

CAROLINE COUNTY JAIL, SHERIFF'S HOUSE
101 Gay Street
Denton
Caroline County
Maryland

HABS No. MD-1069-A

HABS
MD
6-DENT,
2A-1

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
Northeast Region
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

HABS
MD
6-DENT,
2A-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

CAROLINE COUNTY JAIL, SHERIFF'S HOUSE HABS No. MD-1069 -A

Location: 101 Gay Street, Denton, Caroline County, Maryland.
(Bordering on the Choptank River, the subject property is located on the north side of Gay Street at the intersection of Gay and North First Street. The front part of the structure, formerly the sheriff's residence, faces the head of North First Street. The rear portion of the building where the original jail was located occupies a bluff overlooking the river.)

USGS Denton Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 18.427651.4304415

Present Owner: The County Commissioners of Caroline County, Maryland
Post Office Box 207
Caroline County Court House
Market Street
Denton, Maryland 21629

Occupant: Caroline County Sheriff's Department.

Present Use: The original jail, although altered in the interior, is used for the incarceration of the inmates. Food is prepared in the original kitchen of the Sheriff's House and the rest of the residence is used as storage space.

Significance: One of the oldest in the State of Maryland, the Caroline County Jail and Sheriff's House has been in continuous use as a jail since 1907 when it was built during a period of marked cultural, commercial and economic expansion of the town of Denton. Occupying a prominence overlooking the Choptank River, Caroline County's impressive Colonial Revival Sheriff's House faces the Court House green and is surrounded by substantial residences built during the first decade of the Twentieth Century. The Sheriff's House and Jail was an elegant answer by a beleaguered county government to years of local and statewide criticism regarding the inadequacies of the preceding prison facility.

Part I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. **Date of Erection:** The contract for the building of the Jail and Sheriff's House was awarded by the Caroline County Board of County Commissioners on 5 June 1906. By 14 July 1906, the granite foundation was being laid. The Sheriff's House was occupied by the Sheriff and his family by 15 February 1907. Because the sheriff was in residence, eight prisoners were given quarters on the second floor of the new jail building at the same time. With the acceptance by the Board of the jail cells for the first floor on 18 June 1907, the building was complete.
2. **Architect:** On 24 March 1903, the County Commissioners employed Frank E. Davis and Henry R. Davis, of Baltimore, as the architects for the new jail building. Although both men came to Denton on 20 March 1903 to present the initial drawings to the Board, it was Henry R. Davis who made the subsequent trips to Denton during the next four years to consult with the Board and to offer the amended plans as the work progressed and changes were ordered. The Commissioners paid the sum of \$175.00 to "Mr. Davis, the architect on the jail drawings" for his work.

According to a biographical sketch by Carlos P. Avery, Frank E. Davis was born in Ellicott City, Maryland, in 1839. He learned his profession as an apprentice in the employ of established architectural firms, and in 1870, was eligible for membership in the American Institute of Architects. In the next decade, he may have practiced alone, forming a partnership with his brother, Henry R. Davis, around 1880.

Frank E. Davis, solely, and the firm of Davis and Davis, were responsible for many public buildings, banks, churches, residences and business structures in Baltimore and other cities on the Western Shore of Maryland. After the turn of the century, they began to design for several communities on the Eastern Shore. Between 1902 and 1906, the Davises designed three structures in the town of Denton. Of these, the Caroline County Jail, Sheriff's House and the People's National Bank, now a professional office, still stand.

3. **Original and subsequent owners:** The original owner was the County Commissioners of Caroline County. There has been no change of ownership since 1906. The one deed in the chain of title to the land upon which the structure stands is recorded in the Land Records in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Caroline County, Court House, Denton, Maryland. A photocopy of the deed and an abstract containing the lengthy legal description are included in the section containing the graphic documentation.

1906 Deed, made on 24 April 1906 and recorded on 14 August 1906 in Liber 71, folio 153. The grantor was Rachel Cooper of Caroline County and the grantee was the County Commissioners of Caroline County. The purchase price of the unimproved lot was \$ 1,500.00.

4. Builder, contractor and suppliers:

- a. **Builder:** On 5 June 1906, the building firm, Pilchard and Furness of Pokomoke City, Maryland, was awarded a contract in the amount of \$13,275.00 to construct the jail building and the sheriff's residence, according to an article in the *Denton Journal* of 9 June 1906.

The minutes of the County Commissioners meeting of 20 November 1906 reported that the Van Horn Iron Works Company of Cleveland, Ohio, was given a contract in the amount of \$ 2,940 "to manufacture, deliver and erect 'complete' all of the cell work, plumbing and ventilation for four cells on the first floor of the jail, one of the cells to be burglar proof."

In the same session, the firm of Pilchard and Furness was awarded a contract in the amount of \$ 900.60 to put up the studding partitions using iron lathing, including the plumbing, heating and ventilation. The 24 November 1906 issue of the *Denton Journal* provides the additional information that this contract was for the other four cells in the upper part of the prison, which were enclosed rooms with metal lathing and cement finished walls.

- b. **Suppliers:** Unknown.

