

B-5315

Baltimore City Jail, (Baltimore City Detention Center)

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Last Updated: 04-03-2019

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Baltimore City Jail (Baltimore City Detention Center) Inventory Number: B-5315

Address: 300 E. Madison Street City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21202

County: Baltimore City USGS Topographic Map: Baltimore East

Owner: State of Maryland Is the property being evaluated a district? x yes

Tax Parcel Number: 0000 Tax Map Number: 0010 Tax Account ID Number: _____

Project: Baltimore City Correctional Complex Agency: Services
Department of Public Safety and Correctional

Site visit by MHT Staff: ___ no ___ yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property located within a historic district? ___ yes x no

<i>If the property is within a district</i>	District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes	District Name: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___	

<i>If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)</i>
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes <u>x</u> no

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Overview

The Baltimore City Detention Center (historically the Baltimore City Jail) is located in central Baltimore City, to the east of the Jones Falls Expressway. It is an 8.4-acre complex of correctional buildings constructed between 1859 and 1995. The survey boundaries extend from E. Eager Street on the north to E. Madison Street on the south. The Fallsway forms the site's western boundary. On the east, the complex has historically been separated from the adjacent Maryland Penitentiary by a masonry wall. This north-south wall, still extant, represents many phases of construction and alteration. The complex contains eleven buildings and additions (one contributing and ten non-contributing), representing periods of development in the history of the jail from the mid-nineteenth-century to the 1990s.

The Baltimore City Jail and the Administration Building, or "Castle," are the oldest extant structures on the site. Completed in 1859, they were designed by Baltimore architects Thomas and James Dixon. At the time of its

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended ___	Eligibility not recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None
Comments: <u>* Admin Bldg is eligible individually under A, C.</u>	
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>06/18/2018</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>6/18/18</u> Date

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

MIHP No: B-5315

construction, the jail was one of the largest and most architecturally distinctive correctional facilities in the eastern United States. It was extensively altered in 1959-60, removing key exterior and interior character-defining features. The “Castle” was designed to serve as a combination gate house-warden’s residence-clerk’s office. It is an individual Baltimore City Landmark, and is an outstanding and highly significant example of mid-nineteenth-century Tudor-Gothic-inspired institutional design that maintains good integrity.

A period of expansion at the jail during the early twentieth century resulted in the construction of the Maintenance Building (1905, c. 1966) and the Annex building (1912). The Maintenance Building was originally designed as a carriage house and storage building. It was badly damaged during a riot and fire in 1966, and was rebuilt, possibly using parts of the original structure. The Annex was developed to house a kitchen, bakery, and dining room, as well as workshops for the growing manufacturing presence at the complex. This building sustained damage during a fire in 1931 and was highly altered during a renovation and interior redesign that occurred between 1979-81.

A second major period of expansion and modernization occurred at the jail after World War II. In 1959-60, the city completely redesigned the exterior and interior of the 1859 jail and constructed new north and south wings onto the building. Support structures such as the Boiler House also date to this period. New construction continued with the Women’s Detention Center (1970), Food Service Building (1979), Wyatt Building (c. 1981), Visitor-Control Center (1986), and the Central Booking and Intake Center (1995). These later buildings, developed primarily as a cost-effective means of meeting programmatic needs, are typical examples of postwar and late twentieth century institutional architecture, exhibiting good to poor integrity.

Baltimore City Jail – Extant Resources						
Resource	Date	Architect	Eligibility	Resource Type	Building Number	Integrity
Administration Building	1859	Thomas and James Dixon	Contributing (Individually Eligible)	Building	102	Good
South Wall and Gate (between Admin. Building and Men’s Detention Center)	c.1859		Contributing	Wall		Good-Fair
Men’s Detention Center (original building)	1859	Thomas and James Dixon	Non-Contributing	Building	106	Poor
Men’s Detention Center (north and south wings)	1960	Lucius R. White	Non-Contributing	Addition	106	Poor
Food Service Building	1979	Gregory Evans, City Bureau of Construction Management	Non-Contributing	Addition	106	Good
Annex	1912		Non-Contributing	Building	100	Poor
Boiler House	1960	Lucius R. White	Non-Contributing	Building	103	Good

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 2

MIHP No: B-5315

Maintenance Building	1905, c.1966		Non-Contributing	Building	101	Fair-Poor
Women's Detention Center	1970	Lucius R. and Edward White	Non-Contributing	Building	110	Fair
Wyatt Building	c.1981		Non-Contributing	Building	111	Fair
Visitor-Control Center	1986		Non-Contributing	Building	104	Good
Central Booking and Intake Center	1995		Non-Contributing	Building	001	Good
North-South Dividing Wall	Various		Non-Contributing	Wall		Poor
Additional Walls	Various		Non-Contributing	Wall		Good

Description

Administration Building – “Castle” (Building 102)

Completed in 1859, the Baltimore City Detention Center (BCDC) Administration Building was designed by Baltimore architects Thomas and James Dixon. Constructed to serve as a gatehouse, offices, and warden's residence, it was intended to complement the adjacent Baltimore City Jail, also designed by the Dixon Brothers.¹ The Administration Building was designated a Baltimore City Landmark in 1986.² Stylistically, the building incorporates Gothic and Tudor elements, and is constructed of a combination of Patapsco granite ashlar and coursed local bluestone with trim of limestone that was most likely obtained from Baltimore County.³

The north (rear) elevation of the L-plan main block faces a small courtyard that is enclosed by a stone wall that separates the Administration Building from the Men's Detention Center to its north. The rear courtyard features concrete walkways and a portion of this area is paved in slate slabs. There are also three irregularly-shaped planting beds, and the east bed contains a concrete birdbath on a brick base surrounded by a circular perimeter of brick. The stone wall is constructed of roughly coursed local bluestone with coping of dressed granite blocks. It features a large Florentine-arched gateway with a heavy iron gate. The arch is framed by granite voussoirs with a pronounced keystone. This gateway has been infilled with brick.

Exterior

The building exhibits an irregular compound plan, composed of an L-plan, asphalt-shingle-clad hipped-roof main block with an attached gabled wing to the west, which features a stone end chimney. The façade of the building is oriented to the south, facing Madison Street. A focal point in its design is a prominent gothic-arched window flanked by projecting crenelated towers. All the building's windows are one-over-one aluminum sash replacements, and the south elevation windows of the main block and side wing feature thick, chamfered limestone surrounds with quoining.

¹ “Local Matters,” *Baltimore Sun*, December 14, 1859, 1.

² Baltimore City Department of Planning, Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation, *Baltimore City's Designated Landmark List*, July 2012, 43.

³ National Park Service, Historic American Building Survey, Baltimore City Jail, HABS No. MD-184 (1959), 3-4.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 3

MIHP No: B-5315

The south (front) elevation of the main block is divided into five bays. The central bay projects from the building line, and contains a large first-story, pointed-arched, three-part window with a highly-stylized limestone surround. The window contains three tall, narrow, one-over-one windows situated below an arched stained-glass window head with tracery. The surround features a ribbed limestone architrave and archivolt with quoining. The window opens onto a non-original concrete balcony with iron railing. Above this arched window is a limestone stringcourse and two second-story one-over-one lancet windows. At the roofline, the central bay also features a corbelled limestone pear drop cornice and crenelated parapet with a central pointed merlon.

Two projecting towers flank the central bay. The lower half of these towers are square in cross section, and are pierced by a single one-over-one lancet window at the first story and a narrow, rectangular one-over-one window at the second story. The east face of the east tower and the west face of the west tower each contain a first-story entrance that is accessed by sets of limestone steps with iron railing and outer stone guard walls. The entrances are both single-leaf, paneled, metal replacement doors with arched metal transom panels. Both entrances feature chamfered limestone surrounds with quoining. The upper shafts of the towers are octagonal in plan, and are capped by round crenelated battlements. The shafts are each pierced by a narrow loop window framed in limestone. A limestone pear drop cornice serves as the transition between the shafts and battlements.

The outer bays of the south elevation are pierced by a paired one-over-one window at both the first and second stories. The basement level of the easternmost bay contains a single rectangular casement window, while the westernmost bay contains two similar windows. The outer bays of the south elevation also feature a row of limestone dentils at the roofline, which join with small crenelated bartizans.

The west (side) elevation of the main block presents a single bay situated to either side of the gabled west wing. Both are pierced by a single one-over-one window, with granite lintels and chamfered limestone sills, at both the first and second story. Like the south corner, the north corner of the west elevation features a small crenelated bartizan. The south (front) elevation of the west wing is divided into two bays. Both the first and second stories contain two one-over-one windows with chamfered and quoined limestone surrounds. In addition, two small, rectangular, casement windows are located at the basement level. The west (side) elevation of the wing features an entrance at the first story and a second-story window, both located to the north (left) of the end chimney. The entrance is a single-leaf aluminum and glass door sheltered by a domed canvas awning, and the one-over-one window has wood sills and lintels. The entrance is accessed by a set of limestone steps. The north (rear) elevation of the wing is pierced by two one-over-one windows at both stories. These windows feature chamfered limestone sills and granite lintels.

The north courtyard-facing elevation is divided into four bays. All the windows of the north elevation are one-over-one aluminum sash with chamfered limestone sills and granite lintels. The elevation also features a row of stone dentils at the roofline. The projecting central bay contains a large first-story arched window that is similar in size and form to that found at the south (front) elevation. The lower part of the window contains three tall, narrow, one-over-one windows. Above the two outer one-over-one windows are small aluminum hopper windows. Surmounting this lower section is a Gothic-arched stained-glass window head with tracery. The window rests on a thick stone sill, and the upper, arched portion of the window is framed by dressed granite voussoirs. The second story of this central projecting bay features a paired one-over-one window. Two small crenelated bartizans accent the corners of the projection at the roofline. The two bays situated to the east (left) contain a one-over-one window and an entrance at the first story, and two one-over-one windows at the second story. The entrance is a single-leaf aluminum and glass door with a stone threshold and lintel, and a large square transom panel composed of vertical wood boards. An identical first-story entrance is located in the single bay to the west (right) of the central

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 4

MIHP No: B-5315

projection. Above it, this bay is pierced by a single one-over-one window. The east courtyard elevation features a paired one-over-one window at both the first and second story.

The termination of the north wing of the L-plan main block features a set of wood fifteen-light French doors that are recessed. The doorway has a wide brick threshold, and opens out onto a small brick stoop with wrought-iron railing. This door does not appear to be an original design element. Above it is the signature, or “ghost,” of the stone pediment that formed part of its original surround. The masonry above and to the sides of the current door also appears to be infill. Above this doorway, the second story is pierced by a paired one-over-one window. Two small crenelated bartizans are situated at the corners of the roofline, and are bridged by a row of stone dentils.

Interior

The main entrance, located in the west tower, opens into a north-south hallway that contains the principal stairway. On the first floor, two offices are located to the east of the stairs. An office and conference room, bisected by a short east-west hallway, are located to the west of the stairs. On the second floor, three offices are located to the east of the stairs. Two offices are located to the west, and as on the first floor, they are arranged to either side of an east-west hallway. The west wing contains a kitchen on the first floor and a bathroom and small service space on the second floor. A second stairway is located in the west wing.

The interior mostly features molded wood door surrounds and plaster walls throughout. The walls of some offices, and the second-floor east-west hallway, are finished in contemporary wood veneer paneling versus plaster. Most of the wood doors leading into the offices are six-paneled. The majority of the offices feature hardwood floors; however, one upstairs office is carpeted. Linoleum flooring has been applied in the central hallway and stair landings. The floor of the kitchen is covered in terra-cotta tile.

The treatment of the interior spaces is characterized by a combination of Gothic, Tudor, and Colonial Revival elements. The opening leading from the vestibule into the central hallway features a four-centered Tudor arch. The reception and commissioner’s offices contain wood base board and chair rail moldings, and the doors leading into these spaces feature deep paneled jambs. In addition, rectangular transom panels are situated over the doors in the commissioner’s office. The plaster ceiling of the reception office is sexpartite vaulted with wood ribs and bosses. The central stairs features turned wood newel posts and balusters with closed strings embellished with a scrolled motif. The first-floor conference room is strongly Colonial Revival, and features a Federal-style mantel with fluted pilasters, gougework, and dentils. Also present are colonial-inspired built-in paneled cabinets with broken pediments.

Alterations

Overall, this building has seen relatively few alterations, and maintains its principal character-defining architectural features. Its original windows have been replaced with aluminum sash windows and the side doors leading into the towers have been replaced with contemporary metal doors. The central arched front elevation window originally functioned as a pedestrian entrance into the jail complex. An 1865 engraving shows a group of visitors entering the front entrance and what appears to be a set of steps leading up to the arched doorway, which was likely replaced by the current concrete balcony and three one-over-one windows. The rear elevation arched window has undergone a similar transformation. The gate in the rear wall that separates the building from the 1859 jail is in alignment with these arched windows. Interior alterations include the application of linoleum flooring and modern paneling. Based on the early date of the building, the Colonial Revival elements likely represent twentieth century changes, and this is supported by the fact that the warden’s residence was “renovated” in 1925 during the tenure of Warden

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 5

MIHP No: B-5315

Harry C. Martin.⁴ This Madison Street entrance was likely reserved for important visitors to the jail, with the main west entrance to the complex serving as the point of entry for new prisoners and supplies. Despite these various alterations, the building's interior maintains an abundance of original Tudor and Gothic Revival character-defining features.

Men's Detention Center (Building 106)

The Men's Detention Center, historically known as the Baltimore City Jail, was constructed in three phases, between 1859 and 1979. The original portion of the building, was completed in 1859, and consists of a central five-story rectangular-plan pavilion, measuring approximately 100 by sixty-five feet, with side wings that extend approximately 210 feet to the north and 240 feet to the south. Its first story is constructed of granite ashlar, with upper stories of coursed local bluestone with Baltimore County limestone trim, and an internal skeleton of cast and wrought-iron structural members. This building was extensively altered in 1960, which introduced precast concrete spandrel panels, modern fenestration, and a flat roof. North and south International-style additions, constructed in 1960, extend from the west elevation of the 1859 building's wings. These F-shaped three-story additions exhibit irregular compound plans, each consisting of a long east-west oriented block with two north-south wings. They are constructed of reinforced concrete and steel faced in brick laid in five-course bond, and feature long banks of ribbon windows. The third phase of construction, completed in 1979, is represented by a rectangular-plan, flat-roofed food services building that bridges the space between the western ends of the 1960 additions, creating an interior courtyard that functioned as a recreation area for the inmate population. This wing is constructed of reinforced concrete and steel, faced in stretcher-bond brick and concrete panels.

1859 Jail Building

Exterior

The 1859 jail was altered considerably in 1959-60 in an effort to contextualize the original construction with the new International-style wings, which entailed the removal of most of its historic stylistic features, resulting in an awkward, incompatible combination of original nineteenth-century and mid-twentieth-century fabric. The long east elevation of the jail is divided into twenty-three bays. The three bays of the central pavilion project outward, as do the two square towers located near the north and south ends of the side wings. These towers originally featured crenelated battlements, which have been removed.

The first story of the east elevation is constructed of granite ashlar, and each bay contains a segmentally-arched window. These low, wide, first-story windows feature chamfered jambs and arches with large keystones. The original windows have been replaced with multi-light steel awning windows.

Above the first story, each bay of the east elevation contains large, rectangular, multi-light, fixed-sash, steel windows that incorporates a central rectangular awning sash. These windows are located at the second and third stories, and are separated by precast concrete spandrel panels. These window-spandrel assemblies replaced tall, full-height, arched windows, the original chamfered granite sills of which remain. Zones of original nineteenth-century stonework fill the exterior wall space between these altered window bays. The stone wall surface steps outward at each story, in the manner of a buttress, and the bays situated to the north and south of the end towers feature stone coping at the step-out. The east-elevation towers are each divided into five stories. The arched first-story windows feature large keystones and the upper stories contain three lancet windows and a small rectangular

⁴ "Board Expects to Save \$30,000 of Jail Budget," *Baltimore Sun*, June 26, 1925, scrapbook, Record Group BRG64, Baltimore City Archives.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 6

MIHP No: B-5315

window, all with granite voussoirs and chamfered granite sills. These windows have been infilled with stone masonry. In addition, the towers feature stone coping between the third and fourth stories.

This formula is repeated on the west elevation. On this side of the building, the central pavilion, which faces the interior courtyard, has been completely reconstructed, and is today faced in brick with no original fenestration or ornamentation remaining. Both the north and south elevations contain two window openings that have been infilled with stone masonry.

Interior

Interior access to the jail was limited at the time of the present survey. The building is currently without electrical power and is in poor condition.

1960 North and South Wings

Exterior

The north and south wings were designed by Baltimore architect Lucius R. White and were begun in 1959 and completed in 1960.⁵ The two wings are three-story, compound-plan structures with flat roofs. These reinforced concrete and steel buildings are clad in stretcher-bond brick. Each is F-shaped, consisting of an east-west range, measuring approximately 175 feet in length, and two north-south ranges, approximately eighty-five feet in length. The elevations of the north and south wings feature long banks of ribbon windows, and like many publicly-constructed institutional facilities from this era, the wings are derivative of the International style.

The courtyard elevations of both wings are divided into ten bays, and contain windows at each story. Each bay contains a three-part window, with heavy steel mullions dividing the three sections. Each section contains seventy-six small panes in rows, separated by steel muntins, surrounding a lower rectangular awning sash. The three-part window units of each bay are separated by rectangular granite panels. A single-leaf, flat metal door is located in the easternmost first-story bay of the courtyard elevations at the junction with the 1859 jail building. The east and west (side) elevations of the two north-south ranges of each wing are divided into six bays containing the same style of three-part window described above.

Interior

The interior of the 1960 wings is utilitarian and functional, with no stylistic ornamentation. The east-west ranges of both wings feature a long open hallway with concrete floors, walls, and ceilings. A series of rooms with heavy steel doors and barred windows are arranged to one side of this hallway. The two north-south ranges of each wing contain concrete and steel cell blocks. As in the east-west hallways, the floors in the cell blocks are concrete. The upper tier cells open onto an elevated steel walkway that runs the length of each cell block.

1979 Food Service Building

The Food Service Building was completed in 1979, and was designed by Gregory Evans, Senior Architect with the City Bureau of Construction Management.⁶ The building is highly utilitarian in design, and features minimal fenestration and a complete lack of stylistic traits.

Exterior

⁵ J. Anthony Lukus, "Kaufman Hits Architect's Fees at Jail," *Baltimore Sun*, February 15, 1960, 28.

⁶ Baltimore City Jail Board, Meeting Minutes, July 20, 1977, Record Group BRG68, Box 13, Baltimore City Archives.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 7

MIHP No: B-5315

The two-story rectangular-plan building measures 155 feet in length by sixty feet in width and has a flat roof. It is constructed of reinforced concrete and steel and is clad in a combination of stretcher-bond brick and concrete panels. It is connected to the 1960 north and south wings by brick clad hyphens; the north hyphen is one-story and the south hyphen is two stories in height. The east, or courtyard-facing, elevations of both hyphens contain a single-leaf, one-light, metal door. The south hyphen also features a larger, gated service entrance. A dedication plaque, bearing the date of completion, is located at the north end of the building's courtyard elevation.

The courtyard elevation contains the only windows in the design. Located at the second story of the elevation's south end are two, three-part aluminum ribbon windows with continuous soldier-course brick sills and lintels. In addition, the courtyard elevation is pierced by two large louvered metal vents.

Interior

The interior of this building was not accessible at the time of the present survey.

