









Further study in consultation with project architects is required to determine how best to reconfigure the space to make it more functional for visitors, and to improve access to the OIP store and future interpretive elements. If the OIP store is relocated to the Visitors' Room, it might be desireable to use its current

location for introductory experiences that precede entry into a timed multimedia experience in the theater space.

Interpretation here might be tailored for school groups who arrive at scheduled times, permitting OIP staff to more effectively accommodate their visit.



Site Wayfinding/Identification

Building I dentification—Each building is identified in the same graphic fashion. ID graphics announce each building's name, purpose, dates of operation, and a pertinent story related to its initial conception (i.e overcrowding, emphasis on rehabilitation, etc.). Graphics include exterior and interior images of the building. Signage is located outside each building entrance. The graphic rail outside the Shirt Factory (right) offers an appropriate size and esthetic, but the graphics ought to be simplified.

Note about exterior signage: All exterior signage will need to be fabricated with phenolic or similar materials that enable graphics to endure temperature extremes, rain, sun, and visitor abuse. QR codes can be easily incorporated into graphics if desired to allow visitors to access additional content on their own devices. The recent pandemic has made the public generally more comfortable and adept at interacting with QR codes. OIP visitors survey respondents expressed a desire for interactive technology. QR code links to remote content can make additional photos,

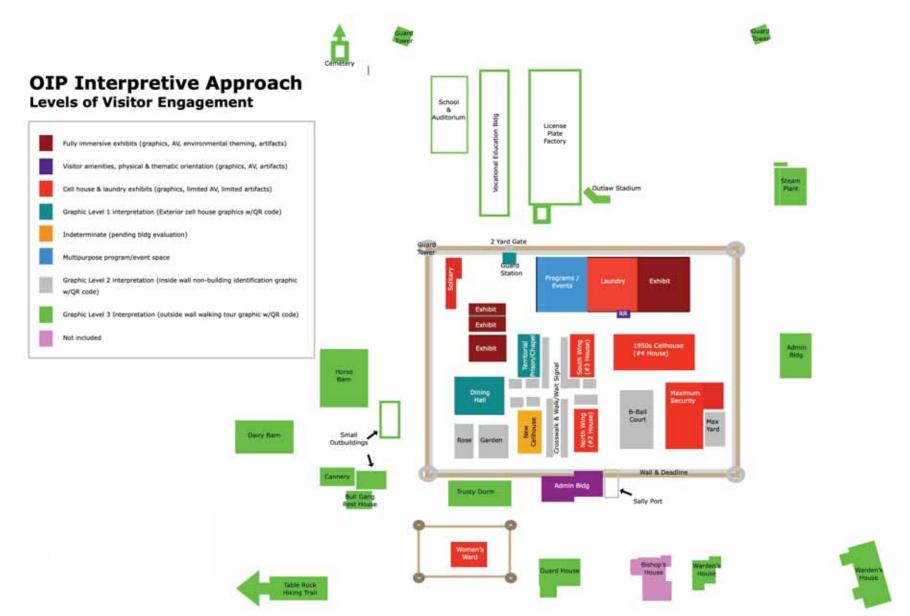


stories and/or audiovisual content more accessible to visitors, either while they are touring or later.

OIP should be cautious not to overload the QR links with too much information. The same discipline we apply to curating exhibit content should be applied to remote content.









Territorial Prison & Dining Hall

These two buildings exists as architectural shells, but both have compelling stories. The Territorial Prison served as the original penitentiary cellhouse. Designed in the Auburn style of prison architecture and completed in 1872, the building included 42 cells stacked in three tiers. Prisoners used "honey buckets" in their cells as the building did not include plumbing. Chronic overcrowding frequently meant that two men had to share cells designed for one.

The building operated as a cell house until the 1930s when it was condemned, then renovated to serve as a chapel. Prisoner James "Blue Eagle" Erard painted colorful murals of Biblical scenes to adorn its walls. Multi-denominational services included Catholic, Protestant, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Seventh-Day Adventists, and Christian Scientists.

"When there were music programs, they used the chapel as an auditorium, because it had a stage. Years before, they used to put on Christmas plays.... There were beautiful paintings on the walls ... especially one of the Last Supper."—Officer Chet Stinnett, [Oral History, 1992]





OIP Territorial Prison, later used as chapel with paintings by prisoner James "Blue Eagle" Erard, ISHS.



Prisoner George Hamilton designed the Dining Hall while serving a seven-year sentence for armed robbery. Convicts constructed the building in 1898. The upper floor contained the main dining room, a small guard's dining room and the kitchen. An armed guard kept watch in the Bird's Nest while prisoners ate in silence. A moat around the building allowed natural light to illuminate lower level spaces that included a shoe shop, butcher shop, bakery, laundry, storage room, and communal plunge bath.

Exterior graphics with QR codes can be used at select points around these buildings to interpret their uses and the stories of inmates who made unique contributions.

"Convicts weren't allowed to talk while they ate. There was a steam cleaner in the kitchen, to clean the trays and utensils. Everything was accounted for. The knives, forks and spoons were stainless steel."—Chesley Austin, cook [Oral history, 1992]









OIP Dining Hall, 1912, designed by prisoner George Hamilton.ISHS



Landscape Identification

Graphics also interpret non-building elements of the OIP like the wall, deadline, Sally port, walk/wait signal, entrance to #2 yard, guard towers, rose garden, etc. Signage employs the same graphic vocabulary, but its form varies to suit the nature of each landmark. Signage should feel minimal and discrete, illuminating stories about the OIP but not littering the yard with signage.

"The inmates used to play baseball. If the ball went over the deadline, the prisoners clapped their hands until the guard signaled them that it was all right to get the ball. If they crossed the deadline without permission, you were supposed to shoot."—Officer Frank E. Rigby [Oral History, 1992]









Top: Inner yard looking west from dining hall.ISHS.p1984-15-64; Below I-r: Rose garden, Deadline and Sally port.

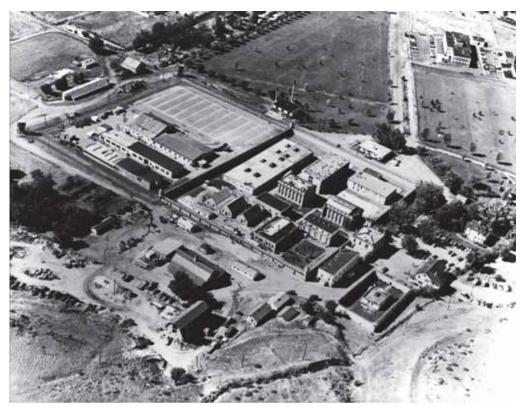


Beyond the Wall

A number of structures and sites are located outside the OIP walls. Many buildings—the cannery, dairy barn, horse barn, small outbuildings—help to tell the story of the farm that prisoners worked during nearly the entirety of the OIP's operation. The farm helped to feed inmates and staff, produced a surplus that helped offset the cost of incarceration, and gave the inmates meaningful labor to occupy their days.

Other buildings outside the walls relate to OIP administration—two warden houses, an auxiliary administration building, a guard house, a steam plant, and two guard towers. There is also a prison cemetery. Inside the area known as Two Yard (now the Idaho Botannical Garden) were once buildings dedicated to vocational education, a license plant/canning factory, and Outlaw stadium.

While none of the buildings are accessible to visitors, a historical walking tour might be developed to interpret these sites beyond the walls and give visitors a more comprehensive understanding of the OIP complex. Graphic signage with QR codes, similar to what is intended for structures inside the walls, might be added to interpret individual destinations.







Images (clockwise): Aerial View, late 1960s; horse barn; prisoners entering No. 2 Yard.ISHS.SG216-41



Table Rock Hiking Trails

"This area was known to my grandfather. He came back to visit his mother's gravesite each year on the west side of Eagle Rock. This is where he was born here by the hot springs. The is where we originated from, the place that holds the bones of our people."—Mary Washakie, Northern Shoshone [MacGregor, Boise, Idaho, 1882-1910, 9]

The Boise Basin was inhabited by the Shoshone, Bannock and other indigenous peoples for many generations prior to American settlement. The Boise River provided abundant seasonal runs of salmon. Hunting in the low foothills was good. Cottonwoods, reeds and other vegetation could be harvested along the river as well as at the nearby camas prairie. The winter climate here was milder than the mountainous terrain to the north, and hot springs offered respite from the cold. When OIP prisoners quarried stone here, they unearthed the human remains of tribal ancestors.

American settlement of the Boise Basin devastated the subsistence economy of the local tribes. The 19th century parade of fur traders, trailblazers, miners,



settlers and soldiers overwhelmed the natural resources, brought epidemic diseases to which Native Americans had no immunity, and fostered armed conflict.

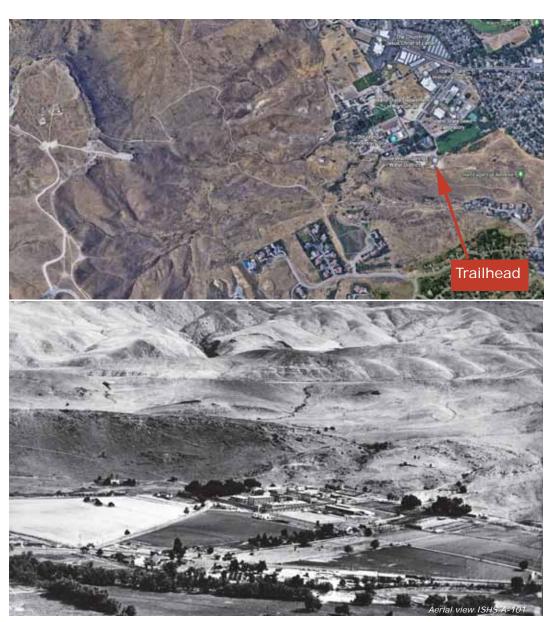
A treaty was negotiated at Fort Boise in 1864, but it was never ratified by the US Senate and its terms never honored. Five years later, much weakened by disease, hunger, and periodic warfare, Shoshone-Bannock families were escorted by American soldiers to Fort Hall.

Working in cooperation with tribal elders and historians, the hiking trails to Table Rock, Castle Rock, and Chief Eagle Eye Reserve might be interpreted to highlight their historical and ongoing relationship to this region. Historical markers with QR codes can be located at select destinations. Visitors accessing the QR codes can listen to oral histories told by tribal elders.





The Table Rock trailhead is located near the OIP adjacent to a parking lot just behind the Guard House. Interpretation along the trail will complement additional exhibits displayed inside the OIP complex.







Cell Houses

The cell houses are powerful environments where visitors will naturally contemplate the experience of confinement. The cell houses are not uniform in their layout, nor are they particularly conducive to interpretation. They are unconditioned, allow natural light, and are experiencing varying degrees of decay. Most are only accessible on the ground level. Each must be evaluated to determine what if anything is desired and appropriate. The addition of interpretive elements to illuminate OIP stories should be weighed against the potential of lessening the impact of these authentic spaces. Where interpretation is added, its goal should be to humanize the experience, to infuse these empty ruins with the stories of those who lived and worked here.



Left & Center: New Cell House with honey buckets, ca. 1960.ISHS.p1984-15-22; Right: Cell House #2.



Primary Voices

The common layout of the cell houses suggests an interpretive strategy. Each includes long corridors directly opposite the cells, and at the end of each cell block, spaces that were used for navigating from one side to the other and between floors (spaces possibly used more by guards than inmates). One interpretive approach might be to limit all interpretation inside the cell houses to primary voices. In the corridors outside the cells, only prisoner perspectives are presented (oral histories, letters, parole statements, interviews); in the navigational spaces at the ends of the corridors, the voices of wardens, guards, and staff are presented. The latter are establishing and enforcing the rules of operation; the former are experiencing incarceration under those conditions.

"Inmates would make coffee in their cells by hanging wires from the light socket, and boil water in tin cans.... They'd pass things from cell to cell, or tier to tier, using a string with a weight on the end of it."— Officer W. Vanderford [Oral History, 1992]





Top: 1950s Cell House #4; Below: New Cell House #2.



Again, the goal is to illuminate OIP stories without detracting from visitors' experience of these authentic structures. Each cell house is evaluated for its unique potential. For those that offer visitor access to multiple cell corridors, one side might be interpreted while the other remains as is.

Minimal Visual Footprint

Graphic interpretation in cell corridors should be on low reader rails to minimize their visual footprint while affording an intimate connection to the cells.

Designers can explore size and placement options during the Schematic Design Phase.

Audio Soundscape

Ambient audio might be used to suggest the habitation of cell houses by guards and inmates. Sounds suggest people and movement without distinct voices or conversations that would feel contrived. In the Women's Ward, the space's intimacy allows for a more narrative soundtrack that includes oral history interviews with matrons and formerly incarcerated women.



"Everybody you meet when you go into prison influences the way you think.... It's a real closed system, a very artificial environment.... Any form of weakness is preyed on. The prison is filled full of predators."—Prisoner Charles Sharp [Oral History, 1995]

"They're mixing creme soda with what I believe to be Scope mouth wash together to get a pretty good buzz on."—Officer R. D. Leisman, Guard Log Book, 9/27/69





Top: Prisoners in cell, 1971.ISHS.P1993-11-001; 1950s Cell House #4; Below: Honey bucket drying in yard. ISHS.p1984-15-11



"They took us below the hanging chamber ... where they used to store the straw mattresses, and made us get a mattress. The mattresses were so big around you couldn't even put your arms around them. Then we took the mattresses to the cell and there was no room.... So we lined the mattresses on the ground and jumped on them until they were smashed down.... They were made out of white canvas. Some of them got to stinking and you would rip them open and find out what the stink was, dead rats and mice."—Prisoner Thomas Reese [Oral History, 1995]

"In the morning and at night time, when the guards came through you had to go like this [raises arm out, palm up], and they count your hand.... We used to paint the cells, just to make them look fancy."— Prisoner Chris Zavala [Oral History, 2018]

"You had the Fish Row in One House, and they didn't get out of there until they got fingerprinted, photographed, haircut, and a number. Normally, most of them would come and go, unless they were in Siberia. New fish were kept locked up at first, and then if they got a job they turned them loose in the yard and they could go to the loafing room."—Officer W. Vanderford [Oral History, 1992]



"12:00/A Relieved Officer Baer – Scty check ok – All Quiet. 1:40/A Officer Elliott in – counted 157 inmates – out at 2:02/A; all secure and quiet. Elliott reported that cell C-10 had what appeared to be blood all over."—#3 Shift, Officer House, Guard Log Book 10/8/69





Stories from each cell house are selected across specific time periods so that visitors can get a sense of the progression of time from one cell house to another. Which experiences changed over the decade? Which remained constant? Stories from contemporary incarcerated individuals are interwoven to offer modern perspectives. Graphics clearly distinguish modern stories from those that took place at the OIP.

