

Norfolk Prison Colony Collection

1932-1934

1 box (0.25 linear feet)

Call no.: MS 074

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In the late 1920s, the sociologist and prisoner reformer Howard Belding Gill proposed building a "model community prison" at Norfolk, Mass., that would represent a radical new approach to dealing with crime and punishment. Integrating social work and sociological theory into the workings of the prison system, Gill reasoned that it would be possible to diagnose and treat the root problems that led to crime and redirect inmates toward constructive behaviors. Built by inmates themselves, the prison opened in 1932, but with opponents decrying the experiment as a "country club" that coddled prisoners, Gill was forced from the superintendency within just two years.

The collection consists of several drafts of a manuscript by a supporter of Gill's, Thomas O'Connor, that was intended for publication in *The Survey* magazine, along with associated correspondence and photographs. Although *The Survey's* editor, Arthur Kellogg, was sympathetic enough to pass through several drafts and seek opinions widely, the manuscript appears to have been rejected so as not to cause the governor undue political problems.

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Background on Norfolk Prison Colony

In the late 1920s, the sociologist and prisoner reformer Howard Belding Gill proposed building a "model community prison" at Norfolk, Mass., that would represent a radical new approach to dealing with the issues of crime and punishment. A noted

efficiency expert who had been educated at Harvard and Harvard Business School, Gill was working on a study of prison industries for the federal government when he became convinced that prisons of the future could become something more than a place for retribution and punishment. By integrating social work and sociological theory into the workings of the prison system, he reasoned that that it would be possible to diagnose and treat the root problems that led to crime and redirect inmates toward constructive behaviors.



Construction on the Norfolk Prison Colony began in June 1927 using hand-picked inmates from the prison at Charlestown providing much of the labor. Working on an honor system, without restraints, the inmates completed the job in August 1932, and with Gill as superintendent, the new prison opened. At the outset, inmates at Norfolk were granted a significant voice in its operations. Working on a principle of joint responsibility, prisoners were represented by inmates' councils, were afforded, in the words of a supporter, Thomas O'Connor, "individual treatment, vocational and avocational work, private enterprises, academic education, case-work, visiting, punishment to fit the man and not the crime, [and] the discipline of community life replacing isolation and punishment." Inmates raised the produce they consumed on a prison farm, learned trades during their time behind bars, and were offered a full slate of recreational activities, including an orchestra, a newspaper, several athletic teams, and a debate squad that famously squared off against students from Harvard and MIT.

Although Gill's ideas garnered some support in political circles, opposition began to mount even before the facility opened, and as the economic crisis of the Great Depression worsened and public hysteria over crime peaked, the criticism hit a crescendo. The arrival of a group of hardened criminals from overcrowded Charlestown Prison during the fall 1933 -- over Gill's objections that they were not suitable for the Norfolk plan -- presented problems in discipline and security, and when

the progressive Commissioner of Prisons Francis B. Sayre left office late in the year, opponents took the offensive against Gill's reformist ideas on penology, assailing Norfolk as a "country club" that coddled its inmates. While Governor Joseph Ely, appears to have sought to distance himself from the fray while he gauged public sentiment, the politically-ambitious State Auditor Francis X. Hurley mounted an all-out assault, issuing a "preliminary report on facts" in February 1934 that leveled 36 charges against Gill for alleged improprieties, ranging from a lack of integrity to mishandling civil service employees, falsifying records, and financial improprieties. Gill demanded a public hearing.

The hearing at the State House in early March was a minor media spectacle, with the progressive Gill set against a largely hostile political audience. Although nearly all of Hurley's accusations were discredited, the Governor (now come down on the side of Hurley) and other opponents seized on allegations of an "alcohol problem" at Norfolk and on news of the escape of four prisoners to condemn reform. Gill was forced to step aside.

Gill later held important posts at prisons in Washington and in the federal system and many of his ideas have been integrated into main-stream prison management. The Norfolk Prison Colony, now known as the Massachusetts Correctional Institute at Norfolk, is the largest prison in the state system with a daily population of over 1,500.

