

B-1072

1893-1899

Maryland Penitentiary
Baltimore, Maryland
Public (restricted access)

The Maryland Penitentiary is a quarry-faced granite structure consisting of a four story square administration block with tall pyramidal roof and connecting three story west and south cell block wings. The Penitentiary is the Romanesque Revival design of Baltimore architect Jackson Gott (1828-1909), erected 1893-1899 with stylistic counterparts in numerous other public buildings in the City of that era. The return to the massive proportions and minimal ornamentation of classical building styles for prisons in Baltimore and other cities at the turn of the 20th century marks the end of sixty years of experimentation with variations on British "Panopticon" designs popular in the U.S. during the mid-nineteenth century.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Maryland Penitentiary

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 954 Forrest Street

CITY, TOWN Baltimore

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

___ VICINITY OF

STATE Maryland

COUNTY

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Maryland

Telephone #: 321-3686

STREET & NUMBER Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

CITY, TOWN Suite 500, One Investment Place STATE, zip code
Towson, Md 21204 ___ VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, Baltimore Superior Court
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Criminal Courts Building

Liber #: See Chain of Title,
Folio #: Continuation sheet #7

STREET & NUMBER Calvert and Fayette Streets

CITY, TOWN Baltimore, Md 21202 STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Maryland Penitentiary is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Forrest and Eager Streets in Baltimore several blocks northeast of the central business district. The Penitentiary is bordered on its south and west sides by Baltimore City Jail complex. The combined Penitentiary/Jail complex is bounded on the south by Madison Street and on the West by the Fallsway and Jones Fall Expressway.

The Penitentiary, oriented to the east, is four stories tall and rests on full and sub-basements. The building was erected 1893-1899 and is the design of Baltimore architect Jackson C. Gott (1828-1909). The building is in the Romanesque Revival style which enjoyed popularity in Baltimore until the turn of the century.

The structure consists of a square, four story main administration building with steep pyramidal roof connecting two "wings", one extending west along Eager Street and a shorter one extending south along Forrest Street. The wings have gable roofs over their middle sections. The end sections of each are topped by pyramidal roofs approximately 1/4 scale of the main administration building roof.

The front (Forrest Street) facade of the main administration building is three bays wide. The basement and first floor are constructed of massive granite blocks. Pairs of barred windows at basement level flank either side of a flight of stone steps with rounded low side walls also of stone.

At first floor level two pairs of double windows, all heavily grilled, flank the center doorway. Heavy rounded arches of stone top each pair of windows, and the two windows comprising each pair are separated by single engaged stone columns crowned with block capitals. The capitals are carved with a leaf design and reappear as a continuous motif on other parts of the building.

The center doorway is also topped with a heavy rounded stone arch, the bases of which rest on flanking pairs of stone columns with capitals and ornamentation corresponding to that of the first floor windows. "Maryland Penitentiary" is inscribed in the stones of the doorway arch. Two round stone tablets appear in the spandrels between the center doorway and window arches. The tablet on the left of the doorway is inscribed "1804," year of the founding of the original Penitentiary, and on the right, "1894," the year construction was begun on the present building.

Second, third, and fourth floor windows are obscured by steel grilles. The architect's rendition of the facade (1893) reveals that pairs of 1/1 sash windows were planned for each floor, with second and third floor windows surmounted by pairs of stationary panels or transoms. At attic level, three lunettes are topped with stone arches. Floor levels above second, third and fourth floor windows are demarcated by panels containing three rows of polished square stones or tiles. A frieze consisting of three rows of round polished tiles crosses the front facade. The frieze is surmounted by a cornice of 4 rows of stone corbelling.

(CONTINUED)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Maryland Penitentiary is a four story structure built 1893-1899 in the Romanesque Revival style which enjoyed popularity in Baltimore until the turn of the century. The Penitentiary building is the design of Baltimore architect Jackson C. Gott (1828-1909), one of the eight founding members of the Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1870. Gott, who began his career as an apprentice carpenter, progressed to master builder, studying architecture under private tutors. Gott designed a number of other buildings in the City: the Johnson Building on North Howard Street; the Masonic Temple; Eastern Pumping Station for the City waterworks; and industrial buildings for the Crown Cork and Seal Company at Highlandtown. Gott also designed buildings for Western Maryland College in Westminster and Peninsula Hospital in Salisbury.

The City of Baltimore enjoyed an unusual burst of building in 1893 due to curtailment in that year of labor unrest and strikes which had plagued the construction trades the two years previously. In addition, recent introduction of electric lighting to construction sites of large public buildings made it possible for the first time for crews to work around the clock toward completion. This important advance in building construction plus the renewed vigor of the City's work force contributed to the energy and "go-ahead spirit" which local newspapers describe as prevalent in the City at that time.

A significant number of the banks, commercial buildings, court houses and other public buildings and large apartment houses extant in downtown Baltimore today were built during that "bubble" period from the late 1880's to the turn of the century. The Romanesque Revival style as popularized by architect H. H. Richardson was a favored mode for public buildings, perhaps because its weighty proportions suggest the solidity and permanence desired for such structures. In addition to the Maryland Penitentiary, a number of Baltimore landmarks built during this era refer to Roman building styles in spirit and detail: Woman's (Goucher) College (Charles L. Carson, 1886); the Maryland Club (Baldwin and Pennington, 1892); Associated Reformed Church (now Greek Orthodox, Charles E. Cassell, 1889); and the Mount Royal Station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (Baldwin and Pennington, 1895).

Prior to the establishment of a state Penitentiary at Baltimore, punishment of criminal offenders was limited to confinement in local jails, alms or workhouses, or labor on the public roads, various forms of public punishment, or death. The substitution of confinement and labor within an organized, state-run institution was a new idea in Maryland in 1804, when the General Assembly established a commission to purchase land and erect buildings on Madison Street northwest of the central down-

(CONTINUED)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Baltimore City Land Records (See attached Chain of Title for references)
Photographs and files of the Warden, Maryland Penitentiary
Baltimore Sun, microfilm files of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore
Vertical files, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 6.5

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See attached sheet # 1

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE	Susanne Moore, Historic Sites Surveyor	DATE	December, 1980
ORGANIZATION	Maryland Historical Trust		
	21 State Circle, Shaw House		
	Annapolis, Md 21401	TELEPHONE	
CITY OR TOWN		STATE	

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

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A pyramidal roof of sheet metal tops the main administration building. An early photograph (published in the Baltimore Sun in 1937) shows "eyebrow" windows centered in the east and north sides of the roof planes. These have since been eliminated.

At the apex of the roof is a wooden octagonal lantern turret with domed metal roof. A ball ornament topped with a short spike adorns the turret roof. Each side of the turret contains a fanlight, and it is surrounded by a metal walkway and railings. This turret detail is not shown in the architect's 1893 drawing.

Round stair turrets the same height as the rest of the facade bracket each end of the front facade. (There are four stair turrets on the building, one at each corner.) The towers contain narrow barred windows corresponding to those of the main block and have stone sills and lintels. At attic story the windows are topped with arches, and the tiled frieze and corbelling of the front facade encircles the turrets as well. The turrets are topped with conical sheet metal roofs. These turrets originally served as stairwells; however, they have for the most part been closed off for reasons of security or modern convenience. The southeast corner turret now contains an elevator. At various floor levels in the other towers, stairs have been removed and landing areas converted to restrooms or storage rooms.

The interior of the administration building has been much altered to suit changing administrative needs. The first floor contains a lobby and reception area, visiting room, and administration offices. It contains a large slate staircase with brass railings which rises throughout the building to the attic floor.

At second floor level is the inmate reception and classification center. While many office partitions have been added, the original coffered ceiling remains, supported by a dozen thick wooden columns.

On the third floor is the chapel, also retaining original wood columns and coffered ceiling. The chapel interior and wooden pews were designed and crafted by inmates during the 1950's. Large stained glass windows on the west and south walls (visible from the Penitentiary yard) were donated by the Ayd Foundation, a memorial to Joseph J. Ayd, who served as chaplain to the prison in a volunteer capacity from 1933-1963.

The fourth floor contains an auditorium with stage in the northeast corner.

Joining the main administration building on the south facade is south wing, or "cell-block". The wings appear to be three floors in height. However, the interior contains no floors but five tiers of steel cell blocks, each cell of which is 60' square. South wing is composed of three sections of three bays each. In each bay are two vertical rows of transom windows, with frosted glass panes. Each pair of vertical rows is topped by a rounded stone arch at third floor level.

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The windows from attic fanlight to basement level are covered with steel bars. The bays are trimmed with stone and topped with stone arches. Each of the three sections is crossed at the top by eight stone lentils topped by three rows of stone corbelling. The sections are separated by four half-round ornamental towers with pointed turret roofs. The extreme south section is square and taller than the middle sections by the addition of an attic. It is topped with a pyramidal roof of sheet metal.

The southeast corner of south wing connects to a high stone wall which wraps around the Penitentiary grounds for the remainder of the west (Forrest Street) side and all of the south (Madison Street) side.

The north (Eager Street) facade of the main administration block is three bays wide and is identical on its two upper floors to the front facade.

A stone townhouse joins the administration building on the north side. The house is residential in scale; while it is a full three stories tall, it covers only the first two floors of the administration building's north wall. The house is part of the original structure and was intended for use as a warden's residence. It is separated from the main administration building by a two-foot thick stone common wall. It was discontinued as the warden's residence in 1972 when at which time the Penitentiary administration took it over for additional office space.

The residence is composed of a center section flanked by two identical gable roofed sections. Within the central section, seven stone steps with original iron railings lead up to a small landing. In the stone wall beneath the landing is a round window trimmed in stone. At center on first floor level is a replacement security mesh door flanked by narrow windows filled with glass brick. Five small transom-like windows cross above the doorway and are also covered with steel mesh. A stone balcony with ornate iron railings supported by five heavy stone brackets surmounts the doorway. The facade above the balcony contains a single casement window set into a large panel of square polished stones or tiles surmounted by a stone arch. Above the arch is a stone panel carved with filligree designs. A cornice of stone dentils crosses the facade just under the roofline. The roof of the center section is topped by an octagonal turret with metal roof. Each side of the turret contains 1/1 sash windows with ornate wood trim.

