

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED **FEB 12 1980**
DATE ENTERED **APR 23 1980**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC **SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL** (use for publication)
AND/OR COMMON
Charles Street Jail

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
215 Charles Street
CITY, TOWN
Boston VICINITY OF
9th
STATE
Massachusetts CODE
025 COUNTY
Suffolk CODE
025

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME **Suffolk County Commissioners**
STREET & NUMBER
Suffolk County Courthouse
CITY, TOWN
Boston, Mass. VICINITY OF
Massachusetts STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. **Suffolk County Registry of Deeds**
STREET & NUMBER
Pemberton Square
CITY, TOWN
Boston STATE
Massachusetts

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE **Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts**
DATE **October 1977**
 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS **Massachusetts Historical Commission**
CITY, TOWN
Boston STATE
Mass.

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Adjacent to the Charles River Basin and Storrow Drive, the Suffolk County Jail is located across Cambridge Street from the Beacon Hill Historic District (NR 1966) on its south, and adjacent to the various buildings of the Massachusetts General Hospital (NR 1970) on its north and west; just beyond the hospital is the recently redeveloped high-rise residential district formerly known as the West End.

The jail is situated on a roughly rectangular yard of 2.88 acres enclosed by a brick wall. Designed in 1848 and completed by 1851, the jail itself is a granite-faced masonry structure with a cruciform plan. From the central hipped-roof octagonal core radiate four four-story wings with hipped roofs. The central core houses the jail's support facilities, including guard and inspection rooms, connecting galleries and staircases. It is open above the second floor. Three of the wings enclose freestanding interior cell blocks; the west wing, originally housing the sheriff's residence and office, hospital and chapel, now serves administrative functions and is the major public entrance from Charles Street.

Treatment of all four elevations is similar. In general, masonry bearing walls faced with rusticated granite ashlar are separated by vertical window bays, with the exception of the west entry facade. The windows are arranged in vertical banks set in round-headed binding arches outlined by granite voussoirs. By projecting slightly from the plane of the wall but maintaining the rough-hewn texture of the main wall, the voussoirs give a subtle emphasis to the window banks. Further contrast in the overall decorative treatment is achieved by dressed granite used in corner quoins and by keystones connecting the arches to the plain cornice. In all, decoration is architectonic and inspired by Renaissance motifs.

Originally, three of the wings were similar in size: the north and south wings both two bays long by two bays wide, the west wing three bays long by three bays wide. The long east wing of cell blocks was dissimilar, being six bays long by two bays wide. In 1901 the north wing was enlarged from two to six bays long. Architect Gridley J.F. Bryant's design was repeated exactly: presently the only visual evidence of the expansion is the slight modulation of tone in the granite blocks, especially the voussoirs. In 1920 the west wing was doubled by adding three bays, again duplicating the original design. During this rehabilitation, the pair of entrances originally in the central bay of each side of the west wing were eliminated, and the new main access was provided at Charles Street on the west facade of this wing.

The west wing facade, three bays wide, has a two-story arched entrance (dating from 1920) filled with wooden iron-studded panelled doors, with a lunette above covered by iron grating. The arch is outlined by smooth-faced voussoirs which terminate in a console with the seal of Suffolk County. On this wing---originally sheriff's quarters and administrative offices---the floors are marked by granite spandrels instead of unbroken banks of window sash as on the other wings.

The north wing retains several original window frames with wooden tracery in the round-headed arch. Modern replacement windows have eliminated this detail in the other wings. Changes to the roof from the original are replacement of slate with asphalt, introduction of skylights and ventilating elements on the west wing, and the 1949 removal of the original cupola and clock tower. The general shape of the roof with its multiple paneled chimneys remains intact.

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

Two other additions were made to the jail, neither visible from the public way. By 1895, a brick kitchen was inserted in the corner between the north and east wings. By 1938, a laundry building extended the kitchen along the length of the east face of the north wing.