Scope of collection

The Norfolk Colony Collection consists of several drafts of a manuscript intended for publication in *The Survey* magazine, along with associated correspondence and photographs. The author of the manuscript, Thomas O'Connor (of the Society of the Protection for New Hampshire Forests) was a supporter of Gill and Arthur Kellogg, editor of *The Survey*, was sympathetic enough to pass through several drafts and seek opinions widely. In the end, it appears that the article did not appear: Kellogg indicated to Herbert C. Parsons that he was advised not to publish the piece so as to avoid causing problems for Gov. Joseph B. Ely in appointing a successor to Gill.

Collection inventory

Kellogg, Arthur: Solicitations to review O'Connor's article	1934 May	3 letters	Folder 1
O'Connor, Thomas: Correspondence with Arthur Kellogg	1934 Apr.-May	5 letters	Folder 2

O'Connor, Thomas: Norfolk Prison (edited draft), with cover letter	1934 May 8		Folder 3
O'Connor, Thomas: Norfolk Prison (edited draft: clean copy)	ca.1934 May 8	2 copies	Folder 4
O'Connor, Thomas: Norfolk Prison (final draft) A second copy	ca.1934 May	2 copies	Folder 5
O'Connor, Thomas: Norfolk Prison (carbon copies)	ca.1934 May	7 copies	Folder 6
O'Connor, Thomas: Norfolk Prison (carbon copies)	ca.1934 May	7 copies	Folder 7
Parsons, Herbert C.: Correspondence with Arthur Kellogg	1934 May-Aug.	6 letters	Folder 8
Miscellaneous notes and envelopes	1934	8 items	Folder 9
Photographs	1934		Folder 10
Gate House, Norfolk Prison Colony	1934	7 x 12 cm.	



Administration building, Norfolk Prison Colony

1934

12 x 7 cm.



Class B dormitory during construction, Norfolk Prison Colony

ca.1932

7 x 12 cm.



Entrance, finished dormitory, Norfolk Prison Colony

1934

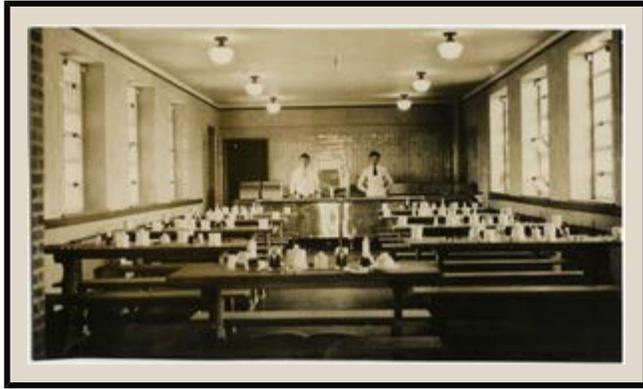
7 x 12 cm.



Dormitory dining room, Norfolk Prison Colony

1934

7 x 12 cm.



Howard B. Gill and daughter Joan at State House
hearings on Norfolk Prison Colony

1934 Mar. 6

25.5 x 20.5
cm.

Similar image appeared in Boston Globe article on Mar. 7, 1934.



Howard B. Gill and attorney Raymond S. Wilkins at State House hearings on Norfolk Prison Colony

1934 Mar. 7

20.5 x 25.5
cm.

Image appeared in Boston Globe article on Mar. 8, 1934.



Administrative information

Access

The collection is open for research.

Provenance

Acquired from Eugene Povirk, Sep. 2014 (2014-120).

Related Material

Howard Belding Gill's papers are housed at the John J.

Burns Library, Boston College.

Processing Information

Processed by I. Eliot Wentworth, Sept. 2014.

Digitized content

A copy of O'Connor's article and the photographs in this collection have been digitized and are **available online in Credo**.

Language:

English

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Search terms

Subjects

- Prison reformers--Massachusetts
- Prisons--Massachusetts--Norfolk

Names

- Gill, Howard B. (Howard Belding)
- Kellogg, Arthur
- Massachusetts Correctional Institution,

Norfolk

- O'Connor, Thomas
- Parsons, Herbert Collins, 1862-1941
- Wilkins, Raymond S.

Genre terms

- Photographs

Link to similar SCUA collections

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