

P. J. PAULY, JR., PRESIDENT.  
J. J. LIGON, VICE-PRESIDENT.

ESTABLISHED 1856.  
INCORPORATED 1885.

E. C. BLACKMAR, SECRETARY.  
JOHN PAULY, TREASURER.

ILLUSTRATED

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

**STEEL JAIL CELLS**

AND OTHER

STEEL AND IRON WORK,

FOR

COUNTY JAILS AND OTHER PRISONS,

MANUFACTURED BY

**THE PAULY JAIL BUILDING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,**

2215 DEKALB STREET,

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.



## BIOGRAPHICAL.

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IT is with much pleasure that we present the readers of this edition of our Catalogue with a true portrait of our Mr. P. J. Pauly, Sr., the founder and chief manager of the original firm of P. J. Pauly & Bro. and since the organization of the establishment as a corporation, for several years its President and General Manager.

Having devoted a quarter of a century to the upbuilding of this business and given his entire study and energy to the various improvements in the construction of prison work, which now stand as evidences of his mechanical skill and inventive genius, he has now retired from an active participation in the management of the details of the establishment and his associates who are now in charge may therefore be excused for taking this method of honoring one whose modesty has heretofore deprived his friends and customers of a view of his portrait and of reading a recital of his eventful life.

Notwithstanding Mr. Pauly has practically retired from business, yet, being one of our Directors and principal stockholders, he can be seen almost daily at our office and works, to which he is still greatly attached and where his leisure hours are spent in pleasant communion with those with whom he was associated for so many years as working companions and whose services and assistance he says will always be remembered and cherished.

Mr. Pauly is a true German-American, having been born in 1832, near Coblenz, on the Rhine, and from there emigrated with his parents to this country when a mere lad and located in St. Louis. At the age of 15 he entered the Gaty Foundry of this city, to learn the Machine Blacksmithing trade, and as he had descended from a mechanical parentage, he found no difficulty in mastering his chosen trade, at which he wrought for a number of years and became famous for his skill and for the high order of his workmanship.

In 1856 he laid the foundation for the present business by entering into partnership with his brother, Mr. John Pauly, who is now the Treasurer of this Company (the firm name being P. J. Pauly & Bro.) and, although the establishment thus started was of modest pretensions and its means quite limited, yet it soon became the most popular of any shop of the kind in the city, and especially so among the steamboatmen, who always had a large amount of both new and repair work to be done, and hence their fame among river men as being the best mechanics in their particular line in the Mississippi Valley, brought them a large and lucrative patronage.

Owing, however, to the progress of the railroads in extending their lines throughout the country and especially along and near the great water-ways, the river business diminished and the Paulys determined to abandon that line of work and embark in the business of Building County Jails and other prisons.

Up to that time the country had nothing but poor excuses for jails and as Mr. Pauly was familiar with the history and general laws of the country, as well as the system of our government, he knew that under our system every county had to take care of its own prisoners till released either by acquittal or sentence to a State Prison and after figuring the number of counties in the United States, he at once saw that he had a wide field before him and that by improving the character of the jails, both in the construction of the buildings and in the system and construction of the cell-work, his patronage could be extended to almost every county in the United States and possibly beyond its boundaries.

This was no fanciful vision, but to him was a living reality and as the sequel has proven, it has been exemplified to such an extent as to make his early convictions seem almost prophetic.



Knowing the kind of jails then in existence and the various kinds of material used in the construction of the cells with which they were equipped, if any, it was plainly evident to him that *iron* was the coming material for that purpose and hence he adopted and advocated the construction of iron cells and thus became the *Pioneer* Iron Jail Builder, and from that time to the present has forced his way upward and onward by constantly and persistently improving the style and system of cell-work and in the character of the material used, until the "Pauly" jails have reached the height of perfection and have become famous all over the United States and Canada.

As will be seen by his portrait, Mr. Pauly is a well-preserved figure (although at this writing about sixty years of age), which fact is largely due to his correct habits of life. His devotion to his family, as well as to his business, has always excited the admiration of those who were so fortunate as to be acquainted with his domestic relations, and both socially and in a business way his standing has ever been of the highest order and hence as a citizen he enjoys the highest esteem and confidence of the people, regardless of party or sect. He is a very warm-hearted, public-spirited man and among business men, by whom he is well-known, he is regarded as the very embodiment of integrity and honesty. As a mechanic he is truly a *genius* and has, in his special line, been the patentee of many important and valuable inventions which have given the product of this establishment such a wide and popular reputation.

His unfaltering industry and close attention to business have been his chief characteristics and while it has never seemed to be his aim to accumulate large wealth, yet he has frequently expressed the desire to be able to save enough to justify him in retiring before becoming entirely worn out and to thus enjoy a well-earned rest during his declining years. That his desires in this regard have been realized is a source of great pleasure to his immediate friends and business associates.

In his retirement he says that his greatest pleasure is the knowledge of the fact that the business which he worked so hard and so long to build up is now in charge of his son, Mr. P. J. Pauly, Jr., who has been to him a dutiful and faithful son and who enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him, besides being fully competent in all branches of the business and a fitting successor of his father.

In conclusion of this sketch it is but proper for the writer to express the hope that Mr. Pauly in his retirement may continue to enjoy the richest blessings of life and that the business which he founded may continue to prosper and thus exemplify the wisdom and foresight of its founder and remain a source of pleasure to him until that time when he shall enter into his *eternal rest*.

E. C. B.



## TO COUNTY OFFICIALS.

### PREFATORY.

This Catalogue is sent to county and city officials and others who are interested in the erection or equipment of jails and other prisons, with a view of impressing upon them the absolute necessity of providing or procuring the very best equipment that can be had in that line.

Experience has demonstrated that the people's money can more quickly and easily be lost and squandered in the construction of prisons than in almost any other channel of expenditure and hence all officials who are charged with the duty of making provision for the care and custody of criminals, which is our principal method of protecting the lives and property of the people, are in duty bound to see that their money is judiciously expended.

These truths need no argument to give them force in the minds of thinking persons, for it must be clear to anyone that a poorly constructed and insecure jail is almost absolutely worthless for the purposes intended and hence the money expended therefor is practically lost and squandered.

### JAIL BUILDING AS A PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Jail building as a practical science is of comparatively recent origin and there are still a large number of the old dark, dingy, poorly ventilated and insecure jails in existence in our country, which stand as monuments to the ignorance of those under whose supervision they were erected. Many of the buildings were substantially constructed and some of them handsome and imposing in outward appearance, but in nearly all cases the interior construction showed conclusively that the progress of improvement in nearly all other directions had failed to affect the construction of the interior or most important part of the prison.

### RISE AND PROGRESS OF SCIENTIFIC JAIL BUILDING.

A chain of circumstances not necessary to relate here forced upon the mind of Mr. P. J. Pauly, Sr., the fact that great improvement could be made in the interior arrangements of a prison and being a thorough mechanic, possessed of a high order of inventive genius and having frequent opportunity to apply his talents in re-constructing old jails, he soon found a wide field in that line and in 1856 he and his brother, Mr. John Pauly, established themselves under the firm name of P. J. Pauly & Bro., in the exclusive business of Jail Building and the manufacture of steel and iron cells and other iron work for jails and prisons, thus becoming the PIONEERS in that particular branch of industry and being the only establishment of the kind in the country, if not in the world.

In 1885, the business having grown to immense proportions, it was deemed best to organize it as an incorporation, which was done under the title of THE PAULY JAIL BUILDING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of which Messrs. P. J. Pauly, Sr., John Pauly, P. J. Pauly, Jr. and James J. Ligon are the principal stockholders.

That the efforts of these gentlemen to improve the condition and security of our jails and prisons have been appreciated, it is only necessary to refer to the long list published herein, of jails built or equipped by them and by the present Company and while within the past few years several others, such as Safe Manufacturers, Bridge Builders, Fence Builders and other Iron Workers have occasionally undertaken to compete for business in this line, yet as they are practically without experience and must of necessity try to copy after and obtain their ideas from us, in order to satisfy the demands for modern improvements, their efforts have in most cases proven futile.

### PRISON REFORM.

There are many philanthropic and charitable men and women throughout the country who are devoting much of their time and study to the subject of *reform* in prison construction and the advancement of the prisoner, morally, mentally and physically. To such persons we say: God speed you and respectfully ask a careful perusal of our Catalogue and then a correspondence upon the subject. When we commenced the manufacture of jail work we found the people poorly educated in the construction of jails and had considerable trouble to induce them to depart from the old ruts and take a scientific view of the subject. Since engaged in this work we have devoted our entire time and study to this subject and we claim that we have done more in reforming the prison system in the country than any firm or association in the United States. We, of course, refer to County Jails. Our work is represented in almost every State and Territory in the United States (as can be seen by our list of jails built).

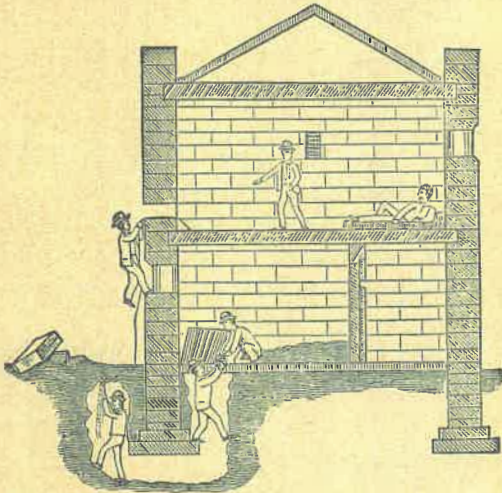
We devote much time and thought to the study of hygiene and sanitary appliances, though have found much trouble in getting county officials to realize the importance of all these points in the construction of scientific jails. Many counties seem unwilling to expend sufficient money to build such a jail as is actually needed and our efforts have frequently been retarded by men of other trades, who, by their gross ignorance of what is required to construct a good jail, offer some clap-trap affair to the county officials at a low figure, when, in fact, the county ought to be paid to have such an imposition placed in their county.

We respectfully ask a correspondence from any person interested in prison reform, or in building a jail for their county and in this connection we call special attention to our Scientific Rotary Jail, as the latest improved and best classified prison heretofore invented or constructed.

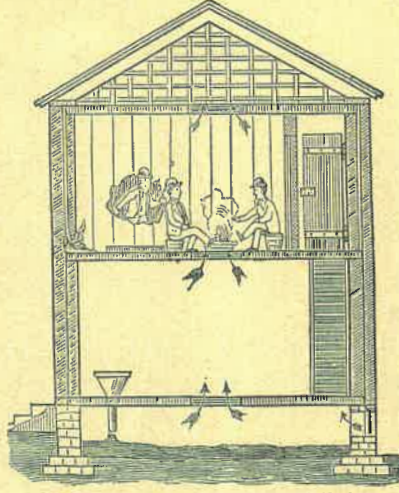


## ANCIENT JAIL BUILDING.

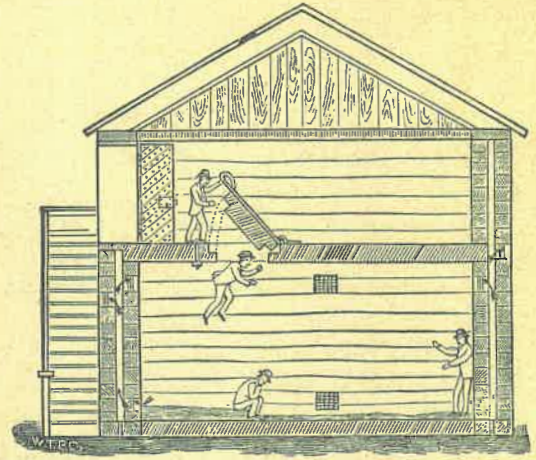
The accompanying views will be recognized by many as good illustrations of the jails in use thirty to forty years ago and which were the kinds principally in existence when we embarked in the Jail Building business and commenced our improvements which have now so largely superseded these relics or monuments of ignorance and indifference.



No. 1 represents a stone jail, as generally found in counties where stone is abundant. Communications with outside friends is easy and escapes by burrowing, as shown in the cut, are frequent.



No. 2 represents one of the old log jails, having no windows for light and the only ventilation being through iron grates in the foundation and floor.



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.

## EARLY IMPROVEMENTS.

To properly follow up and note the improvements made by us from time to time in the erection of jails and the construction of jail cells and to fittingly compare those now built by us with those we found in existence when we first commenced in this business, would form a theme at once attractive to those interested in the subject and establish beyond controversy the fact that we are really THE PIONEERS and that we are entitled to the credit for the high degree of perfection now attained in the construction of jails and other prisons.

Suffice to say that when we entered upon this business our first orders were from the West and for common iron cells or cages, without corridors, but as these proved unsatisfactory and unsafe in handling prisoners and finding them not just what they should be, our Mr. P. J. Pauly, Sr. originated the idea of attaching a corridor along the front of the cells, of sufficient width to afford room for exercise, which, with the addition of an ingenious lever-locking device, which he invented, by which the cell doors could be locked and unlocked from the outside, seemed to be a step in the right direction.

At first, of course, this improvement was an experiment, but it had COME TO STAY and to become one of the chief features of scientific jail construction.

## INSECURITY OF IRON CELLS.

### Hardened Steel Conceived to be Necessary in Cell Construction.

#### Success of Experiments.

While the foregoing improvements seemed to provide ample protection to the jailer from the attack of the prisoners and thus overcome to some extent the chances for escape, yet it was soon found that there was very little security in cells made of common iron, for they could be and were frequently cut with saws and files, which could readily be smuggled in to the prisoners by outside friends. This cutting being chiefly confined to the doors and gratings, it was at once apparent to us that they must be made of hardened steel, for even steel, if not properly hardened, would serve no better purpose than soft iron.

To effect this result and to properly harden steel bars and to use them in the construction of doors, gratings and other open work, was a task which proved to require much experimenting and before being accomplished resulted in the expenditure of large sums of money.

Our first experiments consisted of heating the steel lattice sections in a furnace and then cooling them in a tank of oil—endeavoring in this manner to prevent the warping and cracking of the steel. This, however, did not prove a success, for the sections warped and at the same time were not sufficiently hard to resist a saw or file. To overcome this difficulty Mr. P. J. Pauly, Sr. invented and patented a machine in which the bars could be held straight while being submerged in water, thus enabling us to harden the loose bars before being riveted together.

This proved successful, so far as related to the proper hardening of the steel bars, but we soon discovered that the hardened steel was too brittle and could be too easily broken and that it would, therefore, be necessary to produce and use a compound bar, made of both steel and iron, thoroughly welded together—the iron to give it strength and the steel to render it susceptible of being hardened.

We therefore produced and for many years used a bar made with an iron center and having steel on the entire outside and while this was a great improvement yet it was found to be more brittle than was desired. Subsequently other makes of steel were tried, but with little better success than the iron-center bar, for while we had encountered no trouble in hardening the steel so it could not be filed or sawed, yet the great difficulty was in getting it sufficiently strong and tough as to resist breakage. To overcome this involved much anxious thought and the experimenting which ensued resulted in a large expenditure of money, but being determined to overcome all obstacles, we finally succeeded in obtaining a bar composed of five layers—three of iron and two of steel, all thoroughly welded together, the inner and two outer layers being iron, and the intermediate layers steel.



## HIGH-GRADE STEEL PROVEN TO BE THE ONLY SUITABLE METAL,

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### *And its Use Adopted and Continued.*

This bar proved more successful than the other and we have now used it ever since, although we have discovered within the past two or three years that the value and merits of a bar of either kind depends altogether upon the quality of the steel and iron of which it is composed and that, unless made of a high grade of metal, it is of little value for the construction of jail cells.

With a view, therefore, of improving, rather than lessening the standard of excellence or quality of our work, we have now arranged to obtain, and are now using jail bars of both three-ply and five-ply, made of alternate layers of high-grade, refined steel and soft steel combined and thoroughly welded, both being produced by a process which gives the metal greater strength than any material we have ever heretofore used, and to demonstrate these excellent and highly essential qualities, and to convince our customers of the truth of our assertions, we challenge our competitors or anyone to a test.