"People tell you if you say anthing about this you'll be next. There's all these blind spots where they take somebody to do the beating."—Current Prisoner, 2022

"One of the things that always struck me the most, the thing that impacted me the most was the mob mentality. When the violence would happen, the rest of the tier would start to cheer and get hyped up over it."—Current Prisoner, 2022

"I committed my crime when I was 15 and I received a sentence of 35 to life.... I ended up spending four years at Max.... I was taught the convict code. This is the way you do time and you do it that way mostly to survive.... It's rarely life or death, but if you don't follow that culture, that code, your daily experience is going to be excruciating. You're going to be victimized at every opportunity."—Current Prisoner, 2022



"I entered the system because I had committed a violent and terrible crime, and I learned that to be safe I had to continue to be violent and really even became more violent.... As you go lower in security levels ... it was less intense, less frequent, but it's always there, the threat of it."—Current Prisoner, 2022

"We have a saying ... 'Don't mistake my kindness for weakness.' In here, weakness is one of the worst things you can show ... it invites people to take advantage of you or victimize you."—Current Prisoner, 2022 "I never thought I'd have this much love and kindness around me as I do now.... It's horrible that I had to come to prison to find out what I want to do, but thank God it happened."—Current Prisoner, 2022

"I did 25 years and in that time I've seen corrections change so much. It's a rollercoaster. There's moments of brightness and kindness, and then there's horrible human beings ... on both sides, inside and out. Kindness takes a lot more energy."—
Current Prisoner, 2022



Women's Ward

"When I was first brought up, they brought me in a sheriff's car with a couple of men. They took us in a room, and went through our stuff. Matron Rawlings gave me a prison number, and said I don't have a name anymore just a number.... They took me across to The Women's Ward."—
Prisoner Emile Ehle [Oral History, 1994]

No provision for women had been made at the OIP until Henebe, a Shoshone-Bannock woman, was convicted of manslaughter in 1887. Thereafter, women were confined in a few second floor cells of the New Cellhouse until 1905 when Warden E. L. Whitney had them moved to the warden's old house. The move came just a few years after a scandal in which prisoner Josie Kensler accused the warden and prison physician of giving her medicine to induce an abortion.

In 1920, prisoners constructed the existing dormitory, containing seven two-person cells, a central day room, and kitchen and bathroom facilities. Over the years, successive wardens' wives served as matrons, overseeing those serving time in the small ward. They had little to do; cooking, sewing, laundry, ironing, cleaning, and gardening were their principal activities. The common room



was also furnished with a piano, radio, and later, television. Guards monitored the common room on closed circuit TV.

From 1887 to 1968, the OIP confined just 217 women. African American, Native American, and Hispanic women were over-represented. Roughly two-thirds of their crimes were for bouncing or forging checks. Sixty-seven inmate files report vagrancy or extreme financial distress. The average sentence was 13 months.



Top: Women's Ward; Below: Warden's house used to house women prisoners, 1899.ISHS.21-B



"I left at 4:00 in the afternoon, and I would lock them ... into the cellhouse. Then at 8:00 ... two guards go over at 8:00 and lock each individual in the cells ... and they would check around and see that everything was right.... Then they'd check them again about midnight, and then I'd come in at 7:00 in the morning."—Matron Lulu Rowan [Oral History, 1987]

"Each week, some of us would do the cooking and ... some of us would do the cleaning.... We were each supposed to keep our own rooms clean.... You got up after they collected you.... In between [meals], we could do our laundry or go outside and walk around the garden ... or read. Some of us would sew, make quilts, and things like that."— Prisoner Flossie Phillips [Oral History, 1994]

"Barbara had a bed out in the dining area, so they could see her with a camera because she was pregnant. They also had a buzzer she could push. Mrs. Rawlings was always marching up and down between her trailer and the Ward because Barbara would go into false labor."—Prisoner Emile Ehle [Oral History, 1994]

The State closed the Women's Ward in 1968. Idaho female offenders were confined in Oregon and Nevada until 1976 when the Department of Corrections converted an Air Force radar station in Cottonwood. In 1994, the Pocatello Women's Correctional Center was built.









Maximum Security

Built in 1954, the Maximum Security cell house was intended to allow OIP officials to segregate perceived dangerous, hard-core convicts from the rest of the prison population. Inmates were confined in one-man cells, allowed to leave once a day to exercise in a separate fenced yard.

Capital Punishment

Maximum Security spaces offer opportunities for interpretation beyond what is recommended for the other cell houses. The second floor contains an expansive landing (top), death row cells (right) and a gallows observation space (left). The OIP currently displays graphics interpreting those who were executed here. This exhibit might be expanded or redesigned to present a fuller overview of capital punishment in Idaho.

Capital cases offer unique insights into the full complexity of the criminal justice system. The severity of the crimes and their profound impact on society give them greater visibility as multiple actors step forward to play critical roles. The history of capital punishment reveals the







interplay between state and federal law, as the US Supreme Court rules on state statutes and in turn state legislators pass new statutes that will pass Constitutional muster. The methods and locations of executions changed over time. In Idaho, capital cases show the maturation of the criminal justice system from the Territorial days of traveling district judges and vigilante executions, to public

executions in local counties supervised by county sheriffs, to more formalized hangings administered by wardens behind the walls of the OIP, to modern lethal injections. Such cases also illuminate the roles of judges and juries, the difference between prosecution and sentencing, and the difficult decisions made by governors contemplating whether to pardon a convicted murderer.

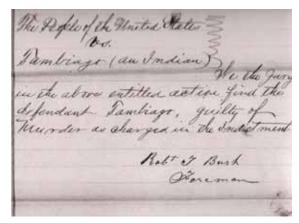




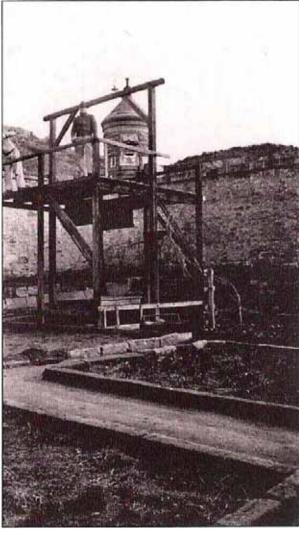
Politics also play a role in capital cases. While the exhibit should explicitly **not** take a stand for or against capital punishment, history shows that such cases often provoke passionate political discourse. Debates between legislators, judges, editors and citizens reveal how a democratic society strives to amend and perfect its system of justice. Capital cases have historically been further complicated by the finality of the punishment, and mitigating circumstances such as the defendant's age, mental health, and the increasing availability of DNA evidence, which has sometimes exonerated prisoners on death row.

"It is reported that the legislature, during the next session, is to be asked to repeal the law providing the death penalty for first degree murder. In my opinion, one of the chief reasons for the large number of murders in the United States is that the death penalty is not promptly enforced."— Warden John Snook, Warden's Biennial Report, 1923-24

"I feel the death penalty is wrong.... If the state has determined that there must be a death penalty ... a big majority of society demands it, at least it could be carried out in some quieter, less barbaric way."— State Senator Mike Black, Deseret News, Jan. 1, 1994







Top: Jury conviction of Tambiago, ISHS. Below: Warden John Snook 1912.ISHS.68.57.43; Right: Rose garden gallows, ca. 1900-29. Bob Olson.



Health Care

As a "city behind walls," the OIP provided for the health care of its inmates. Over time medical facilities were located in various buildings within the OIP campus. Called a "hospital," it was more accurately an outpatient clinic and dispensary. Patients requiring surgical procedures were often transported under guard to St. Alphonsus Hospital. The construction of the Maximum Security building greatly expanded the ability of the OIP to provide medical care to inmates on site. Some of these spaces might be used to interpret the history of health care at the OIP.

The OIP's century of operation and the unique challenges of providing health care to prisoners suggest multiple storylines. Medical knowledge and technology made huge advances in the 20th century. The introduction of new medicines such as insulin and penicillin and new diagnostic tools such as the Wassermann blood test and x-rays improved medical diagnoses and treatment.

The treatment of individuals with mental health issues and addiction also evolved

tremendously. Recognizing the frequent link between alcohol abuse and crime, wardens early-on tracked alcohol consumption among inmates. OIP artifacts and numerous oral histories from officers and former inmates describe the illicit brewing of squawky, as well as the formation of Alcoholics Anonymous groups at the OIP.

Other mental health issues were reported only anecdotally at the OIP until the 1960s when more comprehensive evaluations of offenders became a part of the pre-sentencing process. In the 1960s, convictions for drug abuse and the smuggling of illegal drugs into prison became an increasing and persistent problem.

Epidemic diseases—smallpox, venereal disease, syphillis, tuberculosis, influenza, and more recently, AIDS and COVID-19, present special challenges to those in confinement. Administrators had limited ability to quarantine prisoners.





Top: Hospital, 1912.ISHS.68-57-27; Below: Dentists in #4 House. ISHS.SG216-80



Cells were sometimes fumigated and prisoners vaccinated. Seven prisoners died during the influenza pandemic of 1919-20. Five Idaho prisoners died after contracting COVID-19 in 2020.

"In order to avoid getting smallpox at this place we have, under the direction of the prison physician, kept the place quarantined most of the time since last spring."—Warden John Hailey [Warden's Biennial Report, 1899]

"The health conditions of the institution during the past two years have been excellent, with the exception of the period when the Spanish influenza was raging, during which time the capacity of the prison hospital was entirely inadequate for our needs, and the prison was taxed to the utmost to care for the patients."—Dr. Geo. Collister [Warden's Biennial Report, 1919-20]

"Treatments necessary for nervous disorders and complaints real and imaginary have decidedly increased."

—G. H. Wahle, M.D. [Warden's Biennial Report, 1943-44]

"They'd make it in anything. We'd find it under the kitchen, in the kitchen and under a stove, just any place they could hide. They would make squawky, anywhere from a quart to 50 gallons if they could get by with it. That was a constant, constant, struggle to keep them

from making squawky."—Officer Chet Stinnett [Oral History, 1992]

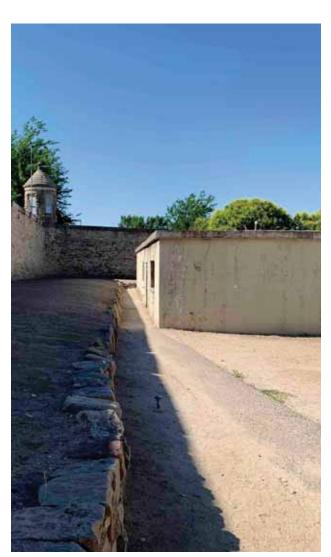
"I got drugs in prison by helping people with legal work, writing letters, and doing stuff in the hobby shop. I could always get drugs. There might be a day or two when the yard was dry. But most all the time you could get them."— Prisoner Charles Sharp [Oral History, 1995]

"There was any kind of drug you wanted in 1963. There was crank and amphetamines.... There was a lot of pot. Mostly speed, though. You would get those Wyamine inhablers with cotton in them. They were amphetamines. You would get some guards to bring them into you. They would cost the guards seventy nine cents. We could pay five bucks for them."—Prisoner Thomas Reese [Oral History, 1995]

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	STATISTICAL INFORMATION		
	Dec. 1, 1930	Dec. 1, 1931	
	to Nov. 30, 1931	to Nov. 30, 1932	
		8004	
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		30.48	
Daily Average		D D	
Surgical Cases-Prison Hospital		15	
Medical Cases—Prison Hospital		20	
Total Cases Hundled, Prison Hospital		18	
Surgical Cases—Boise Hespitals—Major		2	
Surgical Cases-Boise Hospitals-Minor		14	
Total Cases Outside Prison Hospital		34	
TOTAL ALL HOSPITAL CASES	- 41	91	
VENEREAL CASES treated:	THE RESERVE	1556	
Syphilis-Number of treatments		2652	
Generates—Number of treatments		2002	
Wassermann Blood Tests Made		0.7750	
Small Pex Vaccinations administered		0	
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Punishment Cells

"They'd give you two blankets and a bucket for drinking water.... In the summer time, the walls would sweat and in the winter time they'd have ice on them.... The one thing they'd give you to pass the time would be the Bible. We took the Bible and made chess boards of it. Took toilet paper, used the bread, mixed up dough and made chess sets, dominos, cards."—Prisoner Robert Tisdel [Oral History, 1982]

It wasn't a very conducive place for somebody's health.... There was a hole in the ceiling, but most of the time we covered it up.... They would feed you twice a day and shower you once a week."—
Prisoner Thomas Reese [Oral History, 1995]

"[Styles] asked me, "What would be the first thing you would do if you were warden?" I said, "I would close the hole, that place isn't fit for a dog." And so he did. That was his first act."—Officer Mel Howard [Oral History, 1976]

It is difficult to determine how best to interpret the Cooler, Siberia, and the Dungeon (inaccessible cells below the New Cellhouse). Solitary confinement cells represent experiences that will be incomprehensible to most visitors. As small, dimly lit, unconditioned historical artifacts, it seems inappropriate to add interpretive elements inside. Visitors will attempt to imagine what life would have been like inside or contemplate the ethics of such punishment, but the rationale for these spaces and the experiences of inmates is largely missing.







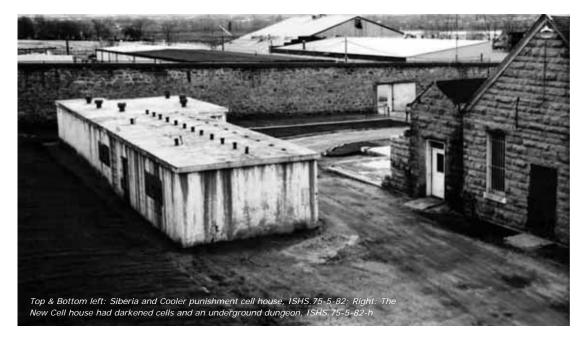
A few interpretive approaches might be considered (alone or in combination).

Exterior Interpretation—At the corner of the yard, freestanding graphic exhibits between the buildings and the wall might be installed to offer visitors greater historical context. Such exhibits might use the same vocabulary established to identify all buildings but in an expanded form. Placing them between the wall and buildings shields them from the rest of the yard, making them discrete but accessible to visitors.

Audio Interpretation—Primary sources might be mined to create audio stories that visitors access with QR codes. As these spaces are small and uncomfortable, audio tours should be relatively short (2-3 minutes).

Thematic Exhibit Elsewhere—

Interpretation of the treatment of prisoners inside these cells and the ethics of such treatment are largely interpreted elsewhere—either in one of the False Front building galleries or the large gallery inside the Shirt Factory.





"Lack Sulivan and another Man was Put in the Dungeon on the 15 they get 3 slices of Bread a day no Bed to sleep on Nothing but stone flore and the weather 27 ½ Degrees Below zero for Refusing to Move when the turn Key told them to."—Alexander Nephi Stephens, Jan 17, 1888





False Front Building Exhibit Galleries

Two of the False Front buildings have already been outfitted for exhibits—*The Faces of the Old Idaho Penitentiary* (left) and *Disturbing Justice* (right). It seems natural that they should continue to do so, as returning them to some approximation of their original purpose seems impractical. Their continued use as exhibit galleries suggests several possibilities.

Conditioned Spaces—These spaces are not currently conditioned. Adding HVAC would improve visitor comfort during seasons of extreme temperatures, permit a greater range of exhibitry including artifacts and audiovisual elements, and allow the OIP to host traveling exhibits. The attic or Jaycee office (next page) in the rear of the Barber Shop might be investigated to house HVAC and AV equipment.