Ancillary structures occupy portions of the perimeter yard. These include a boiler plant (1928), sheriff's house (by 1928), solitary confinement quarters (1931), and a shipping office; none are of architectural significance. Between 1938 and 1942, an old brick and iron fence was replaced with a 16 to 20-foot high brick wall surrounding the property. Exercise areas, lawns and recreational equipment are located in the south and east sections of the yard.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1851 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Gridley J.F. Bryant

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Suffolk County Jail possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It has major national architectural significance as the prime institutional example of the Boston Granite Style of the mid-19th century. The design was executed by one of the foremost exponents of the style, Gridley J.F. Bryant. In addition, the jail is the definitive example of an enlightened 19th century attitude toward the treatment of prisoners.

The plan to build the jail was prompted in the 1840's by numerous complaints about the 1822 Leverett Street jail. The first proposal for a replacement came from Mayor Martin Brimmer at his inaugural in 1843. Brimmer, a social activist, stepped into the ongoing controversy over prison accommodations on the side of the so-called Auburn Plan. This prison system, developed in 1820 in New York State, was based on the premise that prisoners should not be kept in continuous solitary confinement. Individual cells should be for sleeping only; a prison, went the argument, should provide room for communal work and exercise. The established practice of the time, known as the Pennsylvania System as established at the Eastern Penitentiary in Cherry Hill, Pa., (John Haviland, 1821-25) and followed at Leverett Street, was that prisons house inmates in individual cells opening into individual exercise yards. Little useful work could be induced from prisoners under this system, and the Quaker ideal of solitude inducing contrition (the basis for the system) did not work out in fact. The results were poor physical and emotional health for the inmates, and a high price for the taxpayers.

The city did not follow Mayor Brimmer's proposal, and the plan was left to his successor, Josiah Quincy, Jr. Like his famous father, the second mayor of Boston, Quincy was a reformer who maintained the tradition of advocating social justice. During his term (1846-49), Quincy faced some major challenges: Boston's population doubled in the period from 1825 to 1850, and with the great immigration from the famine in Ireland now under way, Quincy's city faced a squeeze for space and burgeoning social upheaval. Quincy saw to public safety improvements, but the proposed new jail caused a split between the two branches of the municipal government. The aldermen, eight members elected at-large, endorsed Quincy's replacement proposal, but the Common Council, 48 members elected by wards, came down in opposition. In 1848, the city solicitor resolved the dispute by ruling that as Suffolk County Commissioners the mayor and aldermen were to make the decision, and that the Common Council had no say in the matter. Quincy and the aldermen acted quickly, abandoning a proposal for a joint jail and house of correction. The site, on landfill next to the new Massachusetts General Hospital, was selected in part as a way to provide reasonable breezes and climate. By the end of Quincy's term, the contracts to construct the jail were approved.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET, p. 5

UTM NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

QUADRANGLE NAME Boston South

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1 to 24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 19 329520 4691820
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please refer to the attached Boston Landmarks Commission map.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Candace Jenkins, National Register Coordinator - Boston Landmarks Commission
December 1979

ORGANIZATION Massachusetts Historical Commission (DATE) 727-8470

STREET & NUMBER 294 Washington Street TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN Boston STATE Massachusetts 02108

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE Patricia L. Weselowski 1/22/80

TITLE Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

for Bruce Van Deusen
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
ATTEST: Patrick Andrews
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 4/23/80

DATE 4/18/80

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

However, no sooner did Quincy's successor, John Prescott Bigelow, assume office than he proposed that the new jail plan be scrapped and the old Leverett Street facility be renovated to suit the new needs. The aldermen, recognizing the mayor's concern over costs, amended and reduced the costs of the plans. Finally in 1851, eight years after the first proposal, the "New Jail" at Charles Street was ready for occupancy at a cost of \$450,000, including land and building.