The production of this metal is, of course, greatly more expensive than the lower grades, but the extra expense vanishes when we take into consideration the greater security afforded by a bar possessing so much greater strength than one made of low-grade metal.

Having thus noted the improvements made by us, from time to time, in the kind and quality of jail bars, we next come to consider the improvements we have made in the construction of cell-work.

We have already shown that we originated the idea of attaching a corridor along the front of cells, which, with our patent lever-locking device, have now become an indispensable requirement and it now remains for us to refer to a few of the other improvements we have made to increase the strength and security of our cell-work.

When we introduced the use of hardened steel for open lattice-work it was found that the prisoners commenced escaping by cutting through the iron plate of the sides of their cells and hence it was apparent that we must in some way protect the iron plate so as to prevent this method of escape and as it had not at that time been demonstrated that hardened steel plate could be successfully used for cells, we invented and adopted the plan of *lathing* the outside of the iron plate with hardened steel bars, spaced about five inches apart and securely riveted to the plate, thus rendering it impossible to cut a hole through the plate more than five inches wide.

This improvement seemed very successful and to this day there are hundreds of cells throughout the country constructed by us in this manner, which have successfully resisted all attempts at escape. In a few cases, however, it was found that by the aid of outside friends or through the neglect and carelessness of the jailer, the prisoners obtained heavy implements by which they broke the steel lathing bars (after cutting away the iron plate) and thus succeeded in getting out.

The possibility of such escapes prompted us to further experiments, with a view of providing a construction which would, as far as possible, guard against the carelessness of the jailer and render the clandestine aid of outsiders less available.

Our experiments resulted in demonstrating that solid steel plate could not be used, for when heated and hardened the sheets became too much warped and could not be straightened without breaking them and it was therefore apparent that we must obtain and use a plate similar to the bars hereinbefore described, made of alternate layers of steel and iron combined and thoroughly welded together and being successful in obtaining such plates, we immediately constructed a large furnace for heating the plates and erected a large water-tank in which to submerge them when properly heated, and thus succeeded in producing plates which possess all the desired qualities, and which we are now using for all our cell-work.

### REQUIREMENTS OF A GOOD JAIL.

The chief essentials of a good jail may be summarized under the three following named heads:

*First.* SECURITY AGAINST THE ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

*Second.* SAFETY OF THE JAILER FROM ATTACK; AND

*Third.* HEALTHFUL SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

#### SECURITY AGAINST THE ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

From what we have already said, it will be readily seen that the security afforded against escapes from our improved cells is as perfect as human skill can invent, for with such tools as prisoners can improvise it is impossible for them to cut the hardened steel and hence, unless they are aided by outside friends in obtaining other means of breaking the work, they are absolutely secure.

Even in case outsiders should attempt to aid in an escape, if the jailer is cautious and prudent and does not become careless and indifferent, there is little danger, for one of the principal rules which we furnish and attach to all our cell-work enjoins upon the jailer the absolute necessity of making frequent examinations of the prisoners and all parts of the work, so as to detect the slightest indication of the presence and use of "jail-breaking" tools and implements and remove them, and if this rule is strictly followed as it should be and as the county authorities should insist upon being done, it stands to reason that outside help would be of little avail.

Aside from the saw and file-proof qualities of our cell-work, it will be seen that our patent lever-locking arrangements provide additional safety, for while the cells and corridor door are securely locked, yet the lever by which the locks are controlled is on the outside and inclosed in an iron box which is closed and secured with a combination lock and as this is out of the reach of the prisoners, they cannot pick or operate it from the inside.

Jail escapes resulting from bad management on the part of the jailer, or through his carelessness and indifference, or by the use of heavy implements surreptitiously furnished by outside friends of the prisoners, or effected by the liberal use of *money*, or through political influence, cannot be guarded against, and neither we nor our improved cell-work should be held responsible therefor, and as these are dangerous elements and powerful influences they should always be taken into consideration in the appointment of a jailer.

#### SAFETY OF THE JAILER FROM ATTACK.

But little need be said under this head regarding the character of our improved system of jail construction, for what we have already stated shows conclusively that with proper care on the part of the jailer he is absolutely safe and secure from the attack of prisoners, which under the old system and in jails not provided with our improvements was of frequent occurrence and one of the principal means resorted to for effecting an escape.



Notwithstanding the provisions afforded by our improved system for the protection of the jailer, yet if he becomes careless in his management and fails to make proper use of the means provided, he is liable not only to be attacked and thus let his prisoners escape, but is in danger of losing his life and no human skill can invent any method of preventing or avoiding such possibilities.

### HEALTHFUL SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Coincident with our improvement in the construction of cells and the various safety appliances invented and introduced by us, we gave much thought and study to the subject of ventilation, light, cleanliness and other adjuncts necessary to a healthful sanitary condition, and an investigation of this subject in connection with the thousands of jail cells furnished by us throughout the United States will satisfy the most sceptical that the sanitary arrangements provided by us in all our cell-work are simply perfect and cannot be improved upon.

Our latest improved gratings for the open work of our cells is so constructed as to admit a much larger percentage of light and air than afforded by any other construction of equal strength, which is of vital importance in the preservation of health.

In each cell we provide a foul-air duct, which is connected by pipes into a flue, or through the ceiling into a ventilator-cap on the roof. At the base of these ducts we provide a receptacle for a night-soil bucket, so that all odors are carried off without permeating the cell-room, thus preserving the purity of the air, which is another great desideratum in the preservation of health.

In addition to the foregoing we provide a *lavatory* in the corridor of our cells, consisting of a water-closet and wash-basin, which, in cities having water-works, are connected with the water-mains and in other cases are supplied with water from an iron tank placed on top of the corridor—the tank being connected with a force-pump on the outside, placed in a well or cistern. The water-closet is connected with the outside sewerage by pipes having such *traps* as to prevent the foul gases from returning from the sewer or cess-pool—all these appliances affording the necessary conveniences for cleanliness and purity, which are the chief elements in the preservation of health.

Thus it will be seen that we have achieved a great degree of perfection upon all these essential points and by the application of these improvements the sanitary arrangements provided commend themselves to all thoughtful persons.

### JAIL AND PRISON ARCHITECTURE.

During our early struggles for superiority in the interior construction of jails another obstacle presented itself which had to be overcome. Architects and Builders throughout the country who wished to advance their ideas of what a jail should be (though having little or no experience in this line), constantly sought to have their plans adopted—plans embodying all kinds of impracticable methods—and expected us to follow them, which would have caused frequent changes in our work and machinery.

To avoid this and to give the counties the very best jail arrangements possible, we established an Architect's office as an adjunct to our business and placed it in charge of Mr. P. J. Pauly, Jr., the son of Mr. P. J. Pauly, Sr., he having been specially educated in the profession of Architecture with this end in view.

This, of course, met with bitter opposition by all competing Architects throughout the country—they claiming that we as jail-builders had no right to present building plans. However, it was never our policy to antagonize Architects where they would adopt our improved and well-tried methods, which we had after much study and labor brought so near perfection, and if all Architects would look at this matter in its true light they would see that our position is correct and that it is very essential that the plans for a building, both exterior and interior, should be adapted to the latest and most modern improvements in jail equipage and which can better be accomplished by those who have made it a special study and whose business prompts them to excel in the strength, superiority and convenience of the interior construction.

Many Architects who seek this class of patronage have never seen a jail plan before the one they submit for adoption and in all probability would never have another opportunity for preparing plans for that purpose. We consider jail architecture a special branch of that profession and having given it our careful attention, the result has been that most of the modern jails have been erected upon our designs.

That this feature of our business is one of great importance to counties, goes without saying, for they are thus able to avail themselves of our long years of experience in the construction of the cells and iron-work for a jail, as well as in the construction of the building, the plans or which we furnish.

As a result of the foregoing we now have over six hundred different plans for jails, both with and without a jailer's residence attached, and this branch of our business has grown to such proportions as to keep four or five architects and draughtsmen constantly employed.

During the past few years we have furnished the plans for some of the largest and finest jails in the country, which, with those of more modest pretensions designed by us, stand as monuments of our skill and achievements in our special line.

We illustrate herein a few of the jails designed by us and equipped with our improved system of cell-work, the construction of which is also illustrated in subsequent pages herein.

Our illustrations also embrace two or three Court-houses and Jails combined, designed and built by us.

### VISIT OF INSPECTION.

County Boards, Committees and Officials who contemplate the erection of a new jail, should not fail to avail themselves of the important information to be obtained by a visit to our works and especially in cases where a large expenditure is required, for by such a visit they are enabled to see and examine more jail plans than they could by visiting a thousand other Architects' offices and, besides this, they would thus have an opportunity of inspecting our extensive and well-equipped jail works and of examining our improved methods of construction of cell-work and the material used in its manufacture. To all such Boards, Committees and Officials we therefore extend a cordial invitation to visit us and it will afford us much pleasure to extend such courtesies and bestow such information as will well repay them for the time and trouble.

Our works are easily reached by taking the cable cars going south on Broadway, getting off at Trudeau Street (2200) and walking four squares east.

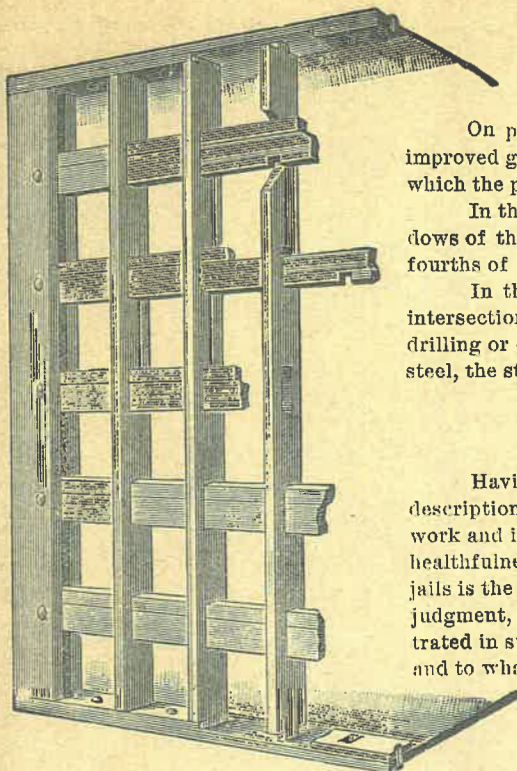


### KEY-BAR LATTICE.

On page 8, under the head of "Healthful Sanitary Arrangements," we referred to our latest improved gratings for the open work of our cells. This is here illustrated in the subjoined cut, by which the peculiarities of the construction will be noticed.

In this construction it will be seen that the vertical bars are placed *edgewise* to the cells and windows of the building, instead of flatwise, as under the old method, thus permitting more than three-fourths of the light and air that enters the cell-room to enter the cells.

In this improved method of construction it will be noticed that the bars have no rivets at the intersections, but are notched and keyed together, thus rendering it impossible to remove a bar by drilling or cutting out rivets, and as these bars are all made of our high grade 3-ply or 5-ply hardened steel, the strength of the grating will be fully apparent.



### SQUARE CELL SYSTEM.

Having given a brief history of the commencement and progress of our establishment and a description of the important improvements invented by us from time to time in the construction of cell-work and in the necessary appliances, devices and appurtenances requisite to strength, security and healthfulness, we now proceed to illustrate the square cell system, which for small and ordinary-sized jails is the system in most general use, but in this connection it is proper for us to remark that, in our judgment, in cases where large jails are to be erected, the improved Patent Rotary Jail (which is illustrated in subsequent pages herein) is the most desirable and we call special attention to the illustrations and to what we have to say regarding that system, on subsequent pages.

### SINGLE CAGES.

In the subjoined cuts we give a perspective and ground plan of a single jail cage, constructed according to our improved method.

In the ground plan will be seen the open lattice-work on both sides, which affords ample light and a free circulation of air through the cage.

The corridor, or vestibule, in one corner, having an outer and inner door, affords the means of handling prisoners with perfect safety. The locking bars of the inner door being attached to a connecting bar extending outside into the lever box, are operated by the jailer from the outside, and as the slide bolts which secure the outer door are locked on the outside (one on the cell plate and the other inside the lever box), they are all under the control of the jailer and cannot be reached or tampered with by the prisoners from the inside.

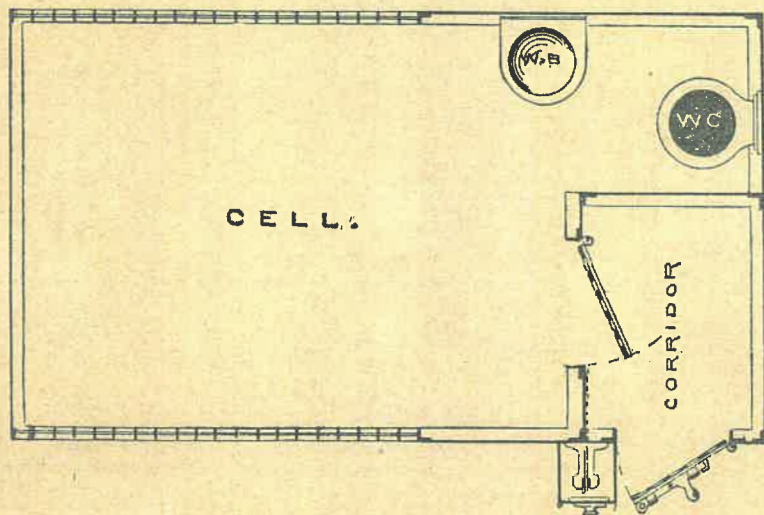
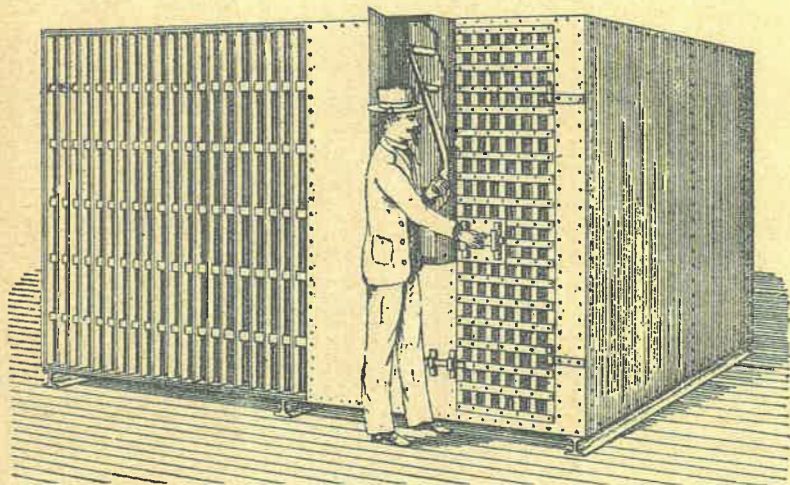
In putting a prisoner in, the jailer unlocks and opens the outer door, when the prisoner steps into the corridor and the jailer closes and locks the outer door. He then unlocks and opens the inner door and the prisoner steps inside the cage, when the jailer closes and locks the inner door.

In the corner back of the corridor will be seen the water closet and wash-basin, which are supplied with water from an iron tank placed on top of the cage and are trapped and drained into the soil pipe, extending down and out of the building into the sewer or cess-pool. The water tank is supplied with water through pipes connecting with a force pump in the well or cistern outside.

Sleeping accommodations are provided by heavy duck hammocks swung from side to side of the cage and fastened with straps and buckles, which in the daytime can be unbuckled and the hammocks rolled up or swung up to one side out of the way.

In the perspective the patent key-bar grating is seen in the open lattice work on the side of the cage, and the outer or corridor door, together with the lever box and lever are shown.

These cages are largely used where there is only a small room available for the purpose and in cases where the means of a county will not justify the expenditure necessary to procure a larger job





The regular size for these cages is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  x 11 feet to accommodate four prisoners and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  x 13 feet to accommodate six prisoners and the regular height is seven feet. The regular size of the corridor or vestibule is 3 x 4 feet.