Rotating Exhibits—One or all three buildings might be used for thematic rotational exhibits. Temporary exhibits will benefit the OIP by giving local residents an additional reason to return. Exhibits like the *13 Films* project and the *32 Cells* art show might be displayed annually, perhaps with the ongoing participation of current or formerly incarcerated individuals. Temporary shows will generate media attention, keeping the OIP in the news. They also afford OIP staff the opportunity to create new exhibits that respond to current events or bear the fruits of ongoing historical research. Possible themes might include violence against women, emerging crimes, victims rights, prison reformers, re-entry programs and post-prison life, hobby crafts











Above: Jaycee Office; Below: Two Sides of Justice curricula, NIA.

Punishment Justice

and prisoner artwork, hate crimes and investigative science. Public programs accompanying such exhibits enhance the OIP's ability to serve as a venue where Idahoans can discuss justice themes. Note: Temporary exhibits might also be designed to serve as touring exhibits after they are displayed at the OIP, enabling the OIP to reach Idahoans who may not be able to visit Boise.

If conditioned, the OIP might also host traveling exhibits such as *States of Incarceration: A National Dialogue of Local Histories* or *Johnny Cash at Folsom Prison: 50 Years Later.* Such exhibits offer unique insights and provoke comparisons with justice systems beyond Idaho.

Permanent Exhibit—The current exhibits might continue to be displayed here. However, as these topics are likely to be included in a larger exhibit inside the large Shirt Factory gallery, other possibilities might be considered.

1. Justice & Punishment—An oversized touchscreen uses animation to show the evolution of the OIP campus from its natural state to 1973. As the animation progress, tickers count off the years, Idaho's population, and corresponding number of prisoners. When it reaches 1973, the view rises above the site and moves over to the new site, where it continues until the present. Perimeter graphics offer bird's eye views of the campus and nearby Boise over time. Note: This exhibit is located here as an alternative to the Administration Building.

On the wall next to the touchscreen, two large overlapping circles are labeled *Justice* and *Punishment*. Visitors are asked to choose words they associate with each, and locate them inside each circle. Magnetized words in a tray below offer options; some are blank so that visitors can write their own. Quotes from public documents and AV prompts from man-on-the-street interviews offer multiple perspectives. Visitors are also invited to leave their own more extended comments which are curated by OIP staff.

2. Criminal Justice Nuts & Bolts—An introduction to the actors and mechanics of the criminal justice system is specifically designed for 4th graders. Exhibits identify the roles and responsibilities of various actors in the system—sheriffs, judges, legislators, corrections officers, etc.—the mechanics of due process, the rights of the accused, the difference between jail and prison, and the nuances of sentences, pardons, and parole.



Exhibits draw from OIP inmate files. Interactive components invite students to put themselves in the shoes of particular actors or discover the differences between past and present practices.

- 3. Discipline and Punishment at the OIP—What were the rules and how were they enforced? How did OIP guards and administration maintain order on a daily basis? How did prisoners create community? What were the consequences of breaking the rules? Such an approach could include stories about the punishment cells.
- 4. Tribal Law & American Justice—Prior to American settlement, indigenous peoples residing in what would become Idaho had their own systems of justice, often based on long established customs and traditions, the stature of skilled hunters and warriors, and the authority of family and village leaders. During the treaty period, American government officials sought to identify a few tribal leaders who could speak for each tribe in order to negotiate land cession treaties. This approach ignored traditional lines of authority and undermined tribal systems. The process further crystallized on



reservations with Indian boarding schools, the appointment of tribal police and the adoption of tribal constitutions modeled after the American system of governance.

The ongoing sovereignty of Native
American tribes has been affirmed since
the US Supreme Court defined them as
"domestic dependent nations" in 1831.
Idaho has five major federally-recognized
Tribal Nations. They maintain their own
law enforcement and court systems,
working in parallel with US state and
federal systems. The lines of jurisdiction
between the various systems are often
based on where crimes are committed.

Jurisdiction has been defined historically in a series of US Supreme Court cases. An exploration of the evolution of tribal judicial systems offers an unusual lens for examining Idaho's unique history.

5. The Rippling Impact of Crime—Criminal offenders pay a price for their actions in incarceration, but the impact of their crimes is also felt by their victims, families, and communities. Victims must endure the loss or damage to property, and, more significantly, the physical and/or emotional trauma of crime. Offender families must endure the public stigma of incarceration, and the mental and





financial impact caused by the absence of an incarcerated parent or family member. Communities as well must deal with the damages and displacement associated with criminal acts. What role do victims play in the criminal justice system? What rights do they have as their cases are adjudicated? Victims have long played a role in the prosecution, sentencing and parole consideration of offenders. Historically, when Idaho governors played a larger role in offendor pardons, victims and community members wrote letters pleading for leniency or urging punishment. Victims have long played a critical role in parole hearings in which commissioners are not only evaulating the behavior of incarcerated individuals in prison, but also the environment and support system they are likely to return to if paroled. Since the 1990s, Idaho community organizations have been created to provide support for victims of violent crime, especially domestic abuse, child abuse, sexual abuse, elder abuse and stalking. In 1994 Idaho voters added Rights for Crime Victims to the state constitution to more clearly articulate and codify the rights of victims in the criminal justice system.



Penitentiary entry on Warm Springs Avenue. ISHS. 82-120-21-b

Restorative justice programs in Idaho also work to address the lingering costs of crime by promoting healing and closure through group conferences, victim panels, mediation, and restorative community service.

Case studies of OIP inmates from different times periods reveal the rippling impact of crime on victims, families, and communities, and show how the Idaho criminal justice system has evolved over time to protect victims, mitigate damages and promote healing.





Immersive Theater Experience—The Trusty Dorm is large enough to serve as an immersive theater. A multimedia experience might be designed as a narrative, start to finish story lasting 10-12 minutes (affording 4 shows per hour), or it might be a continuously looping experience that allows visitors to come and go freely. Several storylines might be considered.

- Who is a Prisoner? The theater experience offers a kind of visual census of the OIP over time, dispelling stereotypes while humanizing the inmate population, thereby making the visitor experience of the surrounding cell houses more meaningful.
- 2. Why Prisons? The theater experience addresses the purpose of prison and the daily regimentation wardens and guards used to manage the inmate population. The show might also engage visitors in issues raised by mass incarceration, making comparisons between the century of the OIP and the half century since.
- Harry Orchard & the Trial of William
 Haywood—One of the OIP's most
 famous inmates and an important case
 in American criminal justice, the case



takes place in the context of Idaho's violent mining/union history and explores the historical tension between public safety and individual rights. Visitors might play the role of the jury, voting to decide the guilt or innocence of the defendant.





The Commissary/Blacksmith Shop—

This building (above) is currently used as a workspace and equipment storage. Improving it to the level of the other two False Front buildings would give the OIP an additional space for thematic exhibits. Together they make a strong cluster of interpretive experiences that, if conditioned, would promote increased year-round visitation.







Commissary, ISHS.68-57-28; Blacksmith shop.1912.ISHS.68-57-52





Top: Loafing room, ISHS.p1984-15-7; Below I-r: Tommy McPhie vs Ron Crawford.The Clock.Jan 21.1972; Shirt Factory, 1925-26; License plate factory, ISHS.p1984-15-16

Shirt Factory/Multi-purpose Building

Convicts constructed this building in 1923. Over the years, it housed prison industries such as a shirt factory, laundry, and license plate factory. It also included spaces for a bakery, shoe shop, hobby room, loafing room, communal showers, and a gymnasium that offered weight-lifting and boxing. It is currently divided into several discrete zones and will likely continue to be divided.

Multipurpose Event Space—The OIP uses the multipurpose space for meetings and special events. It is available for rental by the public. This function will only grow in importance as the OIP strives to become a Justice Center. An investment in improving its environment and visitor amenities will enhance that function. Some thought should be given to whether the historical vehicles currently on display are appropriate here, and/or whether their removal to a more appropriate location in the ISHS system would improve the functionality of the space. Graphic images of how this building was used historically (shirt factory, laundry, recreation) might be displayed to enhance its unique ambience while communicating its historic uses.











Laundry Room—Inmates operated an industrial laundry beginning in the 1940s and the machinery is still largely in place. Showers were installed after the Dining Hall baths were determined to be unsanitary. Visitor access must be partially restricted due to the presence of industrial equipment. Graphics and/or audiovisual stories might focus on the space's use during World War II, when inmates laundered clothing for the Gowen and Mountain Home Air Bases. Historical photos and stories might also show other prison industries that were housed in this building.







Exhibit Gallery

This large, conditioned space (app. 4,500 s.f.) is the best exhibit space on site. The gallery is fully conditioned and includes an overhead power and light grid. The gallery is currently used to display *Arms* and Armaments Through the Ages, which features the J.C. Earl Weapons collection. The exhibit is appropriately designed and fabricated, but its content bears no connection to the OIP and unintentionally undermines its educational mission. If the weapons exhibit were moved to a facility where its content was more appropriate, this space might be designed to house a more comprehensive exhibition about the OIP's history. Such an exhibition might be organized in a variety of ways.

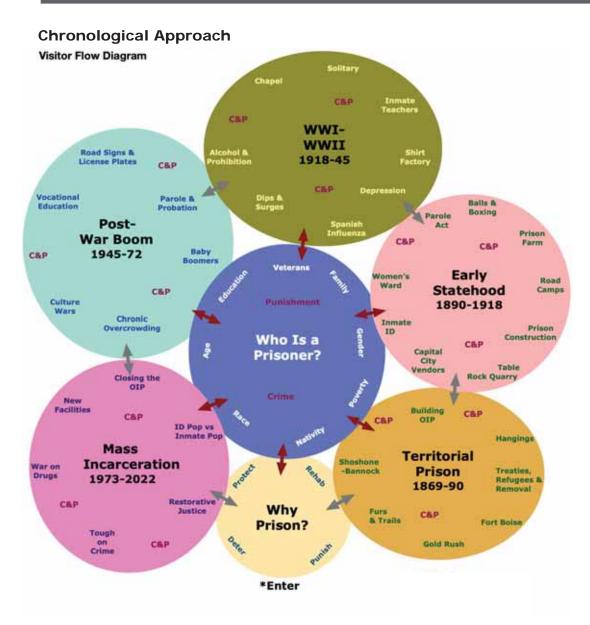
Several interpretive approaches are offered below for re-imagining this exhibition space. If this space becomes available, during the initial design phase of the project, OIP will work with the selected design firm to evaluate each approach and select one for further development.











Crime & Punishment in Idaho

The Preamble of the US Constitution articulates the people's desire to form "a more perfect union," an ongoing effort to which each generation of Americans must contribute. The fair and equitable application of justice resides at the core of democratic self-government. How has justice been defined and enforced in Idaho? How have successive generations contributed to that effort? How has our collective past brought us to the present?

State, national and international events provide visual context for the OIP population and incarceration treatment. A large central census of the OIP population serves as the navigational spine from which visitors explore chronological galleries. Iconic elements and graphic treatments in each gallery ground their stories in that particular time period. C&P Profiles highlight noteworthy convicts, crimes and/or OIP staff in each era.

Note: This approach might also be configured as a linear experience. Instead of serving as a navigational spine, *Who Is A Prisoner* becomes a multimedia orientation theater that visitors enter from *Why Prison?* Visitors exit the theater into the *Territorial* gallery. At the end of their tour, Mass *Incarceration* exits back into the *Why Prison?* space.



Territorial Prison Theater—If Who Is A Prisoner serves as a central navigational spine, then the Territorial Prison theme area might be interpreted as a theater experience. This chapter might be looked upon as the origin story of the OIP. It begins with environmental images that illustrate the natural resources of the Boise Basin that the Shoshone, Bannock and other tribes exploited for generations prior to American settlement. The rush of Euro-American fur traders, trailblazers, miners, merchants, settlers, and soldiers strained those resources and led to conflict, resulting in treaties and ultimately removal. The site selection and construction of the OIP represent a literal and symbolic taking of the land, further punctuated by the hanging of Tambiago, the first prisoner executed at the site. Visitors enter the theater from Why Prisons? and exit into Who Is a Prisoner.

Conversation Stations—Throughout the gallery, visitors are asked to comment on issues related to criminal justice and prisons, i.e. How well has Idaho fulfilled its *Why Prisons* mission? Should prisoners be made to work? Is solitary confinement acceptable? Should prisons be privatized? Stations allow visitors to comment and see what others have written. OIP staff



curate comments. Teachers can access comments remotely to facilitate post-visit class discussions.

Veterans—Interactive graphics (doublesided or flip/reveal) present individuals who served honorably in the military and then landed in the pen.

Redemption—A recurring element within each chapter highlights individuals who turned their lives around after their stay at the OIP.

Investigative Science—A recurring element explores advances in the process of criminal investigation, including fingerprinting, national databases, and forensic evidence.

Complaint Desk—Recurring graphics tell stories about the most common sources of conflict within the prison. What did inmates, guards, and staff struggle with in their daily routines (food, plumbing facilities, commissary, privileges, noise, heating/cooling, violence, safety)?



Chronological Approach Outline

Why Prison?

What is a prison for? Protection,
 Punishment, Deterrence,
 Rehabilitation

Who Is A Prisoner?

- Statistical Profile—race, gender, age, level of education, nativity, family background. Most prisoners are working class white men under the age of 25. Since 1980, sharp increase in overall numbers, especially for women, African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans.
- Veterans—population spikes after WWI, WWII and Korea – vets traumatized by war have problems reentering civilian life.
- Sentence/Fluid Population—most sentenced to less than 5 years; each year large percentage depart while similar number arrive.
- Crimes—most convicts sentenced for nonviolent crimes—some form of theft is most common. Various eras include crimes related to times: polygamy, crimes against nature, Prohibition,

- drugs, drunk driving, nonsupport for children, etc.
- Substance Abuse—alcohol abuse associated with many crimes. Drugs begin to play bigger role in 1960s. War on Drugs in 1980s (mandatory sentencing, 3 strikes law)
- Mental Illness—
- Identification—Bertillon and fingerprinting (1912)

Territorial Prison, 1869-90

Generations of Shoshone-Bannock families resided in the Boise Basin because of its natural resources—seasonal salmon runs, good hunting, camas, hot springs, and relatively mild winters. American settlement in the Boise Basin wreaked havoc on those natural resources and on indigenous families living there. Miners and trailblazers flooded the region, occupying lands and competing for resources. Depleted resources, disease, and armed conflict decimated the Shoshone-Bannock, eventually resulting in their removal to the Fort Hall Reservation. The OIP was

built on their lands with sandstone quarried from Table Rock where the graves of their ancestors rested. Tambiago was the first prisoner hanged at the pen.

- Shoshone-Bannock in the Boise
 Basin—productive fishery, abundant
 local resource, good wintering camp,
 hot springs, Castle Rock and Table
 Rock, graves
- American Westward Expansion and Conflict with Indigenous Peoples
- Fur Trade—rendezvous in Boise
 Basin, trade goods, beaver extinction
- Trailblazers—diminish local resources, conflict with local people
- Gold Rush in the Territory—miners and support settlers, including Chinese immigrants
- Fort Boise—military post, hostilities, and warfare
- Shoshone-Bannock—Treaties,
 Refugees and Removal



- · Boise is Capital
- Construction of OIP
- Prison population: 1878=18, 1890=84.
- C&P—Tambiago, Heneba, Mormons arrested for polygamy, Chinese, miners, early settlers, James Oscar Baker (age 10)

Early Statehood, 1890-1918

As Idaho's capital, Boise's population grew with its importance as a regional commercial center. As a part of the Boise economy, the OIP offered employment and contracted for local goods and services. The OIP grew with the state's population. Overcrowding was a chronic problem. Wardens advocated for convict labor to ease the tax burden of the pen while combatting idleness and promoting "habits of industry" among the inmate population. Convicts quarried stone, constructed buildings and the pen wall, repaired roads and bridges, operated the prison farm, and performed other miscellaneous labor. Prison life followed a regimented, military style routine.

