

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 310 W. Jackson n/a not for publication
city, town Gallatin n/a vicinity
state Missouri code MO county Daviess code 061 zip code 64640

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of official G. Tracy Mehan III, Director Date 1/5/90
Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence

gabled mansard roof (photo no. 8) has been replaced with a hipped roof featuring wide eaves and exposed rafter tails.⁴ Consequently, when the roof configuration was changed, the overall height of the original structure was lowered. A brick chimney is located at the roof's western slope. A secondary entry is featured at the western end of the south elevation. Multiple stringcourses articulate the otherwise unadorned exterior surface. Multiple scored stringcourses with bull's-eye blocks located at sill and lintel levels articulate the otherwise unadorned exterior surface. (Photos no. 1-3).

Interior

In its original state, the jail worked like a lazy Susan where pie-shaped cells sat on a turntable. The cells and turntable were surrounded by a stationary circular wall of iron bars. (Plans no. 1-2). Using a hand crank, the turntable was rotated and the cells could be lined up with a single entrance door in the outer stationary cell which was operated only by the jailor. (For a more detailed description of the rotary mechanism, see section #8).

The original interior of the jail portion has been significantly altered,⁵ yet portions of the original rotary configuration are still operable. The original eight pie-shaped cells have been removed, along with the stationary iron grating, iron plate partitions, and water-closets. Replacing the original interior are two rooms separated by a concrete wall running from north to south. (Photo no. 4). There are marks in the floor and ceiling where the original circular cell was located. The original passageway from the radial cells, featuring a sliding door constructed of heavy iron bars and a swinging door on a vertical rocker arm with segmental gridded frame, is intact.⁶

The central two-story unit connecting the jail with the sheriff's residence has not been significantly altered. Jail kitchen and "grub hole" are intact. The three women's cells on the second floor, measuring approximately five by seven feet with gridded iron doors, have not been altered. (Photo no. 5).

The sheriff's residence features, at the first-story level, a living room, dining room, kitchen, bath, and entry foyer. The second floor features three bedrooms. Original woodwork including door and window surrounds remain intact and in good condition. Original woodwork including scored door and window surrounds with bull's-eye blocks remain intact and in good condition. (Photos no. 6-7).

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Government: Correctional facility

Domestic: Single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant: not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Octagon Mode

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls brick

roof asphalt

other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Daviess County Rotary Jail located in Gallatin, Missouri was built in 1888 by the Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, Missouri, inventors of a patent rotary jail.¹ Their design was based on William H. Brown and Benjamin F. Haugh's 1881 patent for a rotary jail issued July 12, 1881.² The attached sheriff's residence was built concurrently with the jail.³ The nominated property retains integrity in design, form, scale, and materials to convey significant historical associations despite a roof alteration to the sheriff's residence in the 1950's. Gallatin, Missouri, approximately 75 miles northeast of Kansas City, Missouri, is the county seat of Daviess County. Gallatin was established in 1837.

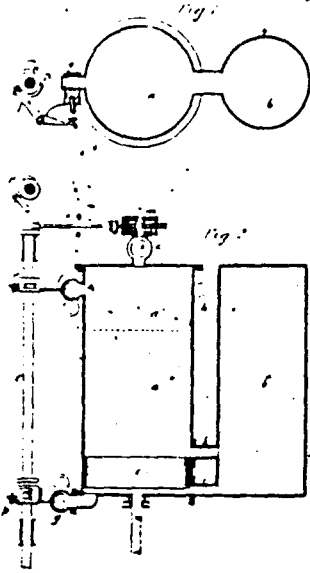
Exterior

The one-story, octagonally-shaped jail portion of the compound structure features a stone foundation and an exterior of brick. Due to its utilitarian nature, facade decoration was not a consideration. Fenestration features segmental arched openings with sandstone sills; each unit is secured with perforated sheet metal. At the central portion of the roof line is the topmost portion of the rotary shaft and smoke stack. In addition, the jail features a wide fascia board. (Photos no. 2-3).

Connecting the rotary jail with the sheriff's residence is a two-story, irregularly-shaped structure which houses the jail's kitchen at the first floor level and the women's cells at the second-story level. Fenestration is segmental arched, double-hung, sash-type with one-over-one units. Sills are sandstone. All window units at this location are secured with iron grating. A pent-roof entry porch with carved fretwork and a single wooden support (non-original?) is located at the east elevation of this two-story unit. In addition, two brick chimneys are located at the roof's southern slope. (Photos no. 2-3).