Each section flanking the center contain three bays, the basement, first and second floor levels of which bow and project slightly from the front wallplane. Basement and first floor windows on the east side are filled with glass brick, while those on the west contain original windows. At second and third floors windows are 1/1 sash windows. The center window at third floor level is surmounted by fanlight and rounded stone arch. All windows have stone lintels and sills. The side sections of the second and third floor levels are marked by ornamental stone parapets. Two columns with ornamented block capitals occur between the three windows of the third floor. Square stone ornaments top the gable roofs of the sections of the structure which flank the entrance bay.

The east side of the warden's residence has two windows each at first and second floors, with the same treatment as front facade windows. At third floor a dormer window projects from the roof, containing one 1/1 sash window trimmed with wood.

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A metal fire escape covers most of the side wall. A large stone chimney rises next to the dormer window at the rear of the house wall.

A tall iron railing encloses the small yard between the northeast corner of the warden's house and the northeast corner of the administration building.

On the west side of the Warden's Residence, second and third floors are identical to the east side. At first floor level, a stone porch supported by two stone square-capitaled columns has been mostly enclosed with unmatched stone and equipped with a modern door and two 2/4 casement windows. Metal stairs lead from the long yard running in front of west wing, and the entire side is enclosed by a high iron railing. Windows at basement level under the porch have been barred. Joining the west facade of the administration building is west wing, composed of six sections of three bays each.

Except that west wing is three sections longer than south wing, the two cell blocks are otherwise identical. The west (Fallsway/Jones Falls Expressway) facade of west wing is three bays wide with fenestration and ornamentation identical to the other facades. It contains no doorways.

The south facade of west wing and the west facade of south wing are visible only from inside the Penitentiary yard, and are identical to the other exterior facades. The southwest corner of the administration building is also visible only from inside the yard. It is identical to the other facades except that it has a simple cave-like opening in the southwest corner of its stone foundation wall at ground level. Through this opening inmates have access from the cell blocks to the yard and other buildings within the complex.

Other buildings in the complex are newer brick or stone industrial type buildings containing shops, schools, laundry and boiler room.

Facing south on Madison Street is the hospital, erected in 1954 on the site of the original penitentiary building.

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town district in Baltimore for a penitentiary. In the context of former modes of punishment of criminal offenders, the establishment of the Penitentiary was heralded as a humane and just move, especially since many serious crimes at that time were simply punished by death. In 1809 a new criminal code was adopted to the Penitentiary making murder, arson, rape and treason the only crimes to be punished by death.

The Baltimore Sun (June 19, 1893) indicates that a Commission established to study designs for the new court house at Baltimore visited and were favorably impressed by the new courthouse/jail just completed at Pittsburgh. The building at Pittsburgh was a massive Romanesque building very similar in character to the present Maryland Penitentiary. The Commission established to study designs for the new Penitentiary at Baltimore in 1893 would certainly have known about the Pittsburgh jail and may have been influenced by the positive reception to its design.

The Baltimore Sun (October 25, 1893) notes that a Maryland Penitentiary design committee, consisting of State Senators Bratton and Adams and Messrs. Wilbur J. Jackson and Blake, along with their chosen architect, Jackson Gott, visited new modern penitentiaries at Elmira, New York and Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. The decision of this committee to erect a rugged-looking structure with "a minimum of costly detail" embodying a design which would itself act as a deterrent to crime represents a sharp departure from prison design in America during the previous seventy years. The erection of the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia (1821-1836), a much copied design based on Jeremy Bentham's circular plan "Panopticon" established a design hegemony in the United States from that time until nearly the turn of the century. The return to heavy, sombre styles in the 1890's in Pittsburgh courthouse/jail and Maryland Penitentiary reflects disappointment encountered with the design experiments of mid-century which involved great expense in construction, operation and maintenance with questionable results in terms of deterring crime and rehabilitating prisoners.

The grand jury appointed to study the matter recommended in 1890 that the State issue bonds or otherwise provide money to finish at once "so much of the proposed building as will contain 800 new cells." This recommendation was presented to the Legislature and passed by the General Assembly (Laws of 1890, Chapter 202). A total \$250,000 was appropriated for the purchase of land and erection of the building. In 1892 (Laws of 1892, Chapter 391), the earlier Act was repealed and re-enacted on the grounds that the monies appropriated were "wholly inadequate." The new legislation provided for Comptroller's payments of up to \$50,000 per year for an unspecified period of construction.

The Sun (October 25, 1893) published an engraving of Gott's rendering for the new Penitentiary, the design of which was intended "to give a substantial appearance without superfluous ornamentation." The plans called for a four story structure to be built of quarry faced Falls Road stone with granite trim. The Warden's and other administrative offices were planned for the first floor, directors' and guards' stations on the second, school rooms on the third and a chapel and visitors gallery on the fourth floor of the main administration block. The two cell block wings were to contain 2,010 steel cells, each 8 x 5½ x 9 feet, with an additional 20 solitary confinement cells in the basement of the administration block.

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Initial plans called for erection of the administration block first, a four story 84 foot square structure with pyramidal roof reaching 192 feet into the air, and one cell block wing. The building was to be fireproof throughout, with an iron and tile roof. The southern wing was to be built later and extended all the way to Madison Street if needed. The design committee envisioned an incremental approach to enlarging the prison, planning to gradually add factories, shops, a power house, dining hall, kitchen, laundry and storage buildings in later phases of building.

The new Penitentiary would front 816 feet on Forrest Street on newly acquired land north of the original Penitentiary on Madison Street. The original building, completed in 1811, was a simple three story brick structure, designed by Daniel Conn of Baltimore, altered many times over the years. After erection of the present Penitentiary buildings, the original building served as the prison hospital. It was demolished in 1954.

The design of the cell blocks was described as a "prison within a prison," with outer walls 16 feet from the tiers of cages and the roof 12 feet above the topmost tier. The cell block tiers would have open iron work on the fronts to allow surveillance of inmates. Inside the cell block wings, tiers of cages would rise without attachment to floors and exterior walls. Other security measures built into the design would be a heavy pad of concrete under the foundations of the cell blocks, steeply pitched roofs built in sections of 56 foot spans, and placement of the lowest windows in the structure no less than 10 feet from ground level.

In 1896, with Penitentiary buildings well under way, new legislation (Laws of 1896, Chapter 166) provided an additional \$500,000 to complete construction and equip the Penitentiary by way of a special "Penitentiary Loan." The total costs of acquisition of land and construction came to approximately \$1.5 million.

Today the Maryland Penitentiary covers 6.5 acres in downtown Baltimore, serving 1300 inmates about half of whom are maximum security inmates. The grounds surrounding the Penitentiary are densely built up with supporting structures.

Recommendation:

Facility should be renovated to meet modern correctional services criteria as described in the American Correctional Association Manual, or adapted for re-use in some other capacity.

Continuation Sheet # 1

Item 10

Maryland Penitentiary
Baltimore, Maryland

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

On the north, 450 feet on the 400 block of East Eager Street; on the east, 825 feet on Forrest Street between Eager and Madison Streets; on the south, 318 feet on the 400 block of E. Madison Street; and on the west, an irregularly shaped boundary along the City Jail lot totalling 957 feet.*

*

Baltimore Assessments and Taxation Map, Block # 1197,
revised 1971-72.

ADDENDUM

Maryland Penitentiary
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954 Forrest Street
Baltimore, MD

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Maryland Penitentiary is the State of Maryland's maximum security prison. It occupies most of the block near the central business district that is bounded by Forrest, Eager, Madison Streets, and by the Jones Falls Expressway. The portion of the block not occupied by the state penitentiary is taken up by the Baltimore City Jail. The penitentiary was designed in the Romanesque-Revival style by Baltimore architect Jackson Gott (1828-1909).

The Penitentiary is a quarry-faced granite complex. The complex could be said to be comprised of six units; administration, two cell blocks, courtyard, support buildings, and the wall. The administration block is a four-story square, pyramidal-roofed element at Forrest and Eager Streets. Extending from the west wall of the administration block is a rectangular, three-story cell block. To the south of the end of the west wing is the free-standing two-story, brick power house. Further south is the four-story, brick, recreation building.

Extending from the south wall of the administration block is a rectangular, three-story cell block that is not as long as the west cell block. The area between the two cell blocks is presently used as a recreational area and courtyard. At one time it contained dining halls and work areas for the inmates. Those have all been removed. Extending from just beyond the south wall and extending along Forrest Street is two-story, brick building used for dining; followed by a three-story brick building. To the south of that is the prison school. Along Madison Street is the prison hospital

The entire complex is not totally walled in. The main facility is a self-contained fortress. The external walls have a dry moat at their base. The west wing along Eager Street is supported by a barbed wire fence with manned guard towers. The south wing has a moat but no barbed wire fence. Rather there is a simple wrought iron fence along the Forrest Street side. A two-story concrete wall begins at the end of the south wing and extends along the Forrest Street side to Madison Street, turns and extends along Madison Street and then continues north along the west property boundary to a point behind the recreation building. The remainder of the perimeter security at that point is provided by a high barbed wire fence. There are manned guard towers along the length of the concrete perimeter wall. There is a secure truck/bus entrance through the wall on Madison Street at Forrest and another further down Madison Street near the Baltimore City Jail.

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THE SOUTH WING: DESCRIPTION

The design of the south wing and of the west wing are similar except that the south wing contains 280 cells while the west wing contains 540. The south wing is 64 feet wide. The street side or east side wall is 235 feet long while the courtyard side wall is 250 feet long. The reason for the difference in wall lengths is due to the fact that the administration block is turned at a slight angle to the straight lines of the street, hence its connections to the cell block wings produces walls of differing lengths. The walls are 37.5 inches thick. They are constructed of rock-faced or quarry-faced granite on the exterior with a brick lining on the interior. The exterior granite walls are laid in irregular courses. The interior brick walls are laid in a mechanical bond.

There is a narrow, dry moat on the street side of the wall. The bottom of the moat is at the same level as the floor of the interior. Below the floor and as part of the foundation is a thick concrete pad. Besides providing structural strength, this pad also helped to keep out moisture and insects as well as to keep the inmates within the walls.