5. **Original plans and construction:** The exterior of the building remains essentially unchanged, except that when the jail was expanded in 1981, the addition was attached to most of the surface of the east elevation of the Sheriff's House and to all of the same elevation of the Jail.

The only known existing original architectural drawings are in the Maryland State Archives in Annapolis, Maryland. Referred to as *Jail Plans*, they consist of plans for the steel grating dated 1903 and two plans for the cells dated 1906.

As designed and completed, the jail consisted of four cells on each floor. The four cells on the first floor were clustered two abreast from either direction and were defined on three sides by steel bars, the fourth side being a solid metal wall. The walls of the four cells on the second floor were of cement reinforced with metal lathing and the doors were solid metal. According to Deputy Sheriff Charles Andrew, when the cells were removed

during the jail expansion in 1981, there were three cells on the second floor and one bathroom, perhaps the result of a previous alteration of the interior.

A contemporary account described the Sheriff's House as "most inviting in appearance. On the first floor, there are a large hall with oak finish, and three comfortable rooms, including a well-appointed kitchen and the sheriff's office. In each of these rooms there is a pretty tile fireplace. Upstairs, there are on the second floor three large and beautiful bedrooms, the parlor chamber being an exceptionally attractive room, with a tile finished fireplace; and in the third story, three very good rooms. The walls are of adamant plaster, finished in pure white. In the basement is a fine heating plant, put in by Mr. A. T. Reichman, and in a room adjoining is a laundry, 16 by 22 feet, which is well-supplied with hot and cold water, with good drainage . . ." (*The Denton Journal*, 2 February 1907). The roof was originally slate, according to the 13 October 1906 issue of the same paper.

6. **Alterations and additions:** Because of its deteriorated condition, the slate roof was replaced with asphalt shingles in 1968. At that time, the chimneys on the east and west elevations were removed and the fireplaces sealed in order to accommodate the new heating system. In 1978, the kitchen in the northwest corner of the Sheriff's House was expanded westward by seven feet. When the jail was enlarged to its present size in 1981, the cells on both floors were dismantled and the area was renovated to provide a row of cells and a common area for the inmates. The 1981 addition ended the pleasing relationship between the building and its generously proportioned site, and closed to the public a panoramic view of the river which had been a major aesthetic attribute of the spacious and historic Court House green.

The changes to the interior of the Sheriff's House have had a minimal effect on the original arrangement and location of the rooms on the three floors. Although there has been some sealing of doorways and a hall passage, all of the interior walls are intact. The fireplace mantles are in place in the room to the right of the entrance hall, in the Sheriff's office and in the bedroom in the southwest corner of the residence. The fireplace in the room to the left of the main hall on the first floor has been removed, but its location is known.

The present use is for storage of various kinds of used and unused items for the convenience of the Sheriff's department. The plans for the latest addition and renovation of the present structure will necessitate a substantial alteration of the interior of the Sheriff's House on the first and second floors, including the removal of original architectural features and furnishings of artistic and historic value.

- B. Historical Context:** The construction of a new jail was ordered by the County Commissioners in 1903 after more than twenty-five years of public pressure to replace the former jail which had been built in 1852, but completion of the replacement was delayed until 1907. According to contemporary accounts in the Denton newspapers, the conditions at the jail had been the subject of criticism over a period of years by several grand juries consistently recommending the replacement of the inadequate structure, and by an organization called the Prisoners' Aid Association which was monitoring prison conditions throughout the State. The editors of both Denton newspapers continually pressed for action by the County Commissioners, especially after the same prisoner escaped from the jail twice within a four week period in 1898, prompting a Baltimore newspaper to refer to the Denton jail as "one of the best 'ventilated' buildings in the State." [17 September 1898 *Denton Journal*]

Perhaps the unprecedented building boom in Denton from 1900 to 1903, (the new structures in 1902 were greater in number and value than the property that existed 40 years before), the inception of a water and sewage system by the town, the establishment of a gas plant to provide illumination for the street and buildings, all demonstrable reflections of the general prosperity and growth of Denton, not to mention another Grand Jury "indictment" of the prison in October of 1902, helped convince the Commissioners to initiate the building of a new jail. This they resolved to do on 10 February 1903.

However, on 31 May 1904, the bids for the structure designed by the firm of Davis and Davis, were rejected by the Commissioners as too high in cost, being double the amount they had expected to spend. The newspapers reported that the new jail would not be built that year.

In 1904, the town council made further improvements by paving the sidewalks, regrading the main street, replacing the ancient public water system in front of the Court House and sprucing up the Court House green. The weekly newspapers followed the continued efforts of the town council to renovate the business area of the town during 1905, and in October, reported both the Grand Jury's characterization of the jail as "a disgraceful public nuisance" and another escape by a prisoner.

In the following month, the Board secured the proper legislation and proceeded with the building of a new, though more modestly designed, jail. Costs were of primary importance, as the Commissioners found it necessary at the same time to commit themselves to the replacement of the county almshouse and the construction of new roads throughout the county.

Part II. Architectural Information

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character:

The Sheriff's House is a fine example of a turn-of-the-century Colonial Revival public building. Built in 1907, it is one of 24 known surviving buildings designed by Francis and Henry Davis (Davis & Davis) of Baltimore, Maryland between 1880 and 1908. Although altered in 1981 with the addition of a much larger jail facility, the Sheriff's House maintains its distinct Colonial Revival character within the jail complex.