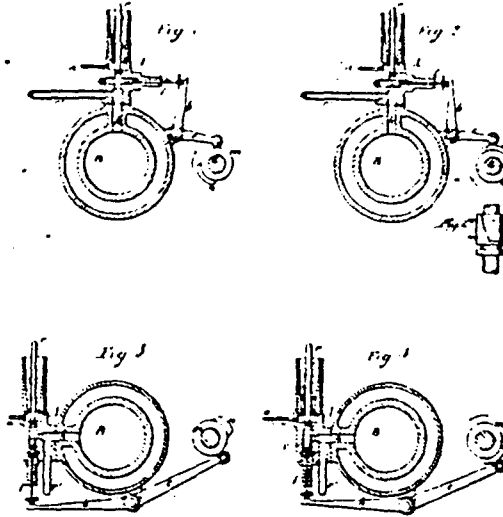
The sheriff's residence, with its main elevation facing north, is a two-story "T"-shaped brick structure. The main facade features an asymmetrically placed entry porch with carved fretwork and turned wooden supports. An additional entry porch which was located at the south end of the west elevation, is now extinct. Fenestration is double-hung, sash-type, with one-over-one units and sandstone sills. The original denticulated and molded cornice below an unusual

(No Model) N. A. OTTO
MOTOR ENGINE WORKED BY COMBUSTIBLE GAS OR VAPOUR AND AIR.
No. 390,091. Patented Sept. 25, 1888.



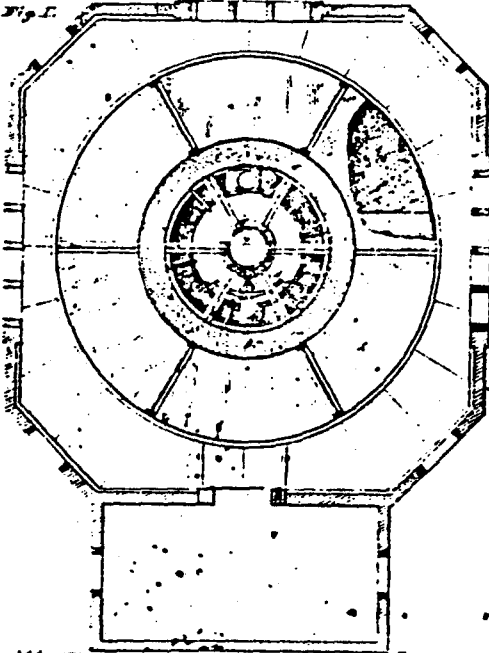
Witnesses:
J. H. Hufferford
Abel G. Smith
Inventor:
Nicolanus A. Otto.
By *James L. Terry*
1888

(No Model) N. A. OTTO
IGNITING APPARATUS FOR GAS OR VAPOR MOTOR ENGINES.
No. 390,092. Patented Sept. 25, 1888.



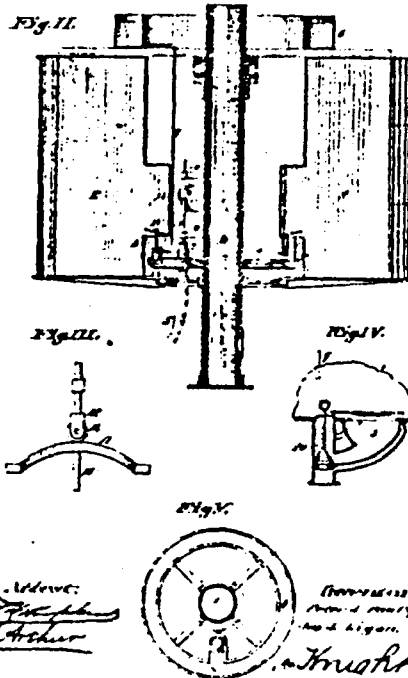
Witnesses:
J. H. Hufferford
Abel G. Smith
Inventor:
Nicolanus A. Otto.
By *James L. Terry*
1888

(No Model) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.
P. J. PAULY, Sr. & J. J. LIGON.
ROTARY JAIL.
No. 390,093. Patented Sept. 25, 1888.