Alterations

The 1960 alterations to the original 1859 jail dramatically transformed the exterior appearance of the building, eliminating most of its historic stylistic features. Originally, opposing towers, rectangular in cross section and topped with crenelated battlements, were located at the lower ends of the north and south wings. The west elevation of the pavilion also originally presented a similar central projecting tower, accompanied by two projecting, crenelated corner towers. These towers were highly stylized, with varied arched window forms, a marble stringcourse, and quoining. In addition, the building originally had a hipped slate roof with gabled dormers, and the central pavilion featured an octagonal domed cupola. The richness of the building's decorative styling is shown in twentieth-century pre-alteration photographs of the jail. The 1960 alterations also resulted in the removal of the original slate hipped roof, and today the building features a flat roof. The interior of the jail was also completely gutted and redesigned at this time.

With the exception of the courtyard elevations, much of the original brick cladding of the 1960 north and south wings has been removed, exposing the underlying reinforced concrete. The 1979 Food Service Building appears to be relatively unaltered.

Annex (Building 100)

The Baltimore City Jail Annex was completed in 1912.⁷ Located in the rear yard of the jail complex, it lies adjacent to the wall dividing the jail from the Maryland Penitentiary. It was originally designed to house the jail's kitchen, bakery, and dining room. In addition, the upper floors of the building contained workshops to accommodate prison industries. Measuring fifty feet in width by 150 feet in length, the Annex is a four-story, reinforced concrete and brick, rectangular-plan structure with a low-pitched metal roof with no overhang. This building underwent considerable exterior and interior alterations in 1979-81, when it was converted to a 148-bed dormitory.⁸

Exterior

⁷ City of Baltimore, "Warden's Annual Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1909," in *Reports of the City Officers and Departments Made to the City Council of Baltimore for the Year 1909* (Baltimore: Meyer & Thalheimer, 1909), 8; "Button Plant for Jail," *Baltimore Sun*, February 7, 1912, 12.

⁸ Baltimore City Jail Board, Meeting Minutes, May 2, 1979; Calvin A. Lightfoot, Warden, "Inmate Population Control," memorandum, December 16, 1980, Record Group BRG68, Box 13, Baltimore City Archives.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 8

MIHP No: B-5315

The Annex Building's west elevation is divided into nine bays and contains five entrances. The primary entrance is a set of double-leaf, one-light, metal doors with a two-light transom. It is reached by a low concrete ramp with steel railing that extends laterally to the two doorways located to the north of the primary entrance. One of these doorways is identical to the primary entrance, while the other is a single-leaf, one-light, metal door with a fixed rectangular side panel. The two remaining entrances, situated in the two outer bays of the façade, are both single-leaf, one-light, metal doors. Each bay of the west elevation is slightly recessed, and at the roofline they each terminate in two courses of corbelled brickwork. The two outer bays each originally contained two windows with heavy limestone lintels at the second through fourth stories. On the first story, an additional first story window was originally located next to the outer entrances. These windows have been infilled with brick. The five central bays all contain a metal-framed replacement window at each story. Most contain nine fixed rectangular panes, but in some cases one or two of the central panes are awning-sash in operation, or have been replaced with electric ventilation fans. These windows all rest on thick concrete sills. The space between the tops of the windows and the original concrete lintels have been infilled with brick. All the building's east elevation windows have been infilled as well.

The north elevation is un-fenestrated. Visible is the signature, or "ghost," in the masonry of the gabled storage building that originally joined with the north elevation. All the building's south elevation window openings have been infilled with brick.

Interior

The building's interior was completely redesigned and overhauled in 1981 by architects Gaudreau, Inc. to function as a 148-bed dormitory facility. The first floor contains a series of rooms arranged to either side of a central stairwell, while the upper floors contain rooms situated along a long corridor that is oriented to the west side of the building. The finish of the interior spaces is characterized by concrete block walls with rubber "baseboard" strips, linoleum and concrete floors, and concrete ceilings. In some areas, steel mesh caging serves as a partition between the various secure spaces.

Boiler House (Building 103)

The Boiler House, constructed in 1960, is a two-story, concrete and brick, irregular-plan structure covered by a flat roof with no overhang. Designed by local architect Lucius R. White, the building was constructed at the same time as the jail's north and south wings.⁹

Exterior

The Boiler House is approximately thirty-five feet in width and eighty-five feet in length, lies on a northwest-southeast orientation, along the wall that separates the Baltimore City Jail and Maryland Penitentiary. In addition, it joins with the north end of the 1859 jail's east elevation. Entrances to the Boiler House are located at the north end of the west elevation and in the south elevation. The west-elevation entrance is a single-leaf, fifteen-light, steel door, and the south elevation has a double-leaf, fifteen-light steel door.

The west elevation is divided into six bays, and is clad in a combination of brick laid in five-course bond and corrugated sheet metal. The first and second stories each feature five large three-part windows with steel mullions. The two outer sections of each window contain forty small glass panes divided by steel muntins. The center section is similar in form, but also contains a single centered, two-light, steel awning sash. The bays of the west elevation

⁹ J. Anthony Lukus, "Kaufman Hits Architect's Fees at Jail," *Baltimore Sun*, February 15, 1960, 28.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 9

MIHP No: B-5315

are divided by thin steel piers. The south portion of the west elevation, which is set back, and the south elevation both lack windows and are clad entirely in corrugated sheet metal.

Interior

The interior of this building was not accessible at the time of the present survey.

Maintenance Building (Building 101)

The Maintenance Building is located in the rear yard of the jail complex. Oriented north-south, it lies along the wall that separates the city jail from the Maryland Penitentiary, and joins with the north elevation of Building 100. This structure measures approximately 100 feet in length by forty feet in width. It replaced, or incorporated parts of, a two-story carpenter shop and storage building with a hipped-roof that was built in 1905.¹⁰ This earlier building appears on both the 1915 and 1951 Sanborn map, as well as a 1957 aerial photograph of the site. The signature of this earlier building can still be seen in the masonry of Building 100's north elevation. It was badly damaged during a large riot and fire that occurred at the jail in September of 1966, and was rebuilt.¹¹ The current Maintenance Building appears on an aerial image taken in 1971.

Exterior

The maintenance building is a one-story brick structure with a flat metal roof, with brickwork laid in six-course bond. The building is utilitarian in design and appearance, and lacks stylistic embellishments. The building's west elevation is divided into seven bays, containing a disparate combination of doors and windows that reflect modifications to the structure. Five west-elevation bays contain doors. Two of these (second and fifth bays from the north) appear to be original, and are single-leaf, metal, fifteen-light doors. They are very similar to the doors of the Boiler House. Of the remainder, two doors (fourth and seventh bays) are single-leaf, flat, metal doors, one of which is set in a wide zone of aluminum siding that may possibly represent the location of an original vehicular entrance. The other entrance (sixth bay) is a set of double-leaf, flat, metal doors with two rectangular, louvered, metal transom vents. All of these doors lack surrounds.

The two west-elevation windows are identical in form. The paired windows rest on concrete sills, with each half separated by a steel mullion. These windows are very similar to those observed on the 1960 north and south wings of the main jail building and the Boiler House. Each half of these paired windows contains 38 small panes divided by steel muntins and features a central, rectangular, two-light awning sash.

Interior

The interior of this building was not accessible at the time of the present survey.

Women's Detention Center (Building 110)

The Women's Detention Center was completed in 1970. It was designed by architects Lucius R. and Edward White of Baltimore. The facility was designed to hold 208 inmates.¹² The four-story, rectangular-plan, flat-roofed structure measures approximately seventy feet wide by 250 feet long. Its west elevation features two projecting stairwell towers, which also extend above the roofline.

Exterior

¹⁰ "City Jail is Improved," *Baltimore Sun*, December 15, 1905, 12.

¹¹ Bart Barnes, "1000 Inmates Riot, Loot, Set Fires at Prison," *Baltimore Sun*, July 9, 1966, A1.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 10

MIHP No: B-5315

Modern in appearance, the steel-framed Women's Detention Center is set on a reinforced concrete foundation and capped by a flat roof. The first story of the building is clad in polished black slate, while the upper stories are clad in rectangular precast pebble aggregate concrete panels. A large dedication plaque is located on the first story of the east elevation. The roof features two rectangular, one-story, brick-clad enclosures with concrete hipped roofs. These enclosures are set back from the edge of the roofline. Situated between these is a third rectangular rooftop enclosure, set flush with the edge of the roof, that is clad in corrugated metal sheeting, and is covered by a flat metal roof.

First-story entrances are located in both the east and west elevations. Accessed via a set of concrete steps, these entrances consist of single-leaf, flat metal doors. The east entrance is sheltered by a flat, rectangular steel canopy. In addition, the west elevation features a similar basement-level entrance, reached by a set of descending concrete steps.

The east elevation's upper stories are divided into twenty-eight bays, while the west elevation is divided into thirty bays. The north elevation contains six bays. The south elevation abuts a concrete wall that separates the facility from the 1960 north wing of the Men's Detention Center. It lacks fenestration.

Fenestration is uniform across the north, east, and west elevations. It consists of tall, narrow, aluminum jalousie windows. Within each window, the individual awning sashes vary in number from eight on the first story to ten on the upper stories. The upper story windows are separated by rectangular slate spandrel panels. In lieu of windows, the first story contains rectangular aluminum screens. The jalousie windows, screens, and spandrels are recessed, and are aligned in vertical strips that rest on concrete sills and are surrounded by continuous raised concrete architraves.

Interior

On each floor, the interior plan features a combination of dormitory and recreation rooms arranged in a linear fashion along a long corridor. The interior finish is fairly uniform, and consists of concrete block walls, linoleum flooring, and concrete ceilings. Most spaces feature a rubber "baseboard" strip that runs along the floor-wall junction. This spare interior aesthetic extends to the building's stairwells. Interior doors are typically metal, single-leaf, with a single rectangular light.

Wyatt Building (Building 111)

The Wyatt Building was built during the 1980s on the site of the former 1886 Women's Annex. Originally, plans for the structure in December of 1980 called for a seven-story educational, vocational, and detention facility to be designed by Gaudreau, Inc., the same firm that designed the renovations for the adjacent Building 100. These plans were never realized, and research uncovered little archival documentation regarding the actual timeline for the construction of the present building.

Exterior

The Wyatt Building is a one-story, concrete block, rectangular-plan structure with a low-pitched metal roof with no overhang. This structure is functional in appearance and lacks stylistic detailing. The primary entrance is located in the west elevation, which is also pierced by five aluminum sash windows. Both the north and south elevations feature a single-leaf flat metal door. The east elevation was not accessible during survey.

¹² "State Plans to Take Over Part of City's Female Jail," *Baltimore Sun*, February 22, 1975, B18.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 11

MIHP No: B-5315

Interior

The interior of this building was not accessible at the time of the present survey.

Visitor-Control Center (Building 104)

The Visitor-Control Center was completed in 1986.¹³ The Modernist building is located at the northeast corner of the city jail complex, and its east elevation joins with the west end of the Maryland Penitentiary's MTC West Wing (Building 109).

Exterior

The building is a two-story, complex-irregular-plan, reinforced concrete structure, faced in stretcher-bond brick, with a flat roof. The west portion of the north elevation is deeply recessed, and the roof overhang is supported by a large steel post. The primary entrance is located in this recessed portion of the north elevation. It is a single-leaf metal door that is flanked by two large plate-glass windows. Above the entrance, much of the north elevation's second story is comprised of a section of glass curtain wall, with thick aluminum mullions. This curtain wall partially wraps around onto the west elevation.

The building line of the west elevation undulates in a stepped fashion. Like the north elevation, a portion of the first story is recessed, and the overhanging second story is supported by a reinforced concrete, brick-clad pier. Fenestration of the west elevation primarily consists of a large aluminum and glass ribbon window.

The line of the south elevation is also stepped in an irregular manner. A pair of single-leaf metal doors, oriented perpendicular to one another, are located at the southeast corner of the building, and are sheltered by a cantilevered section of the second story. The second story of the south elevation contains two single-pane aluminum windows.

Interior

The interior plan of this building consists of rooms arranged on both floors around a central open atrium that contained the security control center. Interior finishes are characterized by solid concrete floors and concrete block walls. Single-leaf flat steel doors lead from the perimeter hallway into each room. The ceilings appear to be drywall or gypsum board.

Central Booking and Intake Center (Building 001)

This large north-south oriented Central Booking and Intake Center forms the western edge of the jail complex. Completed in 1995 as the city's first centralized booking and intake center, the building spans the entire length of the block between Eager and Madison Streets.¹⁴ It measures approximately 750 feet in length by eighty feet in width.

Exterior

The four-story, reinforced concrete, steel, and brick structure has a flat roof. The building consists of a central block and two long end wings. On its east elevation, a four-bay section of the central block is cantilevered, sheltering the main entrance. Both wings feature three-bay sections that project to the east, and extend upward above the roofline, level with the roof of the central block. The building is clad in a combination of brick and

¹³ Baltimore City Jail Board, Meeting Minutes, April 17, 1985, Record Group BRG68, Box 14, Baltimore City Archives.

¹⁴ State of Maryland, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, *Facilities Master Plan*, prepared by Penza Bailey Architects with Dewberry and CGL Management Group, 2013, 3-21.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 12

MIHP No: B-5315

precast concrete panels. Its fenestration consists of small square windows with thick concrete surrounds and aluminum ribbon windows. This building was clearly designed with cost and functionality in mind. A recent work, it is largely devoid of the stylistic characteristics associated with the major trends within the Modern Movement of the twentieth century.

Interior

The interior of this building was not surveyed.

North-South Dividing Wall

A masonry wall divides the Baltimore City Jail and Maryland Penitentiary. The north terminus of the wall connects to the Visitor-Control Center. From this point southward, the wall extends straight due south, before angling to the southeast extending around the Boiler House (Building 103), then continuing southward terminating at Madison Street. This wall represents several phases of construction and alteration. The north half of the wall, constructed of granite block, is stylistically compatible with the Administration Building, West Wing, and Boiler House (1899) of the Maryland Penitentiary. It features granite dentils, stone coping along the top edge, and round towers. A large arched opening in the northern section has been infilled with concrete block. Near Building A (Maryland side) and the Baltimore City Jail's Boiler House, the wall is constructed of recent concrete and brick and has brick guard towers. The southern section of the wall contains what appears to be original nineteenth-century stone masonry. Its height has been raised using concrete block, and this section also features a recent concrete and brick guard tower. Parts of this section have been parged with concrete and whitewashed.

Additional Walls

A concrete wall extends across a portion of the southern site boundary. It stretches from the south end of the north-south dividing wall to the Administration Building (Building 102). Between the Wyatt Building (Building 111) and the 1859 jail (Building 106), this wall is broken by a security entrance that consists of a high chain link fence and a concrete guard tower. A contemporary stone wall, built c. 1960, extends from the west end of the c. 1859 stone wall that runs behind the Administration Building, and continues to the Central Booking and Intake Center (Building 001). At its junction with Central Booking, this wall is pierced by two vehicular entrances. A low contemporary concrete wall runs along the west and north sides of Central Booking. At the north end of the site, a high contemporary concrete wall bridges the space between Central Booking and the Women's Detention Center (Building 110). This wall contains a vehicular entrance with a high chain link fence.

Historic Context

Early Prisons and Prison Reform in the Eastern United States

Prior to the American Revolution, colonial prisons were largely associated with severe corporal punishment and public executions. By the late eighteenth century, reformers, such as John Howard of Great Britain, began to articulate a more progressive approach to incarceration. In 1770, Howard published *The State of Prisons in England and Wales*, which argued for a greater emphasis on the reform of prisoners and improved conditions such as better sanitation and separate cells for inmates. Across the Atlantic, a group in Philadelphia led by Dr. Benjamin Rush developed a plan during the late 1780s for prison reform in Pennsylvania based on changes to the criminal code, which reduced the number of crimes subject to capital punishment, as well as moves to improve the organization and sanitation of prisons and jails. The Walnut Street Jail, remodeled in 1790, was among the first penitentiaries in the United States. The brick, three-story prison was surrounded by twenty-foot high walls. It sought to reform, rather than merely punish, and featured a separation of minor offenders from hardened criminals.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 13

MIHP No: B-5315

Serious offenders were kept in solitary confinement, which, it was believed, would promote reflection. Prisoners at the jail were employed in the manufacture of goods such as shoes and clothing. In addition to hard work, education also formed part of the reformist approach to incarceration during this period, and the Walnut Street Jail opened a school in 1798.¹⁵

By the early decades of the nineteenth century, institutions modeled on the Walnut Street approach were being established in many of the eastern states. In New York, Thomas Eddy, a businessman and philanthropist, was a leading figure in that state's prison reform movement. Following Eddy's visit to the Walnut Street Jail, and the development of a new penal code, the state established the Newgate Prison on the Hudson River in New York City. The Auburn Prison opened in 1821 in Auburn, New York. It operated on a system based on rigid discipline and corporal punishment. Known as the "Auburn System," inmates were separately housed in individual cells, and were subjected to hard labor under a strictly-enforced policy of silence.¹⁶

That same year, the Pennsylvania state legislature approved funding to construct the Eastern State Penitentiary. Designed by architect John Haviland, the massive, self-contained facility consisted of a walled complex, constructed between 1822 and 1836, that contained long cell blocks which radiated in a star-like pattern from a central hub. The main gatehouse featured crenelated towers and narrow loop windows. Much like the Auburn Prison, the institution operated on a system of solitary confinement of prisoners, and all contact and communication between inmates was prohibited.¹⁷

After the Civil War, a surge in the urban populations of America's industrialized northern cities was accompanied by an attendant increase in crime. Prison overcrowding, poor conditions, and harsh treatment became pervasive issues of concern to reformers, who also advocated for the construction of separate prison facilities for men and women. Established in 1876 by Zebulon Brockway, the Elmira Reformatory in Elmira, New York became a model for late nineteenth-century prison reform. The prison's program placed emphasis on education, vocational training, and military-style discipline. The Elmira system was influential, and was replicated in many states, including Maryland, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.¹⁸ The Elmira Reformatory greatly influenced Warden John F. Weyler of the Maryland Penitentiary, who commissioned the construction of the main administration building, west wing, and boiler house in 1894.¹⁹

Early History of the Baltimore City Jail

In 1797, the state legislature passed an act authorizing the construction of a new county jail in Baltimore. The act appointed Samuel Owings, James Carroll, John Merryman, James Carey, and Nicholas Rodgers commissioners with authority to acquire a suitable piece of property and construct the new jail. The commissioners selected a 6.5-acre parcel at Madison Street and Jones Falls, which they purchased in 1799. The new jail, designed by architect Robert Cary Long, was completed in 1802.²⁰ The jail appears on the *Improved Plan of the City of Baltimore*, published in 1804, which depicts its location as being, at that time, on the undeveloped outer fringes of the city. A more detailed rendering of the building appears in the inset of a plan of Baltimore published in 1822. The jail was a

¹⁵ Laura B. Edge, *Locked Up: A History of the U.S. Prison System* (Minneapolis: Twenty-First Century Books, 2009), 10-18.

¹⁶ Edge, 18-19.

¹⁷ Edge, 20-21; Eastern State Penitentiary, Research, History of Eastern State, "Timeline," <https://www.easternstate.org/research/history-eastern-state/timeline> (accessed April 9, 2018).

¹⁸ Edge, 24-31.

¹⁹ "Prison Improvements," *Baltimore Sun*, August 16, 1893, 8.

²⁰ John Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County* (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881), 201.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 14

MIHP No: B-5315

long, narrow, three-story structure with recessed bays, crenelated end towers, and a central domed cupola. The building, demolished in 1856, once stood on the site of the present-day Men's Detention Center (Building 106).