The commission to design the jail went to Gridley J.F. Bryant (1816-1899), whose career in architecture spanned most of the second half of the 19th century. Trained in the office of Alexander Parris, architect of the Quincy Market building, Bryant had one of the most successful practices in Boston of this time. Throughout New England he was known for designing state capitols, city halls, hospitals, jails, courthouses, and other public institutions. In Boston he designed warehouses, wharf buildings and storeblocks; in fact, to many in the mid-19th century, Boston was a Bryant-built city. Although the Great Fire of 1872 destroyed 152 of Bryant's buildings, some of his proudest works remain, including Old City Hall (NHL-1970) (with Arthur Gilman), Mercantile Wharf Building (NR-Fulton/Commercial District-1973), and the State Street Block (NR-Custom House District-1973).

Bryant was largely responsible for the success of the Boston Granite style. Son of the engineer-owner of the Granite Railway and Quincy Quarries, he learned quickly the construction possibilities of the stone. Advances in technology made large blocks more available to Bryant than to his predecessors. In his relatively simple designs, granite lent an air of strength and dignity appropriate for the era and for Bostonians' sensibilities. Modern-day critics such as Giedion, Huxtable, and Hitchcock have recognized Bryant as a major contributor to 19th century commercial architecture.

Bryant's design for the Suffolk County Jail is a high point of the mature phase of the local style of the period, now acclaimed as the Boston granite school. Architects of wharves, warehouses and civic structures also used this material, available cheaply from nearby quarries. The large granite blocks typical of the style are intended to convey a sense of boldness, endurance and impermeability, attributes important in creating the public image of a penal institution. As a result of its outstanding architectural design and layout, the jail was the first American building (other than a monument) to be published in the English architectural magazine, *The Builder*, in 1849. The jail is dominant in the streetscape, typical of the granite school and of Bryant.

Collaborating with Bryant on the functional design of the jail was the Rev. Louis Dwight, founder and secretary of the Prison Discipline Society of Boston. Dwight was "one of the nation's first professional penologists, and the principal advocate of the Auburn System. Dwight's extensive travels along the eastern seaboard and abroad had exposed him to the whole spectrum of correctional architecture as it then existed." (Mackay, p.4) While some prisons at the time were using the individual pen-like system used at the Leverett Street Jail, others still housed prisoners in open wards.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

The Prison Discipline Society was founded primarily to advocate provision of separate cells for prisoners at night, and to emphasize the virtues of the Auburn Plan for new prisons. "The difference in the amount of sin in the world, in this country alone, consequent upon this change from the crowded night rooms of prisons without supervision, and in prisons where the prisoners are confined in separate cells, in silence, under careful supervision, is beyond all human calculation." (Prison Discipline Society, 1854, p. 823) A second purpose of the Society was to provide religious education and evangelism: "To supply the Bible, and preached Gospel, and means of grace to the Prisoners." (*ibid.*) The Suffolk County Jail was held as an example for other jurisdictions contemplating new institutions. The Society called on New York, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans to "come forward and demolish these Old Jails, these 'commitee rooms of mischief,' and substitute for them something like the Boston New Jail ..." (Prison Discipline Society, *op. cit.*, p. 821)

The collaboration of Bryant and Dwight produced a design for the jail which uses radiating wings for cell blocks, a plan for institutional structures dating as early as 1628. The cruciform shape used in the Suffolk County Jail first appeared in England in 1790 at the Suffolk County Jail in Ipswich. William Blackburn, a London architect who died in 1790, designed the Suffolk Jail in England as one of many arrangements of cell buildings around a central governor's house. Among these were "fan-shaped arrays, Greek crosses, a central hall flanked by two wings, a multi-angled building in a half-circle around the governor's house, etc." (Johnston, p. 23) The radial design proved most popular in Britain, but examples also exist from the early 19th century in Moscow, Geneva and Palermo. In Paris, the Petite Roquette Prison developed as a hexagonal shape with spokes radiating to a central administration building. Prisons designed under the Pennsylvania System often picked up the radial plan: Haviland's authentic examples at Cherry Hill, Pa., and Trenton, N.J., used this radial system.

