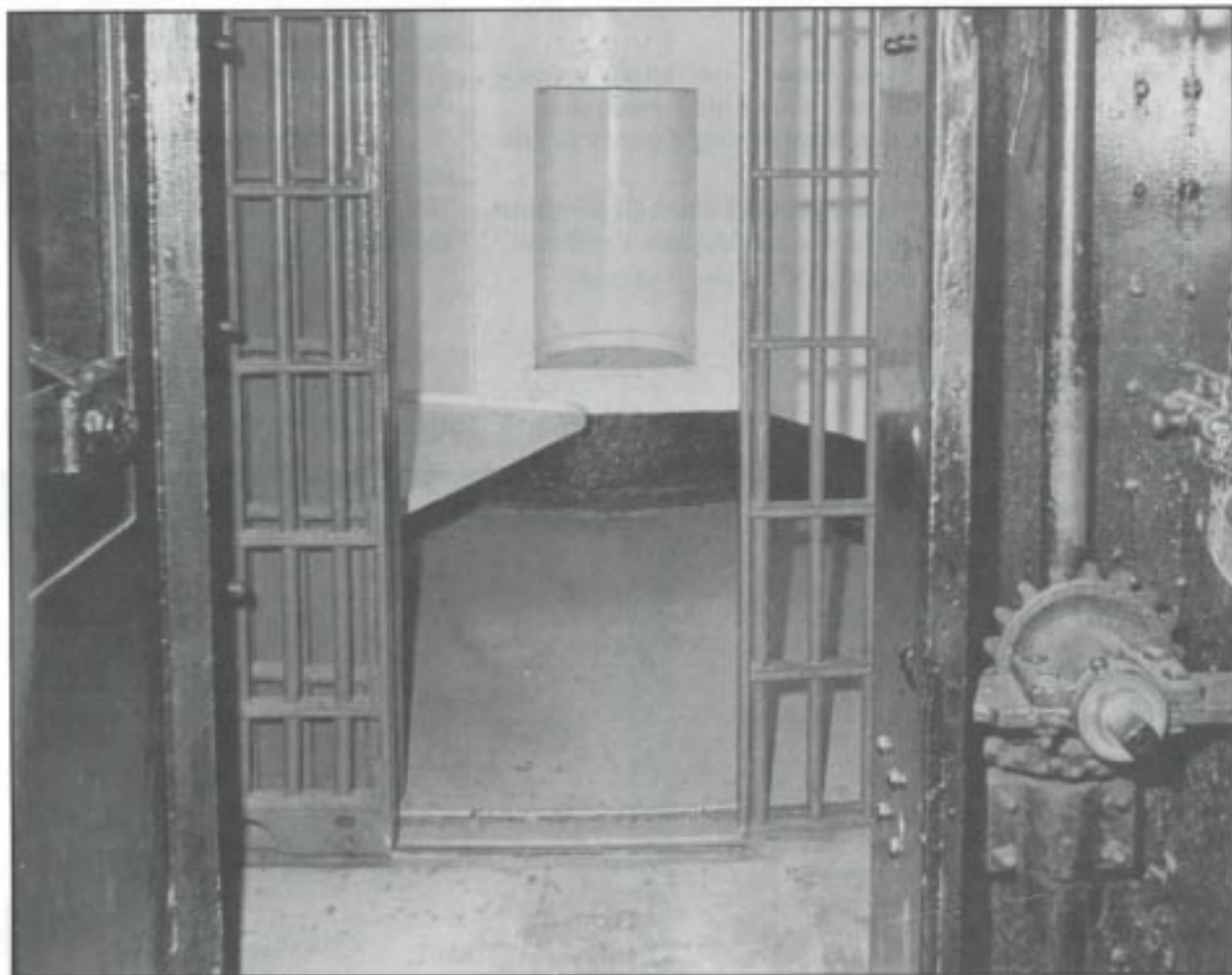


MONTGOMERY COUNTY'S JAIL MACHINE



Old Jail Museum, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

This photograph (1968) depicts one cell, open to its entrance, of the rotary jail portion of the Montgomery County Jail and Sheriff's Residence (1882). The hand crank and gearing used to rotate the jail cylinder is visible on the right.



THE INDIANA HISTORIAN EXPLORING INDIANA HISTORY

PUBLISHED BY THE INDIANA HISTORICAL BUREAU, STATE OF INDIANA

Focus

This issue has been inspired by the remarkable rotary jail in Crawfordsville, Montgomery County. As the graph on this page indicates, every county has a county jail. Your county jail has undoubtedly played an important role in your county history. Take this opportunity to investigate your own county jail history.

The timeline on page 3 provides an overview of jails and treatment of prisoners.

On pages 4 and 5, we briefly investigate the role of county jails using the history of the Montgomery County jail as an example.

The rotary jail and what its inventors hoped it could accomplish are the focus of pages 6 and 7. How the rotary jail

works is described on pages 8 and 9.

On page 10, we bring the history of the Montgomery County jail up to date. One of the most notorious and still-discussed incidents in Montgomery County jail history is examined on page 11.

The focus of pages 12 and 13 is a broad overview of issues and questions about criminal justice reform. Although a building is our inspiration here, consider the human factors of crime and its victims.

