

**2010 CORVETTE ALLIANCE ROAD TOUR
GATHERING VII**

(Approximate Drive Time – 1 hour)

0.0	Turn right from Hampton Inn onto Schorrway Dr.
0.0	Turn right onto Whittier Dr.
0.1	Turn left onto Memorial Dr.
2.5	Take S. Broad St. exit at overpass then turn left onto S. Broad St.
3.2	Bear right at “Y” intersection onto Hamburg Rd.
4.1	Golf course on left is Lancaster Country Club
5.8	Left on Christmas Rock Rd. – name is from a group of pine trees growing on top of a jagged rock outcropping
7.5	Entering grounds of Southeastern Correctional Institute – See back for an article about its former life as the Boys Industrial School (BIS).
8.4	Turn right onto Revenge Rd.
12.6	Turn left onto Clearcreek Rd.
12.9	Turn left to stay on Clearcreek Rd.
15.0 to 17.3	Rough road
18.4	Leaning Rock
19.2	Turn right onto US Rt. 33 (Turn left here if you want to return to Lancaster)
21.2	Turn left into Hocking Hills Market – Flea Market, Craft Store, Antiques
21.7 (approx)	Turn right onto US Rt. 33, leaving Hocking Hills Market
27.7	Stay to the right – Lancaster Business Route (County Rd. 33A). This will become Memorial Dr. at Lancaster City Limits.
34.6	Turn right onto Whittier Dr. then left onto Schorrway
34.7	Turn left into Hampton Inn

Boys' Industrial School



In 1857, the Ohio government established the Ohio Reform School, the predecessor to the Boys' Industrial School. The Ohio Reform School was a reformatory for boys between eight and eighteen years of age. It was located approximately five miles south of Lancaster, in Fairfield County, Ohio, and the institution accepted its first inmate in 1858.

Before the creation of this institution, the State of Ohio imprisoned male juvenile offenders in the Ohio Penitentiary with adult criminals. The Ohio Reform School was not like a traditional prison. Walls and fencing did not surround the inmates. Rather, the Ohio Reform School utilized the "open system." The boys could traverse the grounds freely. They lived in cottages -- not prison cells -- with forty boys to a cottage. The cottages were named after rivers in Ohio. Guards, cottage matrons, and other workers supervised the boys, but the intent was to create an institution that would educate and instill good and productive values in the boys. Because of the Ohio Reform School's success, by 1901, twenty-eight states adopted the "open system" for their juvenile prisons.

Each boy arrived at the Ohio Reform School with a certain number of demerits, which were based on the severity of their crime. For good behavior, students lost demerits. Once they reached zero demerits, the boys were freed and returned to their families. Students could also have demerits added for bad behavior, and in extreme circumstances, corporal punishment was permitted.

The boys spent one-half of the day in school and the other one-half either working on the Ohio Reform School's farm or learning a trade in one of the vocational education buildings. In 1901, the school offered training in blacksmithing, tailoring, baking, carpentry, stenography, brick making, shoemaking, horticulture, and cattle-raising, among numerous other professions. This same year the institution also boasted a forty-two-member band, and the children received military training as well.

In 1884, the Ohio Reform School became known as the Boys' Industrial School. Comedian Bob Hope spent some time at the Boy's Industrial School as a child. As an adult, Hope donated sizable sums of money to the institution. In 1964, the institution became known as the Fairfield School for Boys, and in 1980, the school became the Southeastern Correctional Facility for adult offenders. In 2004, juvenile inmates were held in eight juvenile detention centers across Ohio.

(Source: <http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=2113>)