The humanitarian approach to the jail design was reflected by features not directly related to its architectural style. "The site is airy, being exposed and open to the bay, Charles River, and Cambridge on the west; it is level on the surface, and easily drained, extending to tide water ... it is not far removed from the Court House; and it is of easy and pleasant access for the intelligent and humane." (Prison Discipline Society, 1849, p. 321) Besides communal exercise yards and other Auburn Plan features, the jail added natural light through wall and cell windows, plus the added benefit of radiant heat from the sun, along with a complete ventilating system. Other innovations included security against fire, the size of rooms and cells (large for its time), ease of maintenance, and a convenient circulation pattern. The cruciform design allowed the separation of debtors and witnesses from pre-trial detainees, and of women from men, by designation of each wing for one class of residents.

Most contemporary Boston guidebooks took note of the jail's impact. "The plan has been so highly approved that it has been adopted in the enlargement of the State Prison at Charlestown, in the new Almshouse in Cambridge, the new prison at Dedham, and in the new

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

jail in Concord, New Hampshire. Proposals are also made for buildings, on a similar plan ... at Northampton, Providence, New York, New Jersey, and Baltimore." (Boston Almanac, 1851) In 1884, H.H. Richardson used the jail as a model for the jail portion of his Allegheny County Complex in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Current plans call for rehabilitation of the property for continued use as a pre-trial detention center. In 1973, a U.S. District Court ruled in the case Inmates of the Suffolk County Jail, et. al., V. Thomas S. Eisenstadt et. al., Civil Action 71-162-G that the conditions of the jail violated the constitutional rights of those incarcerated there. Several plans for a new facility to house both the jail and the house of correction (now at Deer Island) failed to receive the required approval of the Boston City Council. A recent agreement between the court and the city has provided for the rehabilitation of the structure for continuing jail use. Some new construction is planned for the parcel.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 5

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City of Boston Building Department: Records and Atlases.

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----: Twenty-eighth Report. Montclair, N.J.: Patterson-Smith, 1853.

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Suffolk County Jail

FEB 12 1980
 SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL
 215 Charles St., Boston, MA
 Scale: 1"=200'
 UTI References:
 19/329520/4691820



Suffolk County Jail



APR 23 1980

Property

Suffolk County Jail

ref no 80000670

State

Ma - Suffolk

Working Number

2-12-80 456

TECHNICAL

new Regs

CONTROL

Photos 1

Maps 2

Built in 1851 this granite-faced masonry building is eligible for architecture as the prime example of the Boston Granite Style of mid-19thcent. (built by Gridley J.F. Bryant) and is also eligible for social/human. and penology for the far-reaching effect that this bldg. had in changing the perception of the nature of prisons and bringing more enlightened treatment to prisoners. Breaking away from the plan that kept prisoners in individual cells with individ. exercise yards, this jail (built in radiating wings) provided a central exercise yard, more sunlight, an advanced ventilating system etc. many communities followed its example.

HISTORIAN

*accept
Patrick Andrews
4/18/80*

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____

Send-back _____

Entered APR 23 1980

Federal Register Entry 2.3.81

Re-submit _____



NORTH 3
↓
CAMBRIDGE MEMORIAL DR
SOUTH 1

NORTH 28
↓
MYSTIC BRIDGE
CALLAHAN TUNNEL
NORTH 1

BOB
DINSMORE

Suffolk County Jail
Charles Street
Boston, Mass.

Suffolk co.