Round towers break up the expanse of the walls along the street side and the courtyard side. There is one located at the end of each wall and then there are two others, each spaced 65 feet from the next. They have a six foot diameter and are capped by a conical metal roof. They are not functional. The spaces between each tower are filled with three sets of identical window openings. Each is a rounded arch window with vertical-set stones providing support and decoration. The windows themselves are metal-framed, industrial-type, swing frames with opaque lights. The windows tilt inward from the top. The window tilt is controlled by sets of iron pipes connected to a central gearing system that would allow a guard to control the window opening without having to set each window. This would also restrict the guards contact with the prisoners, an important feature of this penitentiary. All of the windows are secured by round steel bars.

The windows are set between the water table and a belt course that shows on the exterior walls. The top of the water table is at ground level while the belt course is just below the upper level of the wall. The water table projects slightly from the plane of the wall. The granite blocks of the water table are laid in regular courses. The top of the water table and the belt course are constructed of white stone. The belt course is supported by small dentils visible just below the bottom of the belt course. Extending down between each window opening

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in a vertical line from the belt course is a smooth, flat line of granite blocks. This decorative line stops at the same level as the bottom of each window arch. Above the belt course is a wide corbelled cornice. The cornice is composed of smaller granite blocks laid in regular courses.

The south wall of the south wing is without openings. It is decorated by bands of regular coursed granite blocks. The bands that correspond to the top of the water table on the street side are the same width as the band that marks the bottom of the window arch. There are two narrow bands that divide the remaining space into three sections. Another course of granite blocks corresponds to the belt course, while the upper most course is set at the height of the corbelled cornice. The wall has no projections and the water table is just suggested by the decorative band. Likewise, there is no moat on this wall.

The west or courtyard wall is an exact duplicate of the street side wall except that there is no moat and the bottom of the wall and its water table are set at the same level as is the courtyard. The only prisoner access is on this wall. It is located at the first level where the wing abuts against the administration block. It consists of a one-story, rounded shed-like appendage with a wide opening. There is a barred, security entrance set in the plane of the main wall.

The north wall of the south wing is actually the south wall of the administration block. This was part of a conscious decision of the architect and the committee that designed the facility. The wing was intended to be added as the need arose for additional housing. It was also intended to be longer when finished than it is in actuality. Part of the reason for this shorter length was due to the financial condition of the state at the time of construction and part was the fact that the larger wing was not needed at the time.

The interior of the south wing reveals the design concept of the penitentiary as a "prison within a prison" or as some of guards say "a fortress within a fortress." Architecturally, the south wing, and its twin the west wing, are constructed like large open warehouses or train sheds. The walls rise up 48 feet above the level of the floor. Beyond that the roof extends another 13.5 feet. The roof is framed as a principal rafter system with a king-post truss structural arrangement providing strength.

The floor of the wing is a thick concrete slab. The cells are not tied to that slab directly but rather they rest upon the

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concrete with the cells having their own individual floors. The tiers of cell rise up from the middle of the interior. They are isolated from the exterior walls by an open space of 16 feet and the top of the cell tiers do not rise above the level of the top of the outside walls. The roof structure is completely exposed and rises above the top of the cell tiers higher than a man can jump. Each level of cell rows is further isolated from each other. Access to each row is only through a steel gate. A narrow walkway runs in front of each row of cells and that walkway has a gate set into the middle to prevent prisoner access to the next block of cells. A mid 1980s renovation added a second walkway to the original walkway. This new walkway was for guard use only and would allow the prisoners to exercise on the cell walkway without coming into contact with the guards. This change was brought about by the designation of the south wing as the segregation unit at that time for the most violent and dangerous prisoners.

The cells are clad in steel sheets with lead sheets between the steel that serves to act as a sound proofing barrier to prevent unwanted communication between the prisoners. Each cell is equipped with a toilet and wash basin as well as a bunk for sleeping. There are two rows of cells within the south wing. Each is referred to as being either street side or yard side depending on its orientation to the exterior or the interior of the facility. The two sides are isolated from each other by steel gates and fences as well as by not being physically connected to each other through the rear of the cells. There is a small, narrow space between the cell block tiers that is not large enough for a man to crawl through but does provide sufficient hindrance to possible escape plans.

Each cell was originally designed for one man. Each is 9 feet by 5 feet and 8.5 feet high. As originally designed the bed was set into the steel wall with hinges so that the bed could be swung up against the wall during the day to provide more space for the prisoner. As the inmate population grew during the 1970s and 1980s, additional beds were set into each cell. When this occurred, the lower bed was welded in the down position and another bed was welded in place over it. Horizontal support was provided by metal chains. Each bed was made of steel with steel springs, actually either flat steel bars or a steel sheet welded into the frame of the bed itself. A mattress was then placed over that frame and spring assembly. The combination toilet and sink unit was set into the opposite side of the room from the bed. The position of the bed and toilet/sink unit was determined by the position of the cell within the block. For ease of setting up the plumbing system during construction, the soil and water pipes were laid up as pairs of units with

DESCRIPTION

Maryland Penitentiary
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each stack serving two tiers of individual cells. The piping causes an internal chamfer in each cell in the corner to which the toilet/sink unit is attached. There is a plumber's access panel on each chamfer. The current toilet/sink unit is stainless steel. The original units were porcelain. It is not clear when the original units were removed but the current units post date 1950. Lighting in each cell is presently provided by a fluorescent light fixture. Originally, each cell was light by a single, bare light bulb. The cells are not individually heated or cooled.

The floor of each cell is made from slate. Prison lore is that this slate is from England. There is no easily available proof of this statement. Since there are extensive slate quarries in nearby Pennsylvania and in New England the use of imported slate is highly unlikely but it is possible.

The internal decoration of the cells is nonexistent. The walls are smooth except for the juncture of the steel plates and the rivets that hold them together. Some of the cells have had graffiti added to them by long-term residents but this does not appear to have been a common practice in the south wing. Some cells have photographs of women but not nude photographs, while others have philosophical sayings or messages to the next resident of that cell.

Access to each cell is through a sliding door that consists of sets of steel rods set in a framework with a heavy lock set into the door. Because these cell gates do not provide privacy and allow cold drafts to flow into each cell during the colder months, most of the prisoners have used either cardboard or newspapers to block off the lower portion of the gate to the level of the lock bar. While this violates prison rules and the fire code it is often allowed unless the prisoner is being disciplined for some reason and the blockage is not excessive.

Each cell can be unlocked in two ways. A guard can use his key to unlock the individual cell door by activating the cell lock and the adjacent gang lock located next to each cell. If the entire row of cells is to be opened at once to let the prisoners out to exercise or for meals, than the cell locks are turned at each cell but the cell door remains locked until the master gang lock is activated at the guard station at the end of the row.

When the south wing was converted into the segregation wing, several modifications were made to the cells doors. A food slot was added to each and steel mesh was welded over the bars. The food slot made it possible to feed the prisoners without

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having direct access to the prisoner or the cell. The mesh made it difficult to pass contraband items into or out of each cell. While this did not stop the flow of forbidden items, it did slow the practice down.

The walkway outside of each cell tier is constructed of steel. It is an open system with round bars that reach from the floor of the walkway to the bottom of the walkway above or to the walkway roof for the uppermost tier. The tier of cells on the ground level does not have the separate slate floor that the upper tiers do. That first walkway uses the concrete slab as its floor surface. The bars on the walkway serve two purposes. The first is to segregate the prisoners from the guards and to keep the prisoners away from the exterior walls. The second is to make it impossible for either guards or prisoners to be thrown over the side of the walkways.

At the north and south ends of the cell blocks there are the stair towers that provide access to each tier. These are open steel towers with steel gates at the top and bottom of each landing. In order to go from one level to the next, one would have to go through a gate at the original level and one at the destination level landing. In order to get onto the walkway, one would have to be allowed through the walkway gate. Each gate is controlled by a guard.

When the south wing was designated the segregation wing in the mid 1980s, the southernmost cell on each row and at each level was turned into a shower unit. The toilet/sink unit and the bed were removed. An enclosed shower pipe and shower head were run up from the former location of the toilet/sink unit and then run along the ceiling to the center. Hot and cold controls were set into the wall and a drain was cut into the floor by adding a secondary steel floor to the cell with a drain cut into it. The water was run back towards the plumbing connection at the rear corner of the cell. The door of this shower cell was converted into a solid steel door with a barred window set into it.

Heating and cooling of the interior of the south wing are at the mercy of the external weather. There is a steam heating system with cast iron radiators that provides heat. The radiators are set against the exterior walls. Large fans provide the cooling system along with open windows. As a result, the wing is unevenly heated and cooled. During the summer, the upper tiers of cells are hot and the lower are cool. In the winter, the upper tiers are warm and the lower are cold. The current fans are not the original fans but were installed some time after 1950.

DESCRIPTION

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The same 1950s renovation to the cooling system also saw the addition of an enclosed guard post in the northeast corner of the south wing. This wood and glass post enabled the guards to keep an eye on most of the prisoners. More importantly, it also provided a place of safety for the guards in the event of a prison uprising. It was connected by telephone to the administration block.

The north wall of the south wing is actually the south wall of the administration block. It is pierced by several large barred windows. These provided places of observation from the administration block. The windows mirrored those of the east and west walls of the south wing except that they do not have the heavy arched surrounds around their rounded-arched tops.

This survey information gathered on August 26, 1992 just prior to the demolition of the south wing in the fall of 1992. At the time of survey, some interior demolition had begun. The food slots were being removed. Many of the slate panels in the original walkways had been removed as well or they had been so damaged as to be unsafe. In fact much of the yard or west side of the tiers of cells could not be examined due to the removal of the walkway floors.

Surveyed and photographed by:
Stephen G. Del Sordo
Consulting Historian/Architectural Historian
305 Oakley Street
Cambridge, Maryland 21613

ADDENDUM

Maryland Penitentiary
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SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Maryland Penitentiary is a significant resource that is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for its association with the late nineteenth-century changes to the Maryland penal system. It is also eligible for listing under criterion C for its design in the popular Romanesque-Revival style by Jackson C. Gott and for its incorporation of modern security and sanitary features that were considered up-to-date and humane in the 1890s when the facility was planned and constructed.

Maryland Penitentiary
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SIGNIFICANCE

The construction of the Maryland Penitentiary between 1893 and 1899 was based on two needs. The first was the replacement of an overcrowded and rundown prison facility. The second was encouraged by a general feeling within the state and in the nation that the sanitary and solitary holding of convicts was the best method to encourage the reform of social misfits.