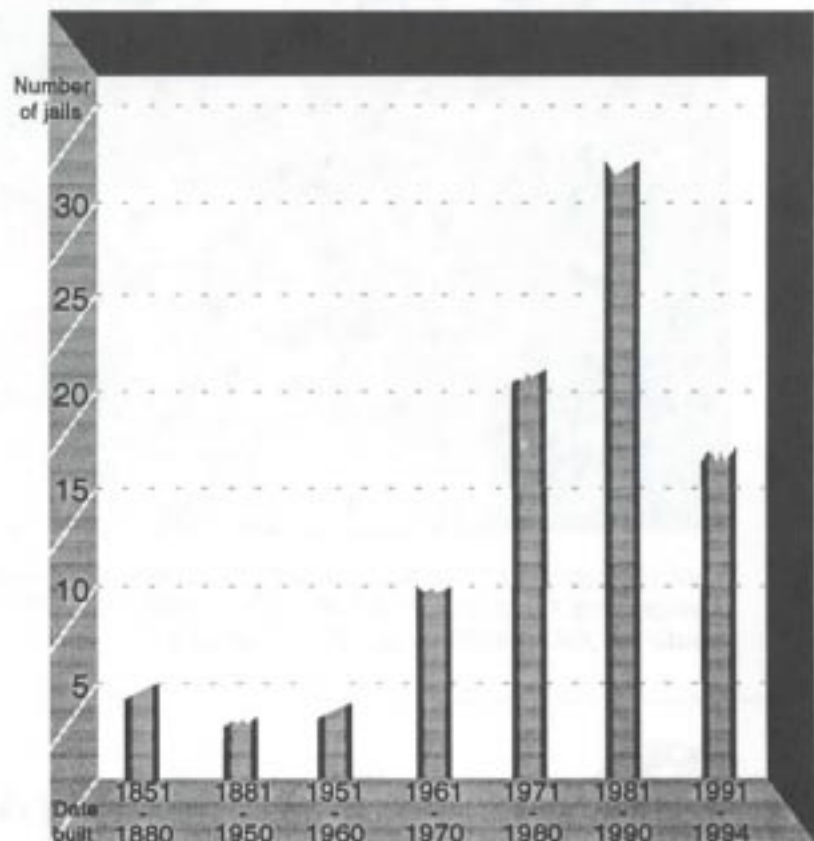
On page 14, the history of the rotary jail forms the basis for a map exercise. The "Apple" on page 15 provides resources for further study.

You Be the Historian

Investigate your county's jail history.

- What role has your county jail played in your county history?
- After reading this issue, can you suggest some reasons why most county jails on the chart to the right were built after 1971.
- Where does your present county jail fit in the chart?
- When was the first jail structure built in your county?
- How many jail structures has your county had? When were they built? What construction materials were used? What style were the buildings?
- How many of the jail structures are still standing, and how are they being used?
- Using the information you have gathered through your research, write a jail history of your county. Perhaps you can also create an exhibit for your school, library, or local museum or historical society. Be sure to deposit copies of your history for preservation.

Indiana County Jails in Operation by Age



This chart shows the age of the ninety-two county jails operating in Indiana as of July 1994. From Indiana Department of Correction.

Jails and Prisoners over the Years

- 1682 William Penn established confinement for criminals in the new colony of Pennsylvania, abolishing corporal punishment except for murder.
- 1763 First jails in Indiana were guard houses of the military posts established by the British army when England took over the territory from France.
- 1787 Philadelphia Quakers formed first prison reform group.
- 1790 Walnut Street Jail, Philadelphia, provided for the first time, separate compartments for women and debtors.
- 1792 Northwest Territory Legislature established county jail as first penal institution. See p. 4.
- 1816 **Indiana becomes a state.**
- 1821 First state prison established at Jeffersonville. Management of prison leased to highest bidder who then hired out prisoners to cover his costs.
- 1840 Probation first introduced in U.S. in Massachusetts.
- 1840s Dorothea Dix campaigned across the country, visiting local jails. Goal was to remove insane into separate institutions and improve jails.
- 1859 State Prison at Jeffersonville had almost 500 inmates; many were minors; some were women.
- 1867 Quaker report on prison conditions produced Indiana law creating a "House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders" at Plainfield.
- 1869 General Assembly voted to build a separate prison and reformatory for women and girls at Indianapolis because of Quaker influence.
- 1889 Indiana General Assembly created the Board of State Charities and Corrections with authority to investigate prisons and jails.
- 1893 Indiana General Assembly amended penal code to stop excessive use of corporal punishment in state prisons.
- 1897 After 1897, death penalty could be carried out in Indiana only at the Michigan City prison.
- 1897 Indeterminate sentence and parole law passed.
- 1899 Indiana jails and prisons moved inmates with mental problems into the new hospital for the criminally insane in Jeffersonville.
- 1899 Women's institution divided into Indiana Woman's Prison and the Indiana Industrial School for Girls.
- 1900s Juvenile court movement promoted in Indiana.
- 1903 House of Refuge renamed Indiana Boys School.



Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue . . .
Purdy Jail Building and Manufacturing
Co. (St. Louis, 1897).

No. 3 represents another old log jail, with outside stairs where prisoners are taken to the upper story and then let down through a trap door to the cell below, which is without ventilation, very little light and when occupied is about as filthy a dungeon as a man ever contrived—utterly unfit for the lowest brute.

- 1907 Sentences for certain felonies and misdemeanors could be suspended in favor of probation. Sterilization of certain criminals and those with mental problems authorized in Indiana.
- 1913 Gallows replaced by electric chair in Indiana.
- 1916 Indiana had 6 state penal institutions, 202 city police stations and town lockups, and 90 county jails.
- 1930 Division of Parole created within the Department of Correction. Responsibilities included inspection of county jails.
- 1930s Federal government took lead in implementing new prison methods and revamping parole system.
- 1950s-1970s Major riots and uprisings took place in prisons across the U.S.
- 1971 Riot at New York's Attica State Correctional Facility led to deaths of 39 people. Attica became symbol of failure of U.S. penal system.
- 1984 Federal government's Comprehensive Crime Control Act.
- 1987 New federal guidelines for sentencing criminals.