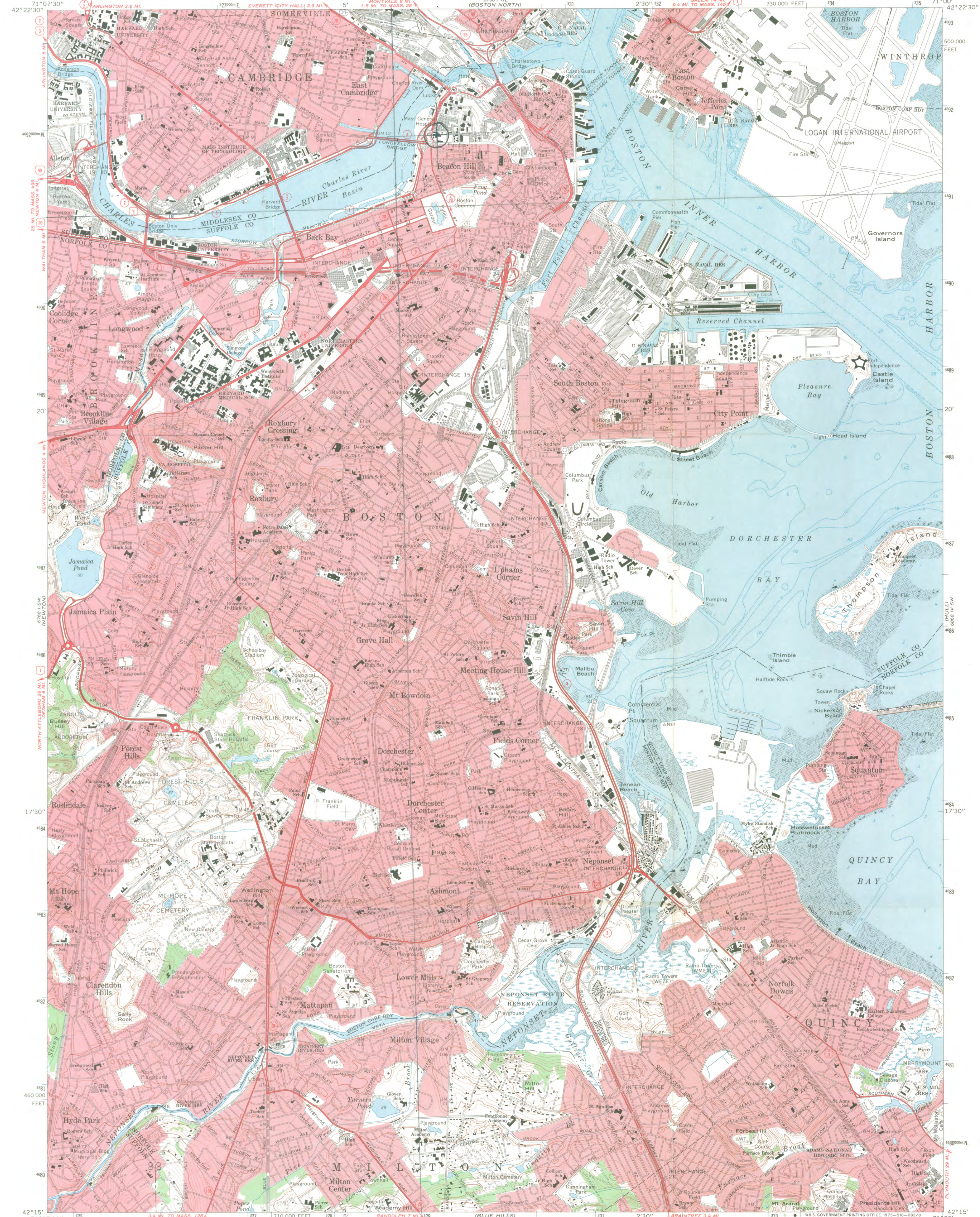
Leslie Larson 1977
6 Joy Street, Boston

Photo #1 *8/1*
North elevation facing south

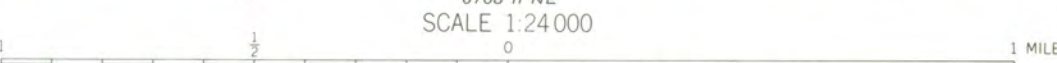
APR 23 1980

FEB 12 1980

Photo By Leslie Larson
6 Joy St Boston 02108

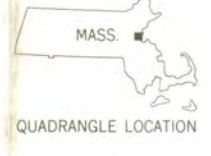


Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1943. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 246
and 248 (1971). This information is not intended for navigational
purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue in UTM
Boundaries in tidewater areas from information supplied
by Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 9.5 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