Sometimes known as the "Auburn" jails, the trend during the nineteenth century had been away from prisons that held the convicts in common to facilities that assigned the convicts to small single cell units. Increases in population during the nineteenth century meant that the prison population would also increase. That would mean that both the techniques of rehabilitation and the architecture of prisons would have to be altered to meet the needs of society and of the inmates.

In planning its new penitentiary at the end of the nineteenth century, Maryland studied the best and the worst of the nation's penal facilities in order to incorporate the best ideas into their new jail. These included the individual cells with self-contained toilet facilities and wash basins along with proper ventilation facilities that would make the Maryland Penitentiary a fit place to house convicts. From a correctional standpoint, the design of the complex included the concept of a "fortress within a fortress" that would make it difficult for the inmates to escape as well as separate guard walkways to keep the inmates and the guards as divided from each other as possible. The use of the barred walkways outside of each cell floor meant that the guards no longer had to worry about being thrown from the walkways. The use of concrete, steel, slate, and lead meant that the facility would be free from insects and could be kept reasonably clean and sanitary.

These features meant that Maryland was able to claim that it had one of the best prisons in the nation. In fact the new Maryland Penitentiary was so successful as a prison that it has remained little altered since its construction. While the support facilities have been altered and some new buildings have been added, the actual holding facility is not changed. The west wing is exactly as it was built except for upgrades to its basic ventilating and electrical systems. The south wing remained unchanged until the mid 1980s when it was converted into a segregation unit for the prison system. Even at that the changes involved adding a second walkway for guard use, food slots being cut into the cell doors, and the southernmost cell on each level being converted into a shower stall. Accordingly, the Maryland Penitentiary and the south wing retain

SIGNIFICANCE

Maryland Penitentiary
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a great deal of integrity and interest for the study of late
nineteenth-century prison architecture and design.

ADDENDUM

Maryland Penitentiary
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Additional Bibliography

Blake McKelvey. American Prisons: A Study in American Social History prior to 1915. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1936.

Wallace Shugg. "The Rise and Fall of Warden John R. Weyler at the Maryland Penitentiary, 1888-1912." in Maryland Historical Magazine. Vol 86 #3, Fall, 1991. pp245-270.

ADDENDUM

Maryland Penitentiary
B-1072
954 Forrest Street
Baltimore, MD

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING INFORMATION

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period: Industrial/Urban Dominance

Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Government/Law

Resource Type:

Building
urban
Penitentiary
Romanesque-Revival

CHAIN OF TITLE

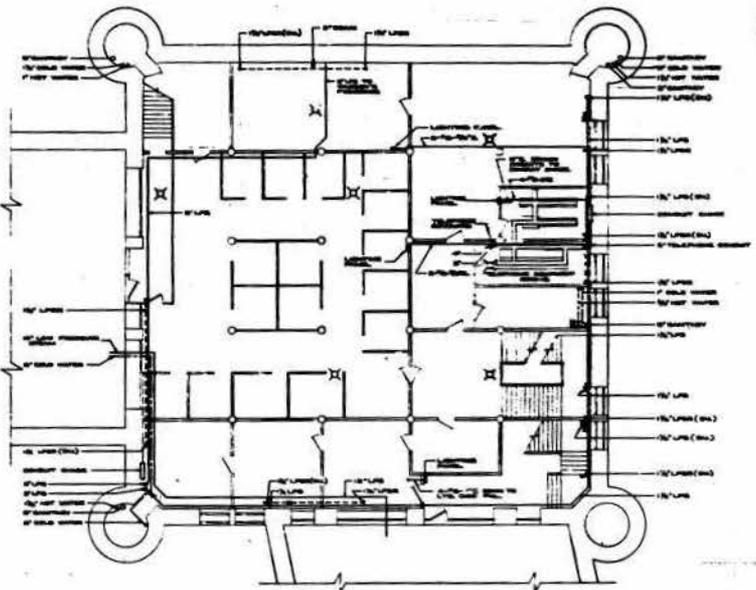
The Directors of the Penitentiary were authorized by an Act of the General Assembly (Laws of 1890, Chapter 200) to purchase land and improvements for the expansion of the Penitentiary onto a lot of ground bounded by Eager Street on the north, Concord Street on the west, Truxton Street on the south and Forrest street on the east. The ground was at that time developed and contained 50 lots. These lots were acquired by the State through exercise of its powers of eminent domain over the period 1891-1897. A copy of the Baltimore Department of Assessments listing of these transfers is attached.

State of Maryland (Penitentiary)

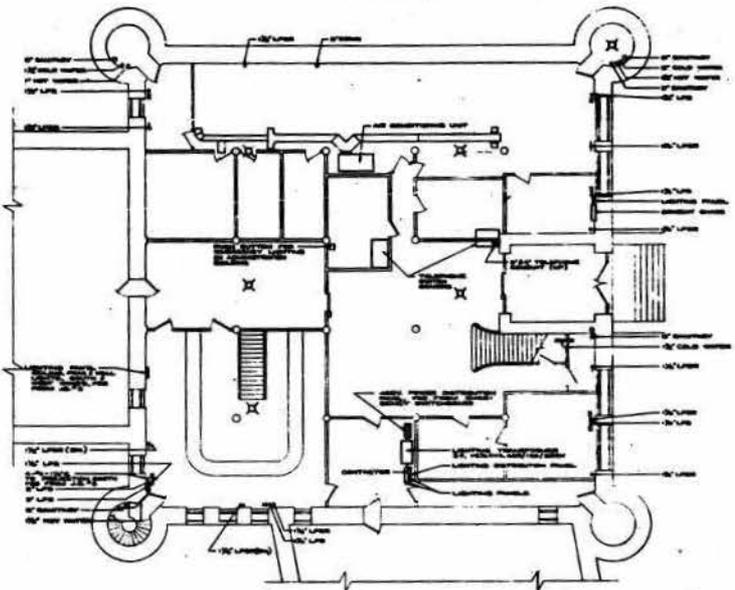
B-1072

N.W.C. Forrest & Madison St.	10-6-1197-08-99
NS Madison St.	1816-2
NWC Forrest St. (1966)	10-6-1197etc-2(1966)
954 Forrest St (71/72)	10-6-1197-2(71/72)
521 E. Eager St.	10-6-1197-3
State of Maryland (Penitentiary)	1

JB 1432-193	2-21-1893	JB 1335-2	3-20-1891
JB 1432-193	2-21-1893	JB 1484-244	1-19-1894
JB 1432-193	2-21-1893	JB 1399-13	6-22-1892
JB 1432-193	2-21-1893	JB 1351-14	7-9-1891
RO 1603-20	2-10-1896	JB 1398-481	5-28-1892
RO 1603-23	2-10-1896	JB 1359-21	7-3-1891
RO 1603-20	2-10-1896	JB 1411-106	9-20-1892
RO 1603-20	2-10-1896	JB 1363-2	10-9-1891
RO 1603-20	2-10-1896	JB 1366-26	11-4-1891
JB 1353-23	7-28-1891	JB 1417-548	11-2-1892
RO 1603-18	2-10-1896	JB 1400-487	6-30-1892
RO 1603-20	2-10-1896	JB 1360-25	9-22-1891
RO 1610-391	3-28-1896	JB 1426-70	1-3-1893
RO 1610-388	3-28-1896	JB 1360-18	9-22-1891
RO 1892-403	9-15-1897		
JB 1360-22	9-22-1891		
JB 1441-379	4-20-1893		
RO 1599-18	1-15-1896		
RO 1599-18	1-15-1896		
JB 1382-4	3-2-1892		
JB 1382-3	3-2-1892		
JB 1382-4	3-2-1892		
JB 1334-19	3-16-1891		
RO 1606-91	3-2-1896		
RO 1606-91	3-2-1896		
JB 1342-3	5-5-1891		
JB 1342-3	5-5-1891		
JB 1442-172	4-25-1893		
JB 1445-309	5-12-1893		
JB 1442-420	4-27-1893		
JB 1360-20	9-22-1891		
JB 1360-18	9-22-1891		
JB 1360-23	9-22-1891		
JB 1360-26	9-22-1891		
JB 1443-314	5-2-1893		
JB 1487-481	2-14-1894		



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
Sheet No. 30-107



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
Sheet No. 30-107

FIRST & SECOND FLOOR PLANS
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

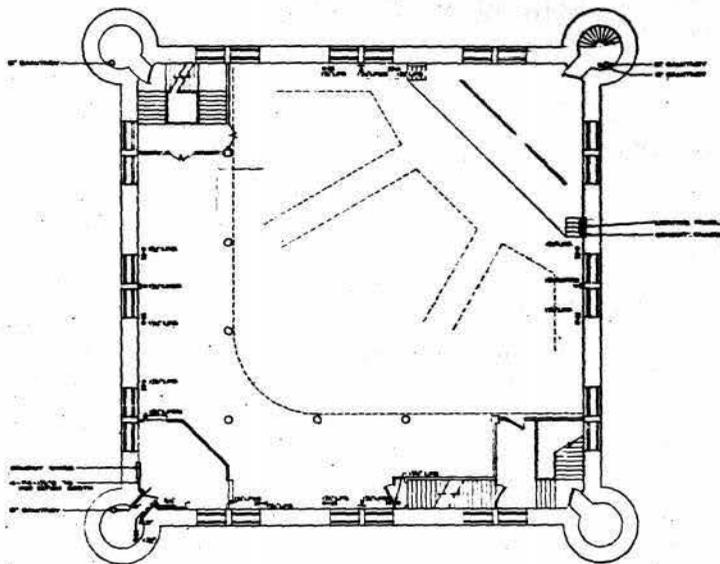
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	UTILITIES SURVEY				DATE JUNE 6, 1973	DRAWN BY U.S.