- Off-site Construction—State capitol, Gooding School for the Deaf & Blind, State Sanitarium in Nampa – Table Rock quarry, prison labor, disturbing graves
- Auburn System—work together during day, isolated at night impossible to accomplish with overcrowding.
- Self-sustaining farm—garden produce, grains, orchards, vineyard, ranch, livestock, Gem State Farm, Mosely Ranch, Hurtt Ranch
- Building program—chronic overcrowding and new cellhouses, wall, guard towers, admin building, library, dining hall (designed by inmate)
- Convict road camps work on state highways
- · Women's Ward (1905)
- Improving infrastructure—Water supply, sewer system, power/heat/ light plant
- High rates of illiteracy among prisoners

- Escapes—more opportunity when convicts working outside walls, esp. along the river
- Parole Act—introduces grading system (1899), indeterminate sentencing (1909)
- Crimes—most are for some form of theft. More unusual crimes include crimes against nature, selling liquor on reservation, bootlegging, polygamy, adultery. Many crimes involve alcohol abuse.
- Smallpox epidemic quarantine at OIP
- Recreation—ball games, movies, boxing
- Prison population: 1891=89, 1917=220.
- C&P—Patrick Murphy (writer), Harry Orchard (assassin), Josie Kensler, Elizabeth Cuddy (matron), George Hamilton (dining hall designer), Cora Standfield (adultery), Benjamin Penn (vet/jazz musician), John Snook (warden)



WWI - WWII, 1918-1944

The penitentiary population dips during wartime as thousands of Idahoans leave for war service or war industries. After the wars, the population surges as returning vets struggle to rejoin civilian life. Alcohol, long a contributing factor to crime, adds to the population with the enforcement of Prohibition. A national Depression highlights the connection between crime and poverty. During the Depression, the prison population swells with a growing percentage of youth offenders (under 25) and transients. More and more women at the pen results in the construction of the Women's Ward. Multiple wardens advocate for convict work opportunities, but the successful shirt factory brings them into conflict with organized labor. The poor economy of the Depression years leads to years of neglect of the physical plant, chronic overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, and poorly trained and compensated staff.

- War service and veterans as inmates
- Prohibition

- Prison Population—large increase during 1920s; 44 inmates under 21 in 1920.
- Spanish Influenza 5 deaths
- Rise and fall of Shirt factory –
 Hawes-Cooper Act
- Bertillon system discontinued in favor of fingerprinting. Mirrored-mug shots.
- Conversion of cell house into chapel
 murals by inmate.
- · Solitary confinement cells 1920s
- · Addition of visiting room in Admin
- Education—schoolroom instruction, band and orchestra, machine shop
- Women at the OIP—modern dormitory
- · Depression, poverty and the OIP
- Prison Labor v Labor Unions
- Prison population: 1918=230,
 1926=363, 1944=171. Rise in youth offenders under 25 (about 34% during the 1930s), and transients (36% avg in 1930s; 47% in 1940).
- C&P—Lyda Southard (murder), Ivie
 O'Neil (matron), James "Blue Eagle"

Erard (chapel murals), Henry Pointer (bootlegger)

Post-War Era, 1945-1973

Idaho's growing population and postwar prosperity yield needed capital investment in the OIP to replace crumbling infrastructure and ease overcrowding. A more enlightened view toward prisoner rehabilitation also draws increased investment in prison work, education, vocational training and recreational opportunities. As the prison population grows, convicts are segregated to separate first time offenders from hardened criminals. The parole and probation department expands to keep more offenders out of prison. Parole camps around the state ease the transition back into society. The postwar period also engenders a cultural revolution that is increasingly reflected in the growing prison population.

 Middle Class Boom and OIP expansion



- Focus on rehabilitation and education
 —great expansion of facilities and program holistic evaluation
 (diagnostic center) emphasis on vocational on-the-job training.
- Probation & Parole—similar expansion and emphasis on holistic evaluation – parole camps around the state.
- Culture Wars—Civil Rights, Youth Movement, Drug Culture, Anti-War Movement, Women's Rights, Gay Rights
- Awareness of alcoholism as sickness
- Boise AA at OIP.
- · Capital Punishment
- Prison population: 1946=226,
 1972=755. World War veterans by
 1948=215 more than half the population.
- Crime—In 1950s listings for drunk drivers, nonsupport of children, crimes against nature, and lewd and lascivious conduct against minors. By late 1960s, rise in drug offenders.
- C&P—The Boise Boys, Raymond Snowden, Lena Proud (abortion),

Harry Silvey (musician), Lewis Clapp (warden)

Mass Incarceration, 1973-Present

America's prison population rose sharply in the 1980s and continued into the first decade of the 21st century. Historians have labelled this period in which the United States led the world in incarceration per capita as the era of "mass incarceration." New legislation sent more people to prison for longer sentences. More cases were prosecuted. During this period, Idaho's prison population grew at a faster rate than its state population. The rising prison population surged with more and more women, African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans. After closing the OIP in 1973, Idaho invested in multiple institutions for men and women, as well as contracting with out of state prison providers.

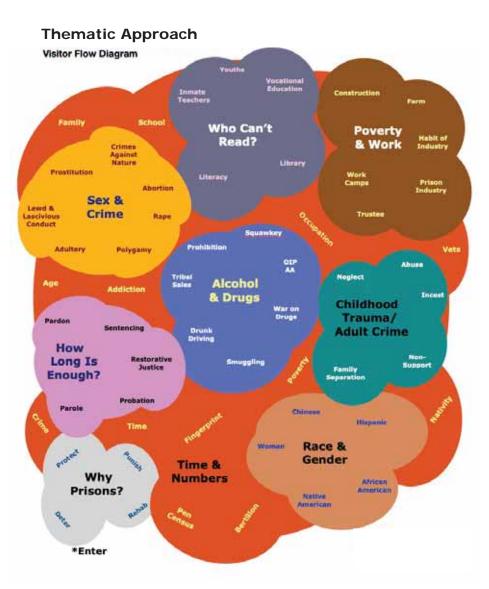
Idaho's prison population rose sharply from 903 inmates in 1981 until 2008 when it leveled off at 7,338 inmates. The population fluctuated more subtly for the next ten years but then began to rise again peaking at 9,027 in 2019, before declining.

Increasingly, Americans are debating whether this approach has been successful in lowering the incidence of violent crime and at what cost.

- · Riot, overcrowding, and OIP closing
- New Idaho prisons—men's and women's correctional centers and institutions, correctional alternative placement program, St. Anthony's Work Camp
- President Nixon declares drug abuse public enemy number one, 1971
- · Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986
- Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994
- Second Chance Act of 2008
- Rising Incarceration Rates for Women and Minority Populations
- Private Prisons & Out-of-state facilities
- Prison population: 1975=597, 2022—8,400?







The Mirror Behind Gray Walls

Who we imprison reflects who we are. The census of prisoners and their treatment at the OIP reflect how Idahoans have perceived and implemented justice for the past 150 years. Crimes and punishments have changed from one generation to the next. Laws have been enacted and repealed. Priorities and strategies for addressing crime have shifted. The penitentiary continually pursues its mission, but its tactics and population evolve from one generation to the next.

Why Prison? Visitors enter an introductory exhibit that defines the purpose of prisons—to punish offenders, protect the public, serve as a deterrent, and rehabilitate incarcerated individuals. Graphics highlight various actors in the criminal justice system (including voters)—and asks visitors to ponder, "How are we doing in Idaho?" At the tour's conclusion, interactive stations (or QR codes) invite visitors to comment on Idaho's performance.

Time & Numbers—Visitors proceed into an immersive environment where the OIP prisoner census reinforces how prisons reflect society. The census consists of disparate images of Idaho communities over time. They are rendered as slender graphic banners, startling, composited wall murals, and free-standing monoliths with images cropped in unusual, provocative perspectives. Together they suggest communities where crimes have taken place, communities from which incarcerated individuals have come. Paired with these images, statistical observations examine the prison population over time—age, race, gender, nativity, education level, occupation, religion, family background, alcohol use, mental health, length of sentence, etc.





Accompanying the statistics, mug shots, Bertillons, fingerprints, and short profiles of selected prisoners add human stories to the stats. Statistics about alcohol abuse, for example, are humanized by the stories of those whose crimes were committed while they were abusing alcohol, or who famously struggled with their addiction even while imprisoned. Other examples might tell the stories of impoverished women writing bad checks, grown men who arrived at the OIP unable to read, or violent offenders who were themselves victims of violence as children. Graphic designs distinguish between stories/stats that occurred during the life of the OIP and those happening since its closure.

The OIP visual census creates an immersive environment within which modular exhibits can explore selected themes in greater detail. The modules utilize a common armature of forms and parts that can be arranged and rearranged in a variety of ways to offer flexibility. Their forms may be designed to evoke a prison vernacular but are otherwise abstract. Each module is identified by an evocative icon that announces its theme. The scope, time period and perspective of each thematic

module may vary. Some may focus on the classification of certain kinds of behavior as criminal-Prohibition and illegal substances, prostitution, abortion, polygamy, "crimes against nature." Others might focus on specific infamous cases for what they reveal about Idaho at a specific moment in time -Harry Orchard and the trial of William Haywood, Idaho's Lady Bluebeard Lyda Southard, the Boise Boys. Other modules may focus more inwardly on developments at the OIP—work or education as means of rehabilitation, the movement of prisoners in and out of the OIP and how that defined the prison culture, veterans at the OIP and fluctuating populations around wartime, the training and experiences of corrections officers.





Sally Port food prep, ISHS.SG216-47; Below: Harmony Quartet.1949-50.ISHS



Module topics are selected so that collectively they offer a broad sampling across time, providing complementary lenses for viewing crime and punishment in Idaho. The modules are changed on a rotational basis, allowing the OIP staff to create new exhibits that reflect ongoing research or respond to contemporary issues without having to redesign the entire gallery.

The modules also collectively offer visitors a range of experiences.

- The Trial of William Haywood—A minitheater puts the audience in the role of the jury. Visitors render a verdict and then compare their ruling with the actual outcome.
- OIP at Work—An exhibit of artifactual tools, props, and historical images conveys the many prison industries undertaken at the OIP and the rationale of multiple wardens. Visitors are asked whether prisoners should be compelled to work, should be paid, and/or whether prison labor competes unfairly with civilian workers.
- I Sentence You—Who decides what penalty is appropriate for a given crime? What is the difference between an indeterminate sentence and a

- mandatory sentence? The evolution of sentencing—how sentences are arrived at, the legislature's role, the discretion afforded prosecutors and judges—is presented through case studies.

 Visitors contemplate the parameters involved and then select a sentence among multiple choices. They discover the actual ruling and compare their choice with those of other visitors.
- Fashioned for Life—The visual artwork, hobby crafts, music, and poetry of OIP prisoners are juxtposed against weapons fashioned by inmates.
 Together they show competing extremes of daily life.
- Window through the Wall—Inmate stories offer insights into Idaho society beyond the Pen. Visitors learn about Idaho's unique cultural landscape or events transforming Idaho communities through the stories of individual inmates.
- Convict Communities—How did incarcerated individuals create community inside the OIP? Some prisoners united around shared interests or hobbies. Some played team sports or joined clubs that reflected their common race, religious beliefs or desire to abstain from alcohol.



Tag Plant. ISHS. scan0022

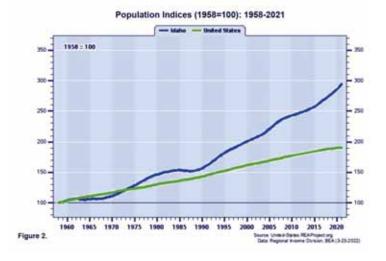


Guard watching game above Outlaw Stadium, ISHS

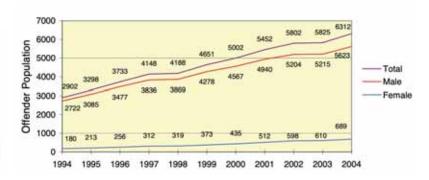


· Gender & Justice-During its century of operation, the OIP incarcerated more than 13,500 men but just 217 women. Idaho's male population far outnumbered women during the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries. But in the 21st century, men still far exceed women in Idaho's prisons even though the state's population has been nearly evenly split since 1950. Are men more likely to commit crimes? If so, why? Are men more likely to be caught and convicted? If so, why? The rate of female incarcerees has risen sharply since the OIP closed its doors. What accounts for the gender disparity, and the rising number of women in prison? An exhibit of case studies over multiple generations combined with oral histories from criminal justice veterans offers disparate perspectives. Note: A similar approach might be taken to explore racial disparities within Idaho's criminal justice system.









Idaho incarceration rates, 1994-2004 and female offenders by crime group. FY 2004.IDOC; Left: Wanted Poster - Lyda Southard.ISHS.3052



Thematic Approach Outline

Why Prisons?

 To protect, punish, deter, rehabilitate.

Time & Numbers

- A visual census of Idaho's prison population from 1870 to the present
- Identifying inmates—Bertillon, fingerprinting, mug shots

Race & Gender

- Heightened Vulnerability of Women in Male-dominated Society
- Women's Ward—Treatment inside OIP?
- · Rising #s of Women in Prison
- Native Americans—Tambiago and Henebe
- Early Chinese Prisoners railroaders and miners

- Discriminatory Sentencing—
 Hispanics, African American,
 Native American?
- Discriminatory Treatment inside OIP?
- Rising Minority Populations in Prison since 1980

Childhood Trauma & Adult Crimes

- Poverty & Neglect
- Domestic Violence & Abuse
- Exposure to Violence
- · Family Separation
- Non-Support

Poverty & Work

- Poverty—historic nexus between poverty and crime
- Habits of Industry wardens note idleness is bad for the convict and bad for Idaho promote work opportunities to rehabilitate convicts

- Self-sustaining Prison—Farm,
 Construction, Prison
 industries, OIP operations
- Construction—OIP buildings, regional buildings, quarry
- On-the-job training
- Trustees working in the community
- Competition with civilian workforce—Shirt Factory
- · Parole work camps

Who Can't Read?

- High rates of illiteracy 19th
 and first half of 20th century
- Post-war higher more high school level at Pen – coincides with rise in youth offenders
- Inmates teaching inmates at OIP
- Emphasis on vocational education
- Library—local donations,
 visitor fees, Boise branch





Sex & Crime

- Polygamy and the Mormons
- Rape—only 25% reported, victims know perpetrators, DNA evidence
- Prostitution—vulnerability of poor women, mining boom,
- Adultery & Illegal Cohabitation
- Crimes Against Nature— The Boise Boys
- Lewd & Lascivious Conduct spike of incidents in mid-1950s.
- Abortion—Jesse Kensler at OIP, Lena Proud abortion provider, Supreme Court, politics

Alcohol & Drugs

- · Alcohol's Poor Decisions
- Illegal Alcohol Sale on Tribal Lands
- Prohibition
- Drunk Driving—spike of incidents in mid-1950s (Gov. Smylie).
- Boise Chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous

- Squawkey & Drug Smuggling at the OIP
- · Rise of Drug Culture
- War on Drugs
- · Mental Health & Addiction

How Long?