Witnesses:
J. H. Hufferford
Abel G. Smith
Inventors:
P. J. Pauly, Sr. & J. J. Ligon.
By *James L. Terry*
1888

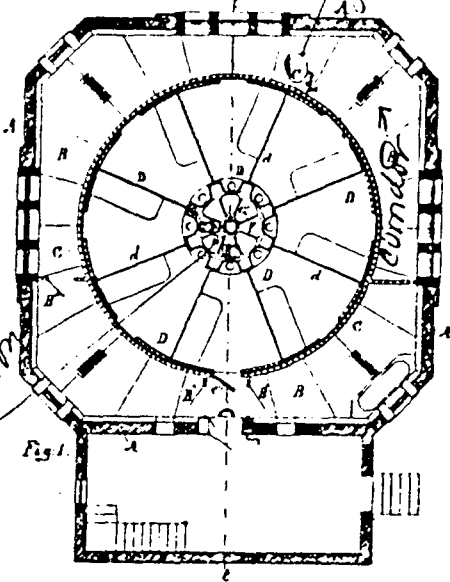
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P. J. PAULY, Sr. & J. J. LIGON.
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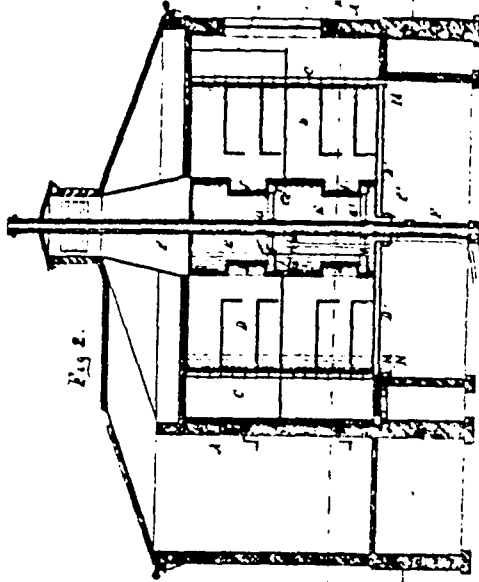
Witnesses:
J. H. Hufferford
Abel G. Smith
Inventors:
P. J. Pauly, Sr. & J. J. Ligon.
By *James L. Terry*
1888

PLAN #

(No Model) 8 Sheets—Sheet 1
W. H. BROWN & B. F. HAUGH.
JAIL OR PRISON.
No. 244,358. Patented July 12, 1881.



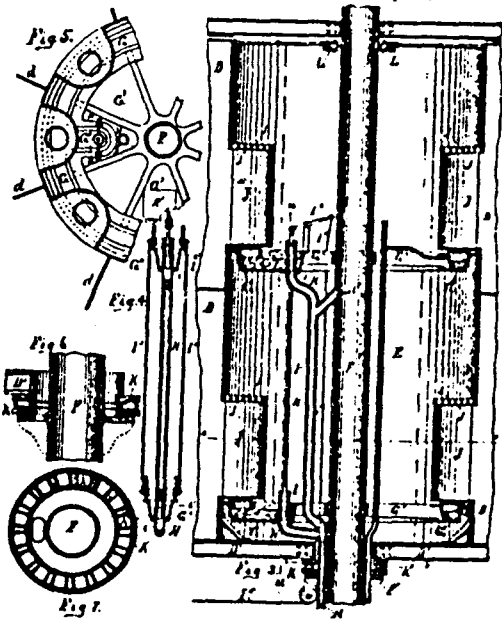
(No Model) 8 Sheets—Sheet 2
W. H. BROWN & B. F. HAUGH.
JAIL OR PRISON.
No. 244,358. Patented July 12, 1881.



WITNESSES
J. P. [Signature]
Arthur Holladay
INVENTOR
William H. Brown and
Benjamin F. Haugh,
C. Bradford

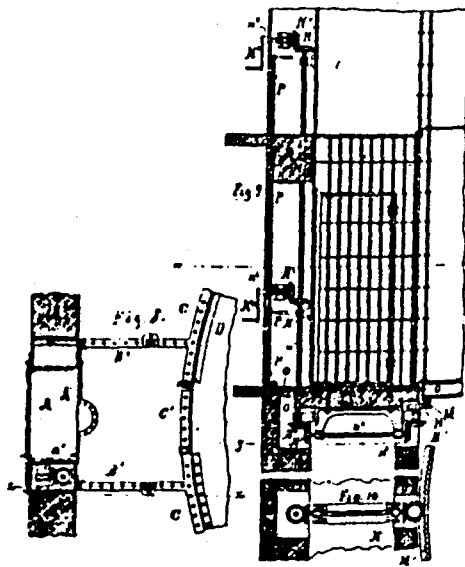
WITNESSES
J. P. [Signature]
Arthur Holladay
INVENTOR
William H. Brown and
Benjamin F. Haugh,
C. Bradford

(No Model) 8 Sheets—Sheet 3
W. H. BROWN & B. F. HAUGH.
JAIL OR PRISON.
No. 244,358. Patented July 12, 1881.