The size and construction of these cages will be changed and modified to suit the requirements in special cases, though where there is no special reason to the contrary, we always recommend the sizes and construction above given.

### CELLS WITH SIDE CORRIDOR.

On page 11 we give the ground plan of a small cell-room with three cells and side corridor, which is sufficiently explained in the text at the foot of the page. In addition to the cells and corridor the cut also shows the Iron Stairs leading up to a second tier, together with the landing or platform, balcony and balcony railing to the upper tier.

The sizes of the cells and corridor, together with the measurement of all the space outside, are given in the cut, though it is proper to state here that in the manufacture of cells we can always furnish as many as required, or as many as the room will accommodate, whether it be two, three or more and in one, two or more tiers, as may be desired.

On page 13 we give a section and elevation of six cells in two tiers, which in many respects is preferable to placing them all in one tier, the chief advantage being that it requires less expense in the construction of the building, besides affording the means of better classification of prisoners.

The *Isometric* view on page 12 illustrates the construction of three cells with side corridor. In this cut the top or ceiling of the cells and corridor are purposely omitted, so as to show the interior.

The outer walls (except the portion occupied by open lattice-work) and the floor and ceiling are made of the 5-ply hardened steel jail plate, hereinbefore described. The cell fronts are made of the same material, or of iron, as may be desired. At the rear of each cell will be seen the open key-bar lattice-work, to admit light and air into the cells and the open key-bar lattice-work is also shown on the side of the corridor. The entrance end of the corridor, the corridor door and the cell doors, are made of flat lattice which affords better means of securing the hinges and locking devices.

The illustration shows the foul air duct in one of the rear corners of each cell, as also the angle iron loops to which the hammocks are secured at night. The wash-basin is shown at the rear end of the corridor. (The water-closet being located in the front corner at the rear end of the corridor, cannot be shown in the view.)

The lever-locking bars by which the cell doors are secured, are shown in the cut, as also the connecting bar by which they are operated and which extends along the top of the doors and out into the lever box which is shown on the outside adjoining the corridor door. The lever-locking device is also shown in the *section* and *elevation* of six cells in two tiers, on page 13.

From these illustrations it will readily be seen that the jailer can handle the prisoners and do the locking and unlocking in perfect safety.

### CELLS WITH CENTER CORRIDOR.

On page 14 we give the ground plan of a small cell-room, containing four cells with *center* corridor, and these cells are further illustrated in the *isometric* view on page 15.

This style is preferred by many, as it seems to possess some peculiar advantages over the side corridor construction, and as the strength is the same in both styles and the cost nearly equal, we give our customers their choice and make the work in either style desired.

### MODERN JAIL BUILDING.

Having on a previous page illustrated and referred to the kind and character of jails which principally existed in the "long ago" when we first embarked in this business and some of which are still in use, we now take pleasure in referring to the improved modern jails now being erected and equipped by us, from our own designs, a few of which are illustrated on pages 16, 17, 18, 19 and 22.

Each of these jails, except those shown on pages 17 and 22, has a residence attached, for the use of the sheriff or jailer, the cell-house being in the rear and the residence in front. Each is provided with our first-class steel cells in the main cell-room and iron cells for females, juveniles, insane persons, etc., in separate rooms of the jail department—some of them being also provided with iron-lined rooms for hospital purposes.

The new jail at Indianapolis, illustrated on page 16, was designed by us and the steel and iron work furnished by us—the whole structure and equipment being designed to conform to the special requirements of the Board of Charities of that State and it is, without doubt, one of the largest and best jails in Indiana and must of necessity attract the attention of the officials at all places where large jails are required and their erection contemplated.

We deem it unnecessary to go into further details regarding the construction of any of these jails, but cordially invite all officials who contemplate the erection of a jail to visit and inspect any of them and thus be convinced that we have reduced jail architecture and jail building to a practical science.

### COURT-HOUSES AND JAILS COMBINED.

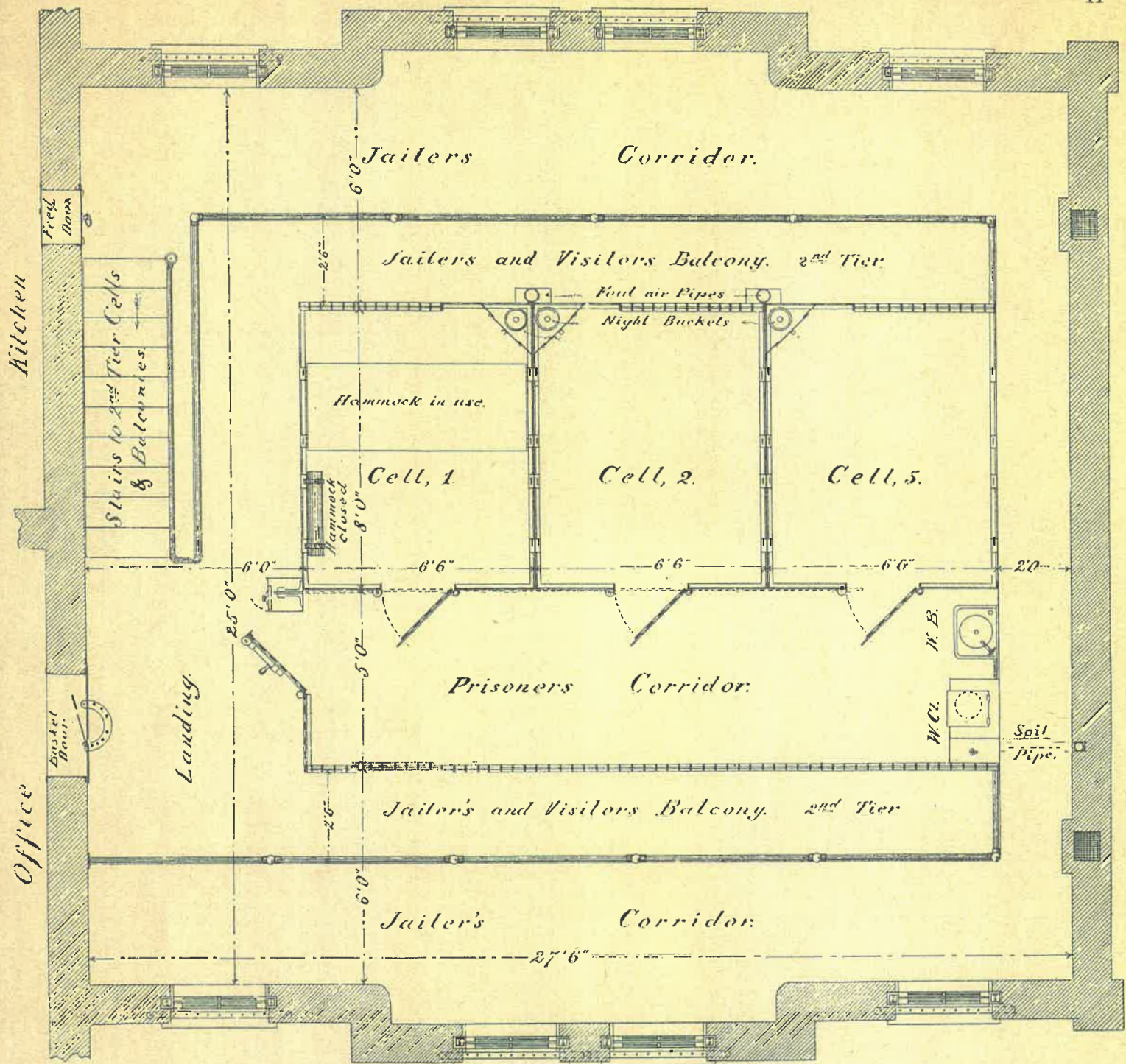
In many of the newly settled counties of the West, in the interest of economy and convenience, it has been deemed best to erect court-houses and jails combined, in some cases placing the jail in the basement of the court-house and in others attaching it as an ell at the rear.

This method has many good features to commend it to favorable consideration and where the means for providing public buildings is limited, it is no doubt the better plan.

In the past ten or fifteen years we have designed and erected quite a large number of combined Court-Houses and Jails, two of which we illustrate on pages 20 and 21; the one at Roswell having the jail at the rear and the one at Eddy having the jail in the basement of the court-house.

We could illustrate many more such buildings designed and erected by us, but we deem these sufficient for the purpose of showing what can be done in that line and will only say, in conclusion of this subject, that we will be pleased at any time to have correspondence from the officials at any point where the erection of a combined court-house and jail is contemplated and will prepare special designs therefor, embodying all the latest and most mature ideas in relation to their arrangement, construction and equipment.





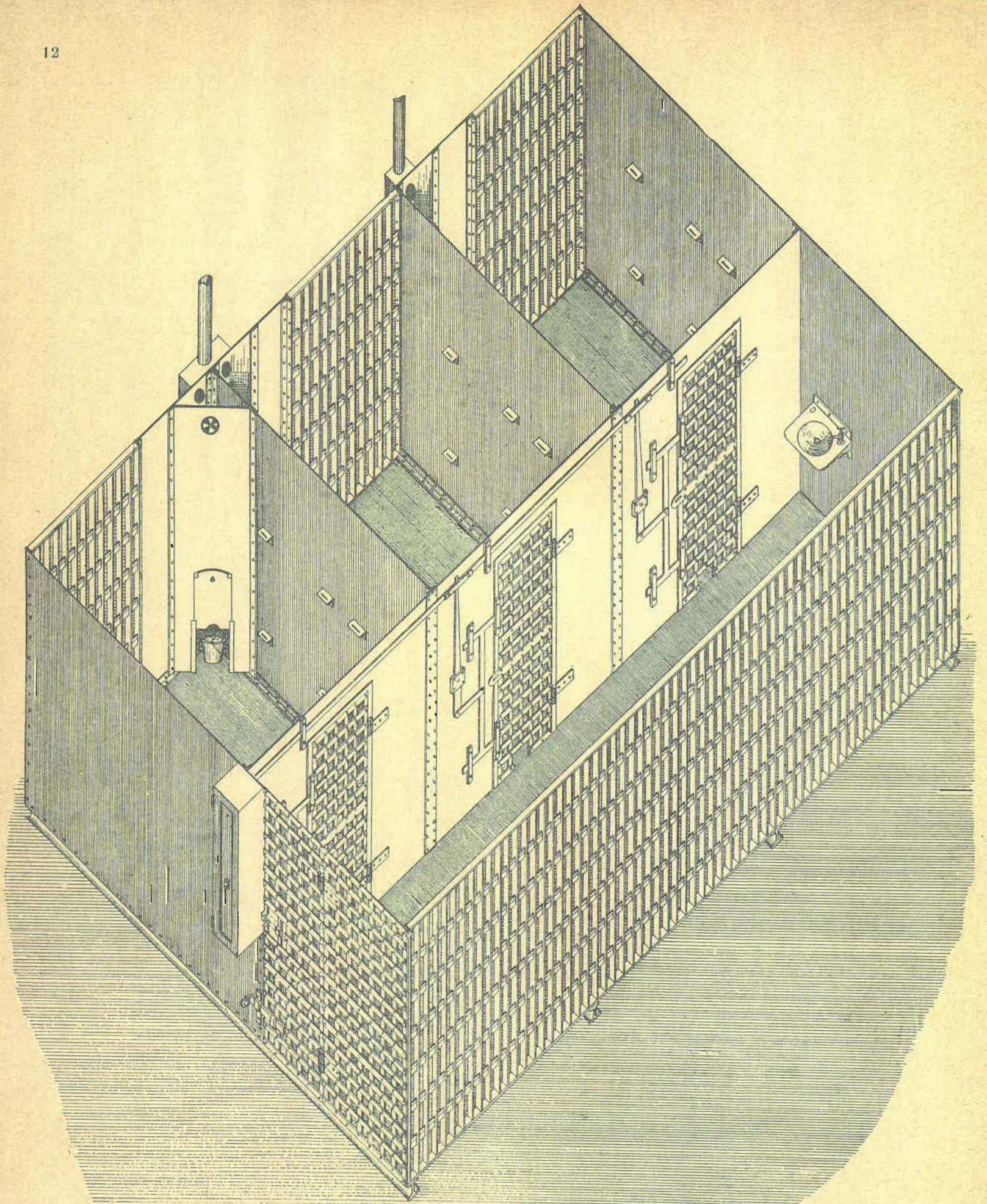
FLOOR PLAN OF SMALL CELL-ROOM, WITH THREE CELLS.

[SEE PAGE 10.]

Above we give the floor plan of a small cell-room with three cells, which when crowded will comfortably accommodate twelve prisoners, and by adding three more cells on top, will provide for twenty-four prisoners. In this connection, however, it is proper to say that it is not good policy to put more than two prisoners in each cell unless compelled to do so.

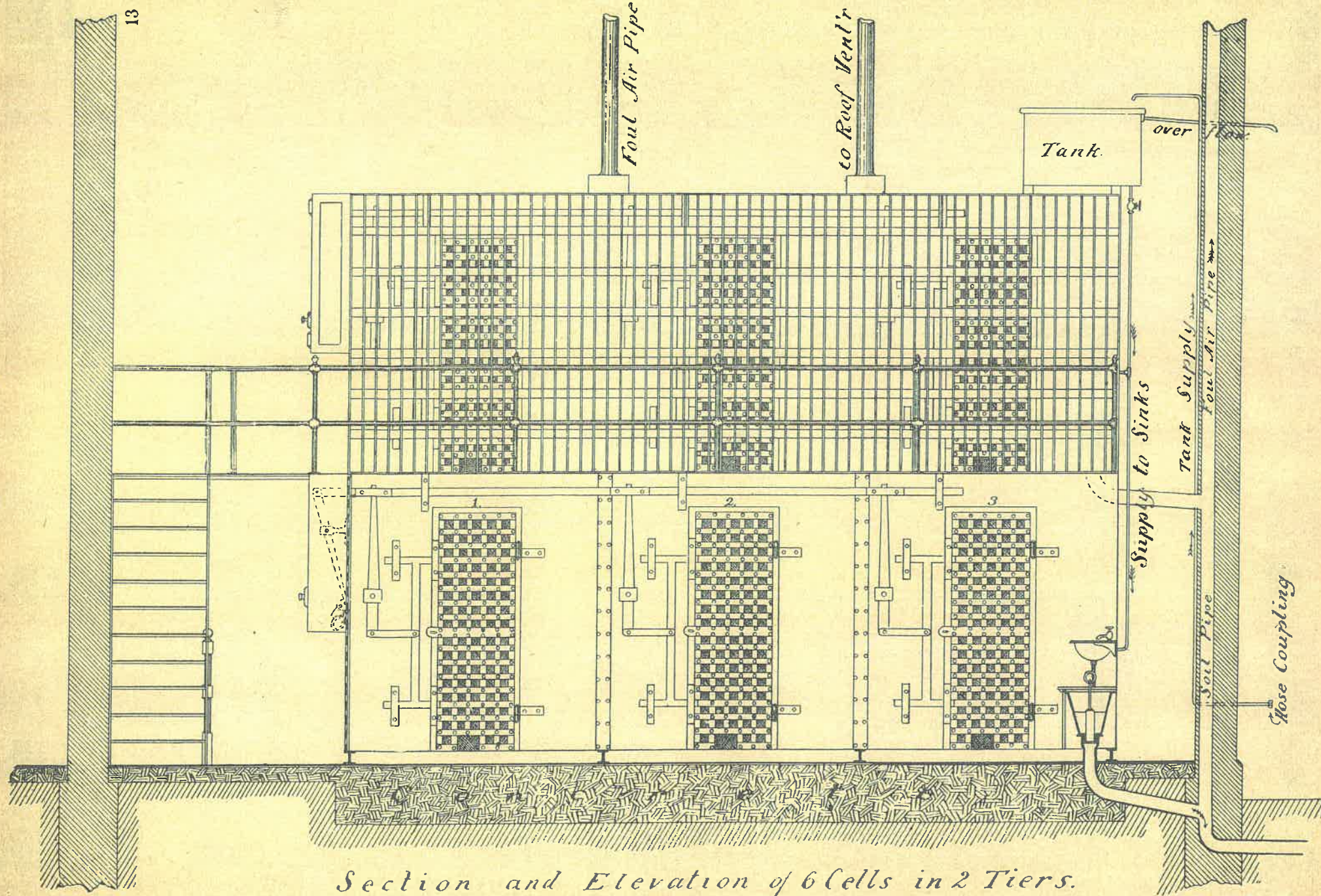
In the cut will be seen the location of the *water closet* and *wash basin* at the rear end of the prisoners' corridor and of the *foul-air ducts* in one of the rear corners of each cell. In the wall of the building is shown the location of the door and windows, which in the construction of a new jail should be arranged so as to conform to the arrangement of the cells—that is, the entrance door to the cell-room should be placed in front of the entrance door to the corridor, and the side windows should be placed opposite the cell doors on the one side and opposite the open lattice or rear sections of the cells on the other side—which will admit light into the cells and corridor and will allow a free circulation of air through them in warm weather.