2. Condition of fabric:

The structure is in good condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions:

The Sheriff's House is an almost-square, two and one-half story building measuring 37 feet by 40 feet. There are five bays across the front elevation (south) and there is a full basement. The 1907 jail extends from the rear elevation (north) of the Sheriff's House. It measures 40 feet by 26 feet and is two stories with a full basement. In 1978, a small, shed-roof frame addition was made to the west elevation of the Sheriff's House. This addition expanded the northwest room (kitchen) by seven feet. In 1981, a major expansion was made to the jail. This extends from the east elevation of both the Sheriff's House and the original jail.

2. Foundations:

The foundation is rusticated granite and is 12 inches thick. There is a beveled water-table on the west elevation and at the west end of the front elevation.

3. Walls:

The walls are 7:1 common bond red brick with reddish sandy mortar. The foundation walls are randomly-laid, rusticated grey granite. The front elevation (south) is marked with a central pediment which breaks the dentilled wood cornice line. A small Palladian window pierces the pediment at the attic story level. A four-course wide corbeled brick belt course runs across the front elevation just above the second story windows. Two short corbeled pilasters rise above the belt course to support the partial cornice return of the pediment.

The first story windows have segmental arches with light grey cast-concrete sills. The first-story windows on either side of the one-story porch have corbeled window heads while the central three bays do not. The second story windows have jack arches. A one-story hip roof wood porch runs across the central three bays of the front elevation and covers the front entrance. This entrance has a segmental arch and consists of a double door surmounted by a four-pane transom. The porch is supported by four Tuscan columns and two Tuscan pilasters. All wood trim, including the porch, is painted white.

4. Structural systems, framing:
The Sheriff's House has load bearing brick walls. The roof framing and floor systems were not accessible for evaluation. Existing floor plans do not indicate the nature of these systems.
5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads:
A one-story, hip-roof wood porch runs across the central three bays of the front elevation and covers the front entrance. It is supported by four Tuscan columns and two Tuscan pilasters.
6. Chimneys:
Two chimneys once pierced the roofline of the Sheriff's House. As evidenced by fireplaces in the interior, they were both interior chimneys. One was located on the west elevation toward the south end and the other was placed between the two east rooms. The chimneys were removed in 1968.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors:
The principal entrance is located in the central bay of the front elevation and is marked by a segmental arch. It consists of a double door surmounted by a four-pane transom. Each wood door has two panels below a large rectangular single-pane, beveled glass window. This entrance leads into a small vestibule which contains a slightly more elaborate doorway. This inner doorway consists of a double door with a four-pane transom. Three pane sidelights above two panels flank the doorway. The doors are the same as the outer doors. The wood trim around the inner door and the interior elevation of the outer door consists of bull's-eye corner blocks with molded surrounds composed of a central flat

quarter-round with a bevel and an ogee on either side. These surrounds rest on decorative plinths which have an Eastlake-style influence.

b. Windows and shutters:

The windows are six-over-one light double-hung sash. There is evidence of the use of shutters, however none survive. The Palladian window consists of a central arched sixteen-over-one double-hung sash window flanked by two rectangular fixed sash windows.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering:

The Sheriff's House has a hip roof with a pediment extending from the front (south) slope. The roof is covered with black asphalt shingles. The original blue-grey slate shingles were removed in 1968.

b. Cornice, eaves:

The wood cornice consists of an ogee molding on the front and side elevations. The front includes dentils. The cornice line is broken on the front elevation by the pediment. The ogee molding and dentils continues along the partial cornice return and the raking cornice of the pediment.

c. Dormers, cupolas, towers:

There are two gable-roof dormers that pierce the roofline. The larger dormer contains a paired window and is located on the west elevation slope. The smaller three-over-one double hung sash dormer is situated on the east elevation slope.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

The Sheriff's House is a variant of the central-passage double-pile plan house. See attached sketch plans.

2. Stairways:

The stair is located in the central passage. It rises to the second and attic floors along the west partition wall of the passage. It consists of square newel posts and turned balusters. The more elaborate newel on the first floor consists of rectangular inset panels surrounded by a bead and reel molding. It is embellished with an acanthus leaf molding under the square cap. The other eight newels on the landings and second and

attic floors have a beaded molding surrounding the inset panels and an egg-and-dart molding under the cap. The stair box has molded recessed panels under the stair and an elaborately molded carriage. The passage at the end of the stair was blocked at the first and second floors during the 1981 jail addition and renovation.

3. Flooring:

The floor is constructed of pine, tongue-and-groove boards which have been painted brown throughout the house. The floors of the southwest room, pantry and kitchen have been covered with linoleum.