The original 1802 jail featured prominently in one of the more historically significant events to occur in early nineteenth-century Baltimore when a violent mob stormed the building in 1812. In the years prior to the War of 1812, partisan politics, involving support for the impending war against Great Britain, divided the local branches of the Federal and Democratic parties, the latter of which supported war. Baltimore was a Democratic stronghold, and local Federals, who opposed war, were often branded as traitors in the public discourse. On June 20, 1812, two days after the declaration of war, a violent mob attacked and destroyed the office of the *Federal Republican* newspaper in response to an editorial critical of President Madison. The paper's editor, Alexander Hanson, who had initially fled the city, returned on July 26, and with a group of distinguished individuals led by General Henry "Light-Horse Harry" Lee (father of Robert E. Lee), they barricaded themselves inside a brick house on South Charles Street. Outnumbered by the mob, who were armed with a nine-pound artillery piece, Hanson and his associates surrendered to Mayor Edward Johnson, and were detained in the city jail to ensure their safety. During the night, the mob stormed the unguarded jail. The party were severely beaten and tortured, and several, including Revolutionary War General James M. Lingan, were killed. Through the entreaties of a Dr. Hall, the mob eventually withdrew, and the survivors were conveyed to a place of safety where they received medical care. In his 1881 *History of Baltimore City and County*, John Thomas Scharf states that this "most atrocious and cruel affair was the chief cause of the evil repute into which Baltimore fell, and at the time sent a shudder of horror through the country." The Federal party subsequently resumed power in Maryland, and Alexander Hanson was elected to the United States Senate in 1816. In addition to the political ramifications, and the damage to Baltimore's reputation, this event resulted in the construction of an eleven-foot-high stone perimeter wall around the jail.²¹

Mid to Late Nineteenth Century

Overcrowding was a persistent problem at the jail throughout the nineteenth century. The jail housed both adults and juveniles, some of whom were incarcerated for petty crimes or for drunkenness.²² In 1844, Charles T. Torrey, who was imprisoned in the jail for having aided in the escape of slaves, wrote a letter to his attorney in Boston, in which he described the inhumane conditions in the institution:

The first twenty-four hours I was loaded with irons weighing, I judge, twenty-five pounds, so twisted that I could neither stand up, lie down or sleep. We had the dirty, damp floor and one backless chair to sit or sleep on...Vermin of all sort abounded...My linen became loathsome from filth.

Torrey also described some of his fellow inmates, whom he sarcastically referred to as the "worst class of prisoners." Among them were a counterfeiter, a boy charged with stealing a twenty-five-cent horse rein, a man confined on suspicion alone, a petty thief, and a man charged with public drunkenness.²³

The Baltimore City Jail also housed enslaved African Americans prior to emancipation. Captured runaway slaves were held at the jail by the local sheriff. The jail also functioned as a place of confinement for enslaved persons pending sale to the many slave traders who operated in the city. Traders often visited the jail to survey runaways

²¹ Scharf, 782-84.

²² Maryland State Archives, Guide to Government Records, "Information on BRG64 – (Baltimore City Jail)," <http://guide.mdsa.net/pages/series.aspx?id=BRG64> (accessed March 22, 2018).

²³ Charles T. Torrey to Samuel E. Sewell, Esq., September 28, 1844, quoted in James M. Hepbron, "Jail," *Baltimore Sun*, March 19, 1929, scrapbook, Record Group BRG64, Baltimore City Archives.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 15

MIHP No: B-5315

and buy those offered either by their owners or by the authorities. Fugitives who concealed their identities to avoid return to their owners were sold by the state for profit. Owners who were reluctant to personally punish enslaved African Americans would often send them to the jail to be flogged, or incarcerated for a time, compounding the unspeakable misery of their condition.²⁴

In 1830, abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, at the time editor of the *Weekly Genius*, was imprisoned in the Baltimore City Jail after having been accused of libel and sued by two slave-ship captains, Francis Todd and Nicholas Brown. While in the jail, he witnessed a slave owner coming to claim a fugitive, and confronted and debated the man on the morality of slavery through the bars of his cell. He later drafted the sonnet, *Freedom of the Mind*, inscribing the verse on his cell wall. It contains references to the jail's "high walls," "iron grates," and "massive bolts."²⁵

In 1850, the Committee on Police and Jails requested funds for the construction of a large new jail, to be built on the site of the original 1802 building. It was not until 1855, however, that the City Council passed a resolution authorizing its construction. In 1856, the Mayor and City Council instructed the City Commissioner, James P. Shannon, to request bids on constructing the new jail in accordance with plans prepared by Baltimore architects Thomas and James Dixon. Shannon subsequently embarked on a tour of northern prisons. Impressed with the Sussex County Prison in Boston, he commissioned its architect, Gridley J. F. Bryant, to prepare a set of plans for the new Baltimore Jail. Shannon then entered into a contract with H. R. and J. Reynolds to build the jail at a cost of \$117,000. In 1857, Mayor Thomas Swann dismissed Shannon for not proceeding with the already prepared Dixon plans. Later that year, the City Council officially appointed Thomas and James Dixon as project architects. By the time that the Dixon's took over, the jail had been partially constructed. Working with John W. Maxwell & Company as lead contractor, the Dixon brothers adjusted their original plans. In a December 1857 letter to the Mayor and City Council, the Dixons wrote that their design retained all of the Bryant plan's "best features as far as safety, security, healthfulness, etc. are concerned." Construction began in 1856, and the jail (Building 106) was completed and accepted by the city commissioners on December 28, 1859.²⁶

Thomas and James Dixon, along with the Scottish-born Thomas Balbirnie, constituted the architectural firm Dixon, Balbirnie & Dixon. The firm, established in 1853, was known for producing institutional buildings in a style referred to at the time as "Tudor Gothic." In addition to the Baltimore City Jail, the firm's principal works included the Greek Revival-style Baltimore County Courthouse, the Baltimore Orphan Asylum, and the Lutherville Female Seminary. Dixon, Balbirnie & Dixon entered and won a design competition for the new jail in 1855. In preparing their design, the architects studied the new Pennsylvania State Penitentiary, the Albany County Penitentiary, the Boston City Jail, and modern prisons in Great Britain. Balbirnie ended his association with the Dixon brothers in 1856.²⁷

At the time of its completion, the *Baltimore Sun* described the facility as an "imposing" and "handsome" structure, "in point of appearance, stability and comfort, second to none other in the country." The new jail featured a five-story pavilion with crenelated towers and a central domed cupola. Long wings, with bays defined by large arched

²⁴ Calvin Schermerhorn, *The Business of Slavery and the Rise of American Capitalism, 1815-1860* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2015), 40-41.

²⁵ Francis Jackson Garrison, *William Lloyd Garrison, 1805-1879; the story of his life told by his children*, vol. 1 (New York: Century Co., 1885), 174-80.

²⁶ Scharf, 201; National Park Service, Historic American Building Survey, Baltimore City Jail, HABS No. MD-184 (1959), 3-5.

²⁷ Mary Ellen Hayward and Frank R. Shivers, *The Architecture of Baltimore: An Illustrated History* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004), 142-44.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 16

MIHP No: B-5315

windows, extended to the north and south of the pavilion, each wing containing 150 cells. The building's foundation and first story were constructed of Patapsco granite. Its upper stories were built of local blue stone from quarries on Jones Falls with the main pavilion embellished with trim of marble from the quarries at Texas, Baltimore County. In addition, the jail featured a slate hipped roof with dormers and an internal skeleton of cast and wrought-iron structural members. The main floor was supported by large masonry vaults.²⁸ The fireproof building was lighted by gas, and was steam-heated by a separate boiler house located to its east. The central pavilion contained a large entrance vestibule, offices for the warden and deputy warden, a hospital, guard room, chapel with a capacity of 400-persons, and kitchens. Water was piped in through the towers, and was also supplied by a roof-top reservoir.²⁹

The Dixons also designed a building to serve as a combination gatehouse-warden's residence-office. In their 1857 letter to the city, the Dixon's related that their design for the new jail included everything except:

...the apartments for the Warden's family, which we think should never be located in a prison designed for the number of inmates here provided for. We propose however, to build a suitable residence for the Warden's family in connection with a new gate way, lodge, and Clerk's office, to be located convenient to the prison.³⁰

Located adjacent to the new jail on Madison Street, the gatehouse-warden's residence (Building 102) was completed in 1859.³¹

The Baltimore City Jail housed confederate prisoners during the Civil War. The number of prisoners ranged from a high of 1,154 in 1863 to 322 in 1865.³² Henry T. Bahnson was a confederate soldier from North Carolina who was captured at Gettysburg in 1863, and was incarcerated at the Baltimore City Jail along with several hundred other confederate prisoners. In his diary, he described the building:

The jail is a five-story building each story consisting of a double tier of cells, and ten feet or more away from this cell [block] is the outer wall, supporting the roof, and pierced with windows for light and air. Iron balconies and staircases give access to the cells, and at the end of each tier, these balconies connect by an iron bridge with a tower in the outer wall, which contains the water supply. One half the jail together with the chapel was filled with Confederate prisoners, and we were so crowded that three or four slept in each cell, while many more lay on the balconies and floors of the chapel and jail basement. The latter consisted of slabs of slate. Hundreds, including myself, had to sleep on these.

²⁸ Mary Ellen Hayward and Frank R. Shivers, *The Architecture of Baltimore: An Illustrated History* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004), 142-44.

²⁹ Hayward and Shivers, 144; National Park Service, Historic American Building Survey, Baltimore City Jail, HABS No. MD-184 (1959), 3-4; "Local Matters," *Baltimore Sun*, December 14, 1859, 1.

³⁰ National Park Service, Historic American Building Survey, Baltimore City Jail, HABS No. MD-184 (1959), 5.

³¹ "Local Matters," *Baltimore Sun*, December 14, 1859, 1.

³² Maryland State Archives, Guide to Government Records, "Information on BRG64 – (Baltimore City Jail)," <http://guide.mdsa.net/pages/series.aspx?id=BRG64> (accessed March 22, 2018).

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 17

MIHP No: B-5315

Bahnson also describes the poor food, which consisted largely of bread and water, and disturbances created by late-night altercations among the prisoners. According to Bahnson, Belle Boyd, the famous confederate spy, was also imprisoned in the jail at the time.³³

The jail experienced a steady increase in its prisoner population during the late nineteenth century. By the mid-1880s, sanitary conditions in the jail had become a frequent theme in the Warden's annual reports. The report for 1884 called for new water, sewer, and ventilation systems for the jail, and the construction of a new 150-cell annex to house female prisoners.³⁴ The new four-story building, located at the southeast corner of the city jail complex, was begun in 1884 and was completed in 1886.³⁵ Now demolished, it stood on the site currently occupied by Building 111 (Wyatt Building).

Twentieth Century

The initial decades of the twentieth century saw many improvements, and the expansion of prison industries at the jail complex. In 1901, the city constructed a new jail hospital. While the Warden's annual report for that year does not specify its location, a two-story structure annotated "hospital" appears at the end of the jail's north wing on Sanborn's 1901 fire insurance map of Baltimore. Also constructed in 1901 was a new brick storage building at the north end of the rear yard.³⁶ The 1901 map indicates that the building was located on the approximate site of Building 103 (BCDC Boiler House), which replaced it in the mid-1980s. In 1905, the city erected a two-story building in the jail yard, which served as a carriage house, carpenter shop, and storage facility.³⁷ It appears on the 1915 Sanborn map on the site currently occupied by Building 101 (BCDC Maintenance Shop), which replaced or incorporated parts of it following a riot in 1966 that damaged the structure.³⁸ In 1909, the hospital was moved from the end of the 1859 building's north wing to the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the jail's central pavilion.³⁹ This allowed for the construction of additions onto the north and south ends of the jail in 1911. These additions, still extant, were built of reinforced concrete and added 280 new cells.⁴⁰

A new four-story brick building, currently known as the Annex (Building 100), was completed sometime in late 1911 to early 1912. While Sanborn's 1915 map labels the building as having been completed in 1908, the warden's annual report for 1909 states that the appropriation for its construction had not yet been approved. A newspaper article from February 1912 refers to the building as "new." The entire third floor of the building housed a workshop, in which prisoners manufactured pearl buttons under contract to the Maryland Button Company of New York. The Jail Board received thirty-five cents a day for every male and female prisoner employed in the button shop, and the prisoners were also allowed to keep a small percentage of their earnings. A shirt factory, which also

³³ Henry T. Bahnson Papers, 1890-1917, Folder 2, Notebook, 64-67, Southern Historical Collection, Manuscripts Department, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, https://archive.org/details/unc_chapel_hill_henry_t_bahnson_papers (accessed March 22, 2018).

³⁴ City of Baltimore, *The Mayor's Message and the Reports of the City Officers, Made to the City Council of Baltimore For the Year 1884* (Baltimore: City Printer, 1885), 986-93.

³⁵ City of Baltimore, *The Mayor's Message and the Reports of the City Officers, Made to the City Council of Baltimore For the Year 1886* (Baltimore: City Printer, 1887), 1419.

³⁶ City of Baltimore, "Warden's Report," in *Annual Reports of the City Departments to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the Year 1901-1902* (Baltimore: John D. Lucas, 1902), 8-9.

³⁷ "City Jail is Improved," *Baltimore Sun*, December 15, 1905, 12.

³⁸ Bart Barnes, "1000 Inmates Riot," *Washington Post*, July 9, 1966, A1.

³⁹ "Jail Hospital Opens," *Baltimore Sun*, October 2, 1909, 14.

⁴⁰ City of Baltimore, "Warden's Annual Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1911," in *Reports of the City Officers and Departments Made to the City Council of Baltimore for the Year 1911* (Baltimore: Meyer & Thalheimer, 1913), 5.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 18

MIHP No: B-5315

utilized prison labor, occupied the fourth floor. A large new dining room was located on the second floor, and a kitchen and bakery on the first floor.⁴¹

The Visitors of the Jail of Baltimore City and County (Jail Board) became a division within the Department of Charities and Corrections, which was established by the new city charter of 1898.⁴² The election of James T. Doyle to the position of warden by the Jail Board in 1900 was highly controversial. Two members of the board Thomas Elliott and Issac S. Field, both Republicans, publicly accused Mayor Thomas G. Hayes, a Democrat, of applying political pressure on the Democratic members to elect Doyle to the position. Five members of the board, including Elliott and Field, quit in protest.⁴³ The mayor subsequently appointed five new members, resulting in a board composed of seven Democrats and two Republicans.⁴⁴ This prompted Republican board member Ernest Schmeisser to quit as well.⁴⁵ The incident was highly publicized in the local press, including an editorial submitted by the mayor defending his actions in the affair. Such outbreaks of political theatre surrounding the Jail Board were frequent throughout the first half of the twentieth century.

In 1925, the city began to appoint the warden based on a merit system, rather than through election by the Jail Board. That year, following the death of Warden Bernard J. Lee, the City Service Commission announced that the position of warden would, for the first time, be filled by promotion tests, open only to current jail employees.⁴⁶ The first warden named under this system was Harry C. Martin, who had served for twenty-five years as clerk of the Jail Board.⁴⁷ Upon his appointment, Martin undertook a program of reforms and improvements to the jail. Martin implemented new security procedures and sought to increase the productivity of the inmate population in the areas of jail industries and building maintenance.⁴⁸ Under Martin, a new partition was installed in the jail's visiting area to separate inmates from visitors, the interior of the building was whitewashed, cell bars were coated with aluminum, and the warden's residence was "renovated."⁴⁹ In 1927, Mayor William F. Broening appointed Grace M. Hartnett to the Jail Board. Hartnett was the first woman to serve on the board.⁵⁰ She was later appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1929.⁵¹

The Baltimore City Jail's inmate population increased during Prohibition, straining its capacity. Under an agreement with the Federal Government, the city housed dry-law violators arrested during local prohibition raids.

⁴¹ City of Baltimore, "Warden's Annual Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1909," in *Reports of the City Officers and Departments Made to the City Council of Baltimore for the Year 1909* (Baltimore: Meyer & Thalheimer, 1910), 8; "Button Plant for Jail," *Baltimore Sun*, February 7, 1912, 12.

⁴² Maryland State Archives, Guide to Government Records, "Information on BRG64 – (Baltimore City Jail)," <http://guide.mdsa.net/pages/series.aspx?id=BRG64> (accessed March 22, 2018).

⁴³ "Four Resign," *Baltimore Sun*, March 10, 1900, scrapbook, Record Group BRG64, Baltimore City Archives.

⁴⁴ "Jail Board Filled," *Baltimore Sun*, March 12, 1900, scrapbook, Record Group BRG64, Baltimore City Archives.

⁴⁵ "Mr. Schmeisser Resigns," *Baltimore Sun*, March 13, 1900, scrapbook, Record Group BRG64, Baltimore City Archives.

⁴⁶ "Will Fill Jail Post by Promotion Test," *Baltimore Sun*, February 27, 1925, scrapbook, Record Group BRG64, Baltimore City Archives.

⁴⁷ "Board Selects H. C. Martin as City Jail Head," *Baltimore Sun*, April 1, 1925, scrapbook, Record Group BRG64, Baltimore City Archives.

⁴⁸ "To Adopt New Plan of Patrolling Jail," *Baltimore Sun*, April 5, 1925, scrapbook, Record Group BRG64, Baltimore City Archives.

⁴⁹ "City Jail Visitors to be Restricted," *Baltimore Sun*, April 7, 1925; "Board Expects to Save \$30,000 of Jail Budget," *Baltimore Sun*, June 26, 1925, scrapbook, Record Group BRG64, Baltimore City Archives.

⁵⁰ "Jail Board Place Given to Woman," *Baltimore Sun*, November 29, 1927, scrapbook, Record Group BRG64, Baltimore City Archives.

⁵¹ "Mrs. Grace Hartnett is Sworn in Today as Deputy Sheriff," *Baltimore Sun*, May 28, 1929, scrapbook, Record Group BRG64, Baltimore City Archives.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 19

MIHP No: B-5315

By December of 1925, there were 225 Federal prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial at the jail.⁵² In January of 1926, Warden Martin declared the jail full to capacity, and refused to accept more Federal prisoners. At the time, Martin stated that the “future disposal of Federal prisoners is up to Government authorities, and they will have to find some institution other than the City Jail to receive the overflow.”⁵³ Despite Martin’s ultimatum, the jail continued to accept Federal prisoners through the repeal of Prohibition in 1933. Contentious negotiations between the Federal Government and the Jail Board, regarding the number of Federal prisoners incarcerated at the jail and the amount of subsistence compensation provided, continued throughout this period.⁵⁴

In 1931, the four-story building (Building 100) which contained the dining room, kitchen, and workshops, caught on fire. The blaze, which began shortly after dinner had been completed and the inmates had been returned to their cells, started on the fourth floor, in an area in which prison labor was contracted to the Gatch Brush and Wire Goods Company, and spread quickly to the third floor. As smoke billowed towards the adjacent Women’s Annex, a group of eighty-five female prisoners were moved from their cells to the building’s laundry, where they subsequently attempted to break down the exit door. According to newspaper accounts of the fire, Jail Board member Grace Hartnett “was largely responsible for averting panic” among these female prisoners. Screams from the jail reportedly “resounded for blocks around,” and a large crowd of neighborhood residents gathered in front of the jail to witness the fire. The building sustained \$10,000 in damage from the blaze.⁵⁵

The city undertook two major improvement projects at the jail in 1932. Prisoners constructed a 175-foot tall brick smokestack that was attached to the engine room, a facility that was located in the rear yard just to the east of the main 1859 jail building.⁵⁶ Both the engine room and the stack have since been demolished, and a large trailer currently occupies the site. In addition, inmates raised the north wall in the rear of the jail yard fourteen feet, and the wall between the Women’s Annex and the Penitentiary by thirteen feet.⁵⁷

The early postwar years featured calls for a new jail and administrative changes. In 1945, Mayor Theodore McKeldin sought authorization for a \$2.5 million municipal bond issue for the construction of a new city jail.⁵⁸ Shortly after the announcement, a report prepared by the Federal Bureau of Prisons recommended the abandonment of the jail and the construction of a new one on the outskirts of Baltimore, with greater facilities for rehabilitation and prisoner employment.⁵⁹ The loan was authorized by the state legislature, and a plan to build the new jail on city-owned land near the City Hospital in East Baltimore was proposed, but never came to fruition.⁶⁰

⁵² “Dry Law Cases Cram City Jail,” *Baltimore News American*, December 7, 1925, scrapbook, Record Group BRG64, Baltimore City Archives.