File No. 30-107-308

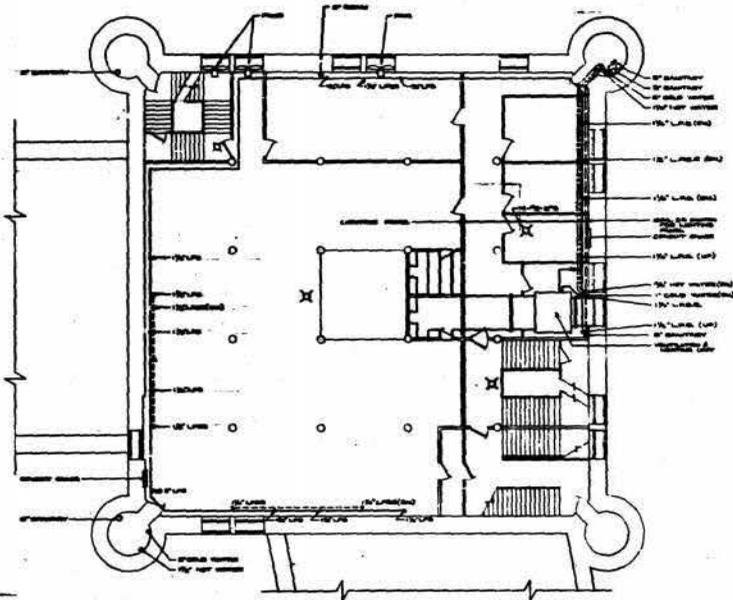
30X



B-107a



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

THIRD & FOURTH FLOOR PLANS
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

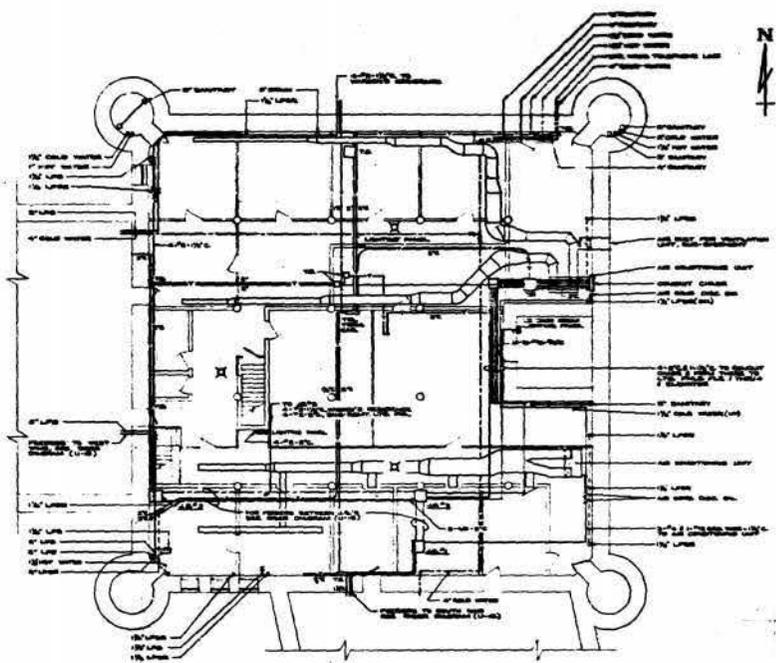
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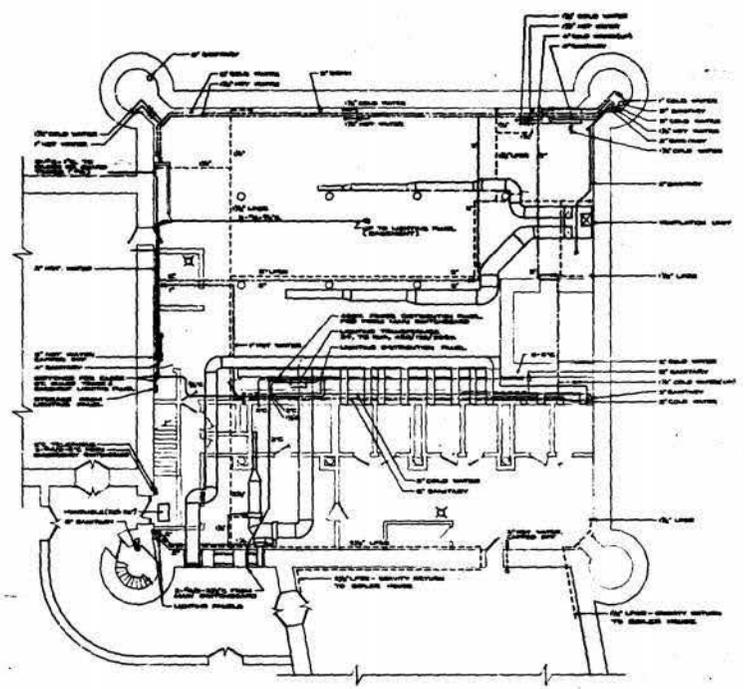
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B-1072



BASEMENT PLAN
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
 Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"



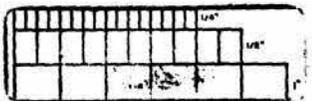
SUB-BASEMENT PLAN
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
 Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

SUB-BASEMENT & BASEMENT PLANS
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

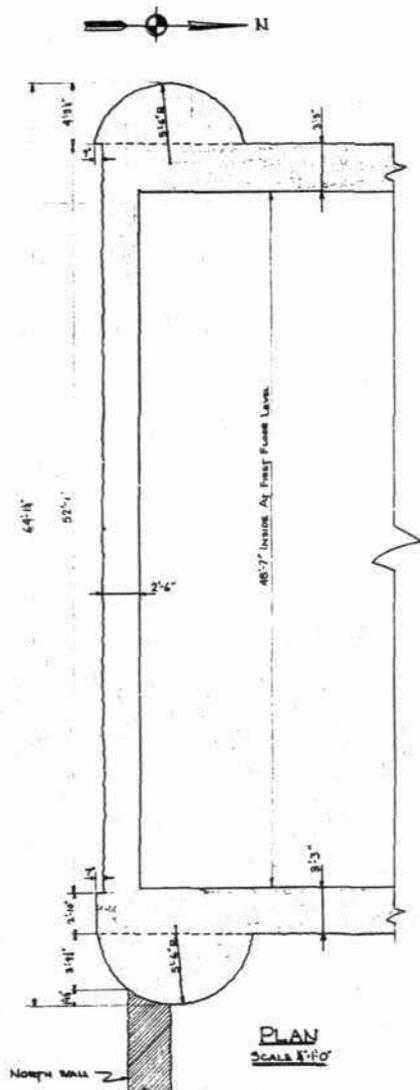
	WM. C. FEIG, JR., P.E. 2105-1000 BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> Charles C. Bennett, P.E.	CHECKED <i>[Signature]</i> [Name]	NO. [] DATE []	REVISIONS [] []	JOB NO. 24-4-783
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File No. 30, PP. 307

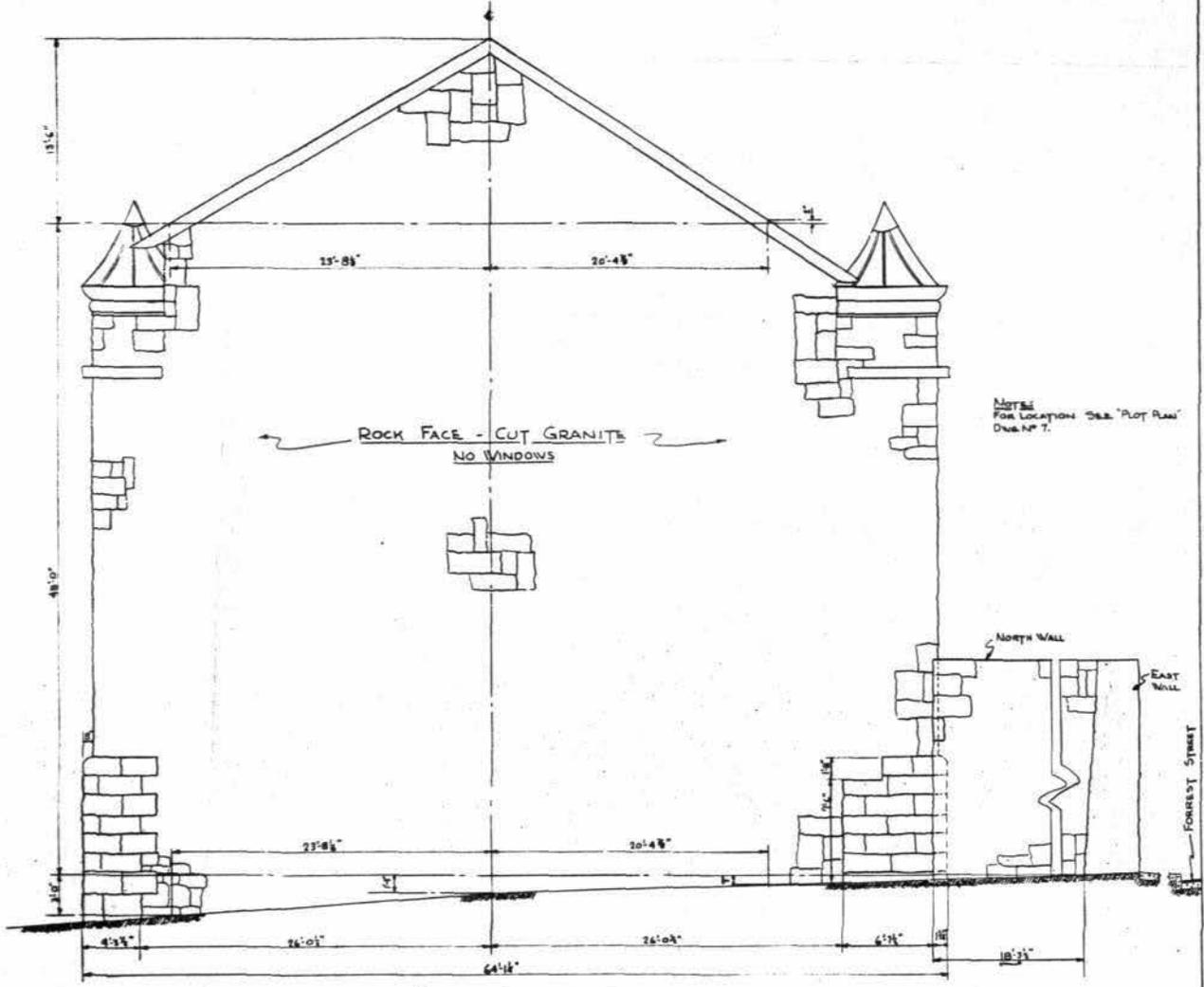
30X



B-1072



24X



NOTE:
FOR LOCATION SEE "PLOT PLAN"
DRAWING 7.