4. Wall and ceiling finish:

The walls are plaster. (Described as "adamant plaster" in the 1907 **Denton Journal**). Drywall was added to the first and second floor walls during the 1981 expansion and renovation. The walls were originally painted white and the trim was oak finish. Presently everything is painted beige. There are plain baseboards throughout the house. Decorative features and trim will be mentioned later.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors:

The front elevation doorway which enters into the central passage has been described above in B7(a). Once in the passage, a pocket door, which has been sealed into the wall, leads into the southeast room. (right side). The southwest room (left side) is entered through a single door with a transom. The door itself has been replaced with a metal door and the transom has been blocked. The remaining doors on the second and the attic are the original wood doors with five horizontal panels. All have transoms. The door trim is consistent throughout the house: it includes bull's-eye corner blocks with molded surrounds composed of a central flat quarter-round with a bevel and an ogee on either side and a decorative plinth in the Eastlake style.

b. Windows:

The window trim utilizes the same molding profile as the doorways. See description above in C5(a).

6. Decorative features and trim:

In addition to the trim mentioned above in C5(a), there are three surviving mantels of special note. The south

east room, which must have functioned as the parlor, has an elaborate wood mantel with an overmantel situated on the north partition wall. Two free-standing Ionic columns frame the mantelpiece. The overmantel has a beveled glass mirror surrounded by egg-and-dart molding. Tile surrounds the fireplace opening. They like the rest of the mantelpiece (and the interior of the house) have been painted beige. The second mantel is located in the northeast room and shares the same chimney as the one mentioned above. This mantel is made of black and dark-green marbelized slate. The fireplace in the southwest room has been blocked, plastered over and the mantel removed. It is a mantel with an overmantel similar to the one in the southeast room and is in the possession of Mr. J.O.K. Walsh of Denton. On the second floor, the southwest room retains the decorative mantel with bevel glass mirror overmantel.

7. Hardware:

For the most part, the window and door hardware appears to be original.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation:

The original heating system was steam heat with radiators fueled by coal. It was converted to oil heat with baseboards at some unknown date. The kitchen had a wood stove.

b. Lighting:

There are two chandeliers on the first floor which appear to be original. They are metal, painted brass color. A five-light chandelier hangs from the center of the parlor (southeast room). A single-light chandelier hangs in the passage just inside the entrance. Most of the remaining lighting fixtures have been replaced. A small tulip-shaped pressed glass shade which hangs from the center of the northwest room survives.

c. Plumbing:

Bathrooms are located at the central north end room on the first floor and the central west room on the second floor. The one on the second floor is possibly in the original location.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation:

The Sheriff's House faces south and is set into a steep bank which rises from the south shore of

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the Choptank River. The Sheriff's House and jail is situated at the northwest corner of the Caroline County Courthouse square. It is one of many turn-of-the-century buildings which face the square in the town of Denton.

Prepared by: Donna M. Ware
Title: Architectural Historian
Affiliation: Consultant, Annapolis, MD
Date: 19 January 1993

Part III. Sources of Information:

- A. Original Architectural Drawings: Three known original drawings of the 1907 structure are in the Archives of the State of Maryland in Annapolis and are accessioned in the following manner: Caroline County Board of County Commissioners: (Jail Plans) 1903 Grating MdHR 50,271-1; (Jail Plans) 1906 Cells MdHR 50,271-2; (Jail Plans) 1906 Cells MdHR 50,271-3.

The drawings for the jail expansion in 1981 include measurements of the original jail and Sheriff's House. Dated 30 January 1980, the plans are entitled *Caroline County Detention Facility, Denton, Maryland*. The architect is Howard R. Greenhouse, 305 West 12th Street, Wilmington, Delaware, 19801.

B. Historic Views:

1. Photograph. View of the Court House square in winter looking northeast from Market Street. Includes the Court House built in 1895 and the previous county jail, now referred to as the *old jail*, which stood from 1852 until it was demolished in 1907. The photograph would have been taken between these two dates. [The Betty Callahan Collection: Office of the Commissioners of Caroline County]

2. Photograph. View of the *old jail* on the Court House green from the front of the building, looking north. Although no date has been provided, the photograph was taken before 1907 when it was demolished. [The Betty Callahan Collection: Office of the County Commissioners]

3. Photograph. View of North First Street, looking north from Market Street. In the background is the Caroline County Jail, Sheriff's House. A horse and buggy is in the foreground and a row of residences is on the west side of the street. Although no date is provided, the photograph can be dated after 1907 when the subject property was built. [The Betty Callahan Collection: Office of the County Commissioners]

4. Photocopy. View of the Court House built in 1895, looking northwest from Market Streets. The Caroline County Jail, Sheriff's House, built in 1907, is to the left in the background. The date of the photograph is unknown. [from a post card in the possession of Ronald and Diane Pippin. The Betty Callahan Collection; Office of the County Commissioners]

5. Photograph. View of the front elevation of the Sheriff's House, with the front porch enclosed by screen. The date is the early 1960s. [from an illustration in *Caroline County into the 1980s - Annual Report, 30 June 1981*, page 6. Publication prepared by the County Commissioners of Caroline County.