“a strong and sufficient common jail”

In June 1939, an article in a newsletter from the Indiana Department of Public Welfare stated that “the county jail is the oldest of our penal institutions, and today, from the standpoint of the number of people reached, it is more important than all other correctional institutions combined.”

Be it enacted That...there shall be erected and established in each and every county...a strong and sufficient common jail or prison for the reception and confinement of debtors and criminals...and also a pillory whipping-post and so many stocks as may be convenient for the punishment of offenders and every jail...shall consist of two apartments one...appropriated to...debtors and the other...for the safe keeping of persons charged with or convicted of crimes.

The institution of the county jail was established in 1792 under the laws of the Northwest Territory. That law (quoted above) was incorporated as part of the Indiana Territory laws in 1800 and the new state's laws in 1816. Laws under the Constitution of 1851 continued the county responsibility.

Through the years, the construction and maintenance of county jails has been a problem for all levels of government—and for the offenders who were placed in those jails. The 1939 article, for example, noted that “In the majority of counties conditions have changed but little in the past 50 or 75 years, except that buildings have grown older and dirtier.”

Early Indiana jails were log structures because of the ready resources in the forests that covered the state. This log jail built, in Nashville, Brown County, in 1837, has been preserved as a museum and remains as an example of this type of construction. This photograph was taken circa 1920 by Frank Hohenberger. It is reproduced courtesy of Hohenberger Photograph Collection, Lilly Library, Indiana University.

The history of Montgomery County's jails is probably typical of most Indiana counties. Montgomery County was formed by the General Assembly in December 1822; the organization was effective March 1, 1823.

The county's first jail was erected in 1824. The minutes of the county commissioners, containing jail specifications, are quoted in Bowen's *History of Montgomery County Indiana*: “To be twenty-four by twenty from out to out, the foundation to be laid with stone sunk eighteen inches under ground and to be twelve inches above the ground, making it two feet and six inches deep, to be three feet wide” The specifications continue noting hewn logs twelve inches square, double walls with space between, planks twelve and fourteen inches thick, strong locks, and iron bars on the windows. The cost of construction was \$250. The jail had a room for debtors and a “felon's cell.”



Picture: Brown County (Huntington, IN: Indiana League of Counties, n. d.), 16.



This Jefferson County jail and sheriff's residence was accepted by the County Commissioners in 1849. It is built of brick and stone and is an example of the Greek Revival style of architecture in the mid-nineteenth century. The vacated structure still stands in Madison, and self-guided tours are available. The photograph was taken circa 1965.

This Hancock County jail in Greenfield was built circa 1870. It is brick and built in the Second Empire style. It is now used for the county prosecutor's office.

After the Montgomery County log jail burned in 1827, a new jail was built by the county commissioners, "which had a small dungeon in a part of the building, where the worst type of criminals were kept," according to Bowen's *History*.

Information about this jail is available in the *Indiana State Journal*, an Indianapolis newspaper, August 17, 1847.

The Jail of Montgomery County, Crawfordsville, is of the worst and most inconvenient construction. The building is brick, one story and basement; and includes the keeper's residence on the upper floor, and the debtor's room, and dungeon below; these are entered from the keeper's family-room, through a trap-door, descending over a stair, seven feet into a most dreary, damp, mouldy place. The dimensions are about fourteen feet square. Walls thick, windows grated; one prisoner, August 8th, 1846. I was told that the Grand Jury had more than once, declared this prison a nuisance, and I am sure every intelligent observer will fully concur in this opinion. The remarkable neatness of the keeper's department, assured the right fulfillment of his duties.

Cost of the Jail \$1,600.

These comments are part of a report by the noted reformer, Dorothea Dix, who visited several Indiana facilities in 1846 and 1847. Reports of her inspections were published in the *Indiana State Journal* from August through October, 1847. The Montgomery County jail was not the only Indiana jail criticized by Dix.

This stone and brick Montgomery County jail was replaced in 1882. According to the 1939 *Public Welfare* article,

The vast majority of Indiana jails now in use were built . . . between 1860 and 1900. The



Dixie Photo Collection, Indiana Historical Society, Negative 208204.

majority of these are constructed on the same general plan. The jail, of stone or brick construction, is usually situated in the rear of and connected with the sheriff's residence. In the center of the jail building will be found a one or two tier cell block, usually of steel bars or strap iron.

The architecture of the 1882 Montgomery County jail was typical of its time—an elegant Eastlake/Queen Anne-style building. The sheriff's residence was included. However, the jail structure was unique. It was the first rotary jail constructed in the United States.

Sources: Theodore C. Pease, *Laws of the Northwest Territory, 1788-1800* (Springfield, IL: Illinois State Historical Library, 1925), 77-78; *Public Welfare in Indiana*, Vol. 49, No. 6 (June 1939), 5-6; *History of Montgomery County Indiana* (Indianapolis: A. W. Bowen & Company, [1913]), Vol. 1, 53-55.

Why a Rotary Jail?

William H. Brown and Benjamin F. Haugh, Indianapolis, applied for a patent on April 12, 1881 for an improvement in jails, which came to be called the rotary jail. The patent, No. 244,358, was granted July 12, 1881.

- ventilation through the central shaft is superior winter or summer;
- a toilet flushed from the central shaft is available in each cell.