BOSTON SOUTH, MASS.
N4215—W7100/7.5

1970
AMS 6768 1 SE—SERIES V814





**MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary of State**

294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts
02108
617-727-8470

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State

January 28, 1980

Ms. Carol Schull, Acting Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Heritage, Conservation & Recreation Service
440 G Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20243

Dear Ms. Schull;

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

Attleboro- First Parsonage of the Second Church (local)	Medford- John McGill House (local)
* Bedford- David Lane House (local)	Middleborough- C. P. Washburn Grain- mill (local)
* Boston- Charles Street Jail (national)	Middlefield- Stone Arch Railroad Bridge District (state)
Dartmouth- Hill School (local)	Natick- Rev. Stephen Badger House (state)
* East Longmeadow- Swetland-Pease House (local)	Newton- St. Mary's Church & Cemetary (local)
Framingham- First Baptist Church (state)	New Bedford- Central New Bedford Historic District (local)
Lancaster- Founders Hall (state)	Newton- Echo Bridge (state- resubmission)
Marlborough- Peter Rice House (local)	Sharon- Stoneholm (local)
Medford- Edward Oakes House (local)	(These are enclosed under separate cover)
(All of the above are enclosed)	

These have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Sincerely,

Christine Boulding
Christine Boulding
Survey Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

CB/cj



*These properties were notified under the new procedures.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

DATE

4/9/80

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL

AM
PM

1. CALL TO: FROM (Name)

Candy Jenkins

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

MA. SHPD

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Suffolk County Jail - Suffolk co. MA.

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

I asked her if any of the ~~later~~^{later} buildings contribute to the historic character of the prison building. She will check.

4/18 None of these later buildings contribute.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE

OFFICE

Patrick Andrus

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE MASSACHUSETTS

Date Entered APR 23 1980

Name

Location

Suffolk County Jail

Boston
Suffolk County

Crowell-Bourne Farm

West Falmouth
Barnstable County

Also Notified

Honorable Paul Tsongas

Honorable Edward M. Kennedy
Honorable John J. Moakley
Honorable Gerry E. Studts

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mrs. Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director, Massachusetts
Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

NR

Byers/bjr 4/29/80

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.

Suffolk County Jail

Apr 1980

2. p1 - rectangular yard of 2.88 acres enclosed by a brick wall - built 1848-1851 granite faced masonry structure w/ a cruciform plan - 4 four story wings w/ hipped roofs radiate from the central hipped roof core (core includes guard & inspection rooms & connecting galleries & staircases - 3 of the wings ^{North South & East} enclose freestanding interior cell blocks - west wing had hospital, chapel, sheriff's residence now serves admin. functions & is major public entrance from Charles St.

Orig. 3 of the wings were similar in size - the north & S. wings were 2 bays long by 2 bays wide - the west wing was 3 bays long by 3 bays wide - the east wing was six bays by 2 bays. In 1901 the north wing was enlarged from 2 to 6 bays long. In 1920 the west wing was doubled by adding 3 bays and moving the entrance from the center of this wing to the west end (Charles St).

1949 removal of orig. cupola & clock tower
1895 a brick kitchen was inserted in the corner betw. the east & north wings, 1938 a laundry bld. extended the kitchen along the length of the east face of the north wing. In the yard a 1928 boiler plant, ¹⁹²⁸ sheriff house, 1931 solit. confinement quarters & a shipping office - none archi. sig. 1938 the orig. iron fence was replaced w/ a ~~16 ft~~ 16 ft high brick wall