6. Illustration from a photograph. A horse and sleigh on Market Street, looking north, in front of the Court House green in December of 1916, with the Sheriff's House in the background. [Jensen, Christian E., *Lives of Caroline County Maryland Physicians, 1774 - 1984*, page 48. Published by the author in 1986]

7. Illustration from a photograph. A view of the jail addition of 1981, from a photograph. [printed in *Caroline County into the 1980s - Annual Report, 30 June 1981*, page 6. Publication prepared by the County Commissioners of Caroline County]

8. Photograph. Cells and corridor of the Caroline County Jail built in 1907 showing the central locking mechanism. Photograph taken in 1981. [The Betty Callahan Collection. Office of the County Commissioners]

9. Photograph. A corridor of the cell block on the first floor of the Caroline County Jail built in 1907, showing the steel cells and shower. Photograph taken in 1981. [The Betty Callahan Collection: Office of the County Commissioners]

C. Interviews:

Louis C. Andrew, Sheriff of Caroline County, Maryland. Interviewed at the jail several times in January, 1993.

Charles Andrew, Deputy Sheriff of Caroline County, Maryland. Interviewed at the jail several times in January, 1993.

On-site inspection:

Donna M. Ware, Architectural Historian: 11/23/92; 1/15/93.

Patricia C. Guida, Land Historian: 11/92; 1/13/93; 1/15/93.

Harry Burnett, Photographer: 11/92; 1/13,14,15/93.

D. Bibliography:

Primary and unpublished sources:

Avery, Carlos P., *Francis E. Davis*. 21 May 1991; Revised 12 December 1991. Paper prepared for the Architects' Round Table, Baltimore Foundation for Architecture. [Copy from author]

American Union (Denton, Maryland.) Weekly issues from 16 August 1898 - 31 December 1898; 1902 - 1904. (no other surviving issues during pertinent time period) [Microfilm at Caroline County Library]

Chronology of the Building of the Jail: 1898 - 1907. Items assembled from contemporary sources, fully cited. Compiled by Patricia C. Guida in January, 1993.

Deed: Liber 71, folio 153. Land Records of Caroline County, Maryland. Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Caroline County

Denton Journal (Denton, Maryland.) Weekly issues from 13 August 1898 to 31 December 1898; 1 January 1901 - 22 June 1907.
[Microfilm at Caroline County Library]

Fleetwood, Mary Ann, *A Study of Government in Caroline County: 1826 - 1916.* Maryland Collection, Caroline County Public Library.

Proceedings, Caroline County Board of County Commissioners, 1896 - 1916. Maryland State Archives, Rowe Boulevard, Annapolis, Maryland. MdHR 13,781. Also on microfilm, GAD. CR 35,706 -11.

Proceedings, Books 1 and 2: 1890 - 1912. Commissioners of Denton. Office of the Commissioners of Denton, Third Street, Denton.

Secondary and published sources:

Jensen, Christian E., *Lives of Caroline County Maryland Physicians 1774 - 1984.* Denton: published by the author, 1986. Maryland Collection, Caroline County Public Library.

E. Likely sources not yet investigated:
Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, Maryland. Photographic Collection.

Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland. Photographic Collection

F. Supplemental Material:
Page 23: Legal description abstracted from the deed to the property recorded in Liber 71, folio 153, Caroline County Land Records.

Page 24: Photocopy of the deed to the property recorded in Liber 71, folio 153. Two pages.

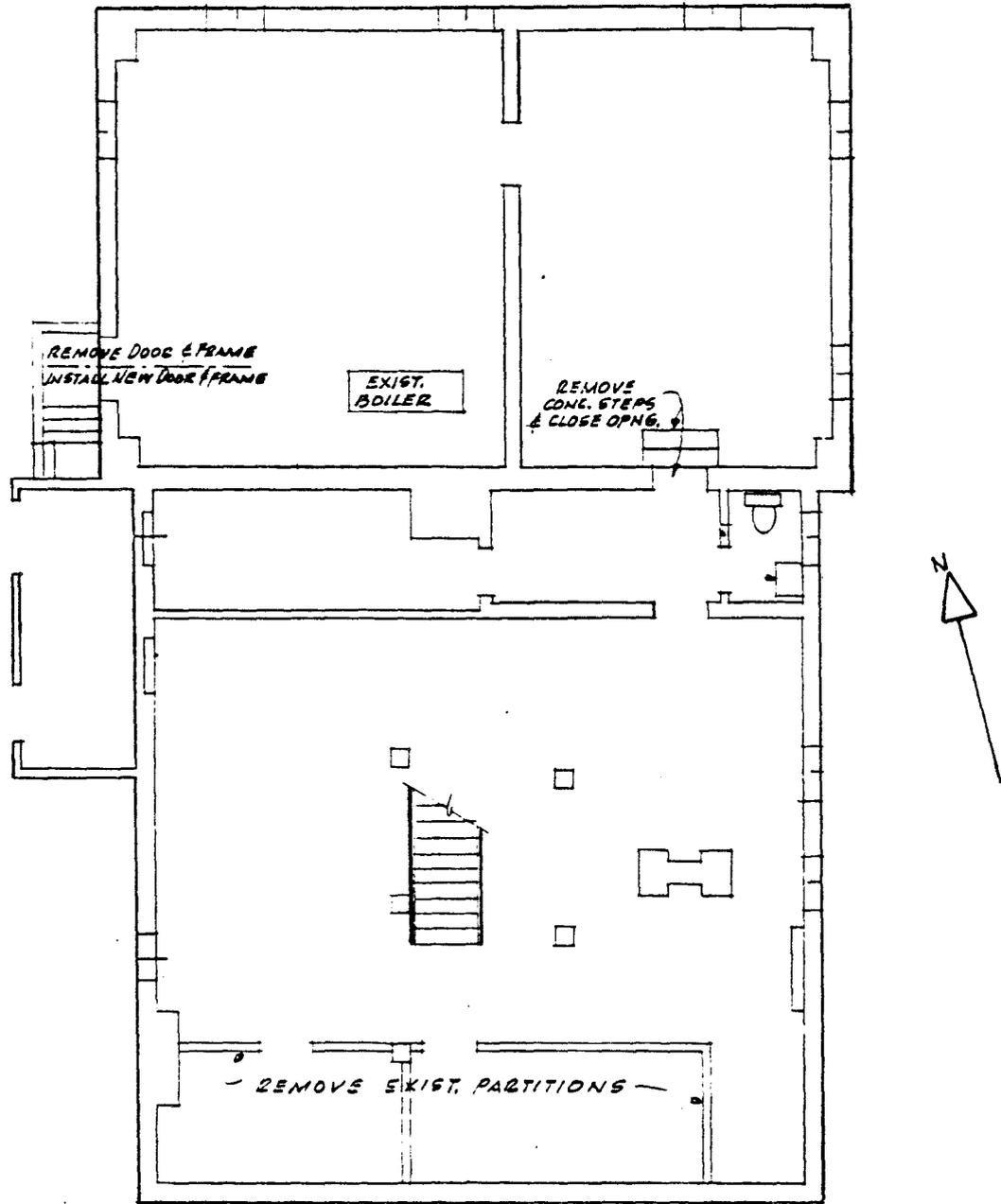
Page 26: Photocopy of unpublished biography of Francis E. Davis by Carlos P. Avery. Three pages.