The first rotary jail in the United States was built in Crawfordsville, Indiana in 1882 using substantially the design in the patent drawings. Apparently, sixteen other rotary jails were built in the U.S. The later buildings incorporated changes from the original patent. Twelve of those later jails were built by the Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Co. of Saint Louis, Missouri. A Pauly catalog circa 1897 echoed the patent application: "In this system of cells there are at least six principal and essential features . . . First. Security of Prisoners. Second. Safety of the Jailer. Third. Classification of Prisoners. Fourth. Perfect Ventilation. Fifth. Unexcelled Sanitary Arrangements. Sixth. Architecture."

The catalog continues, promoting the virtues of the design: "the mechanical devices are not only scientific in principle but perfectly simple and easily operated when fully understood, and not liable to get out of order if properly managed." The company invited prison reformers to look at its designs for the best in the country.

Advertising for the rotary jail emphasized humane concern for prisoners as well as security for the jailers. Unfortunately, as the history of the Montgomery County and other rotary jails demonstrates, the machine failed the test of human habitation.

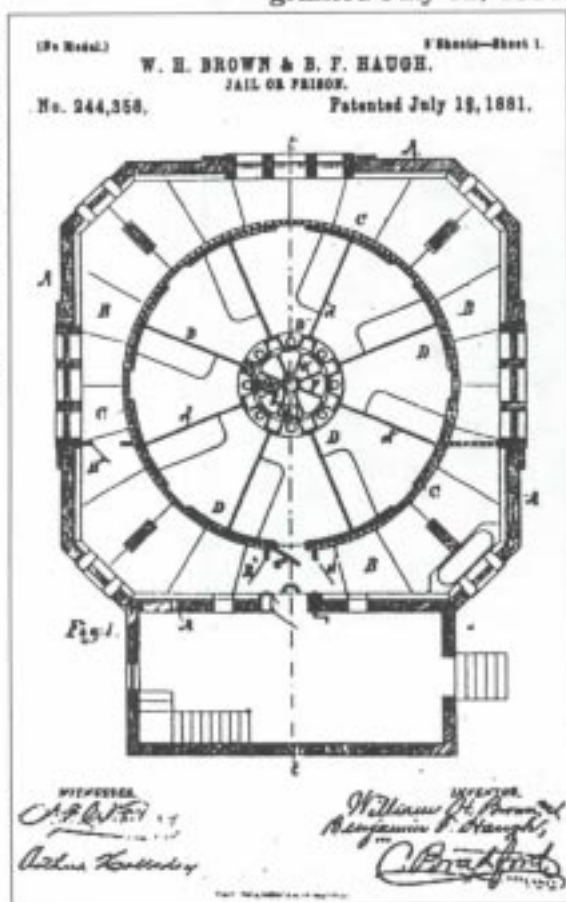
The latter half of the nineteenth century was a time of expanding concern for the human condition. The poor, the sick, and the disadvantaged—including those in jails—were the object of reform efforts. This was also the period of the industrial revolution and a growing belief

The patent application clearly indicates their intention: "The object of our invention is to produce a jail or prison in which prisoners can be controlled without the necessity of personal contact between them and the jailer or guard, and incidentally to provide it with sundry conveniences and advantages not usually found in prisons . . ."

Included in the patent application are descriptions and drawings to explain how the

invention works and why it is an improvement over existing systems. Among the advantages noted are the following features:

- the cells are completely enclosed and communication between prisoners and escape would be very difficult;
- the jail keeper is safer since only one prisoner at a time can be released from a cell;



This illustration is Figure 1 from the patent application for the rotary jail.



This photograph of the 1882 Montgomery County jail and sheriff's residence in Crawfordsville was taken circa 1988 after remodeling as the Old Jail Museum. The jail structure is behind the residence.

that science and machines could solve the problems of society. The rotary jail—described by the Pauly catalog “as a masterpiece of mechanism”—was a product of its time.

Sources: *Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue . . . Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Co.* (Saint Louis, [1897]); *Specifications of Patents—July 12, 1881*, patent no. 244,358, pp. 798-800; Earl Bruce White, “The Rotary Jail Revisited,” typed manuscript at the Old Jail Museum, Crawfordsville; Walter A. Lunden, “The Rotary Jail, or Human Squirrel Cage,” *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (December 1959), 149-57; DeSantis, *Shaping of Modern America*, 1, 17; Brooke Hindle and Steven Lubar, *Engines of Change* (Washington, D.C: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988), 270.

The Pauly Co. catalog includes typical floor plans for a rotary jail and sheriff's residence. This reproduction shows the first floor plan of a structure.



How Does a Rotary Jail

The Montgomery County rotary jail is a large and very simple machine. The two-story circular unit rests on 16 equally-spaced roller bearings. By turning a hand crank, a series of gears and shafts are put into motion which enables the 40,000 pound (estimated weight) cell structure to rotate clockwise or counter-clockwise around the central shaft. Hand cranks are located on both levels and either will activate the whole unit. The revolving part is surrounded by stationary bars with one doorway on each floor. The stationary bars form the outside wall of the cells. The doorway allows access in and out of each individual cell only when the cell is aligned with that doorway.

Source: Drew Schirtzinger, "Old Jail Technology," typed manuscript of a speech, 1994; located at Old Jail Museum, Crawfordsville.

This view of the rotary jail is from above, looking down on one floor of the cell unit and its surroundings.