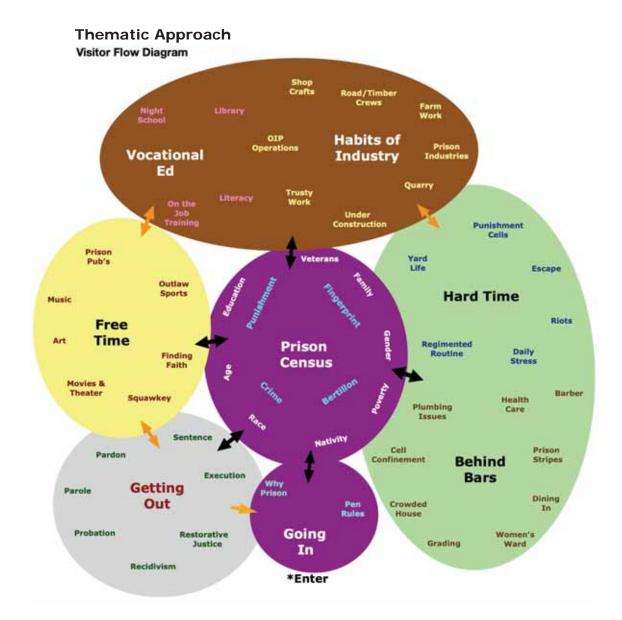
- Sentencing—indeterminate sentences, mandatory sentences
- Evolution of Parole System multiple personnel, districts, professionalism
- Probation—keeping offenders out of prison, pre-sentence investigation to inform judges
- Recidivism—who's coming back, how often, national coordination
- Restorative Justice—5 R's —
 Relationship, Respect,
 Responsibility, Repair,
 Reintegration; Juvenile system—
 formal restorative conference,
 Circles, family group conference,
 restorative community service,
 victim panel, mediation



A City Behind Walls

For more than a century, the OIP functioned as a kind of city behind stone walls. Prisoners built the buildings they occupied. A highly regimented routine governed their daily lives. The makeup of the population changed over time as societal values, laws and priorities changed. Work and educational programs came and went with budgets, labor laws and rehabilitation approaches. Prisoners also filled their time with sports, art, music, and other recreational activities. But the reality of life behind stone walls remained remarkably constant.

This approach looks at the OIP more from the perspective of those who lived and worked here. A central visual census offers an overview of Idaho's prison population. Prisoner mug shots, fingerprints, and bertillons add a visual patina to statistical explorations. Topical galleries are accessed from this central space; but secondary portals allow for navigation from one chapter to the next.





Habits of Industry—Historical images juxtaposed with tools and work products interpret various prison industries. The OIP maintained a working farm for nearly its entire history. Prisoners quarried stone for local buildings. Wardens championed work as a means of combatting idleness while promoting physical health and "habits of industry" that would serve inmates upon their release.

Inmate Instructors—For decades, wardens tracked the educational background of prisoners, many of whom were illiterate. Graphic images show the OIP library maintained over the years through charitable contributions and visitor fees. In the 20th century, inmates often served as instructors in literary programs. After WWII, expanded literacy programs enabled prisoners to get their GED. Vocational programs emphasized developing employment skills.

Pardon, Parole & Probation—Inmate files show how the process of getting out changed over the decades. As Idaho's population grew, the system became more specialized with professional staff. Letters from relatives, community members, and victims highlight the passion surrounding many cases. Visitors

might be asked to rule or pardon an inmate, and then see how their decision compared with the actual ruling.

Hard Time—Weapons made by prisons are displayed with stories of episodic inmate violence. While most prisoners were sentenced for nonviolent crimes, the penitentiary remained a dangerous place. Stories also highlight the experience of those sentenced to solitary confinement.

Prison Lingo—An interactive glossary might invite visitors to guess what various prison terms mean—honey buckets, squawky, screw, Siberia, fish, bull gangs, fish, trustees. The answers, revealed through inmate stories, offer nuances about the culture of daily life.

Food for the Soul—Music, art, religion, sport, literature, sewing, crafts, and other pursuits offered inmates creative/spiritual outlets. Inmate stories illuminate strategies for doing time as well as the search for meaning behind these walls.

Free Time—Large graphic images of baseball games, horseshoe pits, minstrel shows, concerts and theatrical performances create an immersive space





Auto shop.ISHS.SG216-62; Barber shop, ISHS.SG216-81

in which visitors explore OIP image stories about recreational activities. Visitors listen to recordings of musical performances, view examples of prison art work, and peruse issues of *The Clock*, the prisoner publication. Beyond recreation, some inmates formed groups that reflected their common racial heritage.



Thematic Approach Outline

Going In

- Rules and Regulations
- Why Prison? Protect society, deter criminality, punish offenders, rehabilitate convicts

Prison Census

- Statistical Profile—race, gender, age, level of education, nativity, family background. Most prisoners are working class white men under the age of 25. Since 1980, sharp increase in overall numbers, especially for women, African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans.
- Bertillon & Fingerprinting
- Veterans—population spikes after WWI, WWII and Korea – vets traumatized by war have problems reentering civilian life.
- Fluid Population—most sentenced to less than 5 years; each year large percentage depart while similar number arrive.

- Crimes—most convicts sentenced for nonviolent crimes—some form of theft is most common.
- Substance Abuse—alcohol abuse associated with many crimes. Drugs begin to play bigger role in 1960s. War on Drugs in 1980s (mandatory sentencing, 3 strikes law)

Behind Bars

- Cell Confinement—hot and cold, roommates, unsanitary conditions, isolation, décor, communication
- Overcrowding—chronic problem throughout the life of the OIP
- Segregation/Grading—separating first offenders from hardened convicts, youths, sex offenders, race? gender
- Plumbing Issues—honey buckets, toilets, plunge baths, community showers, water supply
- Women's Ward—segregated cells, warden's house, walled in dormitory – supervised by matron

- Dining In—what's on the menu and who's cooking it, dining hall
- Prison Stripes—Striped Uniforms, prison tailors and seamstresses
- Health Care—hospital, epidemic quarantine/vaccination (smallpox, TB), dentist
- · Other amenities—barbershop

Hard Time

- Regimented Routine military model silence
- Yard Life— Guards & Cons-Internal politics, loafing
- Escapes & Riots
- Punishment Cells—hole, bughouse, cooler, Siberia



Habits of Industry

- Work—Idleness is perceived by multiple wardens as demoralizing, leading to mischief. Work helps defray cost of prison and contributes to convict rehabilitation ("habit of industry").
- "Rehabilitation not revenge... The modern concept of penal work is that criminals are people who are maladjusted for one reason or another most will return to society and it is stupid merely to confine and not provide constructive treatment for rehabilitation." [WBR, 1943-44]
- Who can work where? Trustees outside walls. Trusty dorm limits smuggling of contraband.
- Farm Work—field work, ranching, dairy, poultry, garden produce, grains, livestock feed, orchard, grapes, cannery, irrigation, greenhouse, nursery, farm locations: Gem State
 Farm, Mosley Ranch, Hurtt Ranch, Eagle Island.
- Quarry—Table Rock, Shoshone-Bannock graves, stone carvers
- Construction—OIP buildings, water supply and sewer, heat/power/lighting;

- offsite construction: Idaho Capitol, Gooding school for deaf and blind, State Sanitarium in Nampa,
- Timber—clearing land, forestry project, logging and sawmill
- Road Crews—repairing wagon roads and bridges, state highway system
- · OIP Maintenance and Operation
- Prison Industries—Shoe factory, shirt factory (Hawes-Cooper Act), furniture repair, laundry, license plates, road signs
- Shop Crafts
- Red Cross Activities—knitting socks, wristlets, mufflers, sweaters.

Vocational Education

- Literacy—Basic education, Prisoners teaching prisoners
- WPA Federal Adult Education
 Program
- Vocational Training
- · On the Job Training
- · Night School
- Prison library—local donations from individuals and service groups, library

fund from visitor fees, Boise public library branch

Free Time

- Justification—physical health, develop sense of team play, discipline, sportsmanship
- Movies—on holidays & Sundays through Majestic Theater
- Sports—boxing (local outcry), baseball/softball (Outlaws play area teams), handball, horseshoes, volleyball, basketball, weightlifting, touch football, table games, playing cards prohibited
- Arts & Literature—chapel murals, prison publications, music, theater
- Finding Faith—religious services, chaplain, multiple denominations, chapel murals
- Racial Identity—Prisoners form groups to express pride in their race and discuss common issues.
- Squawkey—recipes, hiding spots, drug smuggling





Getting Out

- Sentencing—most inmates in for less than five years, indeterminate sentencing—gives motivation for reform, mandatory sentencing results in rising population
- Pardon—role of governor, prison commissioners
- Parole/probation—begun in 1899, expansion over time (probate judges, sheriffs, parole offices, board of pardons, professionalization of parole officer), parole camps (1947-48), Work-study release (1969), presentence evaluations of offenders inform sentencing.



Next Steps

OIP INTERPRETIVE & EXPERIENCE MASTER PLAN





Woodshop in Two Yard, ISHS.p1984-15-15

Implementing the Plan

This Interpretive Plan outlines themes and approaches for engaging visitors in the history of the OIP and criminal justice in Idaho. The natural next step for the development of this content is to engage the services of an exhibit designer, multimedia producer, and exhibit fabricator. Their work can be expected to proceed through the following phases:

Discovery (1-3 months)

• The vision of the Interpretive Plan and levels of engagement for all OIP spaces are confirmed. The design team works with the OIP team to select which interpretive options for the False Front Galleries and the Shirt Factory Gallery are to be developed.

Schematic Design (4-6 months)

A storyline matrix outlines messages and themes for all major exhibit elements. Space use
diagrams and preliminary floor plans begin to locate exhibits. A graphic vocabulary is
developed with a suggested colors and materials palette. Preliminary treatments are written
for all major audiovisual elements. Color sketches (3-4) imagine select exhibit experiences,
useful for engaging project stakeholders and in promotion. In-progress design concepts are
tested with OIP audiences.

Design Development (6-8 months)

• Exhibit content for each element is developed in greater detail and coordinated with identified artifacts and images. Floor plans, elevations, and section drawings illustrate the exhibit design. Graphics illustrate the colors and esthetic approach of the graphic hierarchy, showing all graphic types to be featured in the design. Preliminary label copy is written to give a sample indication of the length and tone of each type of label. Audiovisual treatments are refined with graphics that indicate the overall visual esthetic. Hardware and software budgets are confirmed. A detailed exhibit cost estimate is produced.



Production & Installation (8-10 months)

Exhibit label copy is written.
 Production Ready Art is produced.
 Select exhibit elements may be prototyped and tested before fabrication. Most exhibit elements are fabricated off site, installed in the final months of the project. Audiovisual production takes place off-site and then final installation is completed once exhibit spaces are clean.

Architectural Considerations

Architecture and site planning is beyond the scope of this Interpretive Plan. However, various considerations have been discussed during the course of the work and are noted below.

Parking—It was noted by the ISHS
 Board that visitor parking at the OIP is
 inadequate. Expanding the audience
 through new exhibits and programs
 will likely exacerbate this situation. It
 is recommended that a study be done
 to determine how parking may be
 improved so that it may be
 implemented concurrent with exhibit
 fabrication.

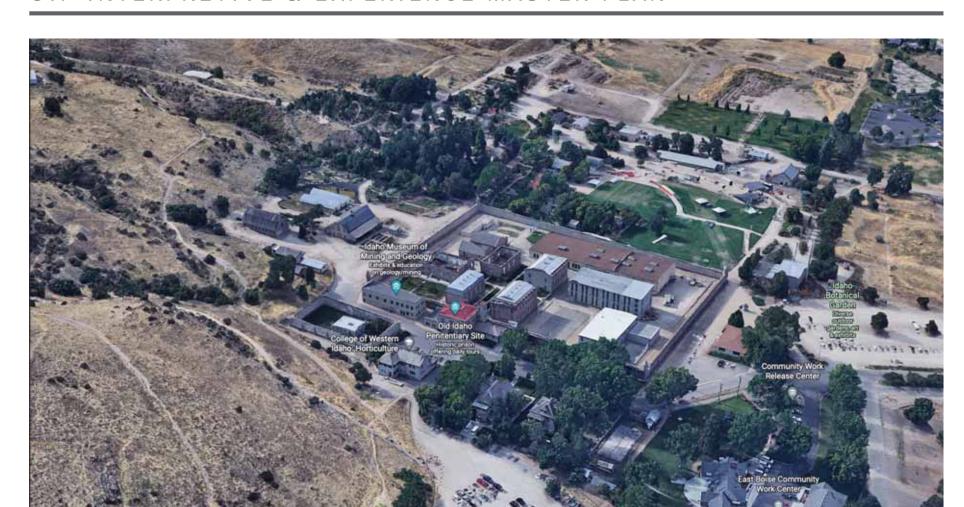


- Administration Building—OIP staff have already been working with architects to re-imagine the visitor entry experience. This work should be done in concert with the selected exhibit design team so that new exhibit elements may be appropriately integrated.
- HVAC—The False Front Buildings are currently not conditioned. It is recommended that they be rennovated to include HVAC so that they may accommodate a fuller range of exhibit

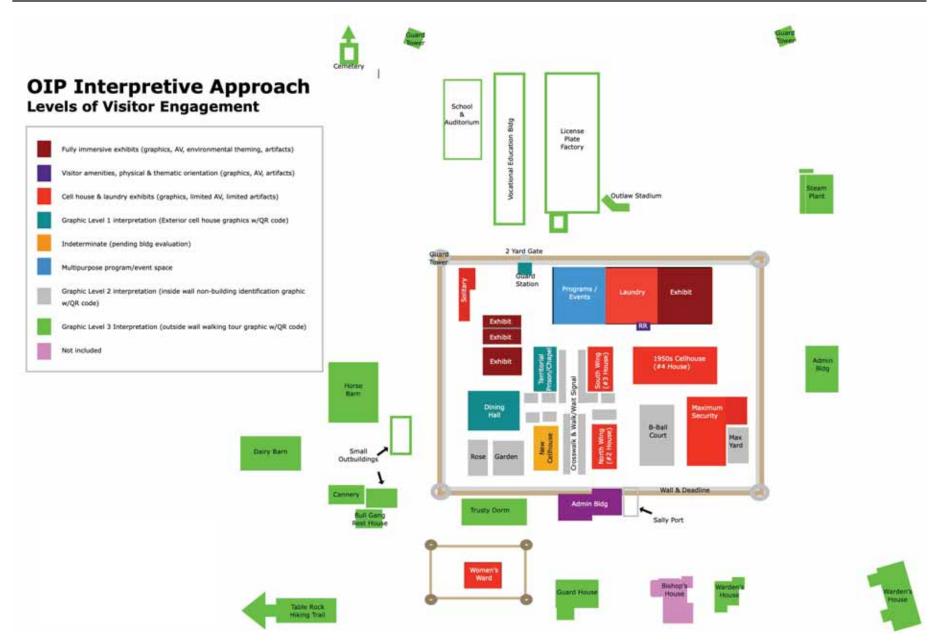
- media and accommodate visitors more comfortably on a year-round basis.
- Wifi—The OIP has been sometimes referred to as a "dead-zone" due to its lack of wifi access. It is recommended that this situation be remedied so that visitors may reasonably access QR code links. Media producers will similarly require wifi to monitor and maintain exhibit hardware.