⁵³ “38 Forced Out of City Jail,” *Baltimore News American*, January 9, 1926, scrapbook, Record Group BRG64, Baltimore City Archives.

⁵⁴ “U. S. Expects Jail to Yield on Rates,” *Baltimore Sun*, April 6, 1927, scrapbook, Record Group BRG64, Baltimore City Archives.

⁵⁵ “Flames Sweep Through City Jail,” *Baltimore Sun*, September 28, 1931; “Flames Sweep Shop Building of City Jail,” *Baltimore Sun*, September 29, 1931; “Women in Panic as Flames Spread,” *Baltimore Sun*, September 29, 1931, scrapbook, Record Group BRG64, Baltimore City Archives.

⁵⁶ “Smokestack in Yard of City Jail Completed,” *Baltimore Sun*, September 23, 1932, scrapbook, Record Group BRG64, Baltimore City Archives.

⁵⁷ “Jail Inmates Raise Walls,” *Baltimore Sun*, November 18, 1932, scrapbook, Record Group BRG64, Baltimore City Archives.

⁵⁸ “McKeldin Will Ask for New City Jail,” *Baltimore Sun*, March 2, 1945, 9.

⁵⁹ “New City Jail Proposed by U.S. Inspector,” *Baltimore Sun*, March 9, 1945, 22.

⁶⁰ “Committee Acts to Obtain Federal Aid for New Jail,” *Baltimore Sun*, December 12, 1946, 21.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 20

MIHP No: B-5315

In 1952, voters approved a \$6 million bond issue to construct a new jail on the same site as original.⁶¹ As in 1946, a new jail was not constructed, however the bond issue funded the development of two new three-story wings (Building 106, north and south wings) and the remodeling of the original 1859 facility. Designed by Baltimore architect Lucius R. White, the new International-style wings were completed in 1960.⁶² Alterations to the 1859 jail included extensive changes to the exterior, which removed key design elements and character-defining architectural features, and a complete “gutting” of the building’s interior.⁶³

Recent Construction and Property Acquisition

Improvements over the next twenty years included the modernization of the jail’s security systems, upgrades to its facilities, and the acquisition of neighboring properties along Madison Street. In 1970, the Board of Public Works completed a new four-story Women’s Detention Center (Building 110). It was designed by architects Lucius R. and Edward White of Baltimore.⁶⁴ A new food service building (Building 106, west section) was completed in 1979.⁶⁵ The two-story building was erected between the north and south jail wings, creating, along with the west elevation of the 1859 jail, an interior courtyard that was used as a recreation yard. The 1979 food service building was designed by Gregory Evans, Senior Architect with the City Bureau of Construction Management.⁶⁶ With the construction of a new food service building, the city renovated Building 100 (kitchen, dining hall, and workshops built in 1912) to include one floor of vocational shops, one floor of classrooms, and two floors of dormitories housing a total of 148 inmates.⁶⁷ The Baltimore architecture and engineering firm of Gaudreau, Inc. was contracted to undertake design services for the renovation, which was completed in 1981.⁶⁸ A new Visitor-Control Center (Building 104) was constructed in 1986.⁶⁹ The acquisition and renovation of the buildings at 729-773 Graves Street for use as a seventy-five-bed Work Release Center was first proposed in 1982, and was completed in 1983.⁷⁰ These buildings have since been demolished. In 1984, the state legislature authorized funds for the acquisition and renovation of the Baltimore Gas & Electric building at 501-531 E. Madison Street to be part of the Baltimore City Jail Industries Program.⁷¹ The city constructed an elevated pedestrian walkway above Madison Street in 1985-86.⁷² It leads from a guard tower located just inside the south wall of the jail complex to the Baltimore Gas & Electric building.

Statement of Significance

The Baltimore City Jail was among the earliest, large-scale jail complexes constructed in the eastern United States. The original jail building was the site of highly significant events in the history of Baltimore City during the

⁶¹ “Start of New Jail Studied,” *Baltimore Sun*, November 14, 1952, 13.

⁶² J. Anthony Lukus, “Kaufman Hits Architect’s Fees at Jail,” *Baltimore Sun*, February 15, 1960, 28.

⁶³ Edward C. Burks, “Plan for One New Jail Wing Being Altered to Add Story,” *Baltimore Sun*, March 23, 1958, 34.

⁶⁴ “State Plans to Take Over Part of City’s Female Jail,” *Baltimore Sun*, February 22, 1975, B18.

⁶⁵ Baltimore City Jail Board, Monthly Report to the Mayor, December 31, 1979, Record Group BRG68, Box 13, Baltimore City Archives.

⁶⁶ Baltimore City Jail Board, Meeting Minutes, July 20, 1977, Record Group BRG68, Box 13, Baltimore City Archives.

⁶⁷ Baltimore City Jail Board, Monthly Report to the Mayor, February 26, 1979, Record Group BRG68, Box 13, Baltimore City Archives.

⁶⁸ Baltimore City Jail Board, Meeting Minutes, May 2, 1979; Calvin A. Lightfoot, Warden, “Inmate Population Control,” memorandum, December 16, 1980, Record Group BRG68, Box 13, Baltimore City Archives.

⁶⁹ Baltimore City Jail Board, Meeting Minutes, April 1, 1981, Record Group BRG68, Box 14, Baltimore City Archives.

⁷⁰ Baltimore City Jail Board, Meeting Minutes, June 15, 1983, Record Group BRG68, Box 14, Baltimore City Archives.

⁷¹ Baltimore City Jail Board, Meeting Minutes, April 18, 1984, Record Group BRG68, Box 14, Baltimore City Archives.

⁷² “Baltimore City Jail Pedestrian Bridge, Schematic Design,” March 13, 1985, Record Group BRG68, Box 14, Baltimore City Archives.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 21

MIHP No: B-5315

nineteenth century, such as the Mob of 1812. This building, and the facility that replaced it, later housed enslaved African Americans and abolitionists, as well as Confederate prisoners during the Civil War. These nineteenth-century events represent the most significant period in the jail's history, and today the Administration Building and Men's Detention Center, completed in 1859, are the only surviving resources from this era on the site. Politically, the jail's administration reflected the partisan sentiment of Baltimore Politics during the early twentieth century. A more progressive approach to its management began during the 1920s under the tenure of Warden Harry C. Martin, and in 1925 Grace M. Hartnett became the first woman elected to the Jail Board. A dramatic increase in the number of inmates during Prohibition strained its capacity. The Baltimore City Jail was modernized after World War II, which resulted in the construction of several new buildings and major alterations to many of the existing historic structures on the site, including the 1859 jail. As a result of these changes, the jail complex, as a whole, no longer demonstrates the integrity required to physically convey association with its rich nineteenth-century, and pre-war twentieth-century, history, and as such is not eligible for **National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)** listing under **Criterion A**. The Administration Building, or "Castle," however, is an individual Baltimore City Landmark that maintains the level of integrity required to justify listing under NRHP Criterion A as a stand-alone resource.

The jail complex represents a mixture of nineteenth and twentieth century architecture constructed during various building campaigns in response to both prison reform policies and facility needs. The result of this has rendered the Baltimore City Jail reflective of no central planning theme or distinct design entity, and most of the earliest extant buildings have been lost or significantly altered as part of ongoing building campaigns. The compounding nature of modernization improvement campaigns led to the current composition of the prison comprised predominately of Cold War era resources (eight total) constructed between 1960 and 1995. These buildings, many of which are in poor condition, are unremarkable examples of late twentieth-century institutional architecture. The five buildings constructed prior to World War II have undergone extensive renovation that have "modernized" them with the removal of ornate features and the construction of modernist wings. The loss of much of the rich nineteenth century architecture, modernization of pre-War II buildings, and the construction of undistinctive post-1960s structures has resulted in a collection of resources that does not merit NRHP listing under **Criterion C**.

Unlike the other nineteenth century resources, the distinctive Gothic/Tudor elements of the "Castle" survives intact. This structure is highly significant architecturally. Designed by Dixon, Balbirnie & Dixon to compliment the adjacent city jail, it exhibits a creative blending of early institutional Gothic and Tudor-Medieval traits using a palette of local, high quality materials. As such this building does merit NRHP listing under Criterion C.

Those buildings within the complex that were constructed within the last fifty years (Women's Detention Center, Food Service Building, Wyatt Building, Visitor-Control Center, and Central Booking and Intake Center) do not demonstrate the level of historical or architectural importance required to merit consideration under **National Register Criterion Consideration G**. Architects such as Lucius R. White, who designed the north and south 1960 jail additions and the 1970 Women's Detention Center, are not widely recognized as masters within the field of architecture, and these buildings are not considered to be leading regional or national examples of twentieth-century modernism.

Integrity

With the exception of the "Castle," the Baltimore City Jail lacks the overall integrity of Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association needed to convey the level of historical and architectural significance required for National Register listing. Many of the most potentially significant resources within the complex have sustained transformative alterations that have removed key stylistic and design elements. The 1859

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 22

MIHP No: B-5315

jail building has been dramatically altered, effectively destroying the original design intent of Dixon, Balbirnie & Dixon. Alterations to the 1859 jail building include the removal of much of its exterior styling, and key features such as the original hipped roof and cupola, and the towers, entrances, and fenestration of the central pavilion. The building's interior was also gutted and redesigned during the 1959 work. The next oldest structure within the complex, the Annex (1912) has also been extensively altered. All of its original windows and doors have been replaced and the original openings have all either been partially or completely infilled. The interior of this structure was also redesigned in 1979, and today no original fabric remains. Following a riot and fire in 1966, the current Maintenance Building was constructed on the site of an earlier carriage house and storage building dating to 1905. Today, it incorporates a combination of windows and doors from various phases of construction, possibly utilizing portions of the original building. The north and south jail wings, completed in 1960, have lost much of their original brick cladding. Combined, these alterations and loss of character have degraded integrity of **Design, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling** and **Association** relative to the contexts of nineteenth-century Baltimore history and the architectural and historical development of jails and prisons in America.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 23

MIHP No: B-5315

Bibliography

- Bahnson, Henry T. Henry T. Bahnson Papers, 1890-1917. Southern Historical Collection, Manuscripts Department, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, https://archive.org/details/unc_chapel_hill_henry_t_bahnson_papers (Accessed March 22, 2018).
- Baltimore City Department of Planning, Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation. *Baltimore City's Designated Landmark List*. Baltimore: Department of Planning, 2012.
- Baltimore City Jail Board. Meeting Minutes, 1946-1985. Record Group BRG68, Boxes 12-14. Baltimore City Archives, Baltimore, MD.
- Baltimore Sun*, 1837-1995. <http://search.proquest.com> (Accessed March-April 2018).
- Barnes, Bart. "1000 Inmates Riot." *Washington Post*, July 9, 1966.
- City of Baltimore. "Report of the Warden." In *The Mayor's Message and the Reports of the City Officers, Made to the City Council of Baltimore For the Year 1884*. Baltimore: City Printer, 1885. <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/012100392> (Accessed April 2018).
- City of Baltimore. "Repot of the Warden." In *The Mayor's Message and the Reports of the City Officers, Made to the City Council of Baltimore For the Year 1886*. Baltimore: City Printer, 1887. <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/012100392> (Accessed April 2018).
- City of Baltimore. "Warden's Report." In *Annual Reports of the City Departments to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the Year 1901-1902*. Baltimore: John D. Lucas, 1902. <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/012100392> (Accessed April 2018).
- City of Baltimore. "Warden's Annual Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1909." In *Reports of the City Officers and Departments Made to the City Council of Baltimore for the Year 1909*. Baltimore: Meyer & Thalheimer, 1910. <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/012100392> (Accessed April 2018).
- City of Baltimore. "Warden's Annual Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1911." In *Reports of the City Officers and Departments Made to the City Council of Baltimore for the Year 1911*. Baltimore: Meyer & Thalheimer, 1913. <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/012100392> (Accessed April 2018).
- Edge, Laura B. *Locked Up: A History of the U.S. Prison System*. Minneapolis: Twenty-First Century Books, 2009.
- Garrison, Francis Jackson. *William Lloyd Garrison, 1805-1879; the story of his life told by his children*. Vol. 1. New York: Century Co., 1885.
- Hayward, Mary Ellen, and Frank R. Shivers. *The Architecture of Baltimore: An Illustrated History*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004.
- National Park Service, Historic American Building Survey. Baltimore City Jail. HABS No. MD-184, 1959.
- Newspaper Scrapbook, 1900-1935. Record Group BRG64, Box 1, Baltimore City Archives, Baltimore Archives.
- Scharf, John Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County*. Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881.
- Schermerhorn, Calvin. *The Business of Slavery and the Rise of American Capitalism, 1815-1860*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2015.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 24

MIHP No: B-5315

State of Maryland, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. "Facilities Master Plan." Prepared by Penza Bailey Architects with Dewberry and CGL Management Group, 2013.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 25

MIHP No: B-5315

Additional Documentation

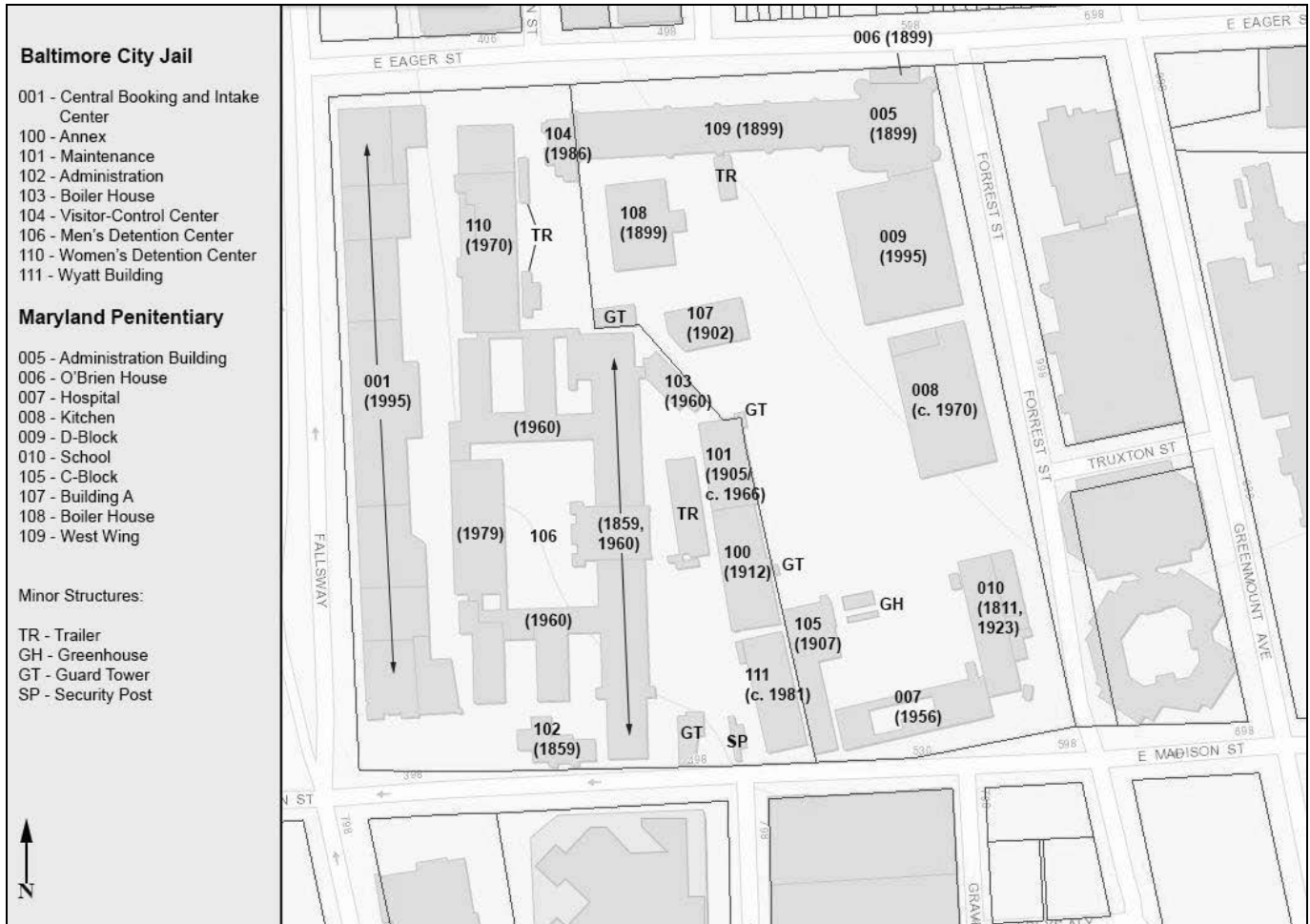


Detail from USGS Baltimore East quadrangle, with location of the Baltimore City Jail annotated (U.S. Geological Society)