Part IV: Project Information

The name of the project is *Addition and Alterations to the Caroline County Detention Center.* The agency is the Farmer's Home Administration, Chestertown, Maryland 21620. The pre-application for funding was filed 26 November 1991; the final construction documents have not been completed. The Caroline County Jail, Sheriff's House is located in the Denton Historic District of the National Register of Historic Places.

Prepared by: Patricia C. Guida
Title: Land Historian
Affiliation: Real Property Research, Denton, MD
Date: 28 January 1993

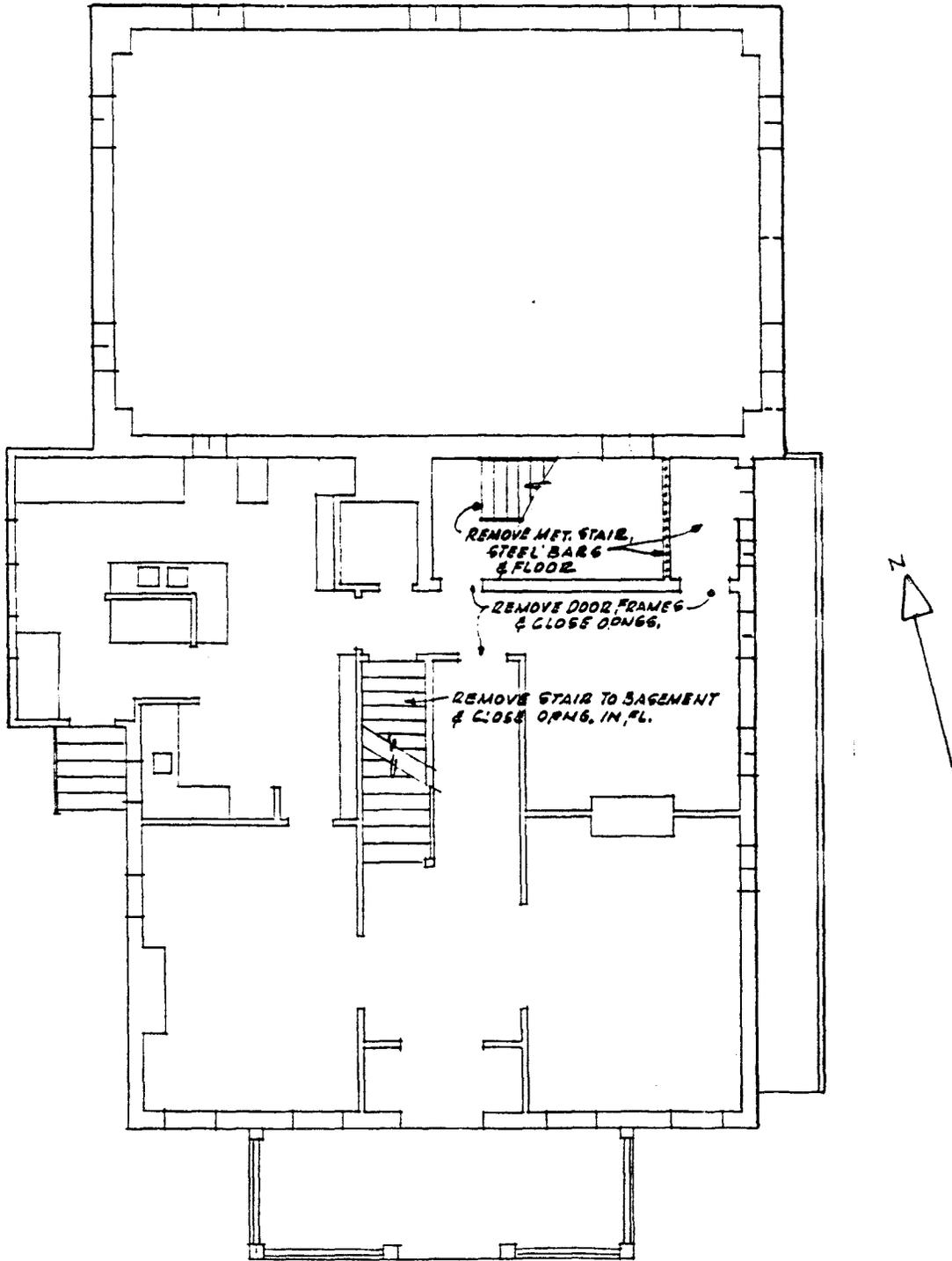
Existing Plan (1980) Prior to Renovations