Appendix A: Interpretive Inventory

OIP INTERPRETIVE & EXPERIENCE MASTER PLAN









Interpretive Engagement Levels

This document is intended as a tool to ascertain which components of the OIP campus are to be interpreted and at what level. Many OIP buildings are no longer there, exist as an archaeological shell, or are not accessible to the public. Some, like the cell houses or punishment cells, are artifacts where interpretation must be weighed against intruding on the authentic experience of the place. Other mixed-use buildings have been so transformed that they no longer resemble their original purpose. Still other interpretive opportunities—Table Rock trail, rose garden, yard—are exterior experiences with a story to tell but come with their own considerations. The OIP Interpretive Approach Space Use diagram suggests categories for various types of spaces.

- Exhibits—The False Front Buildings and the Shirt Factory gallery space offer opportunities for exhibits that include a full range of immersive
 environments, graphics, AV, mechanical interactives, and artifacts. Note: The False Front Buildings are not currently conditioned with HVAC, but
 that seems worth doing to make these spaces more comfortable and flexible for year-round visitation. The Commissary, currently used for storage,
 needs to be evaluated to determine whether it is reasonable to bring it up to the level of the existing galleries. The J.C. Earl Weapons exhibit has no
 connection to the OIP mission and should be relocated to an institution whose mission is more appropriate for its content.
- Admin Bldg—This mixed-use space welcomes visitors and orients them physically and thematically. It also contains restrooms and the gift shop.
- Cell Houses—Each cell house must be evaluated for its unique potential, but collectively they all offer the opportunity for graphics and/or limited
 AV. Artifact display would be limited to robust objects that can be in unconditioned spaces and/or objects displayed in conditioned cases.
- Territorial Prison & Dining Hall—These two buildings exist only as ruins. Graphic interpretation (beyond simple building identification) is warranted to highlight their special features/stories – perhaps augmented with QR codes.
- Inside the Wall non-building Sites—The OIP has many stories embedded in its walls, walkways, and landscaping that reflect the history and
 culture of the institution. Graphic interpretation (possibly with QR codes) offers visitors access to these stories in a manner that is site sensitive.
- Outside the Wall Sites—Walking tours might introduce visitors to the variety of buildings beyond the walls that were once integral to the OIP's
 operation. Some buildings have been removed and others are not open to visitors. Trail markers with QR codes can offer visitors access to these
 stories. A similar approach can be applied to Table Rock hiking trails to interpret the historic experience of the Shoshone-Bannock.
- Pending—The New Cellhouse is currently closed and may have structural issues which would preclude visitation. This space warrants further study before a strategy for interpretation can be assigned.





LOCATION/DATE PURPOSE/USES STATUS NOTES

Administration Bldg, 1893-94	Inmate Intake, warden's office, admin. offices, library, dispensary, deputy warden's sleeping quarters, guards' reading room, armory, control room, visitation room, turnkey area, sleeping quarters (upstairs).	Visitor amenities—welcome desk, rest rooms, gift shop. Physical Orientation—site map. Thematic Orientation—warden's office, visitation room, armory, control room, orientation film.	Need to improve arrival experience. Enable visitors to understand the physical layout of the complex so that they can better strategize how to explore it. Communicate the experience of inmates arriving at prison—mechanics of admission and emotional impact.
Wall & Deadline, 1893- 94	Inmates built the 17' high, 2 ½' thick sandstone wall. Stone buttresses support the wall along the exterior. Planks and pipe railing form a catwalk on top, allow guards to patrol the yard. Guard towers are located at each corner. The stone wall replaced a shorter 12' high wooden fence through which inmates frequently escaped. The deadline consists of the 12-16' dirt perimeter maintained between the wall and the interior compound. Nicknamed "No Man's Land," prisons were not allowed to cross it without permission. Guards were instructed to shoot violators.		Need to identify best location for interpreting the wall and deadline. Possible incorporation of QR codes on exterior graphics to offer visitors access to more varied content. Wall graphics might access stories of escape attempts. Need to determine opportunities and limitations of wifi at OIP – develop strategy for improving signal.
Walk/Wait Signal	Passage across the Deadline in the the Admin building was regulated by this signal. Individuals pressed a buzzer to signal their approach, alerting the Turnkey guard to allow access. Controlled crosswalk known as "Parkview Blvd."	A graphic sign identifies the signal but offers no explanation.	Walk/Wait Signal, sidewalks, and Deadline might be interpreted in a similar graphic style – highlight the regimentation of the site – controlled access patrolled by the guards. Some sort of "warning sign" vocabulary might be used in multiple places to keep that idea in visitors' minds.
Sally Port, 1931	The Sally Port permitted vehicular access to the yard.	The Sally Port is not interpreted.	Staff noted that maintenance crews used this entranced frequently, so any interpretation would need to accommodate this use.



LOCATION/DATE	PURPOSE/USES	STATUS	NOTES
Territorial Prison & Chapel - 1870	Original cellhouse for first 20 years – includes cornerstone/time capsule. Contained 42 cells stacked in 3 tiers. No plumbing. 1938 – converted into chapel by WPA. Contained murals by inmate artist Jim Blue Eagle in 1940s. Worship by multiple denominations, AA meetings and theater productions.	Bldg burned during 1973 riot. Only shell remains.	Possible inclusion of graphics in window voids to interpret its use – augmented with QR codes for additional content. ISHS has images of murals – some in color.
New Cellhouse 1889-90	Three-tiered cell house with 42 steel cells enclosed by corridors. It also housed library, shoe shop, laundry room, wash room, barber shop and chapel. No plumbing. Two private cells on 2nd tier house female inmates. Punishment cells consisted of one darkened cell on top tier, and dungeon ("The Hole") under the building – 1896-1900. Converted into inmate recreational area in the 1960s. It also held offices for prison social services. 1899 – Two-cell cage once located nearby for additional punishment cell. No longer exists.	Bldg not very accessible for visitors. Large space just inside entry currently used for AV experience for small group led by docent, but visitors not permitted in cell area. Only one entry/exit would limit use as theater space due to fire/safety issues. The Hole is not visually accessible.	This building needs to be evaluated by an architect/structural engineer to determine whether it is safe for visitors to enter and, if not, what remediation would be necessary before it can be used for interpretation. Currently, the large open space just inside the entrance offers the best potential – perhaps for some sort of theater experience. Building footprint is 70' x 40' – large open space is slightly more than half the length, making it app. 1600 sf.
Dining Hall, 1898	Designed by inmate George Hamilton (later suicide – despondent over appetite for alcohol). Upper floor was inmate dining room for 350, guards' dining room, and kitchen. Armed guard sat in Bird's Nest in center. Lower floor – shoe shop, butcher shop, bakery, laundry, storage room, and communal plunge bath (Harry Orchard baptized in 1909). Bath declared unsanitary in 1926.	Bldg burned during 1973 riot. Only shell remains. Note: Moat around lower floor allows in natural light.	Possible inclusion of graphics in window voids to interpret its use – augmented with QR codes for additional content.



LOCATION/DATE	PURPOSE/USES	STATUS	NOTES
	Rows of benches replaced by 4-person tables in 1960s. Lower levels used for club meetings.		
North Wing (#2 House) 1899	Designed by John Tourtellotte, who later designed the state capitol. North and South wings originally meant to be joined in center, but idea abandoned. In two-man cells, convicts emptied their "honey buckets" each morning. Cells doors have criss-cross metalwork. Closed as cellblock in 1967, later damaged during 1973 riot.	Visitors can access first floor cell blocks with visual access to upper floors. Wide corridor with windows across from cells permitting natural light. No power in this cell house.	Possible opportunity for reader rail graphics in corridors outside cells. Designers can explore placement options. In cell houses where more than one corridor is accessible, only one side is interpreted so that visitors can experience one side as is. Interpretive strategy might limit stories in cells to primary voices—inmate stories in corridors outside cells, guard stories in spaces at ends of cell block. Stories highlight the experience of confinement. Each cell house might focus on a specific time period. Note: Early Mormon diaries from LDS offers stories of those arrested for polygamy.
South Wing (#3 House) 1899	Defective construction led to its closure as cell block in 1906 – converted to shoe factory in 1921. Closed in 1926 due to lack of supplies and difficulty of keeping trained workers. Remodeled to include plumbing in 1928 – 4 person cells. 1953 newspaper quotes typical day: "He is awakened a little after seven and has a half hour to clean the little steel room he shares with 3 others. When the inmate cooks have prepared breakfast, the guard in cellhouse number 3 open a large case-hardened steel box, and draws	OIP staff has mounted short inmate bios to the doors of the cells they occupied on one cell block. Visitors can access second tier via stairs. No power in this cell house.	Possible opportunity for reader rail graphics in corridors outside cells. Designers can explore placement options. In cell houses where more than one corridor is accessible, only one side is interpreted so that visitors can experience one side as is. Interpretive strategy might limit stories in cells to primary voices—inmate stories in corridors outside cells, guard stories in spaces at ends of cell block. Stories highlight the experience of confinement. Each cell house might focus on a specific time period.



LOCATION/DATE	PURPOSE/USES	STATUS	NOTES
	two gigantic levers. A dozen crank doors open, the men on that tier leave hurriedly, and the doors clank shut again almost immediately After dinner, the convicts are lined up and marched into the cells. At 5:00 the cell doors crunch shut with a rumble of doom. AT 9:30 the lights go out in the cells."—[OIP Walking Tour, 11]		Note: OIP has historic signs from various cell houses in storage. They should be evaluated to see where they might be added to emphasize rules of confinement.
1950s Cellhouse (#4 House)	The largest cellhouse – capacity of 320 inmates in 4-person cells. First electronic locking system – often defeated by inmates with spoons. "You would take a metal spoon from the mess hall, and take the shank or the handle of the spoon, and force it into the crack between the door post and the metal cover plate Into the hollowed out post where the electrodes that controlled the lock were. And you'd just slide the spoon in and you just push the button up and slide the door open." [OIP Walking Tour, 15] Diamond-shaped hole with a one-way mirror in the back wall of each cell allowed guards visual access via a corridor between the cell blocks.	Although deteriorating, many cells show evidence of inmates attempting to decorate or otherwise improve their cells – makeshift shelves, cushions on the toilets, wall decorations. Visitor can walk all the ways around on first floor to access both cell blocks and view guard corridor in between.	Possible opportunity for reader rail graphics in corridors outside cells. Designers can explore placement options. In cell houses where more than one corridor is accessible, only one side is interpreted so that visitors can experience one side as is. Interpretive strategy might limit stories in cells to primary voices—inmate stories in corridors outside cells, guard stories in spaces at ends of cell block. Stories highlight the experience of confinement. Each cell house might focus on a specific time period. Soundscape might be used to subtly populate the space. Add another sense to the interpretation.
Recreation Area	The northwest corner of the yard was used for inmate recreation starting in the 1920s. An earlier report of boxing in the 1890s outraged the public. But by the 1920s, boxing and baseball/softball were permitted until construction of the 1950s cellhouse and Max Security forced the teams to move to Outlaw Stadium.	Remnants of a basketball court in front of Max Security.	"Recreation" graphics might be located in this area to highlight the various opportunities afforded inmates over time. Staff noted that space can be used for events and so interpretation should be placed so as not to interfere with group gatherings.





LOCATION/DATE	PURPOSE/USES	STATUS	NOTES
	Basketball and tennis were played here then. A handball court was set up behind the 1950s cellhouse. Horseshoe pits were set up near the multipurpose bldg. Weightlifting, volleyball and football were also popular activities.		
Maximum Security (#5 House), 1954	One person cells for hard-core violent offenders – housed separate from other inmates. Separate exercise yard in fenced area behind – once a day. Design problems – doors swung outward into the walkway, giving inmates advantage over guards – 1966 stabbing. Death Row—For prisoners awaiting execution, but also housed psychotic inmates, drug rehab inmates, and prisoners needing special protective custody. Gallows—Only used for Raymond Snowden in 1957. Witness Room allowed witnesses to see him drop through trapdoor. Doctor waited below in Drop Room.	Best condition of the cell houses. Visitors must use stairs to access Death Row and Witness Room. Graphic exhibit on wall of Witness Room. Hospital room, currently used for storage (historic OIP signs), might be included in interpretation to focus on health care.	Possible opportunity for reader rail graphics in corridors outside cells. Designers can explore placement options. In cell houses where more than one corridor is accessible, only one side is interpreted so that visitors can experience one side as is. Interpretive strategy might limit stories in cells to primary voices—inmate stories in corridors outside cells, guard stories in spaces at ends of cell block. Stories highlight the experience of confinement. Each cell house might focus on a specific time period. Space outside death row/gallows might be used for broader examination of capital punishment.
Multipurpose Bldg 1923	Originally built as a Shirt Factory to promote rehabilitation and curb "idleness." Unions objects to competing against prison labor. New laws forced closure in 1933. Laundry installed in 1940s. Inmates did laundry for vets at Gowen Field and Mountain Home Air Base during WWII. License plant shop also opened in 1940s – later moved to #2 Yard.	Third of building is multipurpose space for events – includes several historic vehicles. Laundry occupies building center – large machines with no interpretation. Gun exhibit occupies third of building – best exhibit space – fully conditioned with overhead power/light grid. Rest rooms in center of building accessed from exterior.	Event space has high ceilings and natural light, but acoustically a bit live. Vehicles feel out of place – no connection to OIP. Gun Exhibit has no connection to OIP mission. Better to move to more appropriate venue. Laundry space might be interpreted with graphics that highlight use during World War II, doing laundry for Gowen Field and Mountain Home air bases.



LOCATION/DATE	PURPOSE/USES	STATUS	NOTES
	Building also housed bakery, shoe shop, hobby room, loafing room, and communal showers. In 1960s & 70s, part of building used as gymnasium with boxing ring and weight pile. Bill Butler found murdered, rolled up in exercise mat after the 1971 riot.		
False Front Bldg - Trusty Dorm, 1894-95	Originally designed as carpenter shop, but overcrowding in led to its use as trusty dormitory. Trustees moved to Trusty dormitory outside walls in 1928 and building converted to prison library.	Space currently used to display Faces of the Old Idaho Penitentiary exhibit – graphics along exterior walls and on freestanding mounts in center. Space is not conditioned, but walls finished and track lighting above. Windows at both ends allow in natural light. Faces offers content that is critical to visitors' understanding of the OIP. If this exhibit is removed, content should be incorporated elsewhere. Both Faces and Disturbing Justice could be fitted to travel around Idaho.	Could be good space for interpreting Territorial Idaho, the Shoshone Bannock, and the early years of the OIP. Could be space for immersive theater experience about the OIP population over time – dispel stereotypes. But HVAC and light issues would need to be addressed. Could be rotating exhibit space. Could attic space or Jaycee office be used to add HVAC?
False Front Bldg – Barber Shop, 1902	Inmates received haircuts and shaves here until the 1960s, when drug traffic caused officials to move those services to the cell blocks where there was better security. Inmates note loafers hanging around barber shop. Jaycee office located in back of barber shop.	Space currently displayed Disturbing Justice, graphic exhibit about prison riots that employs comic illustrations. Formerly displayed Marked Men: Tattoos as Art and Expression, exhibit about inmate tattoos. Both Faces and Disturbing Justice could be fitted to travel around Idaho.	Depending on what choices are made inside the Shirt factory gallery, this space might also be considered for exhibits about mass incarceration. Could be rotating exhibit space. Does OIP generate enough repeat visitation to warrant changing exhibits? Could attic space or Jaycee office be used to add HVAC?
False Front Bldg – Commissary, 1894-95	Prison food supplies such as canned goods, bakery supplies, and meats stocked the Commissary. Inmates could purchase extra food, tobacco, and art supplies with "prison money." The Commissary was moved to a building outside the walls	Building is currently closed and appears to house equipment used by OIP maintenance crews. Some confusion about whether this was used as the Blacksmith shop.	Do visitors go to the False Front buildings early in their tour of OIP. Feels to me like they occupy a prime location for exhibits that might help visitors make more sense of the rest of the experience. Could attic space be used to add HVAC?