Key to Illustrations

rotating cell cylinder (area shaded black)

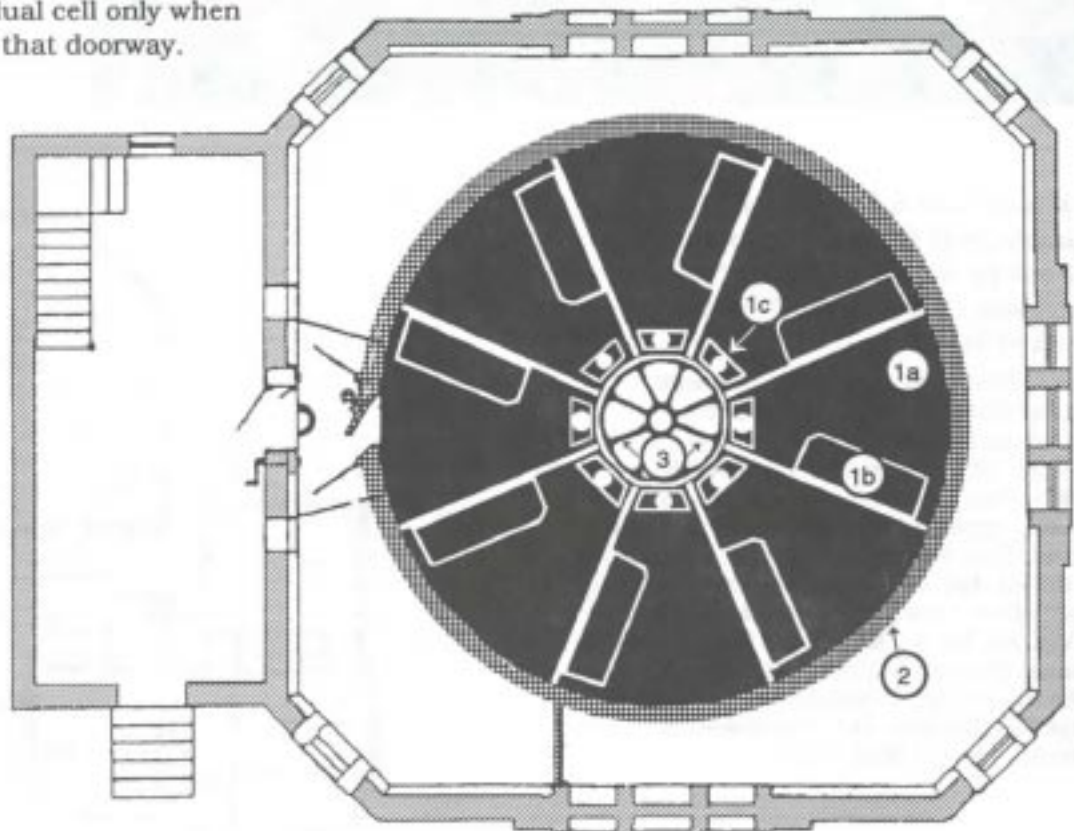
1a — cell

1b — bunk

1c — toilet

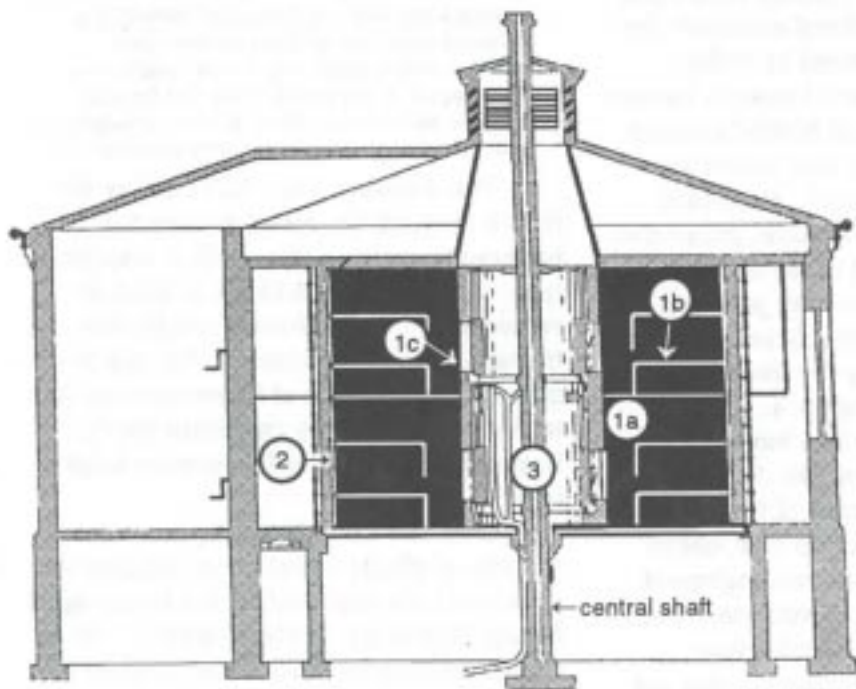
2 stationary iron bars which encircle cell cylinder

3 center space containing central shaft, ventilation outlet, and sanitation



Illustrations on these pages are adapted from Drawings of Patents, July 12, 1851. Patent No. 244,358.

Rotary Jail Work?



This is a cross-section view of the rotary jail. The structure has four floors. Parts of the operational mechanism, heating, and sanitation systems are located in the basement. The first and second floors contain the rotating cell unit. The second floor also has a women's cell and a cell for the insane which are not physically part of the rotating unit. The wooden-floored third level is stationary; it served as the infirmary and temporary holding area for juveniles.



Prisoners playing cards, in corridor outside cells, Montgomery County Jail, 1938.

Public Welfare in Indiana, Vol. 48, No. 8 (August 1938), 13.



Central shaft with main bearing ring and supporting ribs in the basement, 1968. This jail was the only rotary jail built to rest on a central column; the others were suspended from the supports.

Old Jail Museum, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

The Montgomery County Rotary Jail

The Montgomery County rotary jail apparently was considered adequate for some years after it opened in 1882.