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 26

MIHP No: B-5315

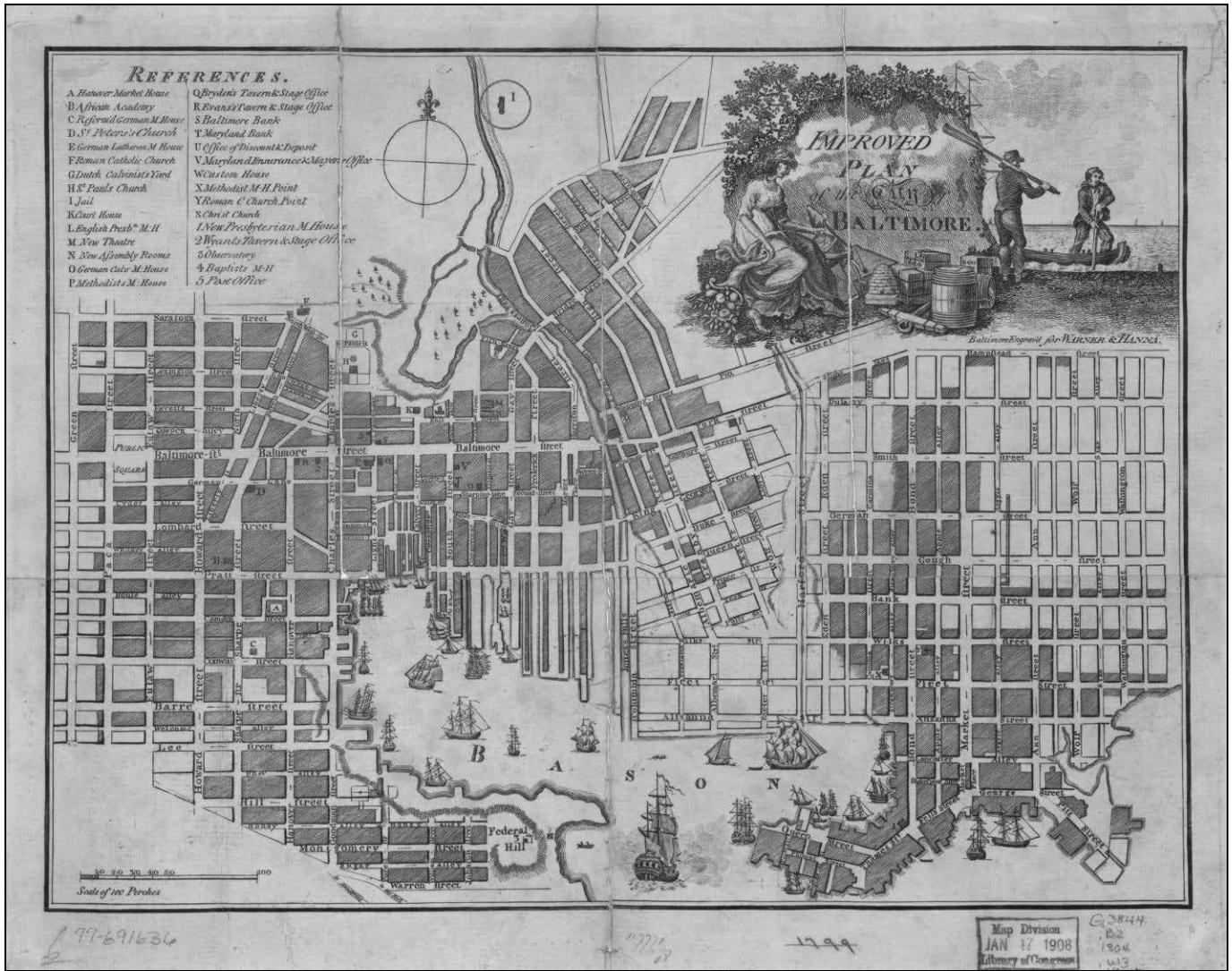


Site map with building numbers and dates of completion (MD DNR Merlin)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 27

MIHP No: B-5315

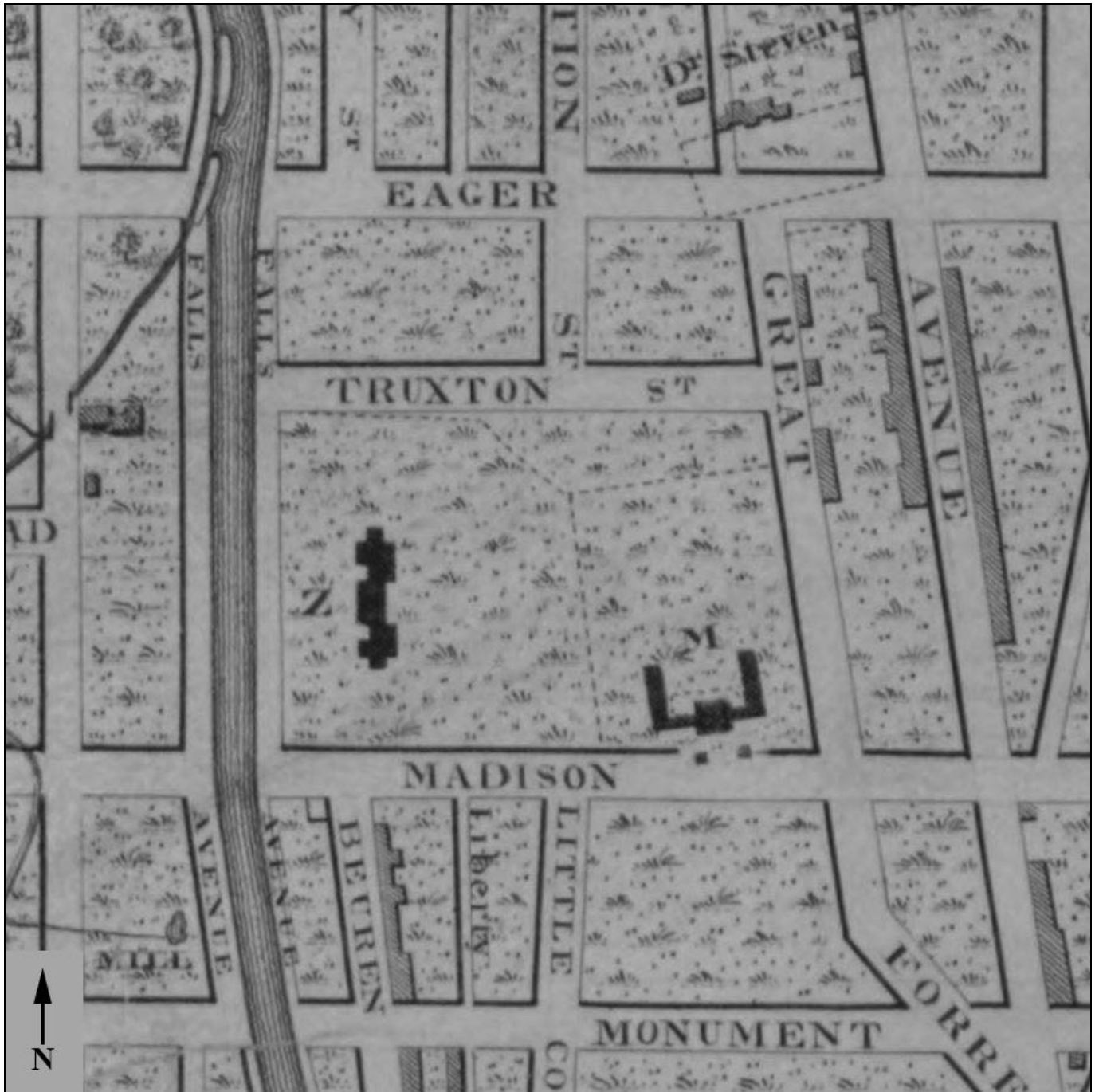


Improved Plan of the City of Baltimore, 1804. The jail is circled in red (Library of Congress).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 28

MIHP No: B-5315

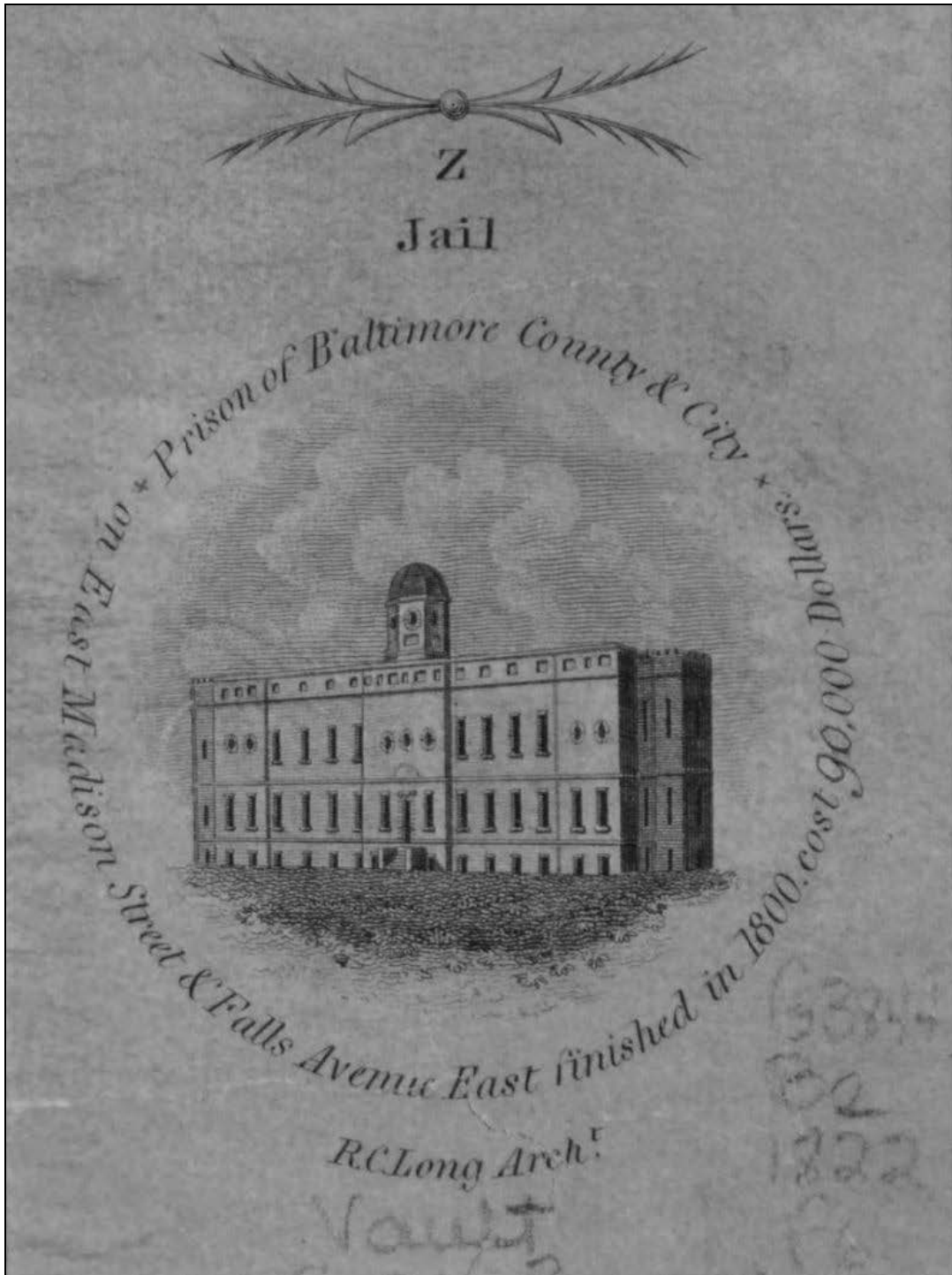


Detail from *Plan of the City of Baltimore, 1822*. The jail is depicted to the left; the Maryland Penitentiary to the right (Library of Congress).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 29

MIHP No: B-5315

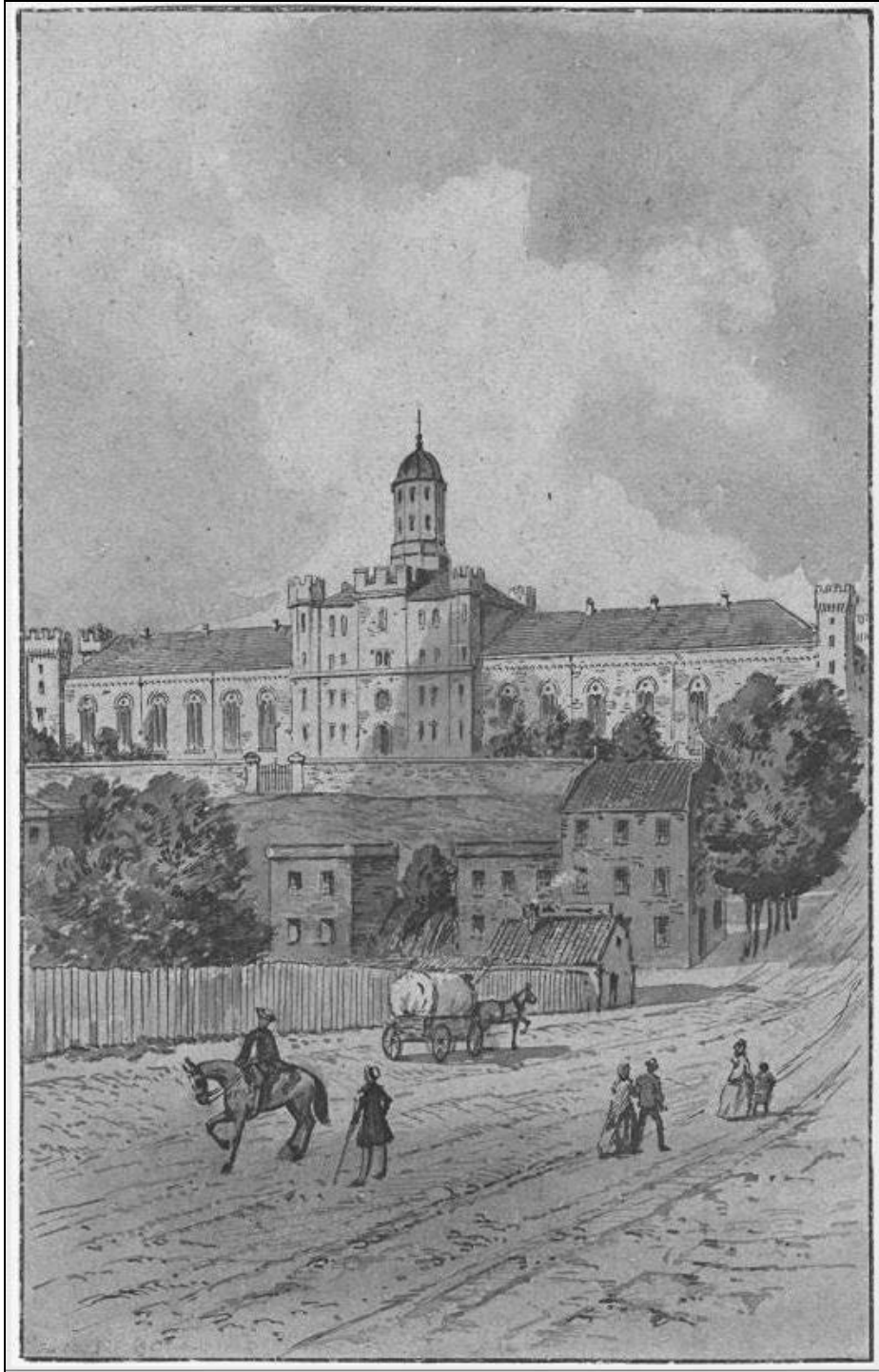


Detail from inset of *Plan of the City of Baltimore*, 1822 (Library of Congress).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 30

MIHP No: B-5315

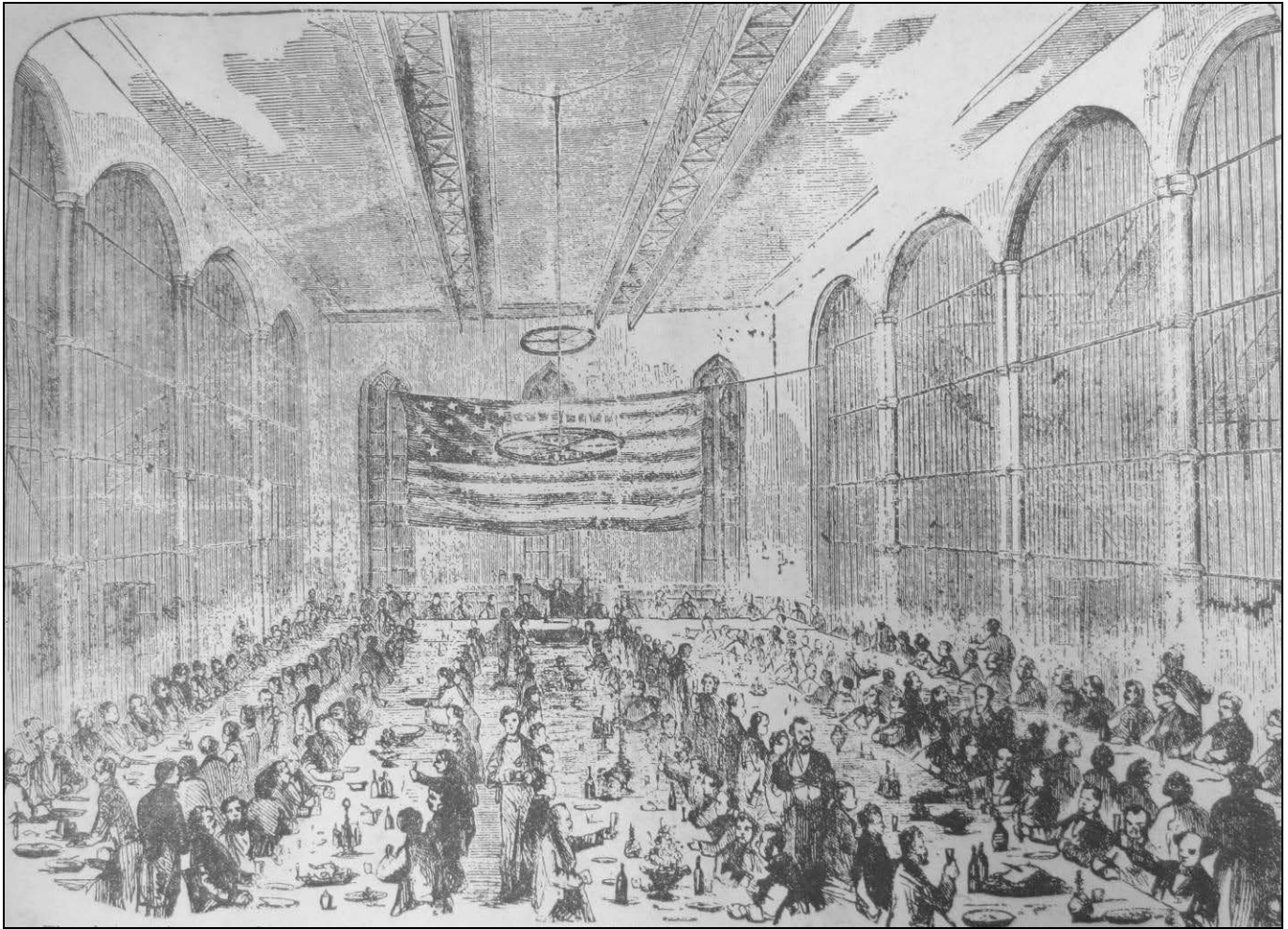


"The City Jail, Baltimore," c. 1859 (Cator Collection of Baltimore Views, Enoch Pratt Free Library).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 31

MIHP No: B-5315



Reprint of sketch that appeared in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* in 1859, showing inaugural dinner to commemorate the completion of the city jail (*Baltimore Sun*, August 24, 1929).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 32