ISOMETRIC VIEW OF THREE CELLS WITH SIDE CORRIDOR. [SEE PAGE 10.]



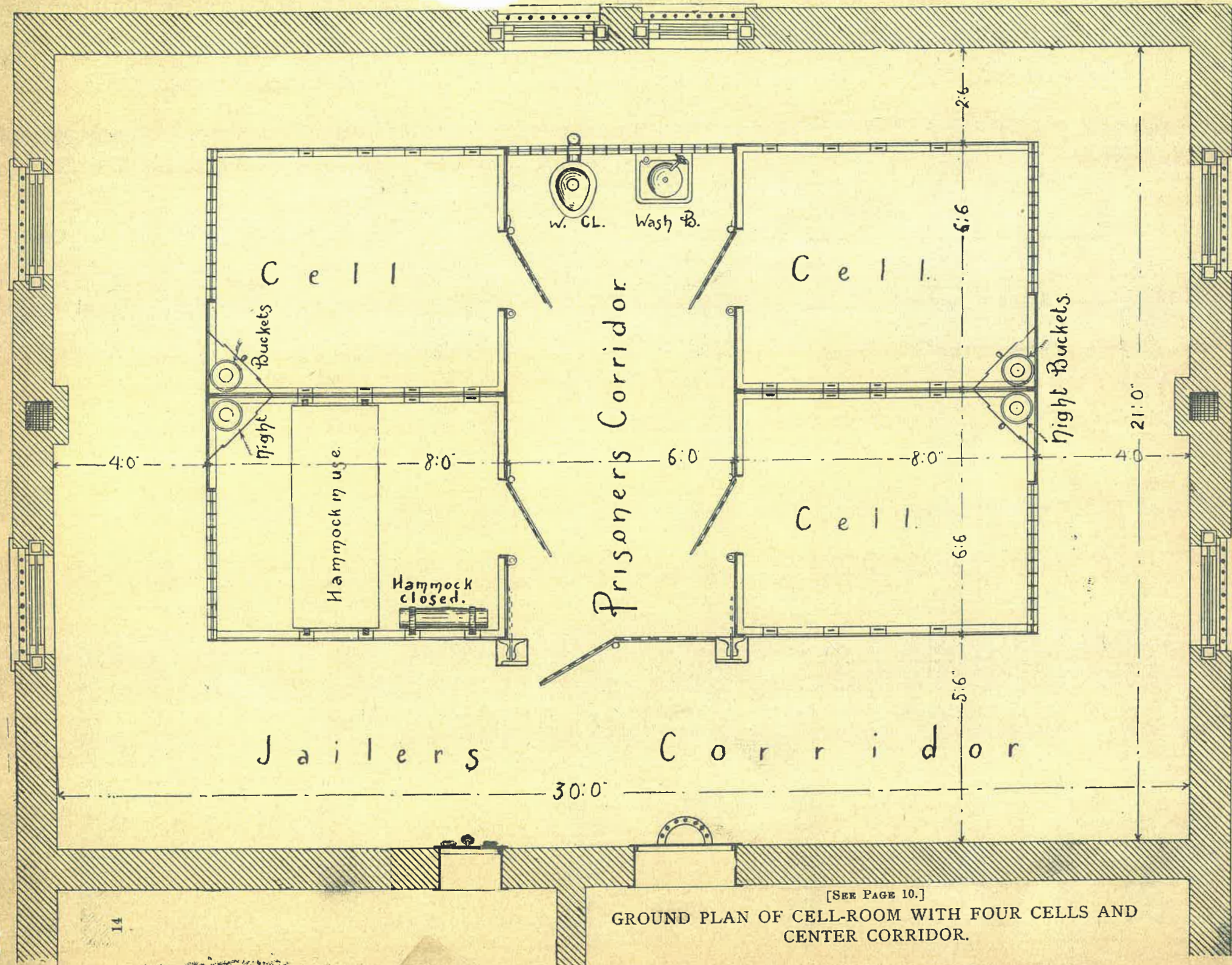


*Section and Elevation of 6 Cells in 2 Tiers.*

[SEE PAGE 10.]

In the above view it will be observed that we have omitted the corridor grating in front of the lower tier of cells, so as to show the cell doors, and the lever-locking device, &c. In the upper tier the corridor grating is shown. The view also shows the stairs leading to the upper tier, as also the platform and balcony railing, together with the foul-air pipes, water tank, supply pipe, water closet, soil pipe, &c.

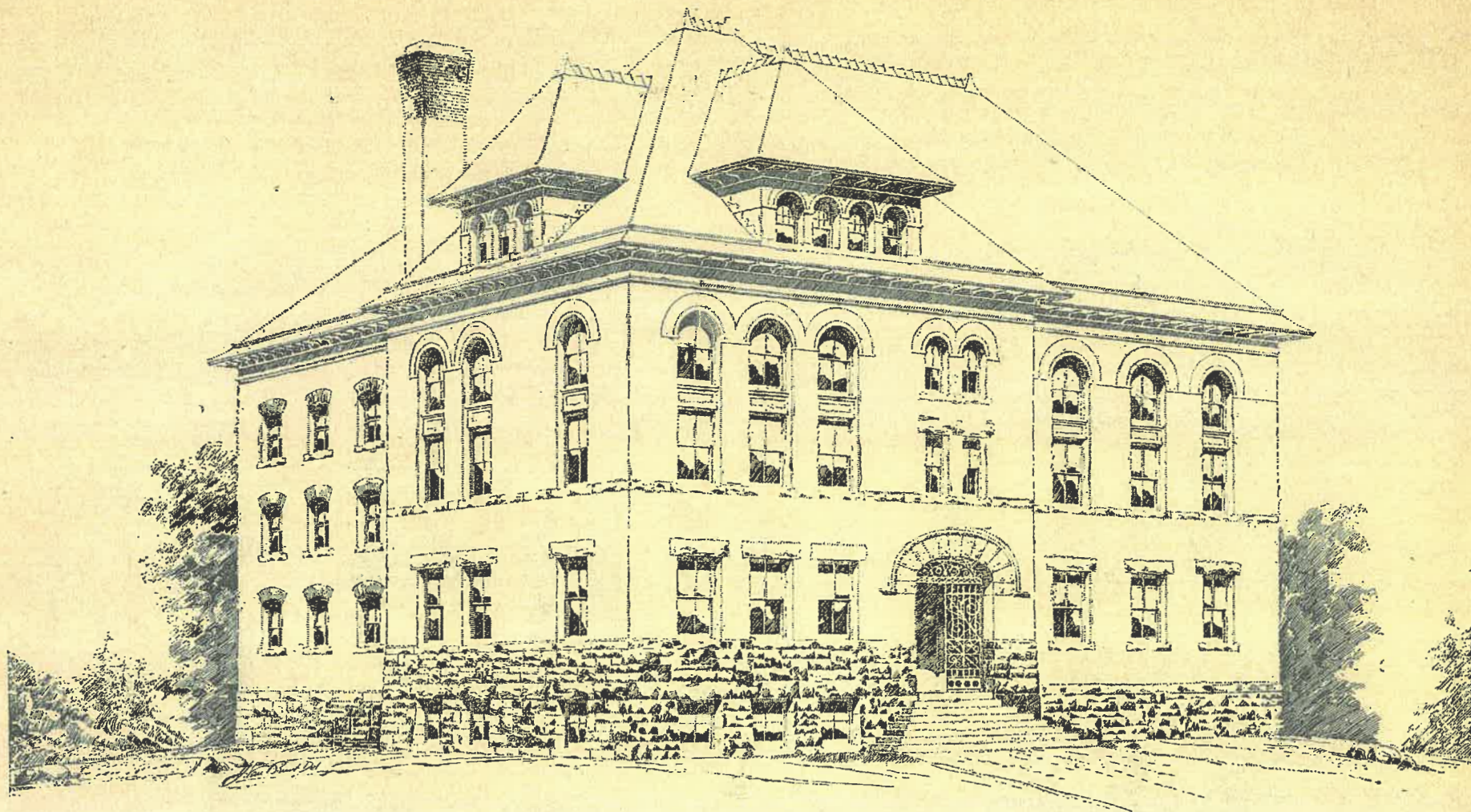




[SEE PAGE 10.]

GROUND PLAN OF CELL-ROOM WITH FOUR CELLS AND CENTER CORRIDOR.



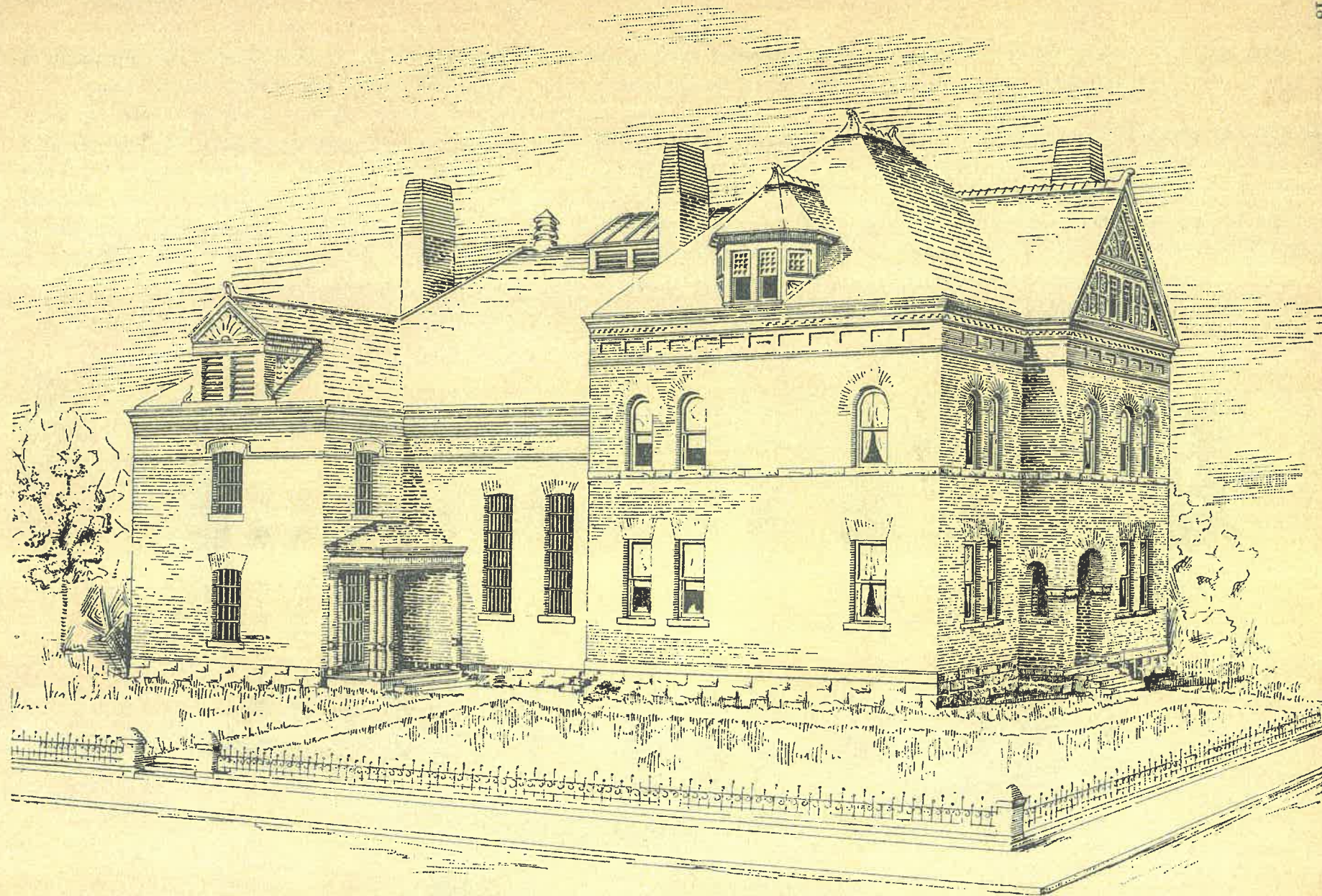


VIEW OF THE NEW JAIL AT COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO, DESIGNED BY P. J. PAULY, JR., ARCHITECT, AND  
*Erected and Equipped with Cells and Iron-Work by The Pauly Jail-Building and Manufacturing Company, St. Louis.*

This is truly a modern jail and is exclusively a prison, as it contains no other rooms except such as are necessary for use in its management. It is entirely fire-proof and has on the first floor of the front building an office, kitchen, guards' room, one juvenile cell, one retaining cell, one insane cell, a public vestibule, halls and corridor. The rear wing contains six steel cells, with room for a second and third tier, and the side wing has nine steel cells. In the second and third stories of the front building there are four female cells, one hospital cell and one solitary cell with room for four more female cells in the future, when needed. Total present capacity, 93 prisoners and when the future cells are added the capacity will be 153 prisoners.

The basement contains the boiler-room, fuel-room and cellars and the design of the building and its equipment throughout is such as to afford the best facilities possible for the care, safety and health of the prisoners, all of which combine to commend it to public favor.