In 1889 the Indiana General Assembly created the Board of State Charities and Corrections which had power to investigate all county jails. The State Department of Public Welfare, created in March 1936, assumed those duties. Today, standards for county jails are under the authority of the Department of Correction, governed by the *Indiana Code*—Title 11, Article 11, Chapter 4.

Records of inspection have not been located for earlier years. On July 20, 1912, however, the Board of State Charities report of an inspection visit noted problems in security and management. The September 30, 1913 summary report was more complete in its criticism:

Montgomery county jail is a strong, brick and steel building, but it is not safe. None of the windows are properly screened and there are

no bars or screens on the third floor where the women's department is located. Recently a prisoner who was working on that floor jumped from a window but was caught before he escaped. A boy accidentally fell from a window on the same floor. A jailer is employed but the management is not very satisfactory.

The January 11, 1933 visit by the Board of State Charities resulted in the following condemnation: "This obsolete type of revolving cell-block should be replaced . . ." On June 2, 1939, the *Indianapolis Star* reported that the Montgomery jail was one of fifteen county jails in the state listed by the State Welfare Department as "unfit for human habitation."

Over the next decades, there are reports of efforts to repair or replace the rotary jail. As reported in the *Indianapolis News*, March 20, 1969, however, James Clark, an Inspector with the Department of Correction, remarked that "I can't think of a worse jail in Indiana." He recommended that the jail be closed immediately.

Finally, a new Montgomery County jail was built, several blocks to the west. Prisoners were transferred from the old jail in June 1973. The rotary jail was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 1, 1975 and is included in the *Historic American Engineering Record*.

In 1975, the Montgomery County Cultural Foundation was founded to preserve the jail. The Old Jail Museum opened in December 1975. Its purposes are to preserve and display Montgomery County history and to restore and exhibit the rotary jail and sheriff's residence.

Sources: Indiana Board of State Charities Reports, Indiana State Archives, Commission on Public Records; *Public Welfare in Indiana*, Vol. 49, No. 6 (June 1939), 5; The Old Jail Museum brochure.

View in 1968 of second floor catwalk, from corridor outside cells, at the Montgomery County rotary jail.



The Old Jail Museum, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

An Infamous Case—and the Lore

One of the most notorious events at the Montgomery County rotary jail was the case of John Coffee in 1885. The case is part of the history of the jail and the lore of Crawfordsville.

The Facts of the Coffee Case

- On the night of January 7, 1885, James and Elizabeth McMullen were murdered in their Montgomery County home. The house was set on fire, and much evidence was destroyed.
- A young man named John Coffee was arrested for the murders. He confessed three separate times, eventually naming several accomplices.
- Coffee's case went to trial. He was found guilty and was sentenced to be hanged.
- A scaffold was built and rope was purchased. The system of execution was tested several times using a 150 pound bag of sand.
- On October 15, 1885, John Coffee was hanged; the rope broke twice before a third attempt ended his life.
- His execution was witnessed by approximately 200 people who had been issued tickets to watch from inside the fenced jail yard even though public

executions had been banned in 1852.

- No one else was punished for the crime.

Some Coffee Lore

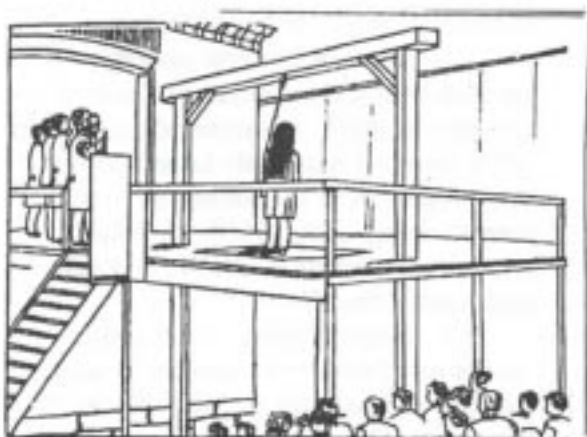
Numerous questions remain unanswered about the case. Michael Berger, Curator of the Old Jail Museum, provided part of the lore that has grown from controversy over the case.

- Many believe that the ghost of Coffee haunts the old rotary jail. Every October, the museum's security systems indicate that someone is moving around inside the jail and house during the night.
- Others believe that the jail is haunted by the ghost of the sheriff, who knew that others were involved in the murders but allowed only Coffee to be punished.
- Other versions have Coffee as the 'fall guy' in local gang activities.

Sources including illustrations: *Crawfordsville Star*, October 15, 1885, reprinted as a museum souvenir, 1994; "Montgomery County Justice," *Indianapolis News*, October 22, 1885, p. 4.

EXECUTION OF
JOHN W. C. COFFEE,
AT CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA,
Friday, 16th day of October, 1885.
Admit.....
Alexander Harper, Sheriff M. C. Ind.

About two hundred tickets have been issued and the clamor for the magic cardboards has been frightful.



THE EXECUTION OF JOHN W. C. COFFEE.

You Be the Historian

- Many questions about the Coffee case will probably never be answered because answers are buried with the participants. Some questions could, perhaps, be answered in available official records. Talk with a law enforcement official, for example, to see how you would go about researching this problem. Is there a notorious crime or criminal in your area; has a legend or lore been created about it? What is fact; what is lore?
- Lore can develop in any environment. Does your family, school, or community have any events which have become lore? Ask several people to relate the story. Does each person tell it the same way? What does this exercise demonstrate to you about evidence or accounts of any event when conducting historical research?