SOUTH WING - CELL BUILDING

MARYLAND - PENITENTIARY
SOUTH END of SOUTH WING

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS
STATE OF MARYLAND
DRAWN BY: N.H. HUBBARD
FIELD MEASUREMENTS BY: E.J. MORGAN
DRAWING NO. 8-3042A

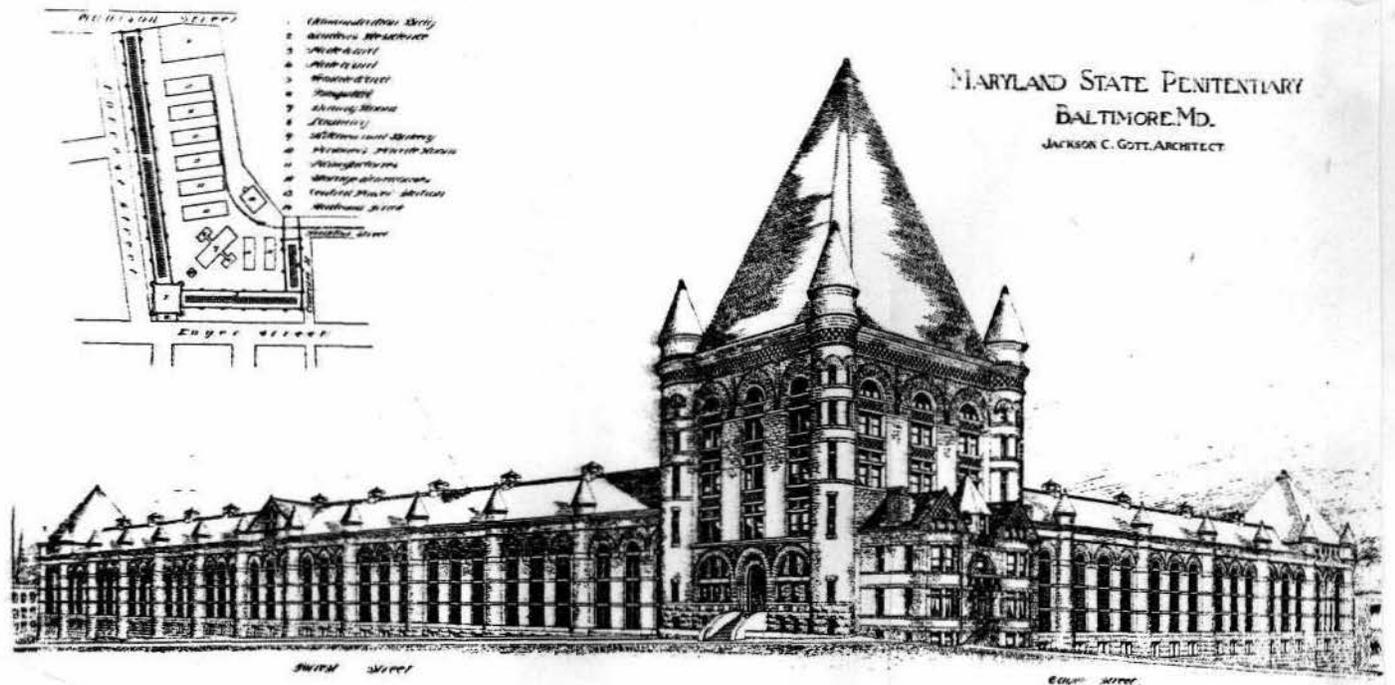
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25 OCT 1948

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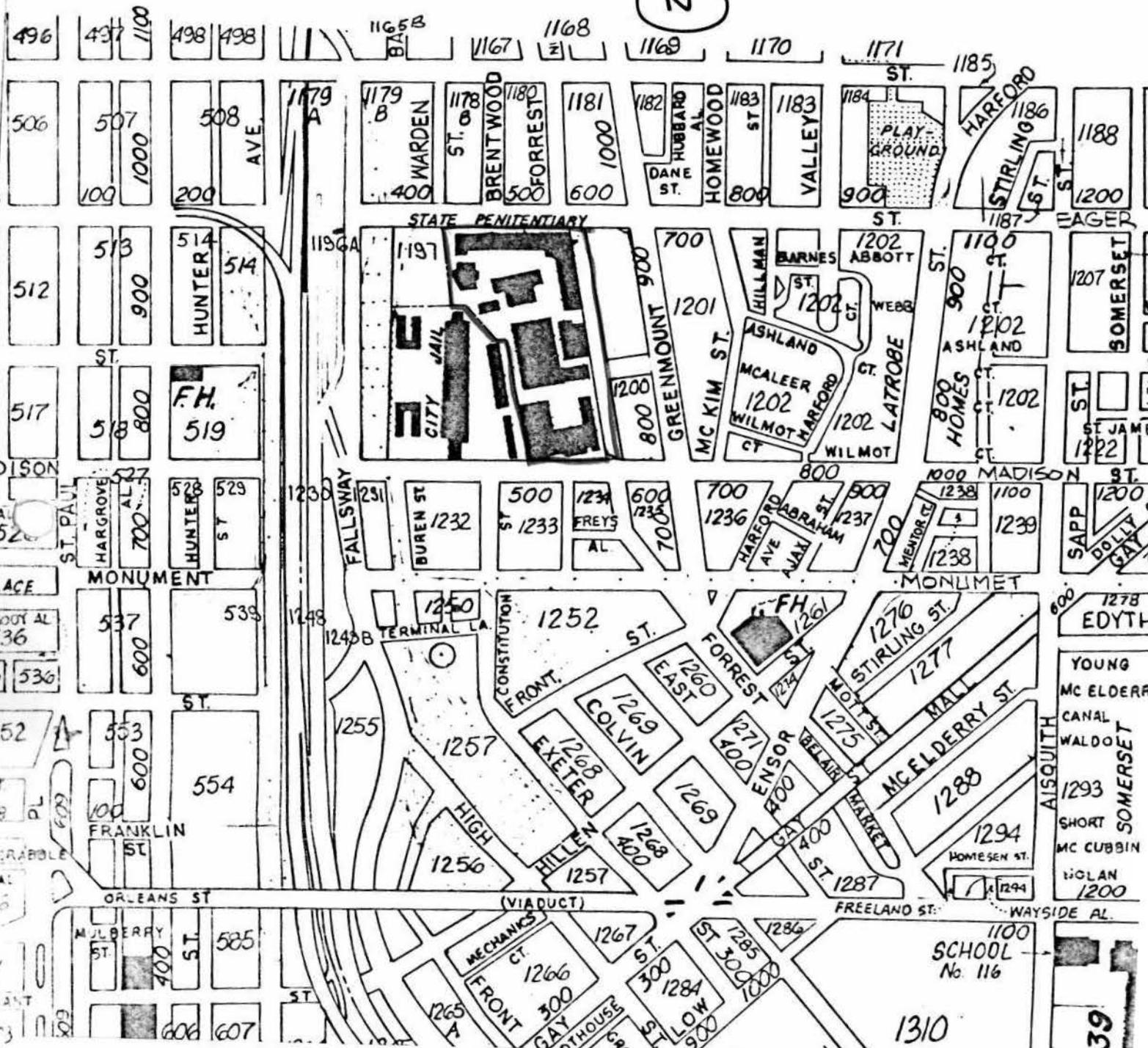
Maryland Penitentiary B-1072
Reduction from original on file at
Md Dept of General Services

B-1072

B-1072



Photograph: American Architect and Building News No. 929 (1893).



MARYLAND PENETENTIARY B-1072
 Baltimore City Bureau of Engineers.
 Sheet No. 13
 1" = 500'

SCH. 139
 HIGH

U.S. POST OFFICE

SCHOOL No. 116

PLAY GROUND

POLICE HDQ.

PLAZA

FAIRMOUNT AVE 1338

WINGTON 624

U.S.

WAR

133



MARYLAND PENITENTIARY
 USGS 7.5 minute map
 Baltimore East Quadrangle
 1:24000
 1944-53

B -1072

FERRY BAR CHANNEL (EAST SECTION)

37°30' 910 000 FEET
 Mapped by the Army Map Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS USCE and City of Baltimore
 Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetry





Maryland Penitentiary
Baltimore City, Maryland
Susanne Moore
October 1980

B-1072

Md Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md
SE corner of main admin bldg, front
(east) facade of south wing
1/4



Maryland Penitentiary

B-1072

Baltimore City, Maryland

Susanne Moore

October 1980

Md Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md

Main (east) entrance

2/4



Maryland Penitentiary

B-1072

Baltimore City, Maryland

Susanne Moore

October 1980

Md Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md

Northwest corner

3/4



Maryland Penitentiary

B-1072

Warden's Residence, Baltimore, Md

Susanne Moore

October 1980

Md Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md

North facade

4/4



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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S.G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 1982

MD SHPO

South wing: courtyard side, view from N

1 of 35



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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S. G. DelSordo

26 Aug 1952

MD SHPO

courtyard, view from north

2 of 35-



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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S. G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

Courtyard, view from NE

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B-1072

Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S. G. Del Sordo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

Courtyard, view from E

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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S.G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

South wing, yard side, 3rd tier of cells, view from N

5 of 35



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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