MIHP No: B-5315

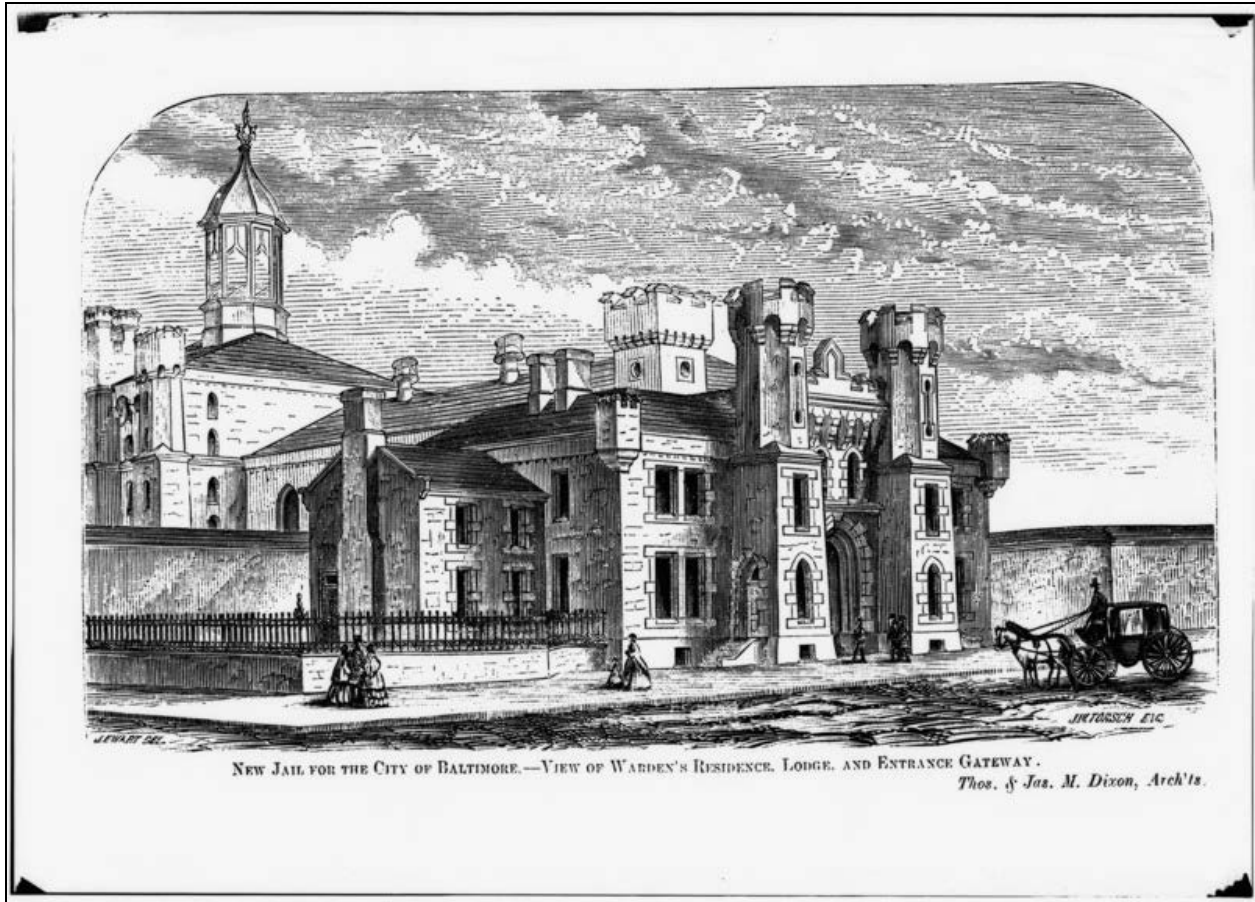


Baltimore City Jail, c. 1859-1890 (New York City Public Library).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 33

MIHP No: B-5315



Engraving of the gatehouse-warden's residence, c. 1865 (Maryland Historical Society).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 34

MIHP No: B-5315



Detail from E. Sachse's *Birds Eye View of the City of Baltimore*, 1869 (Library of Congress).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 35

MIHP No: B-5315

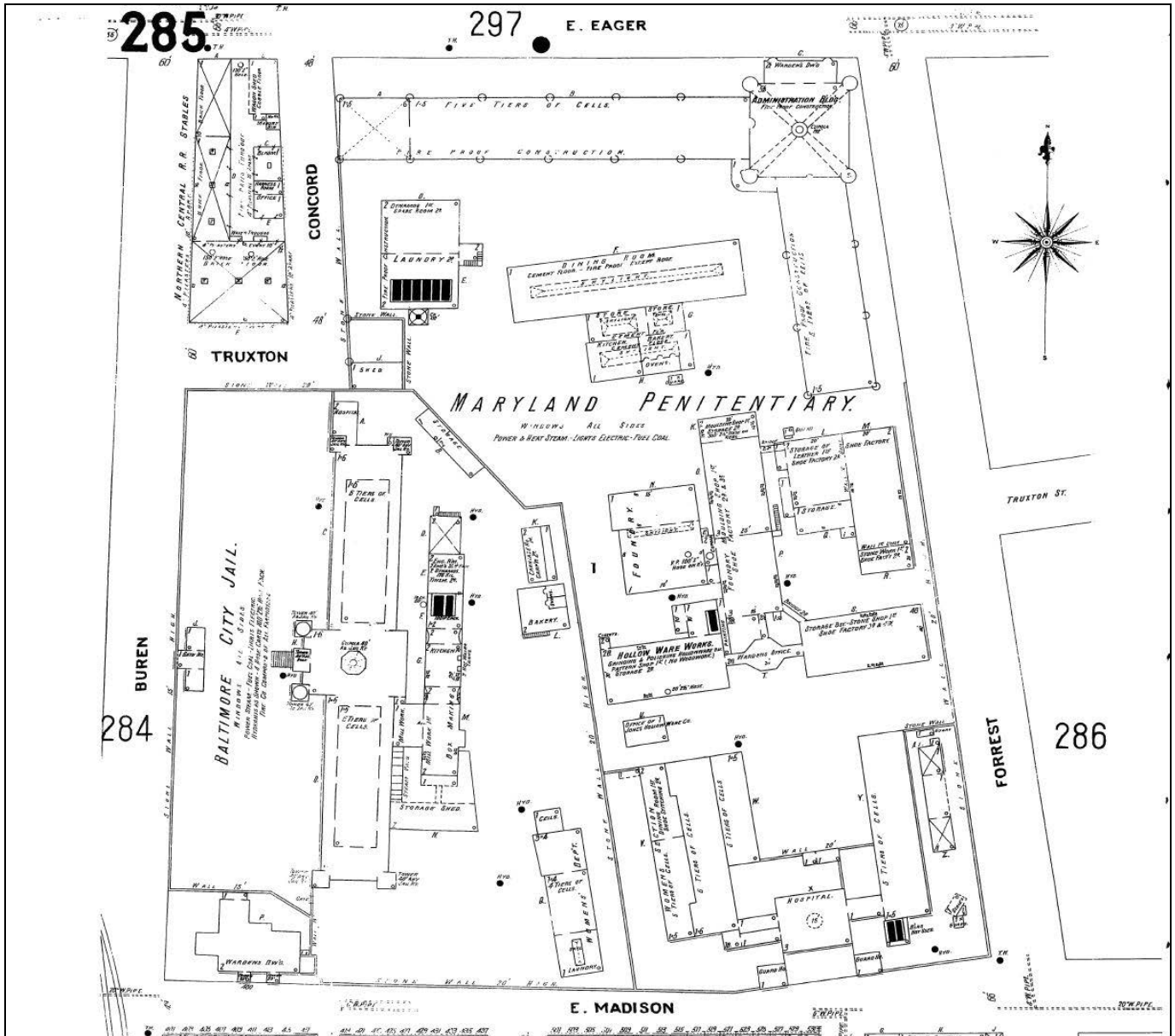


Baltimore City Jail, looking east, 1900 (Maryland Historical Society).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 36

MIHP No: B-5315

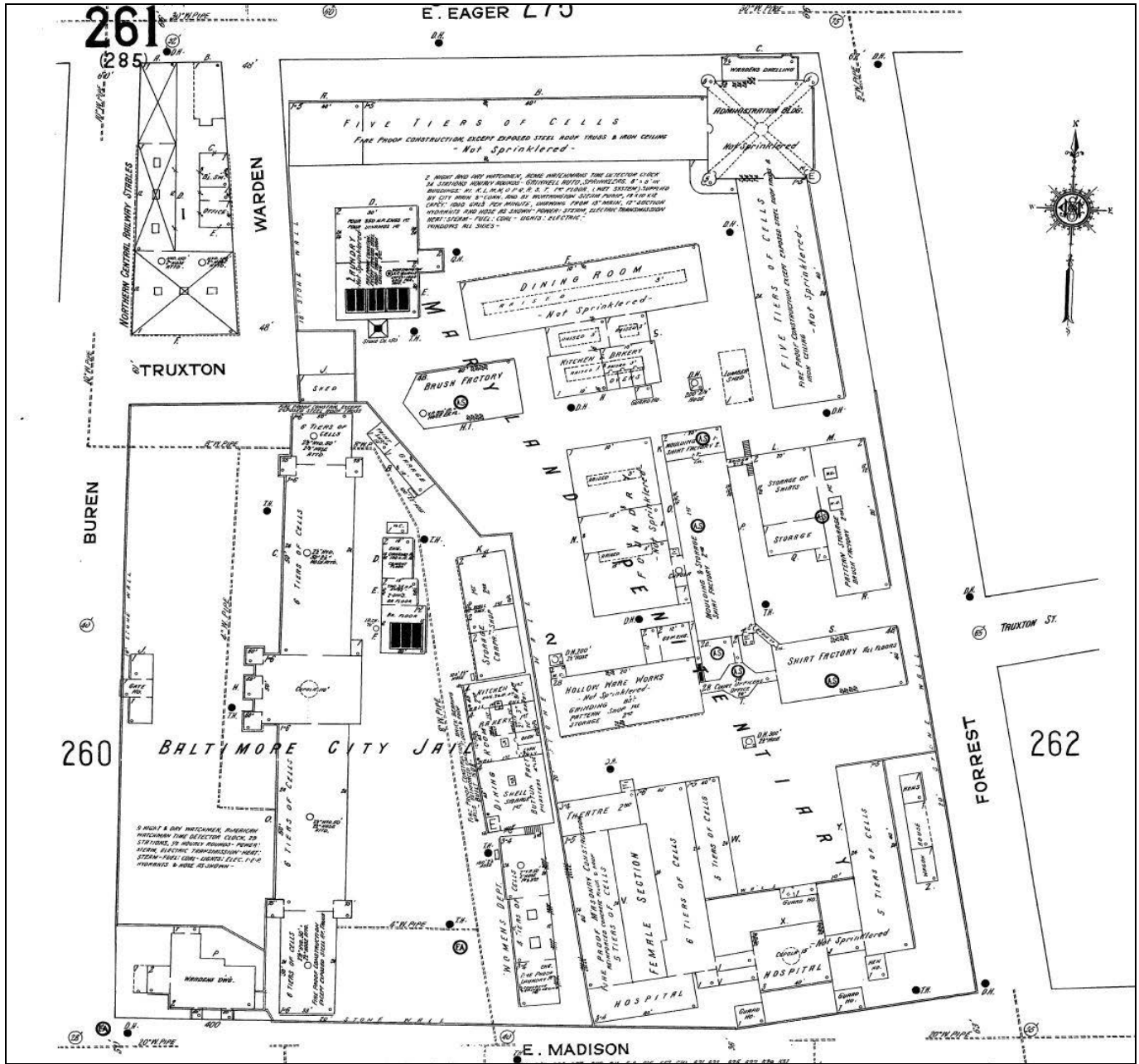


1901 Sanborn map, vol. 3, sheet 285 (Library of Congress).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 37

MIHP No: B-5315



1915 Sanborn map, vol. 3, sheet 261 (Library of Congress).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 38

MIHP No: B-5315



View of the jail, looking east, 1933 (*Baltimore Sun* Archives).

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 39

MIHP No: B-5315

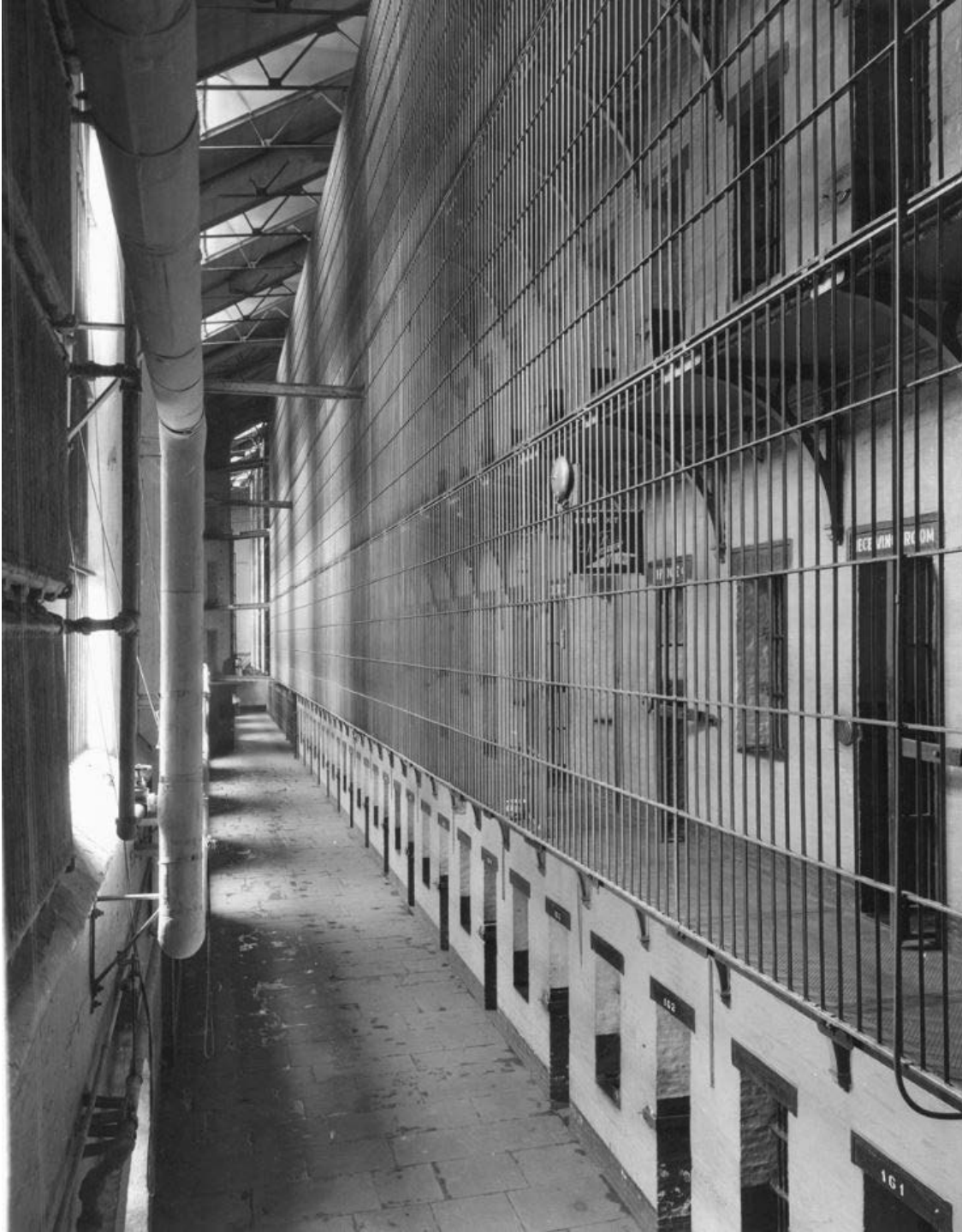


Left: Warden Harry C. Martin (*Baltimore Sun*, November 29, 1929). Right: Grace M. Hartnett (*Baltimore Sun*, May 28, 1929).

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 40

MIHP No: B-5315



Interior of Baltimore City Jail, 1930 (*Baltimore Sun* Archives).

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 41

MIHP No: B-5315

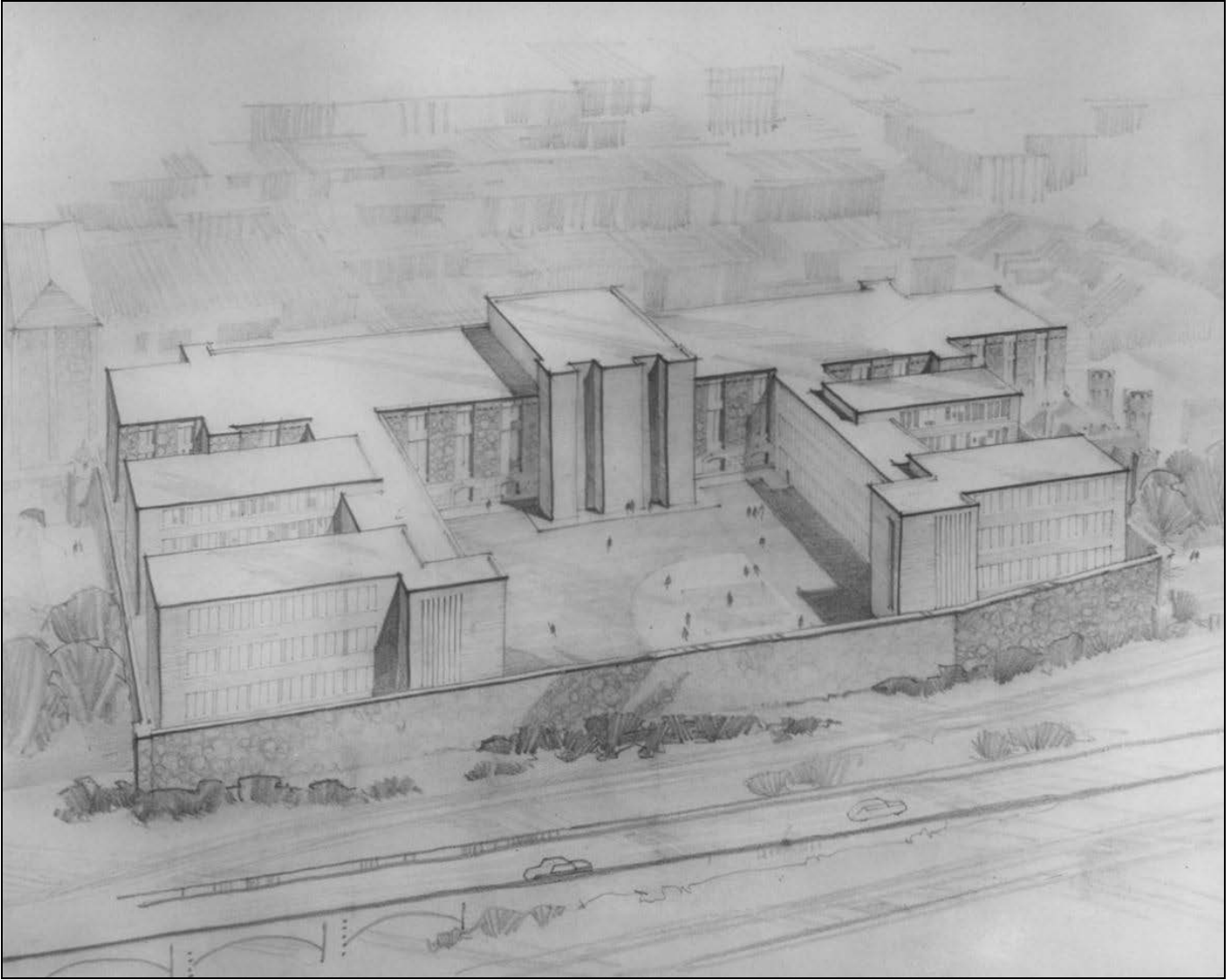


Photograph taken during the fire of 1931 (*Baltimore Sun*, September 29, 1931).

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 42

MIHP No: B-5315



Conceptual sketch of re-designed jail with new north and south wings, c. 1959 (*Baltimore Sun* Archives).

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 43

MIHP No: B-5315



North entrance to the Men's Detention Center (jail), 1966 (*Baltimore Sun* Archives).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 44

MIHP No: B-5315



From top of South Wing, looking north, 1968 (*Baltimore Sun* Archives).