Reflections on Reform

In a 1939 issue of *Public Welfare in Indiana*, Edwin H. Sutherland, head of the Department of Sociology, Indiana University, noted that "Those who know what jails are have regarded them as one of the most harmful parts of the whole system of criminal justice and as potentially the most beneficial." Over many decades prior to and after that time, questions about what to do with law-breakers have been considered and reconsidered.

Criminal justice reform, however, involves not only legal issues but issues of religion, education, and politics. Such reform efforts focus on the often conflicting goals of punishment and reformation. There are also the moral dilemmas regarding the rights of victims and the protection of society.

points in our history.

Amos Butler, Secretary of the Board of State Charities of Indiana, in a 1900 review of reformation, wrote that "All prisoners are not criminals by nature. Some may be, but most have wandered from the path of rectitude and need correct adjustments to the conditions of life." Butler's goal to return as many offenders as possible back to productive lives in communities remains as crucial today.

Prisoner riots in the United States in the 1950s-1970s demonstrated the failure of reform efforts. The federal government's reaction to the riots was the 1984 Comprehensive Crime Control Act. New, more strict guidelines for sentencing criminals were established in 1987, and prison overpopulation has accelerated at an alarming rate.

Programs through the Indiana Department of Correction are trying now to return some control to communities in the handling of offenders. Indiana institutions still have regular complaints about conditions and treatment of offenders. At the Indiana State Prison in Michigan City, however, a prisoner organization, Lifers United for Penal Progress, presents concerns of prisoners directly to members of the Indiana General Assembly.

The Indiana General Assembly's Interim Study Committee on Correction Issues will make recommendations to the 1995 General Assembly based on members' research of prison issues, including juvenile programs, elderly prisoners, education, overpopulation, early release, and work release.

The constitutions of the United States and Indiana guarantee certain rights and freedoms to individuals. With the rights, however, come responsibilities defined by laws. When laws are broken, the right to freedom may be compromised



Old Jail Museum, Crawfordsville, Indiana

This graffiti, circa 1965-1968, was photographed on a second floor cell wall at the Montgomery County jail.

In the mid-nineteenth century, Dorothea Dix and other individuals campaigned to make the public aware of the shortcomings of jails and prisoner treatment throughout the country. Quakers and other religious groups have pressured lawmakers for reforms. Citizen groups have organized for jail reform and prisoners' rights. Some progress has been achieved by such reform efforts at various

Dorothea Dix: Intrepid Crusader

Dorothea Dix (1802-1887) devoted most of her life to the reformation of prisons and the establishment of facilities for the mentally ill. She travelled over sixty thousand miles to visit institutions such as county jails, hospitals, and poorhouses. She often found inmates living in deplorable conditions.

By writing articles, giving speeches, and talking with citizens and government officials, she informed the public that efforts were needed to insure healthy environments and humane treatment for all people held in institutions. Numerous new facilities were built or old ones improved as a result of her campaign.

Dix visited several facilities in Indiana in 1846-1847. She wrote a series of articles which appeared in the *Indiana State Journal*, an Indianapolis newspaper, from August through October 1847 under the title "Jails and Poor-Houses of Indiana."

Sources: U.S. Congress. Senate. *Memorial of D.L. Dix*. 30th Cong., 1st sess., 1848. M. Doc. 150; Francis Tiffany, *Life of Dorothea Lynde Dix* (New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1890).



Tiffany, *Life of Dorothea Lynde Dix*.

within the limits of the criminal justice system. How to balance the rights and freedoms of all individuals has provoked—and certainly will continue to provoke—major legal and social debates. Perhaps, the Montgomery County rotary jail, self-contained and circular by design, can be considered a symbol of criminal justice reform.



Reproduced from *Cost of Incarceration* cover.

Sources: Sullivan, *Prison Reform Movement*; *Cost of Incarceration: Is There A Better Way?* (N.p.: Lifers United for Penal Progress, n.d.); *Public Welfare in Indiana*, Vol. 49, No. 6 (June 1939); Interim Study Committee on Correction Issues, Minutes, June 30, 1994; Amos W. Butler, *The Development of the Reformatory Idea in Indiana* (Jeffersonville: Indiana Reformatory Printing Trade-School, 1900).

Consider the Issues

- Brainstorm with your classmates by listing all the words you can think of that have something to do with breaking the law. Put the words in lists according to their related meanings. How many words can you come up with that mean "to be locked up," "prisoner," "parole," "reformation," etc.? Look the words up in a dictionary. How many of your words are slang terms? Why do you think there are so many words relating to jails and prisoners?
- Refer to the U.S. and Indiana Constitutions and their amendments. What articles deal directly with freedom and crime?
- Break into research and discussion groups. Have each group consider a criminal justice problem from the past or present. What is the problem? Solutions tried? Why failed or succeeded? Suggest solutions and how to accomplish them.

Locate the Rotary Jails

Apparently, seventeen rotary jails were constructed in the United States from the 1880s until the early 1900s. The first rotary jail was built in Indiana. Using the clues below and a map of the United States, locate and identify the states in which these jails were built.



- New Mexico is due west and Oklahoma is directly north of this large state where two jails were built.
- Nevada is directly west and Colorado is directly east of this state.
- This state lies east of Utah and west of Kansas.
- This state's southern border is the state of Nebraska.
- This state is located directly south of Minnesota and north of Missouri.
- This state shares its southern border with northern Illinois.
- There are three rotary jails in this state which lies directly north of Arkansas and directly south of Iowa.
- This state forms the southern border for Nebraska.
- This state touches Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky.
- This state shares a border with Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, and Illinois.
- This state forms the western border for the New England states and touches two of the Great Lakes.
- These two New England states are located side by side and each had a rotary jail. One state is bordered on the west by New York; the other state is bordered on the east by Maine.
- This state is north of Kentucky and south of Michigan and had the first rotary jail.

