

sion of Correction. Its charge was to develop a Statewide Community Corrections program, emphasizing alternatives to incarceration as well as appropriate classification and treatment of offenders through community correctional centers which would cause the maximum utilization of community resources.

Staff: 1975, 82; 1976, 83; 1977, 83 (General Funds Budget).
1975, 23; 1976, 23; 1977, 23 (State Use Industries).
1975, 111; 1976, 146; 1977, 126 (Non-Budget).

RECEPTION, DIAGNOSTIC AND CLASSIFICATION CENTER

Mary Lou Bartram, *Superintendent*

954 Forrest Street,
Baltimore 21202 Telephone: 837-2135

Chapter 695, Acts of 1967 provided that all criminals sentenced after June 1, 1967 be committed to the Division of Correction (then the Department of Correctional Services) and authorized the Department to establish Receiving and Classification Centers for prisoners.

On June 1, 1967, the Department established a Reception Center at the Maryland Penitentiary for male inmates. After diagnostic evaluation and classification, the inmate is assigned to one of the institutions of the Division of Correction (Code 1957, 1976 Repl. Vol., Art. 27, secs. 689 (g)-690, 691-700 (a)).

The Reception Center is located within the Maryland Penitentiary and operates under the same budgetary appropriation. A new Reception Center is on the drawing board with groundbreaking expected to begin at the end of the 1976 calendar year. The new facility will be located near the Penitentiary complex in Baltimore City.

Staff: 1975, 75; 1976, 74; 1977, 74.

MARYLAND HOUSE OF CORRECTION

Ralph L. Williams, *Warden*

Jessup (Anne Arundel
County) 20794 Telephone: 799-0100

The Maryland House of Correction, established by Chapter 233, Acts of 1874, is a medium security institution for male offenders serving sentences of three months or longer. The institution is located on 816.5 acres of land in both Anne Arundel and Howard counties.

State Use Industries located at the Maryland House of Correction include shops which produce paint, wooden furniture, wooden furniture refinishing, knitwear, sewing operations, auto tag and metal sign shop, and a mattress shop.

Staff: 1975, 448; 1976, 468; 1977, 490 (General Funds Budget).
30 (State Use Industries Fund).

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY

George H. Collins, *Warden*

954 Forrest Street,
Baltimore 21202 Telephone: 837-2135

The Maryland Penitentiary, authorized by Resolution No. 32, Acts of 1804, and opened in 1811, was the second institution of its type established in the United States. It is a maximum security institution for the confinement of long-term prisoners committed by Courts in the State. In 1829 buildings containing workshops were constructed, thereby permitting the establishment of industrial activities. In 1845 an educational program was introduced, with the prison's chaplains teaching the inmates. Over the course of the years, a great deal of construction and demolition has taken place with the most recent additions made in 1956 when the old administration building and one of the original cell houses were razed to provide a site for a sixty-bed general hospital to serve male inmates in the correctional system. A new maximum security section for the confinement of prisoners awaiting execution, and new execution chambers (lethal gas) were also erected in 1956. The last execution in the Maryland Penitentiary took place in June, 1961.

State Use Industries activities conducted at the Penitentiary include the operation of printing departments, a metalworking shop, sewing and woodworking shops.