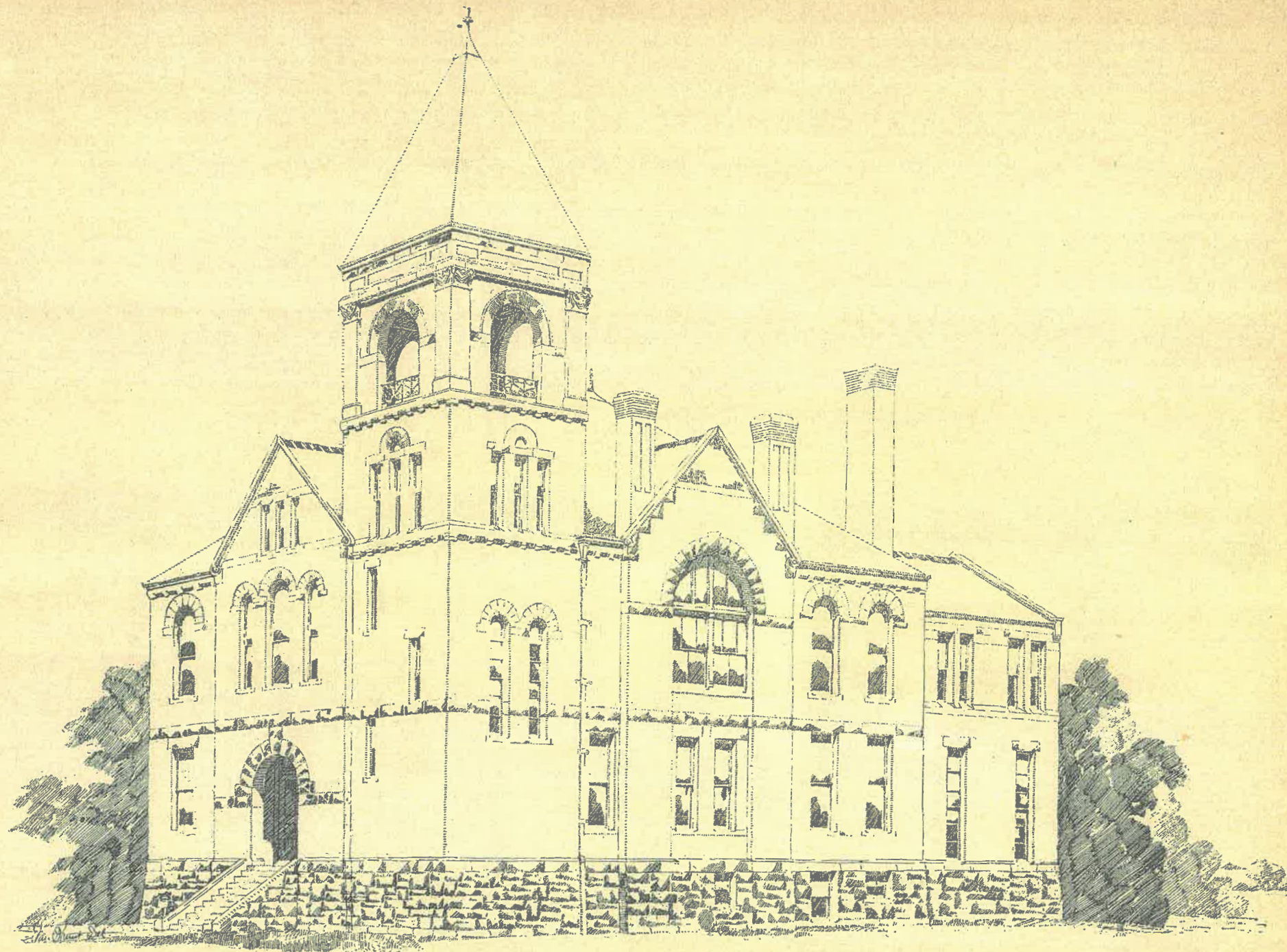


VIEW OF THE NEW COUNTY JAIL AT MARINETTE, WIS., DESIGNED BY P. J. PAULY, JR., ARCHITECT.

*Erected and Equipped with Cells and Iron-Work by The Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis.*

This fine edifice, like some of the others illustrated herein, has a residence in front for the use of the Jailer, with the jail proper in the rear, and although the plan differs very materially from the others, yet it embodies all the features of a modern jail, and for convenience, security and sanitary arrangements, excels any other jail of its cost and capacity in that region of country. The residence contains eight rooms, with the requisite closets, bath-room and halls. The intermediate building contains eight steel cells, affording accommodations for 32 prisoners, while the rear wing is provided with four female cells, three juvenile cells, one hospital cell and a bath cell, which are arranged in two tiers and afford accommodation for 24 prisoners, thus making a total capacity of 56 prisoners. The jail part is strictly fire-proof and the entire building is heated with steam—the boiler and fuel-rooms being situated in the basement under the jail part.



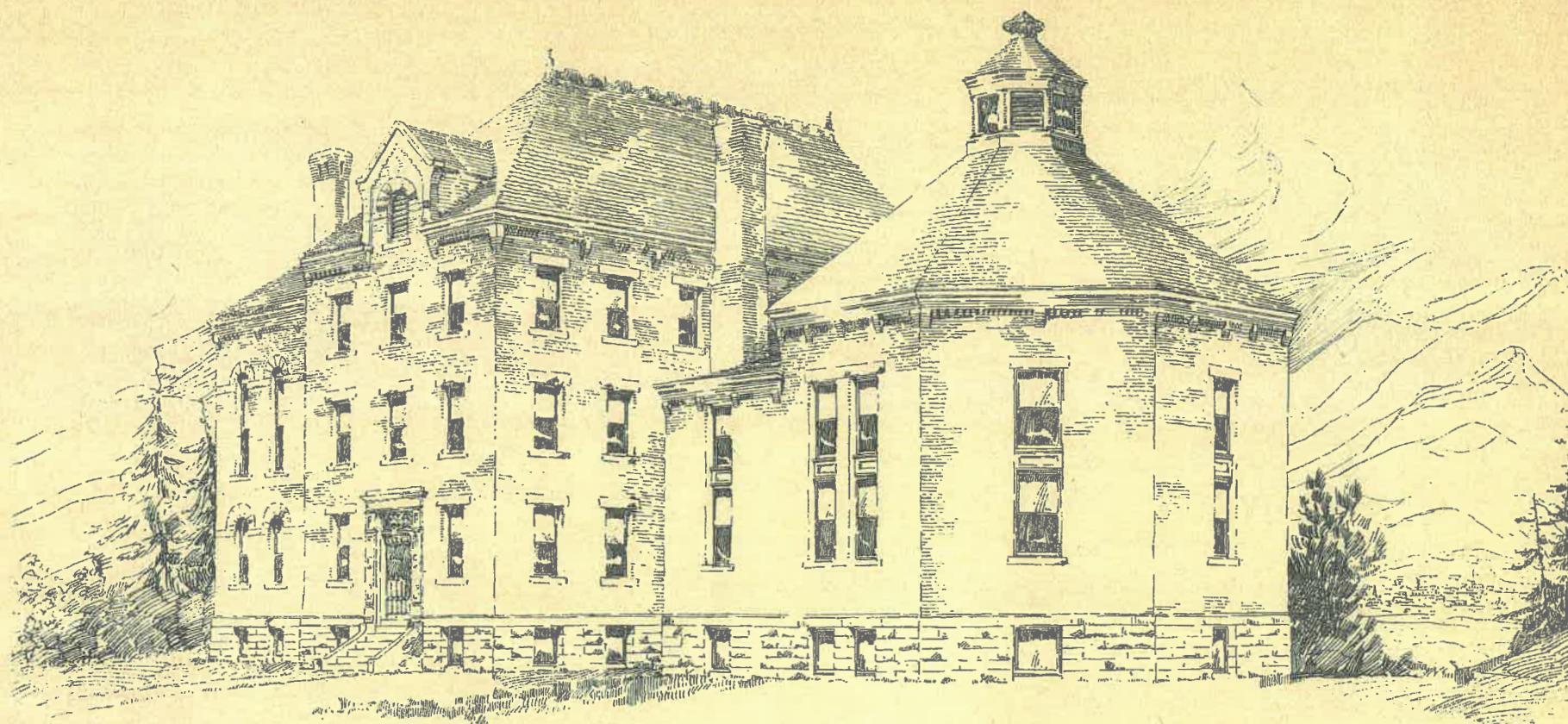


VIEW OF THE COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL AT ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO, DESIGNED BY P. J. PAULY, JR., ARCHITECT.

*Erected and Equipped with Cells and Iron-Work by The Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis.*

This building, as will be observed, is a Court-house and Jail combined, the Jail being in an "ell," or wing at the rear. The whole structure is of modest pretensions and yet sufficiently large to meet the requirements of a newly organized county having but a small population and limited means. The first floor of the front building contains four offices, with two fire-proof vaults, stair-hall and corridors and the second story is devoted to the court-room, jury-rooms, etc. The jail wing contains four steel cells with accommodations for 16 prisoners, one iron cell for females, having room for two prisoners and one iron "retaining cell," having room for two prisoners, making a total capacity of 20 prisoners.





VIEW OF THE ROTARY JAIL AT PUEBLO, COLO., DESIGNED BY P. J. PAULY, JR., ARCHITECT.

*Cells and Iron-Work by The Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis.*

This building, which is devoted entirely to jail purposes, comprises three principal departments, the Rotary Cells being in an octagon-shaped wing at the rear, as shown in the above illustration.

On the first floor of the front building is located the Jailer's office, Guards' rooms, Kitchen and Guards' Dining-room; and above these in the second story, there are sixteen square steel cells, in two tiers, with ample accommodation for sixty-four prisoners.

In the intermediate building there are two hospital cells, one solitary-cell, four steel cells, three female-cells, one misdemeanor-cell and one dungeon, the whole having a total capacity of fifty prisoners.

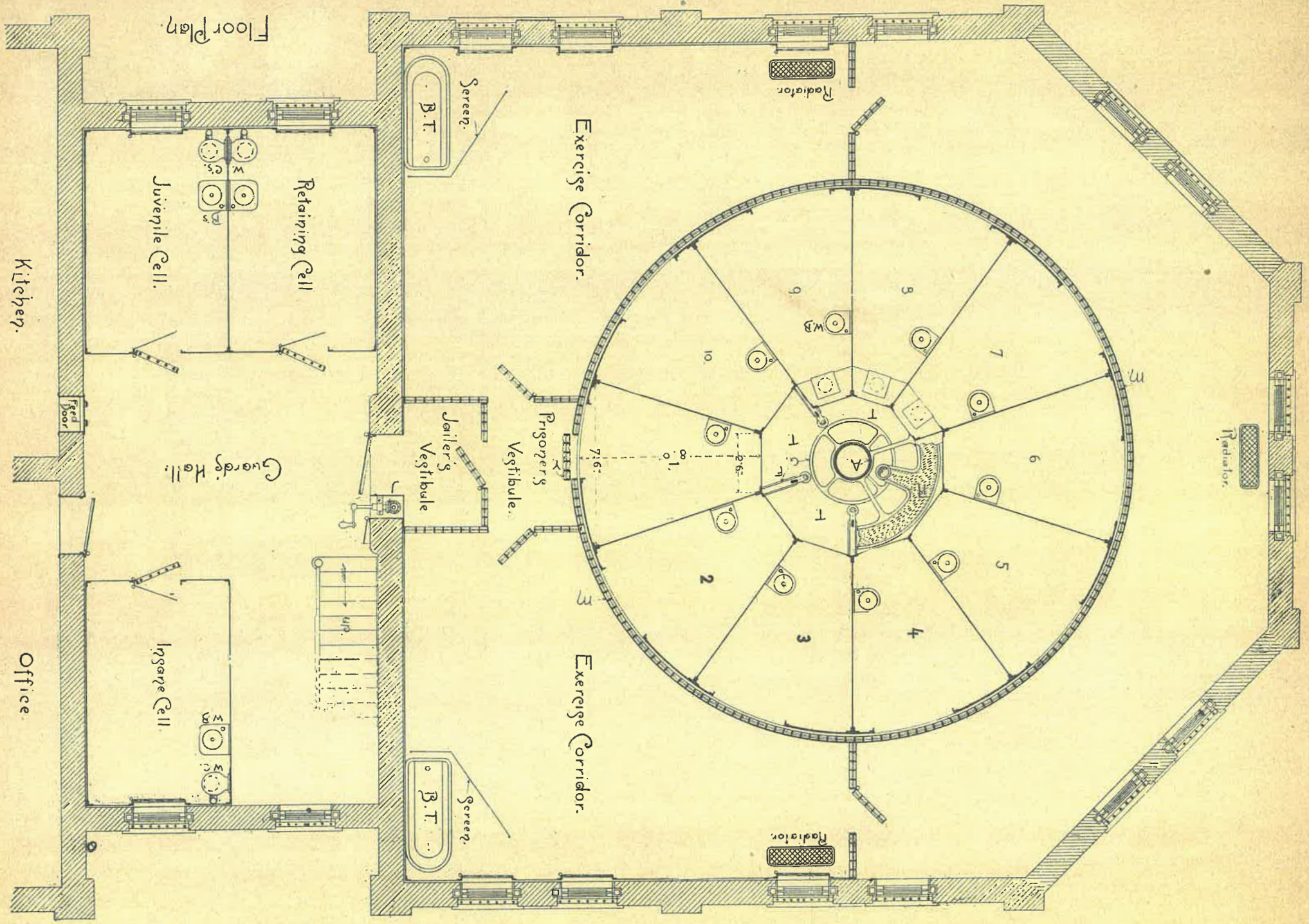
In the rear wing there are twenty of our celebrated Rotary Cells, in two tiers of ten cells each, the upper tier being separated from the lower by an intermediate floor, extending to the wall on all sides, thus securing perfect isolation of the prisoners in one from those in the other tier of cells.

The Rotary is provided with ample accommodation for forty prisoners, which gives the entire jail a capacity of 154 prisoners, and facilities for classification to almost any desired extent.

The entire building is heated with steam, the boiler and fuel-rooms being in the basement, and bath-cells are provided for each department, so that every possible facility is afforded for maintaining the health of the prisoners, as well as to secure their safety.

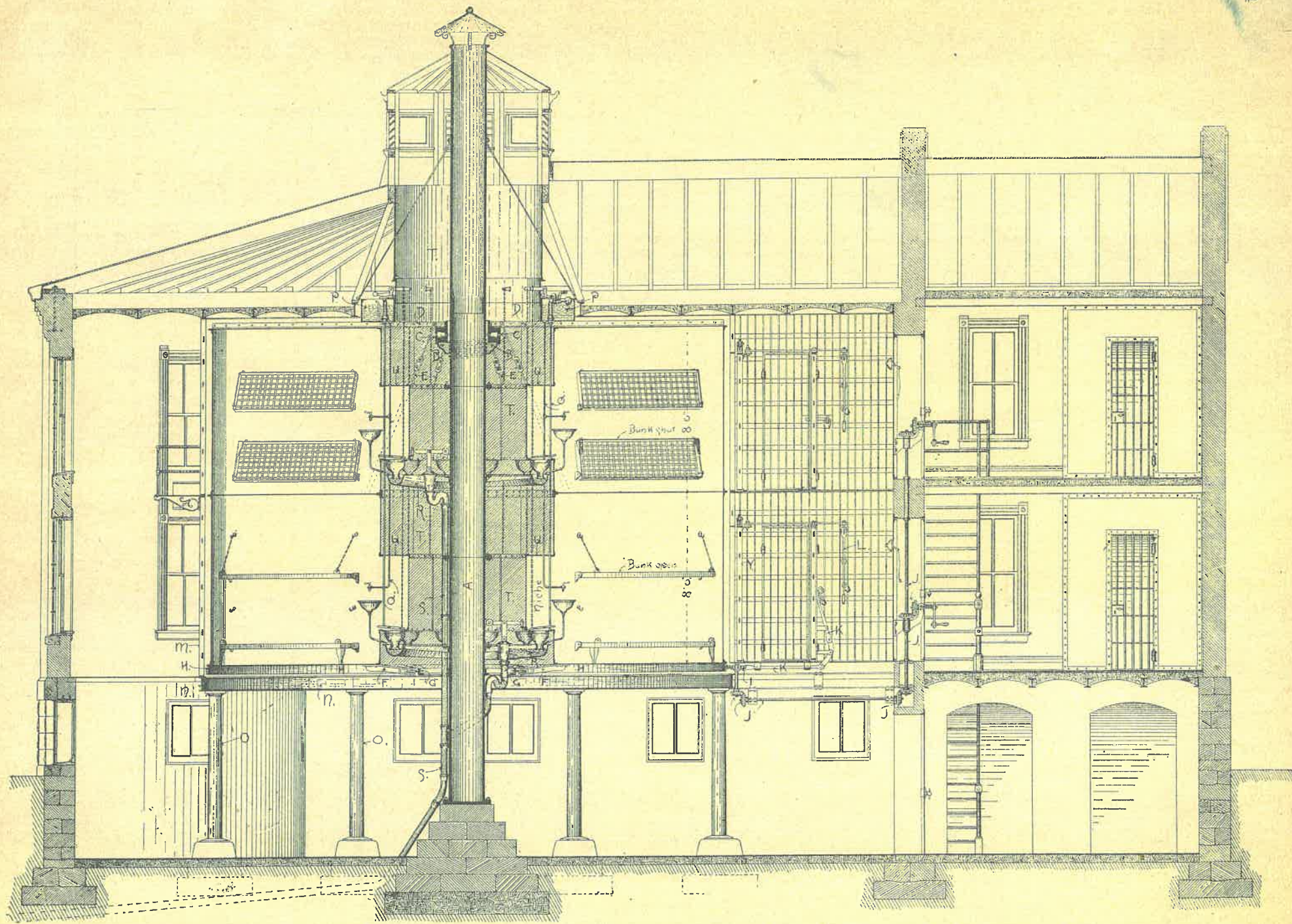
The Rotary Cell system is fully described on the pages which follow this view, and hence we need only add here that the jail at Pueblo is one of the best in the West, and should be seen and examined by all those who are interested in the erection of a large jail.