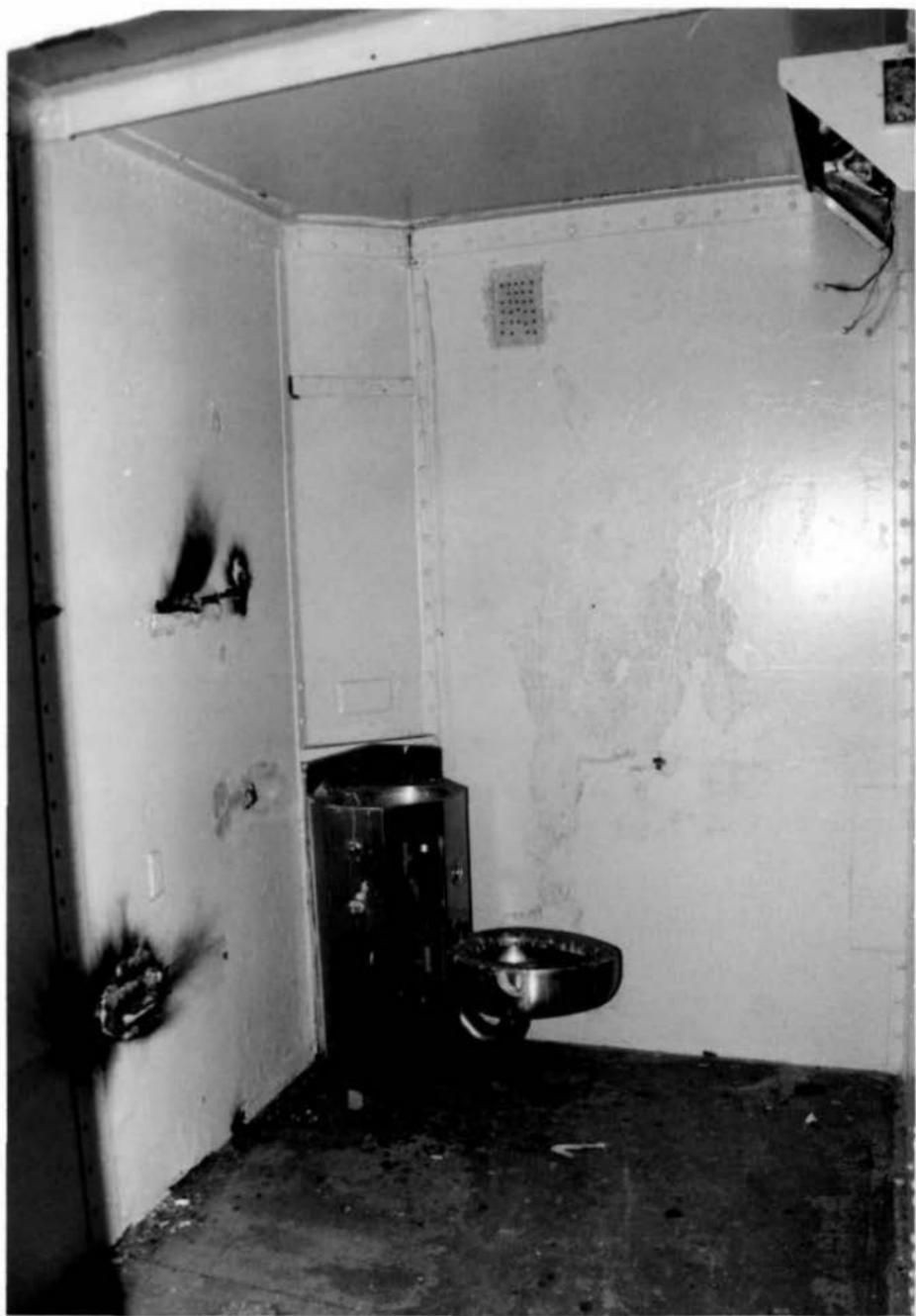
S. G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

interior of cell # ~~301~~ 301

6 of 35



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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

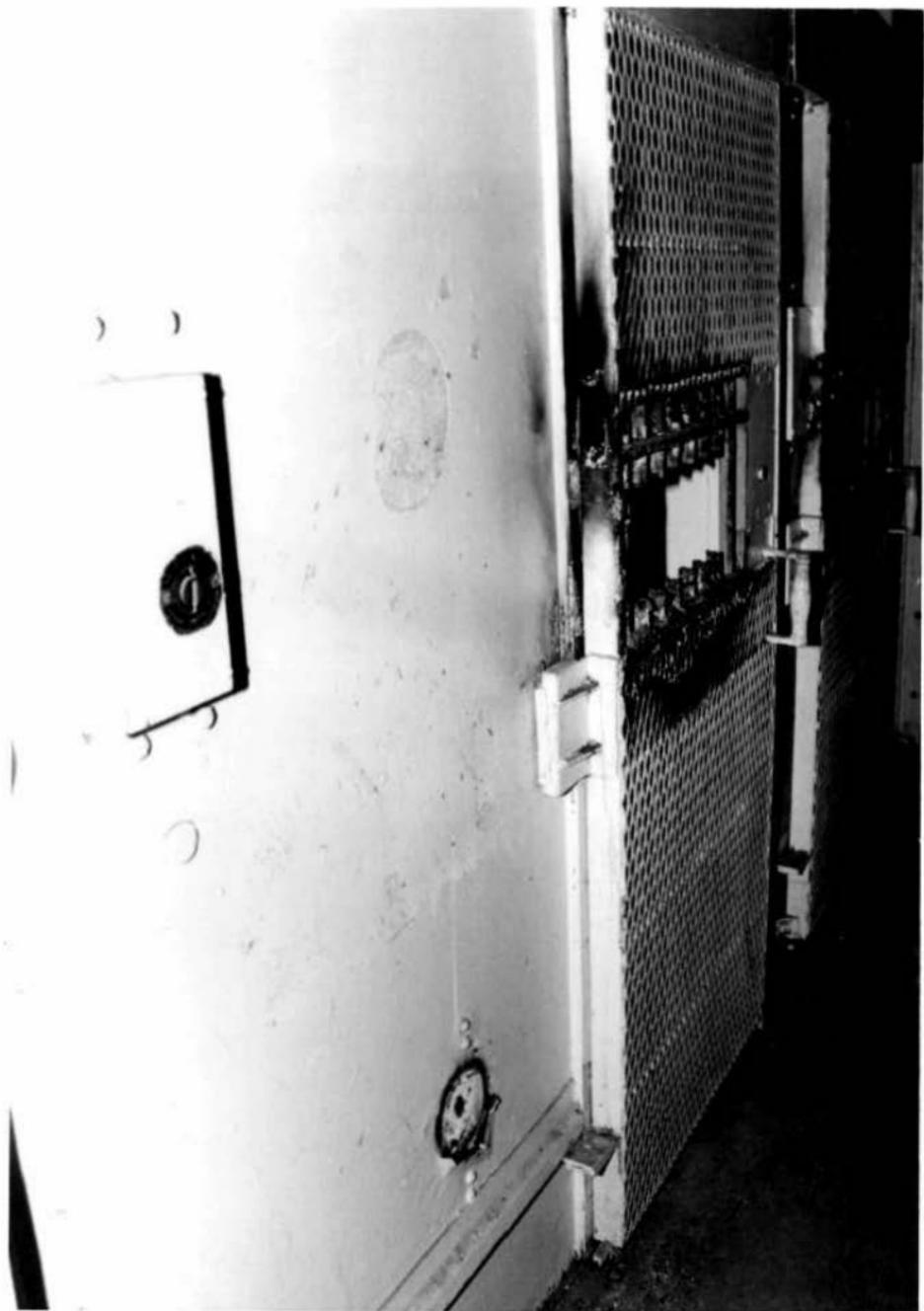
S.G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

interior of cell 302

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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S. G. Del-Sordo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

detail of cell 302 door & locks

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Maryland Penitentiary

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S. G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

South wing guard house; view from SW

90f35-



B-1072

Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S. G. Del Sordo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

det. 1 of cell 152, door

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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore MD

S. G. Del Junco

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

interior of cell 132 - old style bed

11 of 35



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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S. G. DeSoto

26 Aug 1992

street side enclosed windows openings

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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore MD

S.G. Del Surdo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

South wing, street side, typical window

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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore MD

S. G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 1992

MD S 470

interior of cell 429 after conversion to shower

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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S. G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

near stair tower, south wing, 4th level

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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S. G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

South wing, yard side, 4th level of cello, new walkway
view from south

16 of 35

421

Paul
For no

~~ONE~~



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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S. G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

interior of cell 421 with double set of beds

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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

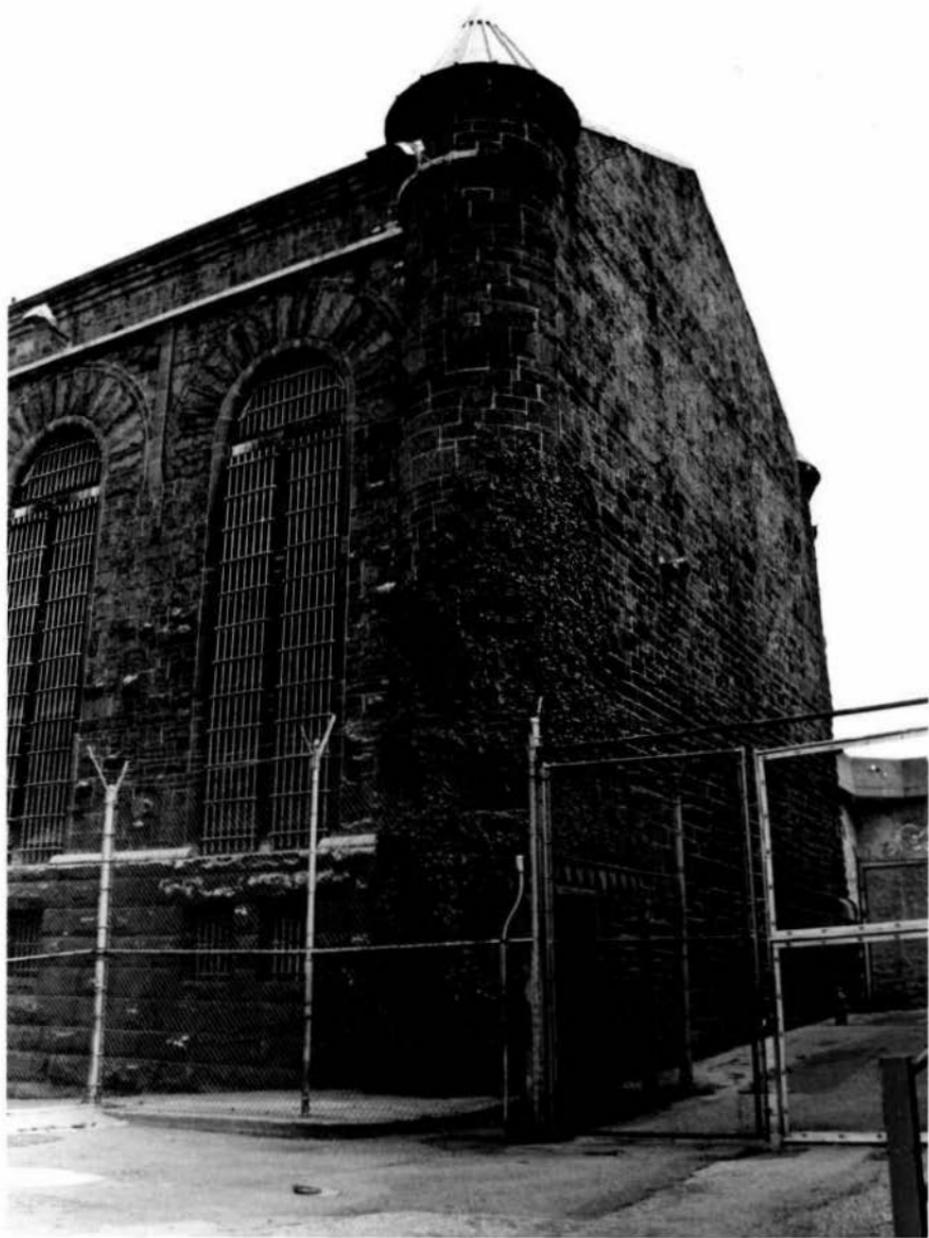
S. G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 1992

MD JHPD

interior wall / Administration block exterior wall, view from S.

