

intendent of Prisons (Code 1957, Art. 27, secs. 667, 669-71, 675, 677; Art. 31B, secs. 3, 4).

The Department operates the State Use Industries, which provide employment for the prisoners in the various penal institutions. The goods manufactured in State Use Industries shops are for sale to the various agencies of the State of Maryland, the Federal Government, the District of Columbia, and the states and territories of the United States as well as to the political subdivisions thereof. Manufactured products are also available to religious and charitable institutions providing the goods are for their own use and not for resale. Besides the State Use Industries, prisoners are employed in the public works program of the State. Their earnings are credited to their respective institutional accounts; they may make certain expenditures during their incarceration, and the balance is payable to them upon release.

The Division of Classification and Education of the Department of Correction supervises the collection and recording of all information necessary to permit the proper classification of prisoners at each institution according to their abilities and to aid in their rehabilitation. The Division also has educational functions.

The Department of Correction annually inspects the county jails in Maryland and makes recommendations for their improvement (Code 1957, Art. 27, sec. 710).

Appropriations	1959	1960
General Funds	\$82,855	\$84,242
Staff: 10 (as allowed in the General Funds Budget)		
4 State Use Industries Funds		
1 Public Works Operations Funds		

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY

Vernon L. Peppersack, Warden

954 Forrest Street, Baltimore 2

Telephone: Vernon 7-2135

The concept of a central penitentiary for an entire state was a creation of eighteenth-century humanitarianism in America. For the first time it was proposed that a penal institution should serve more than a single county, town, or parish and that it should treat its inmates, not as enemies of society to be punished, but as penitents to be reformed. The General Assembly of Maryland, in 1804, appointed a Commission to construct such an institution, but financial difficulties delayed its completion until 1811. The Penitentiary was the second institution of its type in the United States and has operated continuously since the date of its opening. During its first 100 years, a Board of Inspectors or a Board of Managers governed the Penitentiary. In 1917, it was placed under the newly established Board of Prison Control, now the Board of Correction.

The Penitentiary is a maximum security penal institution for long-term offenders. All sentences of death are executed at the Penitentiary.

The Penitentiary has an education and training program, both vocational and industrial. Prisoners work in the State Use Industries shops, which provide practical vocational training. The following shops are now operating: printing, auto tag, shoe manufacturing, woodworking, brush manufacturing, sewing, mattress and upholstery, metal products, and knitting. A road camp operates out of the Penitentiary.

The average population of the Penitentiary for the fiscal year 1958 was 1,657.