FLOOR PLAN OF ROTARY JAIL. [SEE PAGE 25.]





LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF ROTARY JAIL. [SEE PAGE 25.]



## THE PATENT ROTARY JAIL

25

There is, perhaps, no invention of the present age, connected with the construction of jails and other prisons, which has attracted so much attention among those interested in that subject as the Rotary Jail, which for large jails is without doubt the *Ne plus ultra*, and while some of the first ones erected were slightly defective in some parts and have not proven as satisfactory in their operation as the inventors had intended, yet it only required a little experience and the application of mechanical skill to overcome all obstacles to bring it up to its present state of perfection, as is demonstrated by the later ones erected by us.

In this system of cells there are at least six principal and essential features which are more perfectly combined and secured than in the square cell or any other system yet invented and these features may be briefly summarized, as follows:

First. Security of Prisoners.

Fourth. Perfect Ventilation.

Second. Safety of the Jailer.

Fifth. Unexcelled Sanitary Arrangements.

Third. Classification of Prisoners.

Sixth. Architecture.

It must at once be admitted that any system of jail construction which embodies all the foregoing features to a high degree of perfection possesses merits which commend it to all who are interested in providing the very best that can be obtained and it is our purpose to so describe the Rotary herein as to convince all such persons as to the facts stated, though should its peculiar and novel features seem complicated to those not familiar with mechanical appliances and cause doubts regarding the successful operation of the Rotary, we cordially invite them to correspond freely with us on the subject, and we feel confident of our ability to convince them that 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.

### DESCRIPTION.

To properly understand the Rotary and its operation it will be necessary to refer frequently to the *floor plan* on page 23 and to the *longitudinal section* on page 24.

From the illustrations it will be seen that the cell structure proper is circular and in one, two or more tiers, divided into ten cells each, the partitions radiating from a common center, leaving a central ventilating space of eight feet in diameter—the cells being riveted and put together and forming a continuous body.

In the center of the ventilating space is a stationary, hollow, cast-iron shaft or stack, provided at a proper height with an adjustable shoulder and hub, to which is attached the carrying angle-irons and stay-rods for the cells and also containing the *conical rollers* for the rotation of the cells.

The angle-bars are attached to the cells and extend over the open space to the top of the hub and are there bolted. The stay-rods with adjustable sleeve-nuts are secured to bearing-irons near the hub and extend down to the rear of the cell partitions, where they are spliced and riveted to the cells. The ventilating space contains a complete scientific system of water and sewer drainage.

The entire cell structure is suspended from the shaft, and the bottom of the cells are kept within six inches of the cell-room floor.

The rotating of the cells is effected by a complete system of shafts and gears, operated and controlled from the jailer's office, where the rotating machinery is located and which is secured and locked in a hollow jamb adjoining the main entrance door to the vestibule.

Projecting arms are attached to the rear of the cells at the bottom, extending towards the central shaft. These arms are provided with friction rollers, operating against a cast-iron flange-rim secured around the stack, thus keeping the rotation true and working from a common center.

A stationary grating of 5-ply hardened steel is placed around the entire cells and this is extended in front from the cells to the office, thus forming vestibules (see floor plan). These gratings are full height, from the cell-room floor to the top of the cells.

The circular grating, as will be observed on the floor plan, has an opening at the front, giving access from any cell to the prisoners' corridor when the opening of the cells is brought opposite. This opening in the circular grating is provided with a grated door, controlled by a lever from the jailer's vestibule.

On each side of the prisoners' vestibule is a door leading to the exercise corridors in the corners of the cell-room. Between the prisoners' vestibule and the jailer's vestibule there is a grated partition provided with a door.

The side doors of the prisoners' vestibule and the door in the grated partition, like that of the sliding steel door of the circular grating, are all controlled and operated from the jailer's vestibule by a system of bolts and locks and while admitting prisoners to and from the cells through the vestibule, the jailer is therefore completely protected from attack.

To prevent the prisoners from rotating the cells by taking hold of the circular grating, a device termed a "shifter" is provided, which locks and secures the rotary at any desired point by sliding a rigid iron lug into the gearing of the pinion under the outer edge of the rotary floor. This shifter is operated by a lever located in the jailer's vestibule, where it is securely locked and hence the cells can only be rotated by the jailer, after unlocking and releasing the shifter.

To locate and properly understand the various parts above described, refer to the *longitudinal section* on page 24, on which the several parts are lettered, as follows:

A.—Central cast-iron shaft.

B.—Adjustable shoulder.

C.—Hub, containing conical rollers.

D.—Carrying angles, suspended from and attached to hub.

E.—Suspension rods.

F.—Projecting arms, with friction rollers.

G.—Flange rim.

H.—Circular channel at bottom of cells, with cogged rack between flanges.

I.—Pinion engaging in cogs of circular channel.

J.—Gearing operating the pinion.

K.—Lever-lock for securing the pinion.

L.—Lever-lock for operating sliding steel door in circular grating.

M.—Stationary circular grating.

N.—Circular steel I beams supporting the circular grating.

O.—Columns supporting the circular I beams.

P.—Circular water tank.

Q.—Supply pipes to the water-closets and wash-bowls.

R.—Circular trough, discharge valve and outlet, receiving discharge from the water-closets and wash-bowls.

S.—Soil-pipe, extending out to sewer.

T.—Ventilating space.

U.—Perforation at top of niches.



To more fully understand some of the foregoing and other parts, refer again to the *floor plan* on page 23. On this plan we have purposely omitted the entire sanitary fixtures in the central ventilating space at the rear of cells numbers 1, 2, 3 and 10, so as to show the projecting arms, friction rollers and flange rim.

At the rear of cells numbers 4, 5 and 6 we have omitted the niches, so as to show the circular trough and discharge valve.

At the rear of cells numbers 7, 8 and 9 the niches with seats are shown complete.

The opening in the circular grating and the sliding steel door covering it, between the cells and prisoners' vestibule, as also the gratings and doors of the vestibules, are also shown.

At the side of the entrance door between the guard's hall and jailer's vestibule will be seen the machinery with which the cells are rotated and which is operated with a crank.

After having carefully examined the illustrations and studied the construction and mechanism of the Rotary, as above described, it will not be difficult to understand its operation and the peculiar advantages secured in this system.

When erected in two or three tiers, an intermediate floor, extending to the walls, is provided to each upper tier, thus isolating each tier and providing separate exercise corridors for each.

### SECURITY OF PRISONERS.

The entire circular grating around the cells, as also the doors and gratings of the prisoners' and jailer's vestibules, being of 5-ply hardened steel (saw and file-proof) and the floors and ceilings of the cells, together with that portion towards the ventilating space and the seat of the niches, being of hardened 5-ply steel jail plate, with no doors or large openings of any kind except the single sliding steel door which can only be operated by the jailer from his vestibule, no better or greater security can possibly be provided against escape and, in this respect, for the reasons stated, it is far superior to the square-cell system.

### SAFETY OF THE JAILER.

From the peculiar arrangement of the doors leading from the guard's hall to the cells, all being controlled and operated from the jailer's vestibule, it will readily be seen that the jailer is perfect *master of the situation* and can never possibly come in contact with more than one prisoner at a time, unless he takes the chances on letting out a greater number at once.

### CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

The cells being arranged within a circle and no openings in the partitions, the isolation is perfect and complete and the prisoners cannot see each other and, moreover, where the cells are in two or three tiers, the intermediate floors provide a more complete isolation of the various classes—a feature which is now so universally desired.

In our Rotary Jail Buildings a further classification is also secured by placing common iron or steel cells in other parts of the building for females, juveniles, insane persons, etc., etc.

### PERFECT VENTILATION.

To one who has studied the foregoing description and carefully examined the illustrations, it must be apparent that the ventilation in the Rotary is simply perfect. The ventilating space (T) at the rear of the cells is a perfect *conduit* and serves as a ventilator for all the cells, the air passing through it to the roof. The heating apparatus being in the basement and its furnace being connected with the large cast-iron central shaft (A), causes the shaft to become somewhat heated and hence stimulates the upward draft of air in the ventilating space (T) which surrounds it.

The entire front of each cell being open and covered only with the stationary circular grating referred to, permits a free ingress of light and air. There being an immense natural draft up the central ventilating space (T), the fresh air entering the cell-room through the windows or fresh-air inlets when open, quickly finds its way into and through the cells to the ventilating space and thence up and out through the roof ventilator, carrying with it all the offensive and unhealthful odors from the cell-room and cells, thus keeping the air pure and fresh throughout.

The central ventilating space is so arranged that it can be partially covered in winter, when a strong draft is not required and by this means the draft can be regulated to suit the necessities during the various seasons of the year.

For the reasons stated, no jail of the stationary or square-cell system can be devised which will furnish such a complete circulation of air as is provided in the Rotary system and hence in this essential feature it is without a peer.

### SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

In the central ventilating space (T) niches or recesses are provided, in which are placed the water-closets which are supplied and flushed with water from the circular tank (P) above. The water-closets are drained into the circular trough (R), which discharges into the Soil Pipe (S). The flow and discharge all act automatically and hence when the water-closets are used the excrement is immediately discharged into the sewer, thus keeping the fixtures clean and pure.

A wash-basin is provided in each cell, which is also supplied with water from the circular tank and is discharged into the circular trough.

Besides the foregoing arrangements, a bath-tub is placed in each exercise corridor (see floor plan), thus affording means for regular bathing, which is very essential for the health of those who are so unfortunate as to be confined in a prison.

The perfection and completeness of the sanitary arrangements can be more fully understood by examining a model, which will always be exhibited and explained by our agents when desired by officials interested in the matter—suffice to say, however, that it is so perfect and complete as to make it seem impossible to improve it in any way.



The peculiarity of construction of the Rotary is such as to afford a large scope to the Architect in providing for the wants and requirements of the county—his latitude being circumscribed only by the limit of the appropriation available, and hence where the necessities and requirements demand a large amount of room for the prison proper, or for the accommodation of the jailer and his assistants, or both, and where the available means will permit, the Architect can provide all the conveniences required and make the exterior as handsome as necessary to suit the wishes of the officials: and on the other hand, if the appropriation is small and the necessities for a large jail not urgent, he can provide a less amount of room and make the exterior plain and less expensive and at the same time secure strength and the other essential features of a first-class prison.

On page 22 we illustrate the Rotary Jail built by us at Pueblo, Colorado, which is a neat and substantial structure, provided with accommodation for 154 prisoners and has some five or six rooms for the use of the jailer and his attendants.

In this illustration we give a side view in order to show the Rotary cell-house, which, it will be observed, is octagon in shape and connected with the main building, which contains a number of square cells for females and other classes of prisoners.

We could give illustrations of many other Rotary Jail buildings, erected by us, but deem this sufficient to show the general outward appearance.

### CONCLUDING REMARKS

#### *Regarding the Operation of the Rotary Jail, Method of Handling Prisoners, Etc., Etc.*

Having now described the construction of the Rotary as concisely as our limited space will permit, as much so, perhaps, as can be done without a model, and having given a brief statement of the reasons why its six principal essential features are more perfectly combined in the Rotary than in any other system, it only remains for us to describe more clearly the method of operating it, handling prisoners, etc. (See *Floor Plan*.)

When it is desired to let out a prisoner, the jailer unlocks and opens the solid iron door of the jailer's vestibule, in which is kept the crank with which the cells are rotated. This he brings out, inserts it on the spindle and rotates the cells in either direction until the desired cell is brought opposite the sliding steel door to the prisoners' vestibule. With the lever, previously described, he then slides the steel door to one side, which gives free access from the cell to the prisoners' vestibule and when the prisoner steps through he slides the steel door back to its place and locks the lever. He then unlocks the door between the two vestibules; the prisoner steps out and is taken in charge by the guard and the jailer then closes and locks the interior vestibule door, returns the crank to its place in the jailer's vestibule and steps out and locks the solid entrance door—all of which is done very quickly, easily and with perfect personal safety. No rush of prisoners can possibly be made, for the reason that the others have no means of exit from their cells and hence the extreme safety.

If it is desired to let a number of the prisoners out into the exercise corridors for bathing or exercise, the jailer simply unlocks one or both of the side doors of the prisoners' vestibule, which he does with the levers provided therefor and which are situated in his vestibule, and then, after opening the sliding steel door, steps out, places the crank on the spindle and rotates the cells until all those who are to be let out have passed from their cells into the exercise corridors.

While the prisoners are thus out, of course the jailer or a guard remains in the jailer's vestibule to "keep an eye on them" and when ready for again locking them up, they pass into their respective cells as the jailer rotates them and, when all are in, he slides the steel door to its place, locks the lever, closes and locks the side doors, puts away the crank and comes out and locks the main entrance door.

In putting in a "fresh recruit," he is passed through the two doors into the prisoners' vestibule and after closing and locking the door between the two vestibules the jailer rotates the cells until an empty one is brought opposite the sliding steel door, when he slides the door to one side and the prisoner steps into his new home. The sliding door is then closed and locked and the jailer can then rotate the cells around so as to carry the new prisoner to any other position he may desire and then, after depositing the crank in his vestibule, he retires and locks the main entrance door as usual.

Where the cells are in two or three tiers, those of the upper tiers are operated exactly in the same manner and the method of handling the prisoners is precisely the same as above described, as each tier is provided with its own exercise corridors and vestibules.

Interested parties who have now carefully studied the principles embodied in the construction and operation of the Rotary, must be willing to admit that, as a masterpiece of mechanism, it possesses merits worthy of further consideration, and to all such persons we have to say if you are about to erect a new jail, to cost anywhere from twenty to forty thousand dollars, or more, we shall be very glad to have an opportunity to give you still further light regarding the superior merits and advantages of the Rotary and will be much pleased to have you open correspondence with us on the subject—and, moreover, will at any time be glad to have one of our agents call upon you and submit for your examination a variety of plans for Rotary Jail Buildings and exhibit our very complete models of the Rotary cells, together with samples of the hardened 5-ply steel used in their construction.

Address,

THE PAULY JAIL BLDG. & MFG. CO.,

2215 DeKALB STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.



## TESTIMONIALS.

In previous editions of our Catalogue we have published a large number of testimonials regarding our cell-work, embracing commendations from nearly all parts of the United States and could have inserted hundreds of others if necessary, but believing that a few are just as good for the purposes designed as to publish a large number, we have decided to insert in this edition only a few, selected from the large number we have on file, though will be pleased at any time to exhibit to any of our customers who wish further evidence of the character of our work, all the testimonials we have on hand.

### CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., December 19, 1887.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This may certify that the county of Los Angeles has for the past year been using the Pauly Jail System of Cells and finding them so nearly perfect in quality, workmanship and all that goes to make a perfect jail cell, this Board has decided to enter into an additional contract for more of their work and we take this occasion of most heartily recommending their system and work to any corporation desiring the same.

C. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.

### COLORADO.

DENVER, COLO., February 2d, 1891.

THE PAULY JAIL BUILDING AND MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen: As our new County Jail is now nearly completed, we deem it but a mere matter of justice that we should express to you our high appreciation of the pains you have taken in supplying the steel and iron work therefor and of your faithful compliance with every requirement of your contract.

Some seventeen years ago you furnished this county a few *Iron* cells, which at that time were considered almost perfect and adequate for all requirements; but ere long the rapid increase of population and the consequent increase in the number of prisoners to be provided for, rendered additional cells necessary; and as your work and straightforward business methods had given such eminent satisfaction in the first instance, the Commissioners very wisely determined to contract with you for an additional number of new cells.