Prepared by: John Gentry, EHT Tracerics

Date Prepared: April 2018



B-5315
Baltimore City Jail
300 E. Madison Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
USGS Baltimore East
Scale: 1:10,000





B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

300 E. Madison Street

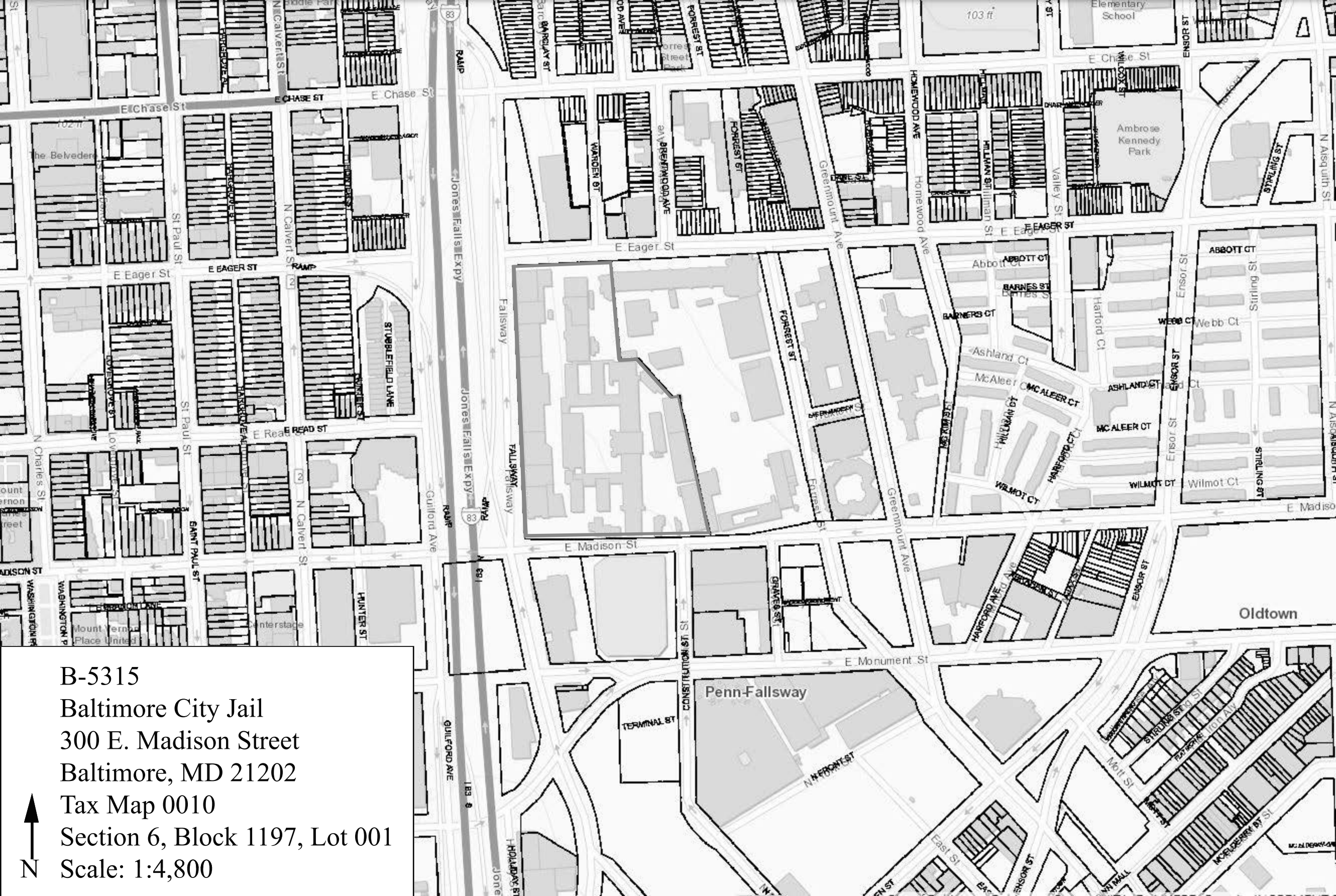
Baltimore, MD 21202

USGS Baltimore East

Scale: 1:24,000



N



B-5315
 Baltimore City Jail
 300 E. Madison Street
 Baltimore, MD 21202
 Tax Map 0010
 Section 6, Block 1197, Lot 001
 Scale: 1:4,800



Photo Log

MIHP No.: BA-5315

MIHP Name: Baltimore City Jail

County: Baltimore City

Photographer: John Gentry, EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Date: February 6, 2018

Ink and Paper Combination: True Black and White on Archival Quality Paper

CD/DVD: Verbatim, DVD-R, Archival Gold

Image File Name	Description of View
B-5315_2018-02-06_001	Administration Building, south elevation, looking northeast.
B-5315_2018-02-06_002	Administration Building, south elevation, looking northwest.
B-5315_2018-02-06_003	Administration Building, south elevation, central bay, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_004	Administration Building, south elevation, east tower entrance, looking west.
B-5315_2018-02-06_005	Administration Building, south elevation, west tower entrance, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_006	Administration Building, south elevation, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_007	Administration Building, front fence, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_008	Administration Building, south elevation window detail, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_009	Administration Building, west elevation, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_010	Administration Building, west wing, south and west elevations, looking northeast.
B-5315_2018-02-06_011	Administration Building, west wing and main block, west elevation, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_012	Administration Building, west wing (west and north elevations) and west elevation of main block, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_013	Administration Building, west wing entrance, looking southeast.
B-5315_2018-02-06_014	Administration Building, west wing, north elevation, looking south.
B-5315_2018-02-06_015	Administration Building, west elevation, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_016	Administration Building, north elevation, looking southwest.
B-5315_2018-02-06_017	Administration Building, north elevation, doorway, looking south.
B-5315_2018-02-06_018	Administration Building, rear courtyard, east elevation, looking west.
B-5315_2018-02-06_019	Administration Building, north elevation, looking south.
B-5315_2018-02-06_020	Administration Building, north elevation, detail of central bay, looking south.
B-5315_2018-02-06_021	Administration Building, north elevation, east bay, looking south.
B-5315_2018-02-06_022	Administration Building, rear courtyard and wall, looking north.

B-5315_2018-02-06_023	Administration Building, rear wall, gate, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_024	Administration Building, first-floor, entrance to west vestibule, looking south from hallway.
B-5315_2018-02-06_025	Administration Building, first-floor hallway, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_026	Administration Building, first-floor office, looking south.
B-5315_2018-02-06_027	Administration Building, first-floor office, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_028	Administration Building, detail of first-floor office.
B-5315_2018-02-06_029	Administration Building, detail of first-floor office.
B-5315_2018-02-06_030	Administration Building, detail of first-floor office.
B-5315_2018-02-06_031	Administration Building, detail of first-floor office.
B-5315_2018-02-06_032	Administration Building, detail of first-floor office.
B-5315_2018-02-06_033	Administration Building, first-floor office, ceiling detail.
B-5315_2018-02-06_034	Administration Building, door from first-floor office to main hallway.
B-5315_2018-02-06_035	Administration Building, first-floor office.
B-5315_2018-02-06_036	Administration Building, first-floor office, mantle.
B-5315_2018-02-06_037	Administration Building, first-floor office, built-in cabinets.
B-5315_2018-02-06_038	Administration Building, first-floor doors to rear courtyard, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_039	Administration Building, first-floor kitchen.
B-5315_2018-02-06_040	Administration Building, first floor, main stair newel post.
B-5315_2018-02-06_041	Administration Building, second-floor stair landing, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_042	Administration Building, entrance from hallway into second-floor office.
B-5315_2018-02-06_043	Administration Building, second-floor office.
B-5315_2018-02-06_044	Administration Building, second-floor office.
B-5315_2018-02-06_045	Administration Building, second-floor hallway, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_046	Administration Building, second-floor office.
B-5315_2018-02-06_047	Administration Building, second-floor office.
B-5315_2018-02-06_048	Administration Building, interior detail, second floor.
B-5315_2018-02-06_049	Men's Detention Center (main building), east elevation, looking northwest.
B-5315_2018-02-06_050	Men's Detention Center (main building), east elevation, looking southwest.
B-5315_2018-02-06_051	Men's Detention Center (main building), east-elevation detail, looking west.
B-5315_2018-02-06_052	Men's Detention Center (main building), east elevation, looking west.
B-5315_2018-02-06_053	Men's Detention Center (main building), east-elevation detail, looking west.

B-5315_2018-02-06_054	Men's Detention Center (main building), south elevation, looking northeast.
B-5315_2018-02-06_055	Men's Detention Center (main building), west elevation, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_056	Men's Detention Center (main building), south elevation of central tower, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_057	Men's Detention Center (main building), north elevation of central tower, looking south.
B-5315_2018-02-06_058	Men's Detention Center (main building), west elevation, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_059	Men's Detention Center (main building), west elevation, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_060	Men's Detention Center (north wing), south elevation, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_061	Men's Detention Center (north wing), south elevation, window detail.
B-5315_2018-02-06_062	Men's Detention Center (south wing), north elevation, looking south.
B-5315_2018-02-06_063	Food Service Building, east elevation, looking southwest.
B-5315_2018-02-06_064	Food Service Building, east elevation, looking west.
B-5315_2018-02-06_065	Food Service Building, east elevation, looking west.
B-5315_2018-02-06_066	Men's Detention Center, north entrance, looking south.
B-5315_2018-02-06_067	Men's Detention Center (north wing), west elevation, looking south.
B-5315_2018-02-06_068	Men's Detention Center (south wing), interior hallway, looking west.
B-5315_2018-02-06_069	Men's Detention Center (north wing), interior hallway, looking west.
B-5315_2018-02-06_070	Men's Detention Center (north wing), interior of cell block, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_071	Men's Detention Center (north wing), interior of cell block, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_072	Annex, west elevation, looking northeast.
B-5315_2018-02-06_073	Annex, west-elevation entrance, looking northeast.
B-5315_2018-02-06_074	Annex, detail of west elevation, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_075	Annex, west elevation, looking northeast.
B-5315_2018-02-06_076	Annex, detail of west elevation, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_077	Annex, west elevation, window detail, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_078	Annex, detail of west elevation, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_079	Annex, first floor.
B-5315_2018-02-06_080	Annex, second-floor hallway.
B-5315_2018-02-06_081	Annex, second floor.
B-5315_2018-02-06_082	Women's Detention Center, east elevation, looking northwest.
B-5315_2018-02-06_083	Women's Detention Center, east elevation (south portion), looking west.

B-5315_2018-02-06_084	Women's Detention Center, east elevation, dedication plaque.
B-5315_2018-02-06_085	Women's Detention Center, north elevation, looking south.
B-5315_2018-02-06_086	Women's Detention Center, west elevation, looking northeast.
B-5315_2018-02-06_087	Women's Detention Center, interior hallway, first floor.
B-5315_2018-02-06_088	Women's Detention Center, interior, first floor.
B-5315_2018-02-06_089	Visitor-Control Building, north elevation, looking south.
B-5315_2018-02-06_090	Visitor-Control Building, south elevation, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_091	Visitor-Control Building, central atrium, looking west from second floor.
B-5315_2018-02-06_092	Visitor-Control Building, interior, second floor.
B-5315_2018-02-06_093	Boiler House, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_094	Boiler House, west elevation, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_095	Boiler House, west elevation, looking northeast.
B-5315_2018-02-06_096	Boiler House, west elevation, looking northeast.
B-5315_2018-02-06_097	Boiler House, south entrance, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_098	Maintenance Shop, west elevation, looking northeast.
B-5315_2018-02-06_099	Maintenance Shop, west elevation, looking northeast.
B-5315_2018-02-06_100	Maintenance Shop, west elevation, door detail, looking northeast.
B-5315_2018-02-06_101	Maintenance Shop, west elevation, door detail, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_102	Maintenance Shop, west elevation, window detail, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_103	Maintenance Shop, west elevation, window detail, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_104	Wyatt Building, west elevation, looking southeast.
B-5315_2018-02-06_105	Wyatt Building, north elevation, looking southeast.
B-5315_2018-02-06_106	Wyatt Building, interior.
B-5315_2018-02-06_107	Wyatt Building, interior.
B-5315_2018-02-06_108	Wyatt Building, interior.
B-5315_2018-02-06_109	General Views, south wall at Madison Street entrance, looking northwest.
B-5315_2018-02-06_110	General Views, south wall at Madison Street entrance, looking northeast.
B-5315_2018-02-06_111	General Views, south gate, looking south from east yard.
B-5315_2018-02-06_112	General Views, south gate, guard tower, looking southwest.
B-5315_2018-02-06_113	General Views, east yard, looking north.
B-5315_2018-02-06_114	General Views, central dividing wall, west side, looking northeast.
B-5315_2018-02-06_115	General Views, central dividing wall, west side, arch detail, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_116	General Views, central dividing wall, tower, looking east.
B-5315_2018-02-06_117	General Views, guard tower, looking east.

B-5315_2018-02-06_118	General Views, west yard, looking south.
B-5315_2018-02-06_119	General Views, Central Booking and Intake Center, east elevation, looking northwest.
B-5315_2018-02-06_120	General Views, north gate at Visitor-Control Building, looking south.



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 0501024 F#0104 18:04 0218 BW
FN 91dc 102 8BCDC Arming_0 at-051001_1a

Admin. Building. S elevation, looking NE.

1/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

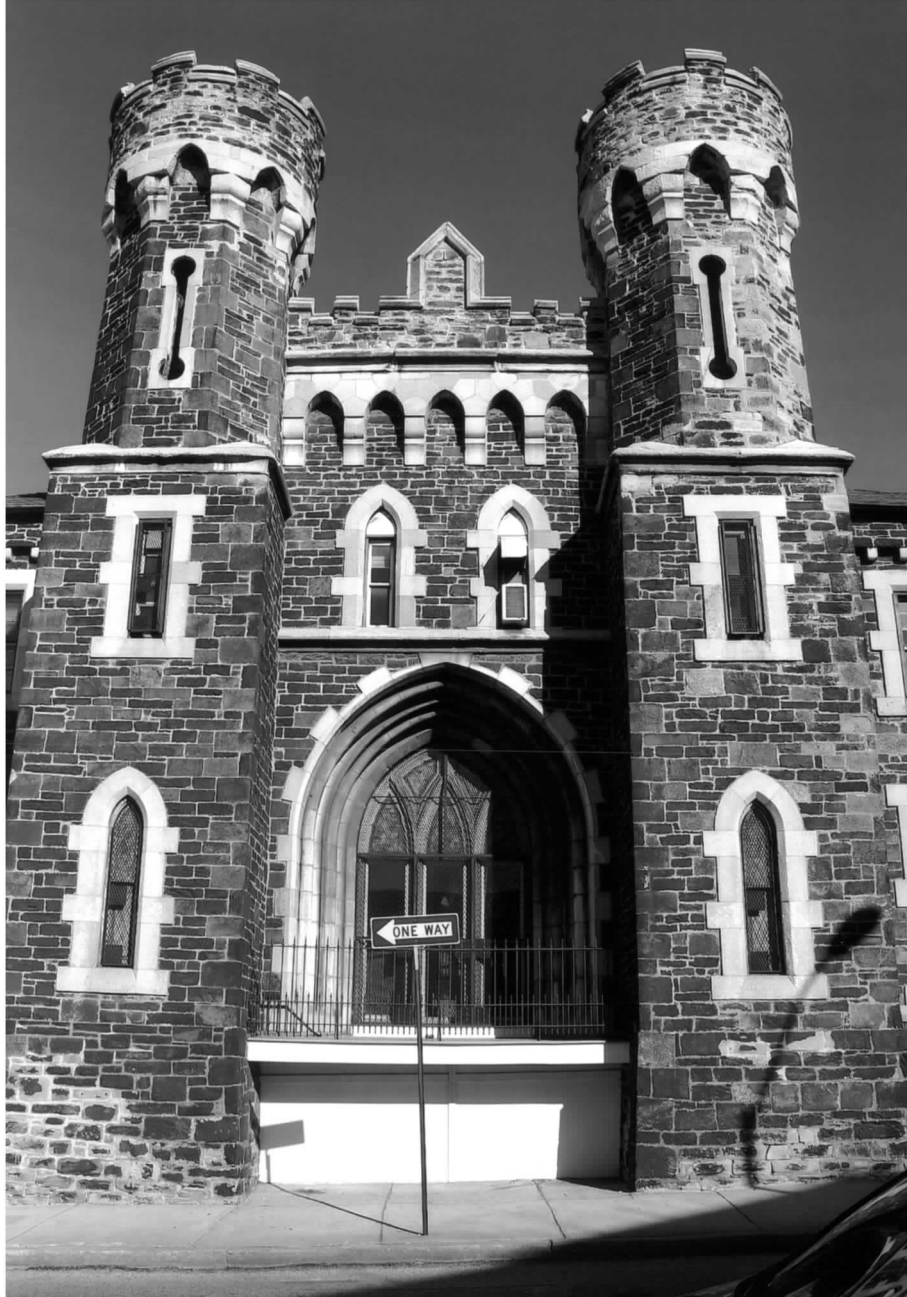
2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: 5581614 F00112 1#103 @2018 NW
PH 8100 100 0100 Address_3 2/6/2018_10

Admin. Building, elevation, looking NW.

2/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPD

Order ID: 8732314, Facility: JAIL, Date: 2/6/2018
PN R1dg 107 AD/TV, Alarm: 5, Elevation: 10

Admin. Building, S elevation, central bay,
looking N.

3/120






DPSCS
Central Region
Administration Offices

ONE WAY



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 8581814 F40100 10100 @2018 BW
EM 918g 192 8BCDC Addr+0_0 elevation_w

Admin. Building, Seleration, looking N.

6/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: B591414 FEB067 1483 22478 BW
R FH 3122 111 2222 744444_2111111111 Fence

Admin. Building, front fence, looking N.

7/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID B581E14 FFD029 1898 0000 MW
R FH 81ng 102 0100 00000_0 8 Year 000_01

Admin. Building, S elevation window detail,
looking N.

8/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: 8581614 840692 1892 @2018 MW
WM 81020 26084 4191858
R PH IMG_7590_96_102

Admin. Building, W elevation, looking E.

9/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order: 10 2301014 20091 1291 02018 SW
R PN IMG_2018_01.jpg

Admin. Building, West wing, S + W elevations,
looking NE

10/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: 5521914 Request ID: 1019 @2018 BU
R FN 91dg 102 UBCDC AdminD_W elevation_lo

Admin. Building, West Wing, W elevation,
+ main block
looking E.

11/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Digitized by USGPO FROM 1954 EDITION
R. FN. INC. 1575-99-102

Admin. Building, West Wing (W + N elevations)
and W elevation of main block,
looking E.

12/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD 5490

Order ID: 8501814 Feb 04 1855 @2018 RW
R. EN IMG_2575_07.jpg

Admin. Building, West Wing "entrance,"
looking SE.

13/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID 8581511 FROD15 1M9L B2018 9V
R FN INC_7559_FF_122

Admin. Building - West Wing, N elevation,
looking S.

14/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID: 8141615 PPM290 4893 62018 BW
X FN IMG_7899_90.jpg

Admin. Building, W elevation, looking E.

15/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: B.01614 P20648 1498 @2018 BW
N FM IMG_7591_00.jpg

Admin. Building, N elevation, looking SW.

16/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID: 0507071 PROCESS 1400 @21010 PW
R FH INC_2730_00 101

Admin. Building, N elevation doorway,
looking S.

17/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPD

Order ID 8561614 P#0084 1884 @2018 MW
R. FN TMC_7611_04.jpg

Admin. Building, rear courtyard, E elevation,
looking W.

18/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHO

Order ID: B561814 F#0087 1M87 02018 DW
R: FH IMG_T535_01.jpg

Admin. Building, N elevation, looking S.

19/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPD

Order ID: 61614 P68096 1836 @0018 MW
R FN IMG_2561_95 102

Admin. Building, N elevation, detail of
central bay, looking S.

20/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: 8801610 PPO097 1097 00010 14
R FH INC 1000 100

Admin. Building, Nelevation, E bay,
looking S.

21/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Direct To Disk 0581614 1200PM 1836 02018 BW
R FN IMG_7603_06.jpg

Admin. Building, rear courtyard & wall,
looking N.