Scale: 1" = 10'0"

Basement Plan

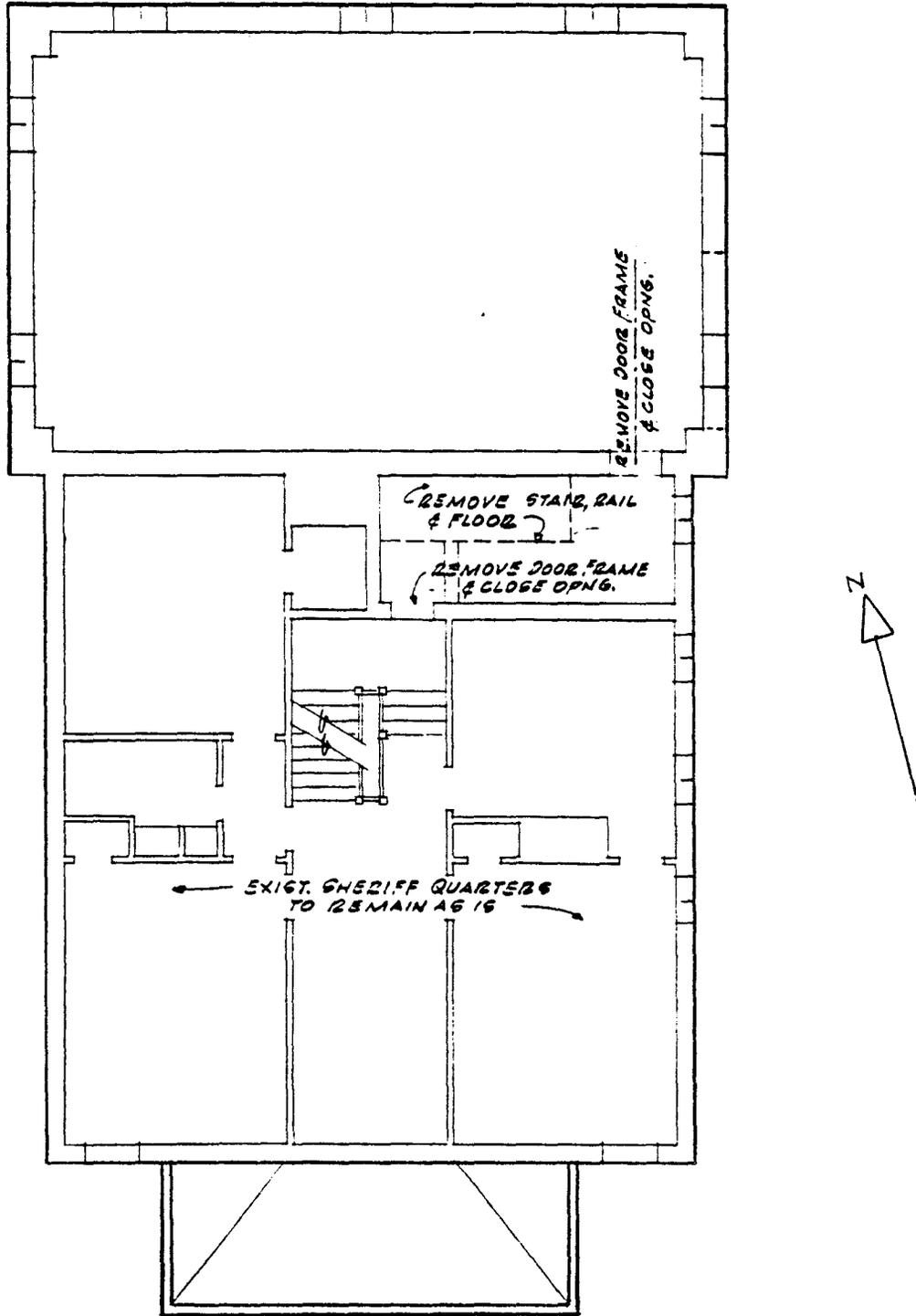
Existing Plan (1980) Prior to Renovations



Scale: 1" = 10'0"