LOCATION/DATE	PURPOSE/USES	STATUS	NOTES
	in 1927. This building then served as storage and captain's office or "shack."		Would like to see the Commissary building improved to the level of the other two in order to house exhibits.
Rose Garden, 1917-19	An earlier rose garden was established in 1912 near the southeast guard tower. The current rose garden was used for administrative meetings and hangings.	Graphic sign identifies rose garden but little interpretation. Rose garden maintained much as it was when the OIP closed in 1973.	Free-standing reader rail might be mounted to interpret hangings and/or inmates who had some special connection to the rose garden.
Guard Station, 1950s	Starting in the 1950s, inmates passed by the guard station to access #2 Yard. Guards used a level to open a door in the wall.	A minimal graphic panel identifies the guard station.	Seems like there is a need for some interpretation of #2 Yard here, since there's a big door in the wall. Perhaps with interpretation of Dead Line.
The Cooler, 1923	Contained six punishment cells that held as many as six inmates per cell. Hole in sewer for toilet, and small hole in ceiling for light. No bunks. Typical sentences ranged from 30 days to 6 months. In 1926, a group sawed off the locks and unhinged the 200-lb door. They were preparing to rush the guards when discovered.	Graphic outside entrance identifies the building. Visitors can access corridor and cells, only illuminated by natural light.	
Siberia, 1926	Twelve 3x8 foot cells were used for solitary confinement until 1967. Hole in sewer for toilet and hole in ceiling for light. Prisoners were given two blankets and slept nearly naked on floor. Inmates let out once or twice a week for shower at end of corridor. Early on existing on bread and water, but later menu included fried egg sandwiches, other Dining Hall foods, and baby food. Inmates "fished" in the sewer hole for items flushed to them by other inmates who wrapped items in waterproof packing.	Graphic outside entrance identifies the building. Graphics inside include small artifacts and inmate quotes. Visitors can access corridor and cells, only illuminated by natural light.	



LOCATION/DATE	PURPOSE/USES	STATUS	NOTES

Outside the Wall			
Women's Ward, 1920	Replacing earlier makeshift women's quarters, the women's ward consists of 7 two-person cells, a central day room, and kitchen and bathroom facilities. Women did all their own cooking and made their clothes. The ward housed 214 total inmates and saw 6 escapes. It closed in 1968. Female inmates were sent to facilities in Nevada and Oregon until 1976 when the Dept of Corrections converted an Air Force radar station at Cottonwood. In 1994, the Pocatello Women's Correctional Center opened.	The women's ward is easily accessed and visitors may enter the cells and view graphic exhibits on the walls of the common area.	Do visitors miss the Women's Ward because it is outside the ticketing area in the Admin Bldg? An audio experience with oral histories from former female inmates might be a good fit here in this intimate space.
New Trusty Quarters, 1928	To the left of the Admin entrance, this dorm was built to minimize the passing of contraband by trustys to other inmates.	The first floor of this building is currently occupied by the Idaho Museum of Mining Geology. The second floor is vacant.	
#2 Yard - Vocational Education Building, License Plate Factory, Outlaw Stadium, Steam Plant 1951, Guard Towers, Steam Plant 1907, School & Auditorium	#2 Yard once included a number of buildings related to rehabilitation, which received more energy after WWII in the 1950s. Rehab facilities focused on work skills, education, and recreation.	The #2 Yard buildings were raised to make way for the Idaho Botanical Garden. OIP staff noted working with the IBG to include historical interpretation of OIP facilities.	If OIP develops uniform system of exterior signage, it would be helpful to encourage IBG to allow similar signage of former OIP structures in #2 Yard.
Exterior Rose Garden, 1950s	Inmates dug stone from the nearby prison quarry and built the retaining walls that support the garden's terraces between 1958-60. From 1958-65, the space served as a test garden for the Jackson & Perkins Rose Company.		
Bull Gang Rest House, 1930s	The small stone and rubble building was used as a place for the prison farm	Not open to public.	



LOCATION/DATE	PURPOSE/USES	STATUS	NOTES
Wileland Co.	crew to wash up and relax after work.	-1	
Cannery, 1930s	Here inmates canned the produce that they grew on the prison farms— vegetables and fruit orchards. The cannery moved to #2 Yard in 1960 and the building became a storehouse.	Not open to public.	Exterior signage in the vicinity of the cannery, dairy barn, and horse barn might interpret the prison farms.
Dairy Barn 1920	The prison had a substantial dairy herd when this building was built. Warden John Snook emphasized that farm work "builds up the body; it has a direct physical value and an indirect mental value; it clears a man's mind and assist him to think along proper lines."	Not open to public.	
Horse Barn, 1911	Inmates constructed the barn which had room for 16 horses. The leanto on the west side was added in the 1940s	Not open to public.	Were the horses used as working animals on the farm?
Small Outbuildings, 1940s	Two frame buildings moved to the site and used for storage.	Not open to public.	
Guard House, 1912	Unmarried guards ate their meals and slept here. It was deemed necessary to have some staff members on the premises in case of emergency. Free room and board helped to compensate for low salaries. Today, the facility houses a training academy for correctional officers.	Not open to public.	
Warden's House, 1902	John Tourtellotte designed this house. Warden Charles Arney was the first to occupy it. After the new warden's house opened, it was used as a guard's dormitory and recreation center until 1973.	Not open to public.	
Warden's House, 1954	Warden Lou Clapp and his family were the building's first occupants. It was thought to be too ostentatious and	Not open to public.	



LOCATION/DATE	PURPOSE/USES	STATUS	NOTES
	dubbed "The House of Seven Gables." It currently houses the Boise Community Work Center program.		
Admin. Bldg. 1950s	After WWII, the OIP required more space for admin. staff, files, and for a time, the State Board of Corrections.	Not open to public.	
Table Rock Trail #15	This trail goes 1.7 miles from the OIP to Table Rock, climbing 994' in elevation.		
Table Rock Quarry Trail #17	The quarry trail is an alternate segment of the Castle Rock loop – 05 miles and 45' elevation gain. It follows sandstone cliffs on the ridge and leads to unique landscapes littered with boulders. It is 0.6 miles and climbs 358' in elevation.		
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Loop #19	This flat trail runs along the base of the Castle Rock area and Chief Eagle Eye Reserve. It connects Boise's East End neighborhood to the Old Pen parking lot.		

Appendix B: Audience Survey

OIP INTERPRETIVE & EXPERIENCE MASTER PLAN



Surveying for "OIP: Reimagining a Space of Conscience"

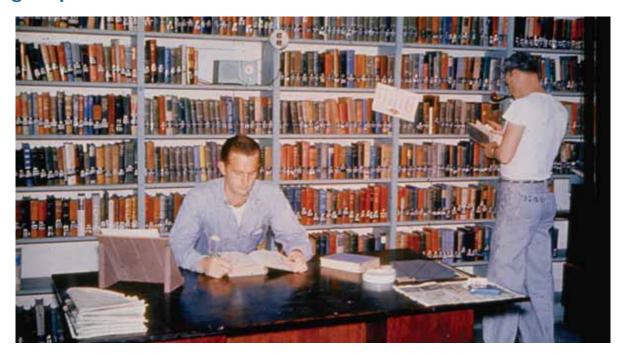
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Museums are gatekeepers of culture, historical memory and identity. For the Old Idaho Penitentiary, that mission is about to expand exponentially with the re-imagining of its overall purpose and opportunities. Our objective in gathering quantitative and qualitative input is to curate the possibilities for the visitor experience utilizing informed input from professionals, advocates, victims, current and former inmates, and in this document using the comments of visitors who have been willing to give their feedback online or in person.

Interpretive planning requires attention to the communications given by various audiences over time and the following summaries include analysis of feedback of visits to the OIP grounds and exhibits, OIP special events, the OIP Cemetery, Table Rock and the Botanical Gardens.

Community input for this Interpretive Plan includes anonymous survey quantitative and qualitative data collection, focus group discussions, and outreach between



2017-2022. Recommendations take into consideration the stakeholder input from justice practitioners, victims, law enforcement, educators, Tribal representatives, former inmates and their families and community advocates (286 indepth survey respondents), current and former inmates focus group exercise (20 participants), as well as visitor survey input from Tripadvisor (979 reviews), Google

Reviews (2,249 reviews), Yelp (104 reviews), and the Old Idaho Penitentiary's own visitor surveys from 2017-2022 for different programs and typical visits (668 completed surveys). All completed surveys, full data charts and individual text responses are available from the main office of the Idaho State Historical Society.



The following are summaries of the survey data and open-ended responses given by the 286 participants of the *OIP:* Reimagining a Space of Conscience Survey. Analyzing and summarizing these anonymous responses, we can suggest the following:

- Social justice themes, facts and stories are highly desired and expected in addition to criminal justice.
- The trajectory of changing social mores and values correlation to changing definitions of criminal behavior, laws and punishment are of repeated intense interest.
- The nexus of mental health issues with politically defined "criminal behavior" is a priority interest, as is the fact that crime is more and more violent.
- The potential uses of the site for conferences, trainings and regular public forums have been unrecognized, yet have received a positive response for future use and attendance.
- Indigenous peoples must be ongoing partners and part of the decision-making for the interpretation of this site and programming. Current inmates must also be an ongoing source of input.
- The lack of current signage, explanations and descriptions are mentioned as factors in respondents not learning/comprehending sufficiently the significance and potential of the site.
- Regular and ongoing educational experiences are suggested for visitors,



Gardening outside women's ward. ISHS. SG216-10

student groups, senior citizen groups, victims and their families, and for justice and corrections systems stakeholders and their families.

- The web of the implications of crime to all of society will encourage visitors to engage with history and current events, and also likely create repeat visitors and new memberships.
- · Respondents want to understand the incarcerate's daily life and the human factors of trauma, brutality, punishment and sometimes seemingly randomness of the judicial system.
- Visitors lack knowledge/ understanding of the US/Idaho/local justice and corrections systems.

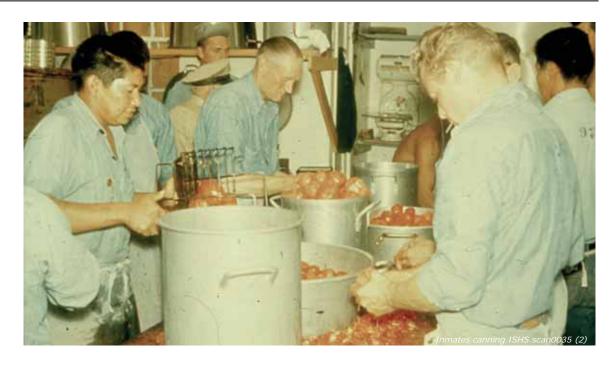
- · Visitors lack knowledge/ understanding that the Old Idaho Pen is an historic territorial lynchpin in westward expansion, colonization of existing indigenous peoples and the building of Idaho culture.
- The existing physical site and information should be kept as authentic as possible, but the site and programming need to be made accessible for those with special needs (physical, learning styles, sight and hearing impaired, etc.). Use technology appropriately to communicate information and keep different types of visitors engaged.



- The combination of historical site, indigenous site and tourism will be an extremely complex balance. The entire area including Table Rock, Idaho Botanical Garden, City of Boise and Eagle Rock Park (and perhaps Chief Eagle Eye Reserve) form a unique opportunity to create a coalition for a nationally unique experience.
- · Stakeholders are asking for increased and intensified communications and information regarding events, exhibits, and public presentations. There is a vacuum of knowledge of the many existing newsletters, webpages and sign-ups for OIP activities. Survey participants are thankful for being asked their opinions and want to continue giving input.
- Self-guided tours and docent-led tours are desirable because of the extensive list of issues and numerous categories of information that can be addressed in an OIP experience. It can be overwhelming without guidance. Visitors would return repeatedly for new tours that focus on different topics if they are led by knowledgeable docents.
- Engage regularly with victims groups, incarcerated and formerly incarcerated groups, professionals and educators.

Victims and Victim Advocates

Interestingly, when separating and comparing the results of just those respondents who identified as victims or



victim advocates, 91% want a focus on "mass incarceration" themes, compared to 72% of all other categories. Similarly, 91% want exhibits to demonstrate the social and emotional impact of the justice system, compared to 76% of all others. Victims also had the highest rates of highest interest in the OIP as a historical site of conscience 96%, and 100% responded they expect visitors to experience original artifacts and inmate biographies. Victims and other groups agreed, both at 83%, that the humanization of convicted criminals is a

high expectation for exhibits and programming.

In open-ended questions victims repeatedly address mental health, violence and weak family background/ support in their perpetrators' ACES scores. They expect the visitor experience to include:

· "Understanding we need to reimagine ways of holding community members accountable for harm without the punishment inherent in our current system."



- · "They should see this place as a mini law school and civics course reminder. They should be encouraged to get involved and run for office to improve our justice system and demand better for all Idahoans."
- "They should doubt our existing system and know that "fairness" doesn't exist, but we are always striving for it."
- · "The intersectionality of identity layers, and power, within the system, e.g., ethnicity/race, gender, sex, SES, disability, etc."
- "That even people in the prison system are human."

Not surprisingly, respondents in the "victim or victim advocate" category wanted the OIP experience to tell the stories of the justice system's "effects on victims" 91% compared to 81% of all others, and when questioned about exhibits regarding lighter or funny stories, only 50% thought this desirable compared 68% of all others. Future work will include various in-person focus group surveys and discussions with victims and their families and their input will be ongoing to react and give improvements to draft storyline, draft exhibits and draft ideas for programming.

Current and Former Inmates

In-person focus group surveying and open discussions with current inmates and former inmates gave us the following impactful qualitative input. Their years lived in confinement ranged from 1.5 years to over 26 years and two with life sentences. Repeated and notable conversations focused on:

- · Trauma and repeated victimization
- Lack of privacy
- · Constant noise
- Sleep deprivation due to rules, selfdefense and constant uncertainty
- Constant fear of brutal violence and its impact on mental, physical and emotional health
- "Excruciating boredom" and no ability to learn new skills, work or be productive
- Lack of fairness in the judicial and corrections systems
- Inmate-on-inmate violence, brutality and mob mentality
- Kindness is exponentially magnified in meaning and impact and creates a sense of sisterhood, brotherhood, trust and friendship
- · Rehabilitation is absolutely possible
- Educational opportunities in prison have been equally or more meaningful than pre-prison experiences
- · Fears of recidivism



- Support to and from other inmates keeps hope alive
- Prison can be considered an entire "City behind Walls"
- Ambivalence
- Dismantling trauma with counseling, behavior modification incentives
- Different corrections facilities/ buildings have completely different environments

In-person focus group work with victims will likely give the OIP additional significantly impactful input for storylines and programming.