22/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Object ID: 20180206_000000_0000_0000_0000_0000
R FN IMG_2018_02_06_102

Admin. Building, rear wall, gate, looking N.

23/120

EXIT



LISTED FOR USE WITH
FIRE ALARMS AND SMOKE
DETECTORS

SP-100
FIRE ALARM



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: B531514 PW0079 1479 02018 PW
R FN B149 100 04/07 20180206_000100_0110

Admin. Building, first-floor, entrance
to W vestibule (tower entrance), looking
S from hallway.

24/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

Order: 10 551814 F0005 1005 00018 8W
R FN Bldg 100 0000 0000_100000_1000

MD SHPO

Admin. Building, first-floor hallway,
looking N.

25/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDS4PD

Order #D 2581614 PFB054 IR#4 Q2018 BW
R FH Bldg 102 DECDL AdminB_1stFloor_1st

Admin. Building, first-floor office,
looking S.

26/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 6481617 F890ER :050 @2018 BW
R FN 01ng 102 887DC Admin0_Interior_First

Administration Building, first floor office,
looking N

27/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPD

Order ID: 8531614 P#L060 1800 02018 BW
R FN B12g 102 0BC0C Admin0_info_cor_first

Admin. Building, detail of first-floor office.

28/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Genty

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 8581614 POC163 T859 83018 BW
R TN Bldg 102 36KDC Adminn_inlet101_First

Admin. Building, first floor office,
detail.

29/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 2501919 FPU0E2 1760 00014 MW
R FN 81d2 107 0BC0r Admin0_inferior_frist

Admin. Building, detail of first = floor office.

30/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: 8581614 #60861 #861 Q2018 04
B File: Bldg 109 06C0C Admin_Information_First

Admin. Building, detail of first-floor office.

31/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPD

Order ID 8521614 FEB02 1403 ©2018 BW
R FM Bldg 102 Oct06 AcctNo_000000011150

Admin. Building, detail of first-floor office.

32/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPD

JF001 10 0001014 P20002 1082 @079 SW
R FM Bldg 102 06CDE Admin0_Interior_first

Admin. Building, first-floor office, ceiling
detail.

33/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 6581614 F#0061 1981 @2018 MW
R FN 91dg 192 OFCD Acwv05_10-21101_*

Admin. Building, door from first-floor office
to main hallway.

34/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID 6581619 r#0080 1280 @2018 BW
R PN Bldg 102 06C0C Admin0_Interior_First

Admin. Building, first-floor office.

35/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPD

Order ID: 00016444 FEB07 1477 W2018 BW
R FN 81da 102 54 Do Agent-0_InTailer_first

Admin. Building, first-floor office, mantle.

36/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID 6551614 P20076 1876 02018 BW
R FN Bldg 102 QBCDC Admin_Interior_First

Admin. Building, first-floor office, built-in
cabinets,

37/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 8501618 #0075 1875 02018 DW
R PN Bldg 102 06:00 Admin_Interior_First

Admin. Building, first-floor doors to
rear courtyard, looking N

38/120



B. 5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID 8521614 753374 1874 ©2018 DW
R FH Bldg 102 QBCDC AdminU_Interior_First

Admin. Building, first-floor kitchen.

39/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID P581614 P50070 1#78 @2018 SH
R FM Bldg 102 OBCDC Admin0_Interior_flist

Admin. Building, first-floor, main stair
newel post.

40/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDS4PO

Order ID: 012119 02/07/18 1875 00000 bw
R PH Bldg 102 BRDCB Accting_Interior_Sec06

Admin. Building, second-floor stair landing,
looking N.

41/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID 858161+ F#0072 1472 23018 3W
R FN 81dg 102 08CDF Admin_InFactor_secon

Admin. Building, entrance from hallway
into second-floor office.

42/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPD

Order ID: 1581611 280070 1P70 @2018 BW
R FN 818g 102 ABCDC Admin@_Interior_recog

Admin. Building, second-floor office.

43/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPD

Order ID 858101A F#0071 1871 02018 RW
R FN 21dg 102 0000 Admin_Police_TOT_54000

Admin. Building, second-floor office.

44/120

EXIT





B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID: 6-81014 Persons: 1469 @ 018 BW
R FN Bldg 102 0000 Admin, Total: 101_0000

Admin. Building, second-floor office.

46/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 8581614 PWDQND 1460 02018 BW
R FH Bldg 102 ORCDC Admin_T:Tel:fax_receiv

Admin. Building, second-floor office.

47/120



© Simplicity
FIRE

B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID: B581614 PR0067 1e57 @2018 RW
R FN 81ng 10° 05'00" Admins_interior_second

Admin. Building, interior detail, second-floor

48/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID B52020 490001 1807 02018 MW
R. FH Bldg 106 RMDC02_E elevation_looking N

Men's Detention Center (main building),

E elevation, looking NW

49/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID B551914 File No 1W56 02018 BW
R File Bldg 106 OMDPO_1 elevation_lookimg N

Men's Detention Center, E elevation
looking SW.

50/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

ORDER ID 0561614 F80053 1453 02/18 BW
R FN 0100 105 PMDC3_01400_2-7-18_01502

Men's Detention Center (main building);
E elevation detail, looking W.

51/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 8581614 PROJECT: INSA @2018 RW
R IN Blug 106 GRUCC_E elevation_looking W

Men's Detention Center, Elevation,
looking W

52/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID: 201801111202541230 00000000
R: PM Bldg 105 RMD00_0100nd Floor window b

Men's Detention Center (main building).
Elevation detail, looking W.

53/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: B581614 February 14, 2018 8:01 AM
R: EN Bldg 108 0MDC0_5 elevation of 10810 2

Men's Detention Center (main building),
S elevation, looking NE.

54/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

UPSTX 00 2501614 F#0043 1049 00016 RW
R PH 9 12 109 ANDCO_00000000_10000000 90_

Mens Detention Center (main building),
W elevation, looking E.

55/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID 2581614 F80034 1835 02018 BW
R FN Bldg 105 ONDCR_Co. LYR10_126309 N 0

Men's Detention Center (main building),
S elevation of central tower, looking
N.

56/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID B561a14 F86148 1840 102112 6W
R FW 8CDC 105 Printer Block of Post - Mins_M

Men's Detention Center (main building),
N elevation of central tower, looking S.

57/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID B551114 P2050 1050 0018 BW
R FN Bldg 106 OMDCO_courtyard_looking E 0

Men's Detention Center (main building),

W elevation, looking E.

58/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 8581614 PAX056 L998 Q2018 BW
WB 81000 841 80000 419854 01 0000
E PH 810 810 100 00000 00000 0000 0000

Men's Detention Center (main building),
W elevation, looking E.

59/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 6581614 P#9033 1802 02018 BW
R PN 620C 106_1855 Re-in Wing_south elev

Men's Detention Center (N wing),
→ elevation, looking N.

60/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 8581514 Proj228 1838 @2018 BW
R FR BCDC 106_1955 North Wing_windows uh

Men's Detention Center (N Wing),
S elevation, window detail.

6/1/20



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 4561614 288042 1#42 @2018 26
R FN Bldg 10E BMCCD_cocctysid_looking 5_4

Men's Detention Center (S wing),
N elevation, looking S.

62/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

Order ID B581514 FP0047 1537 0218 3M
R FN 010 105 QNU13_conceptual_looking SW

MD SHPO

Food Service Building, E elevation,
looking SW

63/20



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID 5521510 PR0037 1037 00018 HW
R FR 500K 100_1070 West Wing_East Elevator

Food Service Building, E elevation,
looking W.

64/120



B-53/5

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

Order ID 8581614 F#0051 1801 02018 PW
R FN BCDC 10F North 160 Jail Wing 1000000

MD SHPD

Food Service Building, E elevation, looking W.

65/120

BALTIMORE CITY JAIL

MEN'S DETENTION CENTER

MEN'S
DETENTION
CENTER

WDC



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

Order ID: B581614 F#0082 1#52 @2018 2W
R. FH 1MC_5049_50.jpg

MD SHPO

Men's Detention Center, N entrance, looking S.

66/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore city

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID 8531614 PPSG 11 1241 02018 LW
R FH TMC_5052_41 102

Men's Detention Center (N wing), W elevation,
looking S.

67/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID: 6501614 540045 1846 02018 RW
R FN Bldg 100 0M000_interior 5000b 0100_1

Men's Detention Center (S wing),
interior hallway, looking w.

68/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: 8701614 FROM: 1694 02018 BW
R FN IMG_5022_44.jpg

Men's Detention Center (N wing),
interior hallway, looking W.

69/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: 8581614 F#0043 1843 Q2018 BW
R FR 186_5325_47.jpg

Men's Detention Center (N wing), interior,
looking N. (cell block)

70/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 8481614 FP0042 IM12 Q2010 BW
R FN IMG_5028_42.jpg

Men's Detention Center (N wing), interior,
looking N. (cell block)

7/1/20



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: B-531514 480114 18114 02018 BW
FN IMG_5000_114.jpg

Annex, W elevation, looking NE

72/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSAPO

Order ID 8581514 #du120 1#170 @2018 BW
FM BCDC Building 1000 Post on west elev

Annex, W elevation entrance, looking E.

73/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID B581514 P#0115 L#115 B2918 BW
FN Bldg 100 Annex#_# elevation_1a111a

Annex, detail of W. elevation, looking E.

74/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 8281614 F#0101 1#121 02018 BW
FN BCUC Building 140 E-1211 of West 250

Annex, W elevation, looking NE,

75/120

FIRE DEPARTMENT
CONNECTION
↓



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID B581514 F40116 J#116 @2018 BW
FN 8100 100 000000_M elevation_00116

Annex, detail of W elevation, looking E.

76/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID 8521514 P80110 1#118 @2018 8W
FN Bldg 100 0Annex0_W elevation_altered

Annex, w elevation, window detail,
looking E.

77/120





EXIT

QUIET PLEASE

B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPD

Order ID 5581E14 FP0114 IW111 02018 BW
FN IMG_5074_111.jpg

Annex, first floor.

79/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID 10 1001014 1#0118 1#118 @2018 BW
PH 9102 100 @Annex0_2nd floor corridor_

Annex, second-floor hallway,

80/120



NOTICE
ALL PHONE CALLS MAY BE
MONITORED AND RECORDED

ATENCION
TODOS LOS TELEFONOS LLAMADAS
SE ESPERAN E INDIAR
OYAN EN CASO.

B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: 10152114 - #0112 (0112) @2018 BY
PH Bldg 100 8000-0_2nd floor interior_

Annex, second-floor.

81/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID 2591514 Prg018 1710 02019 SW
R CM Bldg 110 QMDCB_E elevation_looking N

Women's Detention Center, E elevation,
looking NW,

82/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID 6581614 P20863 107 02018 BW
RP FN 016 110 0WDCP_E elevation_looking W

Women's Detention Center, E elevation
(S. portion), looking W.

83/120



CITY OF BALTIMORE

THOMAS J. DALUSAN
MAYOR

BALTIMORE CITY DETENTION CENTER FOR WOMEN

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

F. FIERCE LINAWEAVER
DIRECTOR

BUREAU OF INSPECTION
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

WILLIAM J. BIRNEY, JR.

DIRECTOR

WHITE JR. & EDWARD C. WHITE
ARCHITECTS

JAIL BOARD

GEORGE W. McMANUS, JR.

PRESIDENT

NAZZARENO F. VELLEGGIA

VICE PRESIDENT

JOSEPH F. ...

SECRETARY

HURLOCK, DIETRICH

JOSEPH M. ...

BERNARD ...

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

CONTRACTOR

THOMAS E. SCHOENFELD

B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID B581614 F#6311 1#11 02318 DV
R PH 81cg 110 MW000_0 -1-vol:ua_gedff.dv10

Women's Detention Center, E elevation,
dedication plaque.

84/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: 5581614 FR0007 14Y 02010 6M
RP FH vldy 110 2WDCO_N elevation_tanking 2

Women's Detention Center, N elevation,
looking S.

85/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Under ID 8581614 F#0006 1&6 0018 6W
RP FN 8189 110 DWDCG_W elevation_looking N

Women's Detention Center, W elevation,
looking NE.

86/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID: 8581518 FRUGUS 145 04018 BW
RP FN IMC_504518 100

Women's Detention Center, interior hallway,
first-floor.

87/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Greentay

2/6/2018

MD SHPD

UPDR ID 6581614 P#0008 L#5 01014 RW
RP FN IMG_5046_9.jpg

Women's Detention Center, interior, first floor

88/120



EMERGENCY MEDICAL CENTER

EMERGENCY MEDICAL CENTER

B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

UPGRD 10 6631614 PROJ016 1476 @2018 RW
R FM IMG_5159_26.jpg

Visitor-Control Building, N elevation,
looking S.

89/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHP0

Order ID B58151- Photos 0020 02018 BW
R FN IMG_5059_28.jpg

Visitor - Control Building, S elevation,
looking N.

90/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 8581011 F00025 1W25 BRV18 DW
R PH TMC_F057_25 1D3

Visitor-Control Building, central atrium,
looking W from second floor.

9/1/20



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPD

Jrger ID H581614 F00024 I#24 @2018 HW
R PH IMG_5058_24 102

Visitor - Control Building, interior,
second floor.

92/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MSHPD

Order ID: 2501019 FRODOE 1406 @2018 HW
FN IMG_5080_106.jpg

Boiter House, looking N

93/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2012

MD SHPO

Order ID 8591511 FF0107 16107 @2018 BW
FN IMG_5334_167.jpg

Boiler House, W elevation, looking NE.

94/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO.

Order ID: B501614 F20103 I#108 @2018 dw
FH IMG_5083_106.jpg

Boiter House, W elevation, looking NE.

95/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 5561614 Photos 14105 2618 BW
FN IMG_5892_108.jpg

Boiler House, W elevation, looking NE.

96/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: 9283614 P#0118 1#110 @.810 MW
FN IMG_5081_110.jpg

Boiler House, S elevation entrance, looking E.

97/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID: B5P1614 F80099 1033 @2018 BW
R FN Div: 101 CRCD: Maryland - classified_10

Maint. shop, w elevation, looking NE.

98/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 8581614 PROCESS INFO @2018 84
R FN 8log 101 DRCDC MaintP_W elevation_lo

Maint. shop, W elevation, looking NE.

99/120

MAINTENANCE SHOP



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 8501919 F00025 1429 02018 BW
R 4H Bldg 103 OFDC MaintP_W -1-justice 10

Maint. Shop, w elevation, door detail,
looking E.

100/120



Office

110

B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID B581519 Project W32 @2018 2W
R FN Bldg 101 BRDC Main00_W elevation 00

Maint. Shop, W elevation, door detail,
looking E

101/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

117307 111 8581614 F20091 1#51 @2018 BW
R EN Bldg 101 60002 Maint Shop elevation W

Maint. Shop, W elevation, window detail,
looking E.

102/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order 10 0581614 240034 1834 00018 Bw
R FN Bldg 101 080DC Main10_w elevation w

Maint. shop, W elevation, window detail,
looking E.

103 / 120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 6581614 P#6004 144 @v01a bw
RF FN Bldg 111 @Wyatt0_W elevation_looking

Wyatt Building, W elevation, looking SE.

104/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID: 6581614 FM0003 143 @2018 PM
RP FN IMG_5090_3 121

Wyatt Building, N elevation,
looking SE.

105/120





B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

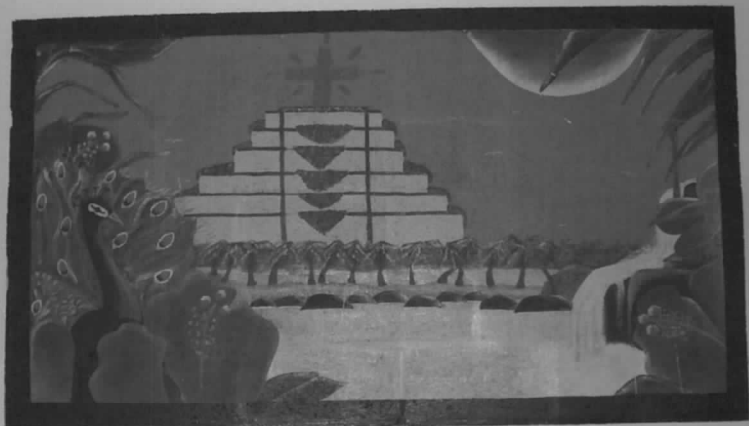
2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID 658114 email 10113 @2018 PW
PH 3MC_5675_117 502

Wyatt Building, interior.

107/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: 501614 #0002 1#2 @2018 24
RP FN Blog 111 0Wyatt0_Interior 2_2_18

Wyatt Building, interior.

108/120



SPEED
LIMIT
25

PEDESTRIAN
CROSSING

NO LEFT TURN

NO PARKING

B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPD

Order ID P581614 PR0013 10/18 @2018 MW
R FN IMG_0004_13 109

General Views, S. Wall at Madison Street
entrance, looking NW.

109/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD54PO

Order ID 5531514 #80014 1X14 @2018 GW
R FM Bldg 105 0C-Block0_W elevation_look1

General views, S. Wall at Madison Street
entrance, looking NE.

110/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

DocID: 6581814 P60022 1422 @2018 PH

R PH IMG_5097_20.jpg

General views, south gate, looking S
from east yard.

111/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: 5501614 P#0023 1923 02018 JW
R. FN IMG_1035_25.jpg

General Views, south gate, guard tower,
looking SW

112/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID B581614 F#0015 I#15 @2018 RW
R FN BMC_0093_15_169

General views, east yard, looking N.

113/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID: 6581614 ProdID: 1818 @2018 SW
R: FW IMG_5035_18.jpg

General views, central dividing wall,
W side, looking NE.

114/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHP0

Order ID 8581614 P#0020 I#20 @3018 BW
R FN IMG_9039_20 109

General views, central dividing wall,
W side, arch detail, looking E.

115/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPD

Order ID: B581624 P#0014 1415 @2018 SW
R FN IMG_5034_19.jpg

General views, central dividing wall,
tower, looking E.

116/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID: 8501614 P#0072 #12 2/2018 RW
R FB IMG_5080_12.jpg

General views, guard tower, looking E.

117/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 6581614 PP017 IW17 @2018 FW
R FN IMG_5051_17.jpg

General views, west yard, looking S.

118/120



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MDSHPO

Order ID 8581814 P40016 1816 02018 dW
R FN IMG_5055_16.jpg

General views, Central Booking + Intake
Center, E elevation, looking NW.

119/120

BALTIMORE CITY
DETENTION
CENTER
401 E. EAGER ST.



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City

John Gentry

2/6/2018

MD SHPO

Order ID 8081614 P#0027 1M2T @2018 BW
R PH 1M_5158_27 1M9

General Views, North gate at Visitors-Control
Building, looking S.

120/120

Memo to file

November 8, 2018

From: Mary Kate Mansius
Inventory Registrar

Re: B-1072 and B-5315
Maryland Penitentiary and Baltimore City Jail (Baltimore City Detention Center)

There were two photos (taken 1992) filed with the B-1072 MIHP form (1980) that have been determined to be pictures of the Baltimore City Jail (B-5315) and not the Maryland Penitentiary (B-1072). Natalie Loukianoff (OPS) discovered this error and per her request, these two photos were moved to the B-5315 file.



B-5315

Baltimore city Jail

Baltimore city, Maryland

S. G. Del Sorbo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

view from SW



B-5315

Baltimore City Jail

Baltimore City, Maryland

S.G. DelSordo

26 Aug 1992

MD SHPO

view from SW