First Floor Plan

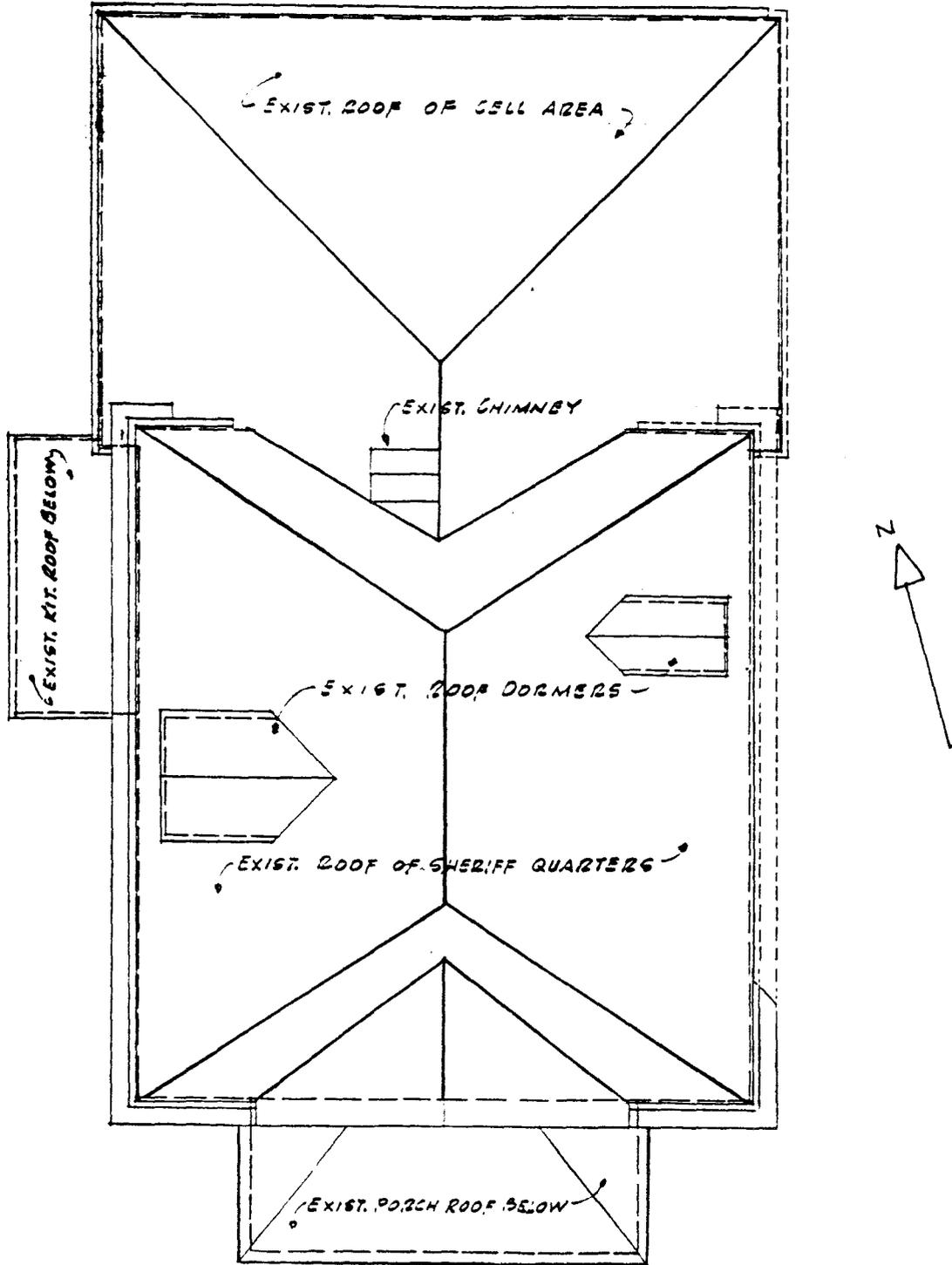
Existing Plan (1980) Prior to Renovations



Scale: 1" = 10'0"

Second Floor Plan

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Existing Plan (1980) Prior to Renovations



Scale: 1" = 10'0"

Roof Plan

Legal Description of the Property:

The legal description of the property can be found in the original deed of conveyance recorded in the Land Records of Caroline County, Maryland in Liber 71, folio 153, in which it is described in the following way:

Beginning at a point on Gay Street at a point where the east side of First Street intersects the north side of Gay Street, the said beginning point is the division line between this land and the lands of Roberta and Kate Hobbs, and running along side the north side of Gay Street,

1. North 65 degrees 40 minutes West 55.50 feet, thence
2. North 24 degrees 10 minutes East 22.50 feet, thence
3. North 66 degrees 00 minutes West 255 feet to a point in a line between the lands of Rachel Cooper and the heirs of P. W. Downes,
4. and along said line to the low water mark of Choptank River or as far as the line of said Rachel Cooper intersects the same,
5. and along the said water line of the river, or with the line of Rachel Cooper, in an easterly direction to a stake in the line between Rachel Cooper's land and the lands of Roberta and Kate Hobbs, and along said line,
6. South 24 degrees 20 minutes East to the beginning.

There was no statement regarding the size of the parcel of land.