The major statewide outreach survey with the 286 participants includes representatives of the following stakeholders:

ACLU of Idaho; Attorneys for Civic Education: Boise Convention and Visitors Bureau: Boise School District Social Studies teachers; BSU Department of Criminal Justice: BSU Political Science: BSU Sociology; CATCH Charitable Assistance to Community Homeless; Center for Civic Education; Coeur d'Alene Tribe: Crime Stoppers of Southwest Idaho; Disability Action Center; Everytown for Gun Sense in America; Family Services Alliance of Southeast Idaho; FBI- Idaho in general and separately FBI cybersecurity crime division in Pocatello; Hispanic Community Center of Idaho (Nampa); Human Rights Education Institute (CdA); Idaho Anti-Trafficking Coalition; Idaho Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers; Idaho Association of School Resource Officers: Idaho Attorney General's Office (acting and former Generals); Idaho Bail Coalition; Idaho Chiefs of Police Association; Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence: Idaho Council on Indian Affairs: Idaho Criminal Intelligence Center; Idaho Criminal

Justice Commission; Idaho Department of Commerce- Tourism; Idaho Department of Corrections - Director of Prisons Chad Page; Idaho Fraternal Order of Police; Idaho Humanities Council; Idaho Internet Crimes Against Children Coalition; Idaho Department of Juvenile Justice; Idaho Law Review; Idaho Legal Aid Services; Idaho Maximum Security Institution Hope Community; Idaho Mediation Association; Idaho Mental Health Counselors Association; Idaho Office of Drug Policy; Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association; Idaho Psychological Association; Idaho Sheriffs Association; Idaho State Bar Association: Idaho State Police: Idaho State University Departments of Criminology, Cyber-Physical Security and MPA in Criminal Justice; Idaho Trial Lawyers Association; Idaho Victim Witness Coordinators Association: Idaho Women Lawyers; Institute for Secondary School Teachers (UI Law College partnership); Interfaith Sanctuary; Kootenai Tribe; Lewis-Clark State College Justice Studies: National Alliance on Mental Illness (Hailey and Boise offices); Nez Perce Tribe; North Idaho Pride Alliance; Northwest Nazarene University Criminal Justice Department; Saint Vincent de Paul Immersion Re-entry

Program; Saint Vincent de Paul Systemic Change of Idaho; Salvation Army- and drug recovery programs; Shoshone Bannock Tribe; Shoshone Paiute Tribe; Tribal law specialists- web search all listed email contacts in Idaho; University of Idaho College of Law School; University of Idaho Native American Law Students Association; University of Idaho Law School Alumni; US Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms- Idaho division; Wassmuth Center for Human Rights; West Ada School District Social Studies teachers; Women's and Children's Alliance.





Tripadvisor, Google & Yelp Reviews

Guided Tours

Visitor reviews repeat praise for the quality of the tour guides and their shared information and stories. Those comments tend to share that a visit without a tour guide would miss significant themes of the information and relationality of historical and justice themes due to lack of signage and explanation of the history, architecture, and especially justice questions etc. Guided tours helped visitors "make sense" of the buildings' chronology and purpose. The volunteer guides are reported to be exceptionally well-informed, clever, interesting, funny, helpful and useful.

Signage

There is a clear request for additional signage, explanations, tour guides and more information in general about what they are seeing and experiencing. Often-repeated comments include being confused about what they were witnessing due to lack of explanation (signage), confusing maps, and not knowing exactly what they were "supposed to do." Visitors who are tourists and/or regular museum visitors



commented about missed opportunities to use the historic space for a myriad of "wow" experiences in thinking about the trajectory of justice, pre-territorial, territorial and Idaho history, the indigenous peoples' engagement with the land, architectural learning and changing societal mores and crime, etc. Lack of signage outside of the complex's walls erroneously leads some to think those properties are not a part of the OIP, although in reality they are. Comments demonstrate that visitors do not

experience the cemetery, barns, and other sites outside the complex because they come and leave from the same door and do not ask about what they do not know exists.

Accessibility

Visitor ratings are low for the OIP's accessibility. Difficult mobility with occasional comments regarding "uneven" and even "dangerous paths and grounds", lack of ADA ramps, doors, knobs etc., and lack of alternative methods of



communications for sight and hearing impaired are mentioned as is a lack of benches for seating and resting. The women's restroom near the weapons exhibit is specifically called out for lack of cleanliness, difficulty in moving around and into the stalls, low toilets and it being "old" in general. The lack of conditioning in the buildings is also mentioned in combination with accessibility comments regarding how the summer heat might be dangerous for children and seniors. Common comments include recommendations to visit only in the morning hours in the summer, otherwise, it is not worth the visit because of the sweltering heat inside and outside, plus lack of seating in any shaded areas. Problematic parking is mentioned as a "muddy little lot that we almost didn't find" and not wheelchair, cane or stroller friendly.

Curtis Earl Weapons Exhibit

Unsure about its connection to the OIP, online comments praise the collection itself as "extremely interesting", "surprising", "totally cool". By itself it is rated highly for the unique artifacts and diversity of the collection and the manner of display. Visitors then admit that as a heated and cooled building, they chose to



stay longer than anticipated and perhaps missed other sections of the OIP exhibits. The weapons exhibit is recommended and often followed by comments about its confusing connection to the OIP, "even if it doesn't fit", "I don't know why it's here", "NO clue how this collection got there, but it's worth seeing just to get out of the cold." The conditioning of this building, seating, lighting and sound additions are also rated highly for accessibility.

Ticketing, Reservations & Entree Fee

A review of all comments results in 100% agreeing that the entrance fee is inexpensive and well-worth the cost. Visiting tourists and Idahoans commenting on the cost of entrance were pleasantly surprised with a lower-than-expected ticket price and gave this as another reason that people should visit-"it's well worth the money", and "there are many reasons for repeat visits." Current 2022 costs are: 5 and under free; 6-12 years old \$5.00; 13-59 year old adults \$8.00, and seniors 60 and over



are \$6.00. The OIP webpage instructs visitors to make their reservations and pay online, but then one has to print out the ticket and show it at entrance to prove purchase. Travelers rarely have access to a printer, and spontaneous visitors might be deterred by the instructions to bring a printed receipt. Recommendations from comments are to email a QR code after purchase, allowing paperless entry and addressing lost paper tickets by using a smart phone.

Comments also reveal the limits of online reservations and ticketing technology and attempting consistency in the Covid era with uncertainty in staff. Though there are monthly "Paranormal Investigation" tours/events, there is not one cemetery tour scheduled for the second half of 2022, and there are no summer night tours scheduled, the two currently scheduled being in November, 2022. A November night tour in Boise is almost sure to include temperatures in the low 40°s and could include rain or snow. "Why not have summer night tours when the weather is so much better." online reviewers ask? This is another staffing challenge.



Paranormal Investigations

Popular in the comments are references to feeling unseen energy, "orbs", "lightning", noises, shadows that are then attributed to past inmates souls returning the "haunt" the OIP. Special events for paranormal topics often sell-out.

Architecture and Territorial Buildings

The stonework and history of prisoners quarrying their own confinement is of great interest. Comments discussing the

history of the site itself focus on the architecture of the amazing preservation of the buildings, the facades and wanting more information and photos to be displayed or available via QR codes. Accessibility is again often mentioned with questions regarding preserving historic sites and entries and mobility for all to be able to enjoy similar experiences and access to all.





Old Pen Store

"Souvenir Confinement"

A gift shop for a penitentiary museum is quite complex to administer. What is appropriate to merchandise? Where are the boundaries of cultural and philosophical "good taste" when the subjects include crime, victimhood, punishment, confinement, and human cruelty? Comments mention that the existing gift shop "could be larger", is "limited because of space". Others mention they would have purchased items dealing with the tribes of the area such as authentic tribal artwork, jewelry, stationary, literature, poetry, and historical works. "It's such a unique place, but I didn't see anything to buy that really represents the experience." Comments state they were ready to purchase and expected to spend money, but that the gift shop space was small, and they almost missed it on the way out. However, actual sales numbers do demonstrate that the gift shop is a significant source of revenue for the OIP and that an easier to find entrance could greatly enhance its income.



Appendix C: Artifact Review

OIP INTERPRETIVE & EXPERIENCE MASTER PLAN





Overview

The OIP can draw on substantial archival and artifactual resources in developing meaningful visitor experiences. ISHS archival collections include a century of inmate files, wardens' biennial reports, guard log books, photographs, and numerous oral histories with former wardens, officers, staff, and incarcerated individuals. In producing various exhibits and historical publications, and creating its award-winning podcast, *Behind Gray Walls*, OIP staff have already spent considerable time and energy researching the stories of incarcerated individuals and OIP events. This bank of knowledge will serve as a strong foundation for future development of visitor experiences.

The image collection contains a large number of aerial views of the site over a broad time period so that it is possible to paint a chronological picture of the site's expansion. The territorial period is not well represented. There is only one photo of the territorial prison under construction. There are numerous photos of the various cell houses, work spaces, recreational activities, and yard in the late 19th and 20th centuries. There are also mug shots and Bertillons of nearly all incarcerated individuals in the inmate files. OIP images can be bolstered by the broader ISHS image collection which contains multiple images of most communities in Idaho. Where criminal cases are associated with particular communities or industries, Harry Orchard and the mining wars for example, the ISHS collection can provide contextual images that enhance exhibits.

It bears repeating here that the OIP is itself a historical artifact. Visitors walking through these authentic spaces can learn much about the history of criminal justice in Idaho and those who lives were shaped behind these walls. The OIP collection also includes various types of smaller objects. They have been grouped into categories below to offer an overview of the collection. ISHS is in the midst of a review of potential OIP artifacts; additional objects are likely to be forthcoming.



The ISHS also has a broader collection of objects, not specific to the OIP, but which nevertheless might be employed. Objects representing different kinds of work—quarrying, farming, blacksmithing, construction, health care, cooking, etc.—might be used to enrich exhibits interpeting various prison industries.

The most unusual objects in the collection speak most directly to the lives of confined individuals. Objects fashioned by incarcerated individuals include weapons, drug paraphernalia, artwork, and hobby crafts. Security objects used by officers are also well represented.

Objects by Category

Cell House

- · cornerstone container
- blanket

Clothing

- · leather boot
- · slipper
- · patches with ID state seal

Dining

- · tablespoons
- · mess trays
- mess cooking/cooling racks
- fry baskets
- · muffin pans
- serving trays
- dishwashing equipment
- · dishpan
- frying pan



- · mixing bowl
- roasting pan
- colander
- pitcher
- mug

Drug Paraphernalia

- smoking pipes
- · plastic syringe with needle and cotton
- rubber painter's mask with rubber tube
- match
- roach clip
- · pipe cleaner
- opium bowl scraper

Education/Work

- typewriter manual
- · electric typewriter
- books

Play

- phonograph records
- saxophone
- · table tennis paddle
- · radio

Prisoner Violence

- clubs
- · contraband (improvised weapons)
- knives
- blackjacks
- · ax
- sword
- pocket knives
- razor blades



Security

- · target shooting medal
- · tear gas grenade
- · nightstick
- · leg shackles
- padlocks
- · keys
- · ball and chain
- handcuffs
- · law enforcement badge
- brass knuckles

Self-care

· soap bar

Shop Crafts

- · doll chest
- · pen holder
- · riding crop
- · leather working tools
- cribbage boards
- key chains
- · whistle
- quill pen
- purses
- · wallets
- · basket
- riding boot
- carvings

Work

- · license plate
- spoke pointer
- shirt pattern
- vest pattern
- pajama pattern
- smock pattern
- · coverall pattern
- · apron pattern
- · jacket pattern
- star drill bit
- wedges
- · chisels
- masonry feather
- · saw
- buttonhook



- scissors
- · flat file

Miscellaneous

- coins
- · currency
- · instructional sign
- · sign
- · tokens
- · trophy
- · award plaque
- decal
- · chapel bulletin board
- · miniature guard shack model

Appendix D: Curriculum Standards

OIP INTERPRETIVE & EXPERIENCE MASTER PLAN





Student Visitors

The OIP hosts numerous student groups every year. Exhibits can make their visits more meaningful by interpreting themes and stories in a way that connects to existing school curricula. Boise School District Social Studies Curriculum Supervisor Dani Backer provided the following guidelines to inform future planning.

Elementary

English Language Arts (4th Grade)

- 6a. Determine the central ideas of texts and explain how they are supported by key details; summarize texts.
- 6b. Explain events, procedures, steps, ideas, or concepts found in historical, scientific, or technical texts, including what happened and why.

Science (4th Grade)

- 4-ESS-1.1 Students who demonstrate understanding can: Identify evidence from patterns in rock formations and fossils in rock layers for changes in a landscape over time to support an explanation for changes in a landscape over time.
- 4-ESS-2.1 Students who demonstrate understanding can: Make observations and/or measurements to provide evidence of the effects of weathering or the rate of erosion by water, ice, wind, or vegetation.

Social Studies (4th Grade)

- 4.SS.2.3.1 Analyze past and present settlement patterns in Idaho.
- 4.SS.2.3.3 Identify the geographic features of Idaho, and explain their impact on settlement.
- 4.SS.4.1.1 Identify the people and groups who make, apply, and enforce laws within state, local, and tribal governments.
- 4.SS.4.1.2 Explain that rules and laws can be used to protect rights, provide benefits, and assign responsibilities.





- 4.SS.4.2.4 Identify the three branches of state government and explain the major responsibilities of each.
- 4.SS.4.2.5 Discuss the governing structure of American Indian tribes in Idaho.

Secondary (6-12)

English Language Arts

- 9/10.RC-6e 6e. Analyze seminal documents of historical and literary significance, including how they address related themes and concepts of liberty, equality, individual responsibility, and justice.
- 9/10.RS-2 Read a series of texts organized around a variety of conceptually related topics to build knowledge about the world. (These texts should be at a range of complexity levels so students can read the texts independently, with peers, or with modest support.)
- 11/12.ODC-1 Engage in collaborative discussions about grade-level topics and texts with peers by promoting civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, establishing individual roles, and tracking progress on specific goals; propelling conversations forward by synthesizing comments and ideas of several speakers and responding to diverse perspectives with relevant observations and ideas, resolving contradictions when possible; and determining what additional information is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
- 11/12.ODC-2 Analyze how visual and sound techniques or design (such as special effects, camera angles, and music) carry or influence messages in various media.

Social Studies

- 6-12.USH1.4.1.3 Evaluate issues in which fundamental values and principles are in conflict, such as between liberty and equality, individual interests and the common good, and majority rule and minority protections.
- 9-12.USH2.1.1.2 Analyze significant movements for social change.
- 9-12.G.4.2.2 Explain the functions, powers, interactions, and relationships among federal, state, local, and tribal governments.

Appendix E: Selected Bibliography

OIP INTERPRETIVE & EXPERIENCE MASTER PLAN





Officer investigates escape tunnel in #5 House, ISHS.

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