This, we believe, was some nine years ago, at which time you had made many improvements, both in the method of construction and in the quality of material used in your cell-work; and hence the new work erected under the second contract was conceded to possess every requisite of safety and convenience. The chief improvements in this work over that previously put in, consisted of *lathing* the iron plate of the cells with hardened steel bars, spaced some four or five inches apart and making the open lattice-work of *hardened steel* instead of iron bars, thus seeming to provide absolutely safety against escapes.

This improved work and the increased facilities thus afforded was not only highly satisfactory, but won for you the highest measure of credit for the progress made by you in the character of your work and notwithstanding the fact that the county then had one of the best jails in Colorado, yet the phenomenal growth of the City of Denver soon made it apparent that a large new jail must be erected in the near future and the subject was therefore more or less agitated for several years, until, finally, the Commissioners decided to take definite action in the matter, it being the general desire to erect a jail which would not only be a credit to the city and county, but also embrace all the latest improvements in the line of construction, classification, security, sanitary arrangements, etc.

With a view, therefore, of obtaining full information upon the subject, the Commissioners made an extended trip through various portions of the United States, visiting and inspecting many of the largest and best jails, which disclosed the fact that The Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company was keeping pace with the times—their ideas and work being the best that the Commissioners saw anywhere and their latest improvements seeming to be in advance of anything previously invented or adopted.

As a result of this tour the Board for the third time called upon you for your aid and advice in the formulation of the necessary plans to carry their objects into effect—and it is but proper and just for us to say that, although the plans finally adopted for the new jail were prepared by F. C. Eberly, an architect of Denver, yet the essential features of the building are in accordance with your advanced ideas of proper classification, light, ventilation, sanitation, safety and security and the cell-work is wholly in accordance with your ideas of construction, which embraces all your latest and most valuable improvements.

The contract for the steel and iron-work, let to you September 6th, 1888, has been most faithfully and honestly complied with in every detail and the people of Denver and Arapahoe County can justly boast of having the best and most complete jail in the United States, for which in the main you are eminently entitled to their most hearty thanks, and the undersigned take much pleasure in presenting you this testimonial as a slight token of their appreciation of your efforts in this matter and of the highly satisfactory manner in which you have transacted all the business connected therewith.

Very respectfully yours,

[Signed] J. C. TWOMBLY, Chairman. J. M. BROWN,  
THOMAS NICHOLL, EMILE J. RIETHMANN,  
PETER MAGNES, JOHN G. LILLEY,  
W. M. ROBERTSON, County Commissioners.

### CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., December 16th, 1890.

Gentlemen: It is with pleasure that we are instructed by our special Jail Building Commission to convey to you our entire satisfaction and appreciation of the liberal and thorough manner of fulfilling the terms of your contract.

You have given us the most complete arrangement for jail uses to be found in the New England States in point of safety, ease of management, sanitation, cleanliness, ventilation and in substantial material and workmanship.

The division of the main cell-room, enabling the jailer to separate one hundred prisoners into six grades, no two of which communicate, we find very beneficial. Heartily wishing you continued success in Jail Building and all else, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

[Signed] D. M. READ, Chairman,  
GEO. M. OLMSTEAD, Secretary  
of Committee.

Original by P. P. P.



TESTIMONIALS.- Continued.

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**FLORIDA.**

BLOUNTSTOWN, FLA., November 2nd, 1891.

Gentlemen: We take pleasure in saying to you that we have been using one of your steel cages for three years past and that it gives entire satisfaction. We regard the water-works and sewer connection as an especial recommendation to your work, as it enables the officers in charge to keep the jail clean as a residence with no expense, as the prisoners are able to do this and remain inside the jail

We think that the building of the steel cage has done more to suppress crime in our county than all other efforts made in that direction.

We would not be without the cage for a good deal more than its money value.

Very truly yours,  
 [Signed] J. W. McANULTY, Chairman.  
 J. B. ARMSTRONG,  
 J. H. McCLELLAN, JR.,  
 J. MUSGROVE,  
 L. M. STONE,  
 Members of Board of Co. Commissioners.  
 C. HALLEY, Sheriff.  
 H. B. GASKIN, Clerk Circuit Court.  
 G. W. WILBURN, Tax Assessor.

**GEORGIA.**

OGLETHORPE, GA., October 29th, 1891.

Gentlemen: Your steel cage is all that could be wanted. If a prisoner escapes from one of your cages, it is the jailer's fault and not the cage. It is the safest cage that I have ever seen and I have seen a number of different kinds. It is everything that you claimed for it. Our County is well pleased with the job.

Very respectfully,  
 [Signed] M. B. GILMORE, Sheriff  
 Macon County, Ga.

**IDAHO.**

From report of General L. F. Cartee, Superintendent of Construction, to the Secretary of the Interior (dated Nov. 14th, 1890), regarding the work on the U. S. Penitentiary, at Boise City, Idaho:

"As to the work done by The Pauly Jail Co., it is as near perfection as any piece of work ever put up. No fault in it, and I never met contractors who were so determined to do everything well and more than they contract to do, as they have certainly done in this case."

[Signed] LA FAYETTE CARTEE,  
 Superintendent of Construction.

**ILLINOIS.**

**Resolutions Passed by the Board of Supervisors at Wheaton, Ill., on Completion of the New Jail at that place.**

WHEREAS, The new County Jail and Sheriff's Residence have been completed and accepted by the Board of Supervisors; and

WHEREAS, The same have been fully completed according to the contract, plans and specifications, and to the entire satisfaction of said County Board; and

WHEREAS, The Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company have more than filled the requirements of their contract; therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Supervisors of DuPage County be and the same are hereby tendered to The Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company and to their foreman of construction, Mr. John Rausch, for the honest, careful and expeditious manner in which the contract for the same has been carried to its completion. Also be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Supervisors of said DuPage County be and they are hereby tendered to W. W. Turpin and Gorge W. Robbins for their faithful performance as sub-contractors for mason and carpenter work upon said building.

[Signed] HENRY C. MIDDAGH,  
 HENRY L. GLOS,  
 WM. KING,  
 W. T. REED,  
 Building Committee.

WHEATON, ILL., March 20th, 1891.

Gentlemen: I wish to thank you personally and in the name of the people of DuPage County for the manner in which you have performed your contract in building the new Jail and Sheriff's Residence for DuPage County

It is seldom that everything is finished to the entire satisfaction of all parties where a contract is let for a public building. The building of our Jail and Sheriff's Residence, from first to last, has been done without the first hard word being spoken, or fault found. This has been due to the fact that everyone connected with the building, not only the original contractors, but every sub-contractor, has aimed to do a job that would be first-class in every particular and they have succeeded well.

If the Pauly Company wish any endorsement of their work they can get it at any time from DuPage County.

Yours truly,  
 [Signed] WM. KING, Superintendent.

BELLEVILLE, ILL., December 22nd, 1891.

Gentlemen: This jail, which is certainly a great recommendation to your house, is in good condition, being one of the best, if not the very best, in the State.

We have had bad crowds in it ever since its occupancy, and other counties send their bad men here for safe-keeping, and so far, no one has escaped, nor even made a scratch on it.

Respectfully,  
 [Signed.] A. L. DAWSON, Sheriff.

**INDIANA.**

PRINCETON, IND., December 22d, 1887.

We desire to say to all whom it may concern that we have just received and paid for a new jail and jailer's residence, recently completed at Princeton, Indiana, by the Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Mo. The work and materials employed in the buildings were in every respect as good or better than required by the contract and specifications and the whole job was completed to our entire satisfaction and without discord or dissatisfaction in any particular. We do not believe a better or more convenient or complete jail or jailer's residence can be shown in any county in Indiana for the same amount of money. In point of beauty of exterior and finish, convenience, light and ventilation, we regard both jail and residence as being all that could be desired.

Respectfully,

JOSIAH KNIGHTLY,  
 Z. M. WEED,  
 JOHN MANGRUM,  
 Commissioners.



## TESTIMONIALS.—Continued.

**KANSAS.**

MARION, KAS., December 14th, 1891.

Gentlemen: Is there a soft bar in our jail cells that can be cut out so as to pass a plate through to prisoners without having to unlock the cage door? Please answer, giving number of bar and how to cut the same, if there is any bar that can be cut.

Yours respectfully,

[Signed] H. L. BROWN, Under Sheriff.

On December 16th, we wrote Mr. Brown, in reply to above, to the effect that we did not know of a single soft steel bar in the cells, and if the prisoners had not succeeded in finding any, it would be safe to conclude that every bar is saw and file-proof, as intended, and hence a food opening could not be cut. We advised locking the prisoners in their cells at meal-time and then opening the corridor door, place the food inside and then retire and lock the corridor and open the cell doors, which was the safest method of serving food.

We then inquired of him as to whether or not he had tried to cut any of the steel bars, so as to make a food opening, and the following is his reply, which speaks volumes for the strength and security of our cell-work:

MARION, KAS., December 18th, 1891.

Gentlemen: Yours of the 16th at hand and contents noted.

In reply, will say that there has been several attempts made by blacksmiths to find a bar in the cells that could be cut, but have failed to make any impression on the bars with either saws, files or chisels, and they have given up the job in vain, and it was for information that I wrote you. We always close cell doors before feeding prisoners.

Respectfully yours,

[Signed] H. L. BROWN, Under Sheriff.

**KENTUCKY.**

OWENSBORO, KY., December 17, 1887.

Having been appointed a special commissioner to have built a new jail and jailer's residence for Daviess County, Kentucky, I first visited some of the best jails in Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee, also some of the factories of jail-building companies. Being most favorably impressed with the jails erected by the Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Mo. and with this company's superior facilities for doing such work, I awarded it the contract.

The work was completed during the past summer in the most satisfactory manner. In ventilation, drainage, light and perfect security, its appointments are unsurpassed. No part of the work was slighted in the least. The jail has been pronounced by competent judges to be the most perfect and complete prison in this State. All parties can rely upon this company to deal fairly and honestly and to fully comply with its contracts.

Respectfully, J. D. ATCHISON,

Judge Daviess County Court.

**LOUISIANA.**

BASTROP, LA., February 3rd, 1891.

Gentlemen: The jail you built for this, Morehouse Parish, in 1889, redeems all the promises made for it. It is as comfortable as the best of dwelling-houses; light and airy; easily and safely heated; cleanly and free from bad odor. During two years' use of the lever-lock, I have found no room for a complaint. I would not hesitate to attend unarmed the needs of the prisoners after giving them all the knives and guns they want. Very truly yours, W. P. DOUGLASS, Sheriff.

**MICHIGAN.**

CRYSTAL FALLS, MICH., November 12th, 1891.

Gentlemen: Your men just completed the iron work to day and they leave here to-morrow. Your work is perfectly satisfactory. I am

highly pleased to see the way the iron is put together, as I am sure that when I get a man in one of those cells, he is safe and I never need be uneasy. They are the most complete work I ever saw.

Respectfully,

[Signed]

WILLIAM J. TULLY, Sheriff.

**NEW JERSEY.**

CAMDEN, N. J., November 22nd, 1890.

Gentlemen: In response to your inquiry relative to the jail work done by your Company for Camden County, I take great pleasure in saying it has given the most perfect and entire satisfaction, and has been repeatedly inspected by other county officials and pronounced the best in the State of New Jersey.

I take great pleasure in recommending your Company to any county wanting good honest work. Very respectfully,

[Signed] WM. H. SWINDELL, Supt. County Buildings.

**NEW MEXICO.**

ROSWELL, N. M., March 20th, 1891.

Gentlemen: The steel cages put in our county jail by your Company are giving entire satisfaction and we take pleasure in stating that in the construction and erection of these cages The Pauly Jail Bldg. & Mfg. Co. have maintained their reputation as jail builders.

We now have a place which we feel confident will hold the most skilled and desperate malefactors of the age.

Respectfully,

[Signed] H. MILNE, Chairman.

W. S. PRAGER, Secretary.

W. H. H. MILLER, Member of Board.

**TENNESSEE.**

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 29, 1887

Gentlemen: We cheerfully state that your company built for Davidson county, Tennessee, at Nashville, in 1884, a Jail upon the Cell system of cross-bars, made as represented by you of 5-ply steel and iron, which since has been in continuous and satisfactory use.

In respect to security of prisoners and safety of jailer and officers and convenience in handling inmates, it appears after daily observation since its occupancy, about as near perfect as possible. It is also susceptible of best possible light and ventilation, if proper attention and suitable plans are observed in the location and construction of the enclosing building.

We are also pleased to state that we found your company prompt and thoroughly business-like—and that you complied fully in every item with your written contract with the county. With best wishes for your continued success in jail building and all else, we subscribe ourselves

Yours truly,

JOHN C. FERRIS, Ex-Judge.

W. C. COOK, M. D.,

Jail Physician and Health Officer of the County.

**TEXAS.**

LLANO, TEXAS, March 25th, 1890.

Gentlemen: The two cells you contracted to put up in our jail were completed by your Mr. John Rausch on the 22 inst.

Permit me here to say it is by far the most perfect and complete structure of the kind I ever saw. It gave entire satisfaction to every member of the Court and the bonds were this day issued to you for the payment of the same, and have been delivered to your Mr. Rausch, who has done his work with dispatch and in a superior manner.

A great many of our citizens have visited the jail since the completion of the work, and without a dissenting voice it is pronounced a daisy. General satisfaction is expressed on all hands.

Very respectfully,

[Signed] W. S. MAXWELL, County Judge.



## PARTIAL LIST OF JAILS

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*Built Complete or Equipped with Cells by The Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Mo.*

The following is a partial list of the places where we have erected Jails or other Prisons, or furnished the cell-work therefor, and from which it will be seen that there is scarcely a State or Territory in the Union in which our work is not represented.

County officials who contemplate improving their jails, or erecting new ones, are earnestly requested to visit and inspect our work at any of the places in this list and in all cases where such visits are determined upon, if the parties will advise us thereof, we will take pleasure in pointing out to them where they can most conveniently see and examine some of our latest improved work, or the best constructed and most modern Jail buildings, such as would be likely to meet their requirements.