An Apple for Everyone

Selected Resources

Student Reading

• Brown, Gene. *Violence on America's Streets*. Brookfield, CT: The Millbrook Press, 1992.

Street crime, gun control, the criminal justice system, and other aspects of crime and violence in modern America are discussed on an intermediate reading level.

• Schleichert, Elizabeth. *The Life of Dorothea Dix*. Frederick, MD: Twenty-First Century Books, 1992.

Dix, a nineteenth-century reformer, devoted much of her life to improving the treatment of the mentally ill. This concern led her to prison reform. For intermediate readers.

• Warburton, Lois. *Prisons*. San Diego, CA: Lucent Books, 1993.

This excellent book discusses prison history, philosophy of punishment, prison conditions, and reforms.

General Sources

• DeFord, Miriam Allen. *Stone Walls: Prisons from Fetters to Furloughs*. Philadelphia: Chilton Company, Book Division, 1962.

An easy-to-read survey of world jail and prison history.

• DeSantis, Vincent P. *The Shaping of Modern America: 1877-1920*. Arlington Heights, IL: Forum Press, 1989.

A survey text.

• Goldfarb, Ronald. *Jails: The Ultimate Ghetto*. Garden City, NY: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1975.

This book focuses on the history of local American jails and their particular problems.

• Marshall, Helen E. *Dorothea Dix: Forgotten Samaritan*. Chapel Hill: The University of North

Carolina Press, 1937.

Biography of Dix and examination of her role as champion of reform in human dignity for those who are institutionalized.

• Mays, G. Larry, and Joel A. Thompson, eds. *American Jails: Public Policy Issues*. Chicago: Nelson-Hall Publishers, 1991.

Collection of papers dealing with current jail issues.

• McKelvey, Blake. *American Prisons: A History of Good Intentions*. Montclair, NJ: Patterson Smith, 1977.

An in-depth look at the history of American prisons—origins, reform movements, and future prospects.

• Phillips, Clifton J. *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880-1920*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau & Indiana Historical Society, 1968.

Standard source for the period.

• Schneekloth, Lynda H., Marcia F. Feverstein, and Barbara A. Campagna. *Changing Places: Remaking Institutional Buildings*. Fredonia, NY: White Pine Press, 1992.

This book covers the reasons why, and the how-to of the preservation of historic institutional buildings.

• Sullivan, Larry E. *The Prison Reform Movement: Forlorn Hope*. Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1990.

A history of American prison reforms.

• Thornbrough, Emma Lou. *Indiana in the Civil War Era, 1850-1880*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau & Indiana Historical Society, 1965; reprinted, 1992.

Standard source for the period.

Special thanks to Michael Berger, Director and Curator of the Old Jail Museum in Crawfordsville, for sharing his time, knowledge, and enthusiasm.

Special Resources

The following facilities are listed as museums open to the public by the Association of Indiana Museums. Additional jails have been preserved and are used for other functions.

• Indiana State Police Youth Education and Historical Center, Indianapolis. This new museum includes crime and punishment, law enforcement, investigative techniques, and a reference library. Tours can be specially designed. Call Jerry Federspeil, 317-899-8293.

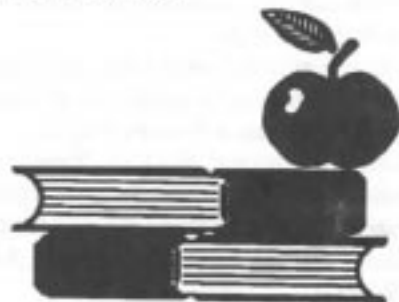
• Old Log Jail and Chapel in the Park Museums, Greenfield, 317-462-7780.

• Kosciusko County Jail Museum, Warsaw, 219-269-1078.

• Old Jail Museum, Crawfordsville, 317-362-5222.

• Old Jail Museum, Albion, 219-636-2803.

• Old Jail Museum, Valparaiso, 219-465-3595.



A Note Regarding Resources: Items are listed on this page that enhance work with the topic discussed. Some older items, especially, may include dated practices and ideas that are no longer generally accepted. Resources reflecting current practices are noted whenever possible.

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The Indiana Historian fulfills the mission of the Indiana Historical Bureau by providing resources and models for the study of local history to encourage Indiana's citizens of all ages to become engaged with the history of their communities and the state of Indiana.

The Indiana Historian (formerly *The Indiana Junior Historian*) is issued six times annually from August through June.

It is a membership benefit of the Indiana Junior Historical Society. It is distributed free to school media centers, libraries, and other cultural and historical groups in Indiana. Annual subscriptions are available for \$7.50. Back issues are available at individual and bulk pricing.

This material is available to visually impaired patrons in audio format, courtesy of the Indiana History Project of the Indiana Historical Society. Tapes are available through the Talking Books Program of the Indiana State Library; contact the Talking Books Program, 317-232-3702.

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The image above is the elevation drawing for the Indiana State Library and Historical Building by Pierre & Wright, architects. Indiana Division, Indiana State Library.

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The Indiana Historical Bureau provides programs and opportunities for Indiana's citizens of all ages to learn and teach about the history of their state and its place in the broader communities of the nation and the world.

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- State format historical markers
- Governors' Portraits Collection
- Books on Indiana, midwestern, and local history
- Classroom materials for Indiana history
- *The Indiana Historian*
- Indiana History Day
- Indiana Close Up
- REACH: Resources Educating in the Arts, Culture, and History
- *The Indiana History Bulletin*

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