18 of 35



B-1072

Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S.G. Dalforde

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

South wing; south wall view from SW

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B-1072

Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S. G. De/ Sordo

26 Aug 1992

MD & HPO

~~West wing, view from NW~~
South wing view from SW
20 of 35



B-1072

Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

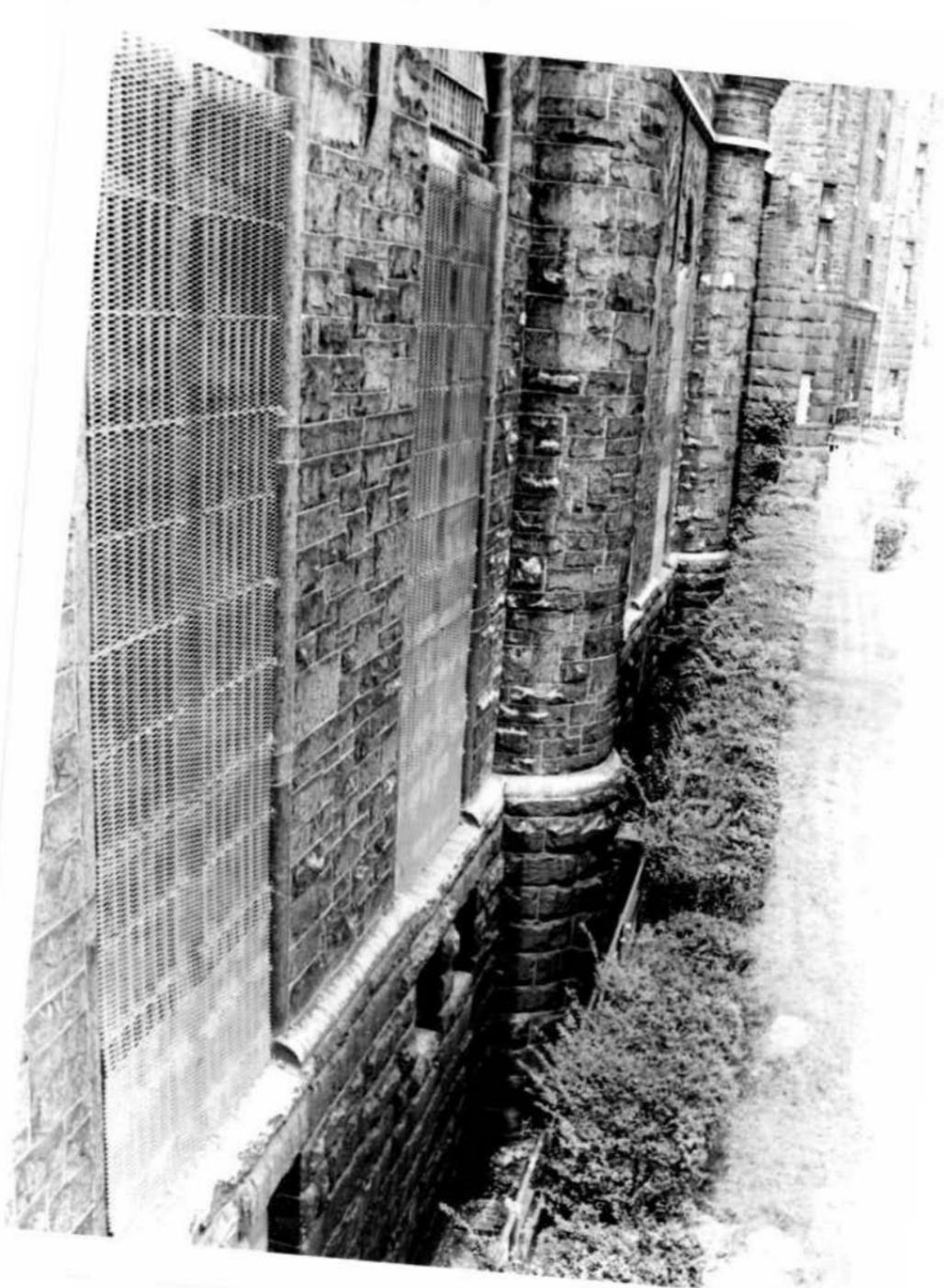
S. G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

East wall & building c. view from NE

21 of 35



B-1072

Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore MD

S.G. Del Sol do

26 Aug 1982

MD SHPO

South wing, most view from SE

22 of 35



B-1072

Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S. G. Del Sordo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

West Wing; view from NW

23 of 35



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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S.G. DelSordo

26 Aug 1992

MD 5#100

west wing; view from NW

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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S. G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 1982

MD SHPO

Administration block, view from NE

25 of 35



B-1072

Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S.G. Del Sordo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

Administration blocks; view from NE

26 of 35



B-1072

Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S.G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

view from NE

27 of 35



B-1072

Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S.G. Del Surdo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

East wall, view from NE

28 of 35



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Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S.G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 1992

MD 25470

extension wall, view from SE

29 of 35



MB-1072

Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S.G. Del Sordo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

extension wall, view from SE

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B-1072
Maryland Penitentiary
Baltimore, MD
S.G. Del Sol do
26 Aug 1992
MD SHPO

South wing, view from E
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B-1072

Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S.G. DeLoe

26 Aug 1992

MD S#PO

South wing, view from E

32 of 35



B-1072

Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

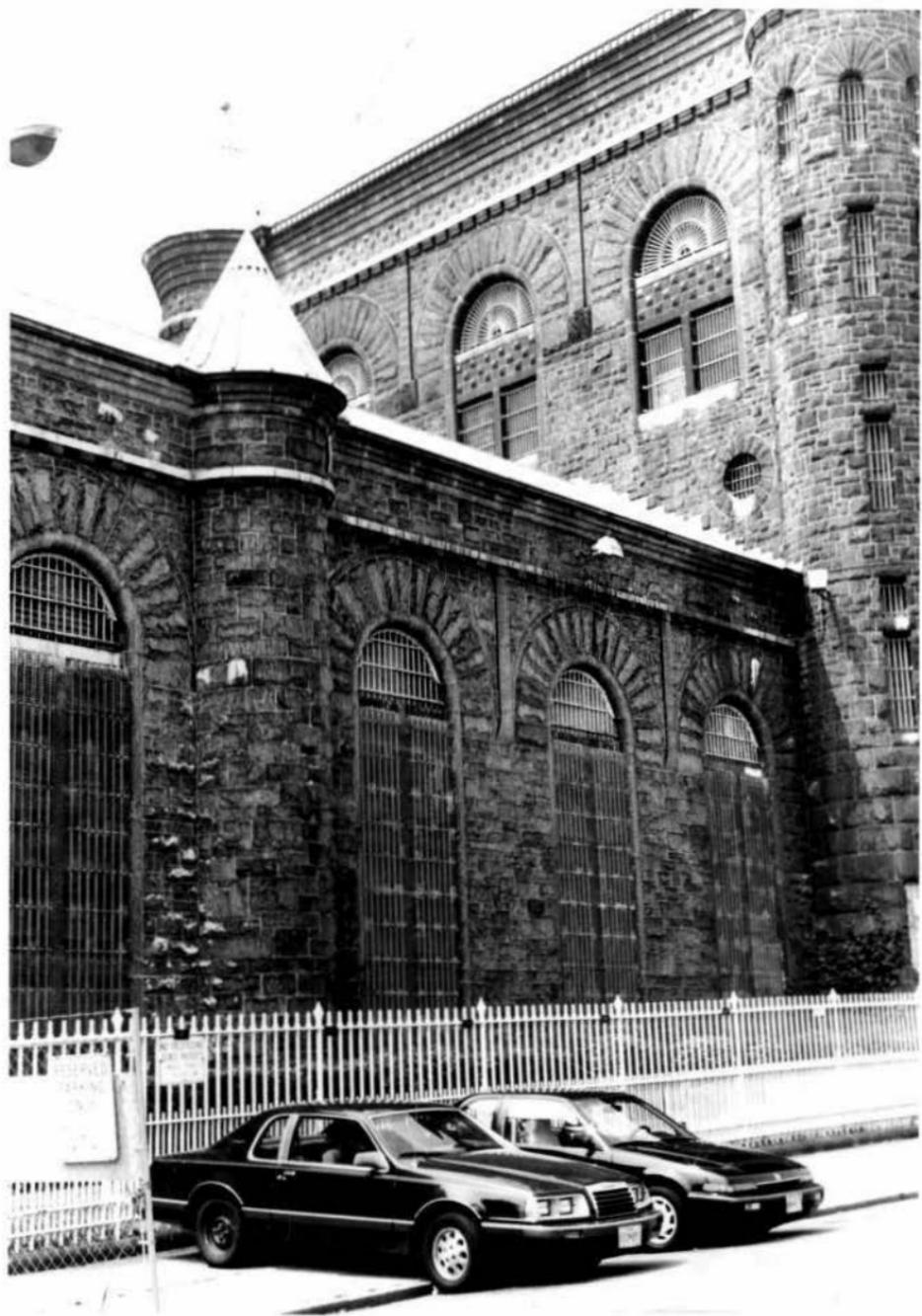
S.G. Del Sordo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

South wing, view from E

33 of 35



B-1072

Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S.G. Del for do

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPD

south wing, view from SE

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B-1072

Maryland Penitentiary

Baltimore, MD

S. G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 92

Southwing, view from N, yard side

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B-1072

Baltimore city Jail

Baltimore city, Maryland

S. G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

view from SW



B-1072

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City, Maryland

S.G. DelSordo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

view from SW