<p><b>ALABAMA.</b></p> <p>Abbeville. Andalusia. Two jobs. Athens. Birmingham. Iron Brewton. Camden. Centreville. Two jobs. Clayton. Columbiana. Two jobs. Cullman. Dadeville. Decatur. Double Springs. Eutaw. Evergreen. Fayette. Florence. Two jobs. Gadsden. Two jobs. Geneva. Greenville. Grove Hill. Jasper. Latona. Livingston. Monroeville. Moulton. Oneonta. Two jobs. Opelika. Ozark. Two jobs. Prattville. Rockford. Russellville. Searle. Sheffield. City jail, iron. Somerville. Talladega. Troy. Two jobs. Tuscumbia. Iron. Tuskaloosa. Union Springs. Vernon. Wetumpka.</p> <p><b>ARIZONA TER.</b></p> <p>Flagstaff. Florence. Two jobs. Holbrook. Iron. St. Johns.</p> <p><b>ARKANSAS.</b></p> <p>Augusta. Batesville. Benton. Iron. Bentonville. Berryville. Center Point. Iron. Clarendon. Two jobs. Corning. Iron. Des Arc. Fort Smith.</p>	<p>Fort Smith. U. S. jail. Harrison. Hot Springs. Huntsville. Jonesboro. Little Rock. Two jobs. Murfreesborough. Ozark. Paragould. Pine Bluff. Pocahontas. Powhattan. Searcy. Sheridan. Van Buren.</p> <p><b>CALIFORNIA.</b></p> <p>Los Angeles. Two jobs. Redding. San Bernardino. San Diego. Ventura.</p> <p><b>CANADA.</b></p> <p>Winnipeg.</p> <p><b>COLORADO.</b></p> <p>Boulder. Boulder. City jail, iron. Buena Vista. Canon City. Castle Rock. Central City. Colorado Springs. Three jobs. Conejos. Cortez. Del Norte Denver. Three jobs. Denver. City jail, iron. Durango. Fair Play. Fort Collins. Two jobs. Georgetown. Glenwood Springs. Greeley. Two jobs. Gunnison. Two jobs. Las Animas. City jail, iron. Lake City. Ouray. Pueblo. Two jobs. Rosita. Saguache. Sheridan Lake. Iron. Springfield. Sterling. Telluride. Trinidad. Two jobs.</p>	<p><b>CONNECTICUT.</b></p> <p>Bridgeport.</p> <p><b>FLORIDA.</b></p> <p>Apalachicola. Blountstown. Bronson. DeLand. Enterprise. Iron. Fort Meyers. Green Cove Springs. Key West. Live Oak. Marianna. Orlando. Pensacola. Palatka. St Augustine. Starke. Sumterville. Tampa. Veruon.</p> <p><b>GEORGIA.</b></p> <p>Abbeville. Americus. Bryan. Butler. Camilla. Clarksville. Crawfordsville. Douglas. Eatonton. Ellaville. Ellijay. Fort Gaines. Franklin. Greenville. Hamilton. Hawkinsville. Hinesville. Homer. Irwinville. Jackson. LaGrange. Lawrenceville. Luupkin. Macon. McRae. Monticello. Two jobs. Monroe. Moultrie. McDonough. Two jobs. Nashville. Oglethorpe. Perry. Quitman. Reidsville. Sandersville. Statesboro. Sylvania. Thomasville. Tifton. City jail, iron.</p>	<p>Valdosta. Waycross. Wrightsville.</p> <p><b>IDAHO TER.</b></p> <p>Blackfoot. Boise City. U. S. pen. Hailey. Lewiston. Malad City. Moscow. Mountain Home. Iron. Murray. Shoshone.</p> <p><b>ILLINOIS.</b></p> <p>Abingdon. City jail, iron. Aledo. Arthur. City jail, iron. Belleville. Cairo. Carthage. Centralia. City jail, iron. Charleston. DuQuoin. City jail, iron. East St. Louis. City jail, iron. Elizabethtown. Fairfield. Flanagan. City jail, iron. Geneva. City jail, iron. Jerseyville. Keithsburg. City jail, iron. Madison. City jail, iron. Marshall. Melrose. City jail, iron. Monmouth. Mount Carmel. Naperville. City jail, iron. New Berlin. City jail, iron. Newton. Peoria. City jail, iron. Princeton. Princeville. City jail, iron. Quincy. City jail, iron. Salem. Shipman. City jail, iron. Tiskilwa. City jail, iron. Urbana. Vandalia. Iron. Venice. City jail, iron. Vienna Wheaton. White Hall. City jail, iron. Williamsville. City jail, iron. Winchester. Yorkville.</p> <p><b>INDIAN TER.</b></p> <p>Caddo. Iron. Sans Bois. Iron. Wheelock. Iron.</p>	<p><b>INDIANA.</b></p> <p>Bloomfield. Crown Point. Danville. Evansville. Indianapolis. Jasper. Iron work. Petersburg. Princeton. Rensselaer. Rockport. Rockport. City jail, iron. Rosedale. City jail, iron. Terre Haute. Valparaiso. Versailles.</p> <p><b>IOWA.</b></p> <p>Albia. Audubon. Avoca. Bedford. Burlington. Carroll. Chariton. Cherokee. Clarion. Clinton. Council Bluffs. City jail, iron. Cresco. Dakota City. Decorah. Denison. Glenwood. Guthrie Center. Hampton. Harlan. Indianola. Jefferson. Knoxville. City jail, iron. LeMars. Leon. Logan. Marion. Two jobs. Marshalltown. Mount Ayr. Mount Pleasant. Onawa. Orange City. Osage. Osceola. Pocahontas. Primghar. Sidney. Sioux City. Spencer. Viuton. Washington. Waverly. Webster City. West Liberty. City jail, iron. West Union.</p>
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## PARTIAL LIST OF JAILS.—Continued.

**KANSAS.**

Abilene.  
Alma. City jail, iron.  
Caldwell. City jail, iron.  
Cottonwood Falls.  
Council Grove.  
Erie.  
Florence. City jail, iron.  
Fort Scott.  
Fredonia.  
Garden City.  
Girard.  
Hiawatha.  
Hutchinson.  
Hutchinson. State Reform-  
atory, iron.  
Independence.  
Kansas City.  
Lakin.  
Longton. City jail, iron.  
Mankato.  
Marion Center.  
Meade Center.  
Oskaloosa.  
Oswego.  
Paola.  
Peabody. City jail, iron.  
Pittsburg. City jail, iron.  
Richfield.  
Sedan.  
Seneca.  
Smith Center.  
Springfield.  
Syracuse.  
Topeka.  
Wakeceny.  
Wamego. Iron.  
Washington.  
Wellington.  
Wichita. Two jobs.

**KENTUCKY.**

Bardwell.  
Beattyville.  
Benton.  
Bowling Green.  
Campton.  
Carlisle.  
Central City. City jail, iron.  
Clinton.  
Frenchburg.  
Georgetown.  
Lexington. Two jobs. City  
jail, iron.  
Madisonville.  
Mayfield. Two jobs.  
Murray.  
Owensboro.  
Pikeville.  
Princeton.  
Somerset.  
Tompkinsville.  
Uniontown. City jail, iron.  
Wickliffe.

**LOUISIANA.**

Abbeville.  
Bastrop.  
Benton.  
Clinton.  
Coushatta.  
Floyd.  
Franklinton.  
Greensburgh.  
Gretna.  
Homer.  
Lafayette.

Leesville.  
Mansfield. Two jobs.  
Marksville. Two jobs.  
Minden.  
Monroe.  
Natchitoches.  
New Iberia.  
New Orleans.  
Opelousas.  
Plaquemine.  
Pointe a la Hache.  
Port Allen.  
Shreveport.  
Tallulah.  
Vernon.  
Winnsfield.  
Winnsborough.

**MAINE.**

Rockland.

**MARYLAND.**

Hagerstown.

**MICHIGAN.**

Ann Arbor.  
Crystal Falls.  
Escanaba. Two jobs.  
Grayling.  
Houghton.  
Marshall.  
Monroe.  
Tawas City.

**MINNESOTA.**

Aitkin.  
Benson.  
Brainerd.  
Cannon Falls. City jail, iron.  
Cloquet. City jail, iron.  
Duluth.  
Duluth. City jail, iron.  
Elysian. City jail, iron.  
Fairbault.  
Fairmount.  
Fergus Falls.  
Litchfield.  
Long Prairie.  
Marshall. City jail, iron.  
Minneapolis.  
Moorhead. Two jobs.  
Mora. Iron.  
Morris.  
N. P. Junction.  
St. James. Iron.  
St. Paul. Police Stations,  
iron.  
Worthington.

**MISSISSIPPI.**

Batesville. Two jobs.  
Bay St. Louis.  
Carthage.  
Chester.  
Columbus.  
Corinth.  
Decatur.  
DeKalb.  
Ellisville. Two jobs.  
Fayette.  
Friar's Point.  
Greenwood.  
Holly Springs.  
Indianola.  
Kosciusko.

Lexington.  
Mayersville.  
Meadville. Two jobs.  
Meridian. City jail, iron.  
Mississippi City.  
Monticello.  
Philadelphia.  
Pittsborough.  
Pontotoc.  
Poplarville.  
Quitman. Two jobs.  
Raymond. Iron.  
Rolling Fork.  
Rosedale.  
Sardis.  
Starkville.  
Tunica.  
Tupelo.  
Walthall.  
Waynesboro.  
Winona. Two jobs.  
Woodville.  
Yazoo City.

**MISSOURI.**

Aurora. City jail, iron.  
Bolivar.  
Bowling Green.  
Carrollton.  
Cassville.  
Clayton.  
Clinton.  
Fredericktown.  
Galena.  
Fulton. City jail, iron.  
Gallatin. Rotary.  
Hannibal. City jail, iron.  
Kansas City.  
Kennett.  
Kingston.  
Kirkwood. City jail, iron.  
Malden. City jail, iron.  
Marshfield.  
Neosho.  
Ozark.  
Poplar Bluff.  
Richmond.  
Richmond Poor Farm, iron.  
Rocheport. City jail, iron.  
Sedalia. City jail, iron.  
Shelbyville.  
Stockton.  
Warrensburg.  
Waynesville.  
Webb City. City jail, iron.  
West Plains.  
Wright City. City jail, iron.

**MONTANA.**

Billings. Two jobs.  
Boulder City. Two jobs.  
Bozeman.  
Butte City. Two jobs.  
Deer Lodge. Iron.  
Dillon. Two jobs.  
Glendive.  
Helena.  
Lewistown.  
Livingston.  
Miles City.  
Missoula.  
White Sulphur Springs.

**NEBRASKA.**

David City.  
Fairbury.  
Greeley Center.  
Hartington.

Hastings.  
Hebron.  
Holdrege.  
Holdrege. City jail, iron.  
Osceola.  
Omaha. Two jobs.  
Plattsmouth.  
Ponca.  
Red Cloud.  
Sidney.  
St. Paul.  
Wahoo.  
Wayne.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

Dover. Rotary.  
Portsmouth.

**NEW JERSEY.**

Camden. Iron.  
Cinnaminson. Calaboose,  
Iron.  
Morristown.  
Newton.

**NEW MEXICO TER.**

Albuquerque.  
Eddy.  
Lincoln.  
Mora.  
Roswell.  
Springer.  
Taos.

**NEW YORK.**

Avoca. City jail, iron.  
Canaan Four Corners. Iron.  
Carmel.  
Lockport.  
Malone.  
Oswego. Rotary.  
Plattsburg.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

Asheville.  
Bayboro.  
Burgaw. Iron.  
Boone.  
Durham.  
Durham. City jail, iron.  
Goldsborough.  
Henderson.  
Jackson.  
Kinston.  
Lexington.  
Mourne.  
Murphy.  
Newton.  
Oxford.  
Plymouth.  
Raleigh.  
Roxborough.  
Shelby.  
Smithfield.  
Tarborough.  
Trenton.  
Wadesborough.  
Wilmington.  
Wilson.  
Yadkinville.

**NORTH DAKOTA.**

Bismarck.  
Burlington. Iron.  
Caledonia. Iron.

Devil's Lake.  
Dickinson.  
Fargo.  
Grafton.  
Grand Forks.  
Mandan.  
Pembina.  
Valley City.  
Wahpeton.

**OREGON.**

Baker City.  
Condon.  
Enterprise.  
Heppner.  
Jacksonville.  
McMinnville.  
Oregon City.  
Pendleton. Two jobs.  
Prineville.  
Roseburg.  
Union.  
Vale.

**OHIO.**

Attica. City jail, iron.  
Columbus.  
Lewisburg. City jail, iron.  
Navarre. City jail, iron.  
St. Mary's. City jail, iron.

**OKLAHOMA TER.**

Guthrie.  
Norman.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

Somerset.  
Washington.  
Washington. City jail, iron.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

Beaufort.  
Darlington.  
Florence.  
Lexington, C. H.  
Sumter.

**SOUTH DAKOTA.**

Ashton. Iron.  
Canton.  
Flandreau.  
Howard.  
Huron.  
Madison.  
Plankinton.  
Rapid City. Rotary.  
Redfield.  
Sioux Falls.  
Vermillion.  
Watertown.

**TENNESSEE.**

Alamo.  
Camden.  
Centerville.  
Cleveland.  
Clifton. City jail, iron.  
Covington.  
Decaturville.  
Dyersburg.  
Erin.  
Fayetteville.  
Franklin. City jail, iron.  
Gainsborough.  
Jacksboro.



PARTIAL LIST OF JAILS.—Continued.

Jackson.  
Kingston.  
Lewisburg.  
Linden.  
Livingston. Iron.  
Loudon.  
Madisonville.  
Murfreesboro.  
Nashville.  
Ripley.  
Savannah.  
Sevierville.  
Somerville.  
Trenton.  
Trenton. City jail, iron.  
Troy.

TEXAS.

Albany.  
Amarillo.  
Anderson.  
Anson.  
Athens.  
Austin.  
Bandera.  
Bastrop. Two jobs.  
Beaumont.  
Beeville. Two jobs.  
Belleville.  
Belton.  
Benjamin.  
Boerne.  
Brady.  
Breckenridge.  
Brownville.  
Brownwood.  
Bryan. City jail, iron.  
Caldwell.  
Cameron.  
Canadian.  
Castroville.  
Childress.  
Cottonwood.  
Crosbyville.  
Crosby.  
Copper.

Crockett.  
Dallas.  
Del Rio.  
Denton.  
Eagle Pass.  
Edinburg.  
El Paso.  
Estacado.  
Floresville.  
Fort Worth.  
Fredericksburg.  
Gainesville.  
Galveston.  
Gatesville. Iron. S  
Graham.  
Granbury.  
Greenville. Two jobs.  
Gilmer.  
Glen Rose.  
Goliad.  
Groveton.  
Hallettsville.  
Haskell.  
Henderson.  
Henrietta.  
Hillsborough.  
Huntsville.  
Junction City.  
Kaufman.  
Kerrville.  
Kountze.  
Lampasas. Two jobs.  
Laredo.  
Linden.  
Livingstone. Two jobs.  
Liberty.  
Lipscomb.  
Llano.  
Longview.  
Madisonville.  
Mangum.  
Margaret.  
Marlin.  
Matagorda.  
Marienfeld.  
Memphis.  
Midland.  
Mobeetie.

Montagne.  
Montgomery.  
Mount Pleasant.  
Nacogdoches.  
Palestine.  
Pauhandle.  
Paris. Two jobs.  
Pearsall. Two jobs.  
Pecos.  
Pittsburg.  
Quanah.  
Quitman. Two jobs.  
Rayner.  
Richmond.  
Rio Grande City.  
Roby.  
Rockport.  
Runnels.  
Rusk.  
San Angelo.  
San Antonio.  
San Marcus.  
Sherman. Rotary.  
Snyder.  
Sonora.  
Stephensville.  
Sulphur Springs.  
Texarkana. Iron.  
Victoria.  
Vernon.  
Waco. City jail, iron.  
Waco. Three jobs.  
Waxahachie. Three jobs,  
third work, Rotary.  
Weatherford. Three jobs.  
Wharton.  
Woodville.

UTAH TER.

Ashley.  
Brigham.  
Castle Dale. Iron.  
Eureka. Iron.  
Farmington.  
Logan City.  
Nephi.  
Ogden. City jail, iron.

Provo City.  
Provo City. Two jobs.  
Salt Lake City. Rotary.  
Salt Lake City. U. S. Pen.,  
two jobs.  
Spanish Fork. City jail,  
St. George. [iron.

VERMONT.

Bristol. City jail, iron  
Burlington. Rotary.

VIRGINIA

Chatham.  
Fairfax C. H.  
Harrisonburg.  
King William. C. H.  
Leesburg.  
Liberty.  
Madison. C. H.  
Manchester.

WASHINGTON.

Chehalis.  
Colfax.  
Concunully.  
Dayton.  
Ellensburg.  
Goldendale.  
Kalama.  
Montesano.  
Mount Vernon. Two jobs.  
North Yakima.  
Olympia.  
Oysterville.  
Port Townsend.  
Ritzville.  
Shelton.  
Spokane Falls. Two jobs  
Spokane. City jail.  
Tacoma. Three jobs.

Walla Walla. Pen., three  
jobs.  
Walla Walla. City jail,  
Waterville. [iron.  
Whatcom.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Charleston. Rotary.  
Fayetteville.  
Hamlin.  
Hinton.  
Morgantown.  
Romney.  
Spencer.  
St. George.  
Union  
West Union.

WISCONSIN.

Antigo.  
Appleton. Rotary.  
Black River Falls.  
Durand.  
Greenwood. City jail, iron.  
Marinette.  
Merrill.  
Néllsville.  
Portage. City jail, iron.  
Richland Center.  
Rhineland.  
Sharon. City jail, iron.  
Superior.  
Whitehall.

WYOMING TER.

Buffalo. Two jobs.  
Cheyenne.  
Evanston.  
Lander.  
Laramie. U. S. Pen.  
Rawlins. Iron.