WITNESSES
J. P. [Signature]
Arthur Holladay
INVENTOR
William H. Brown and
Benjamin F. Haugh,
C. Bradford

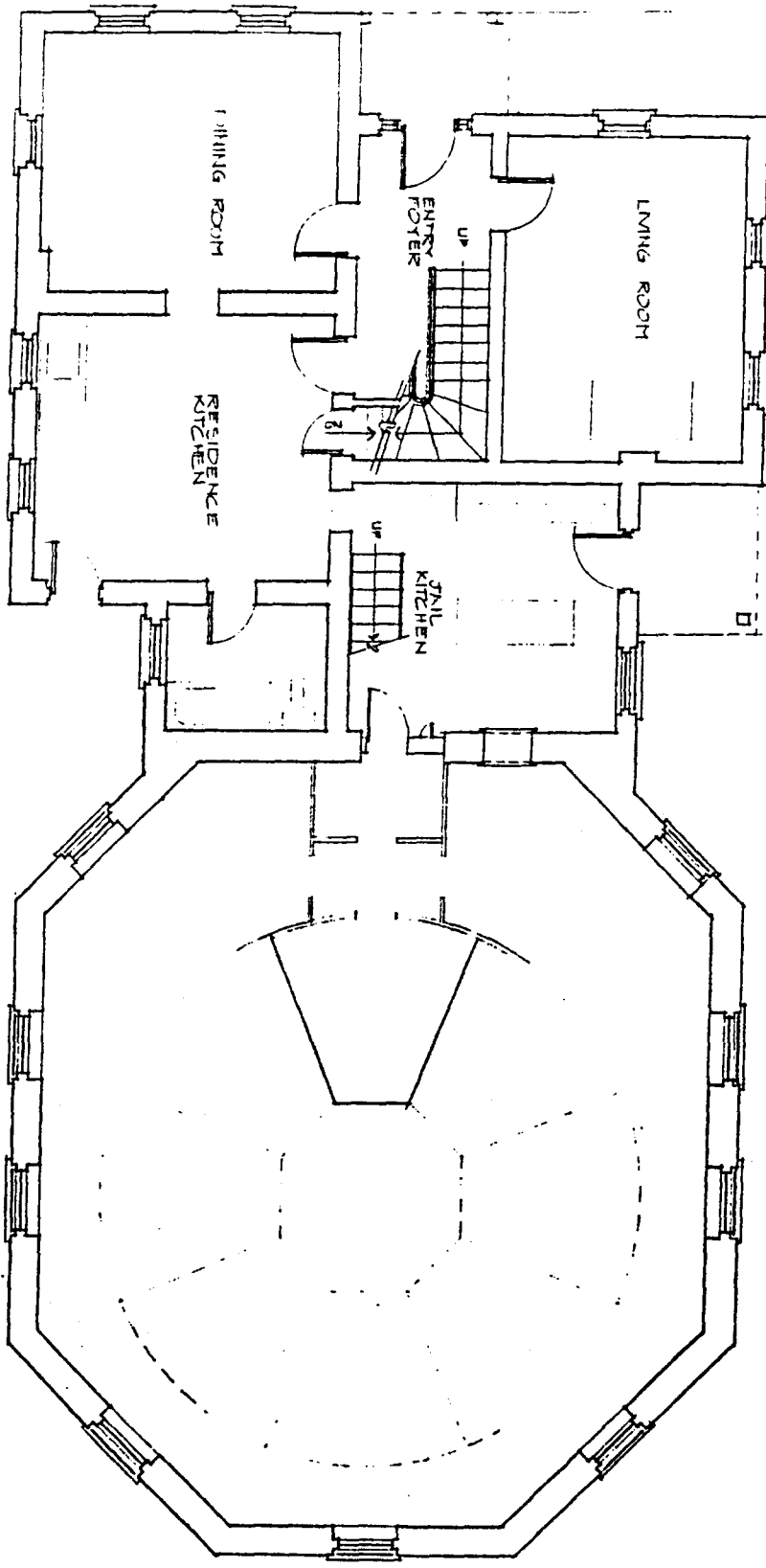
(No Model) 8 Sheets—Sheet 4
W. H. BROWN & B. F. HAUGH.
JAIL OR PRISON.
No. 244,358. Patented July 12, 1881.



WITNESSES
J. P. [Signature]
Arthur Holladay
INVENTOR
William H. Brown and
Benjamin F. Haugh,
C. Bradford

FIGURE 1

Davless County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Not to scale

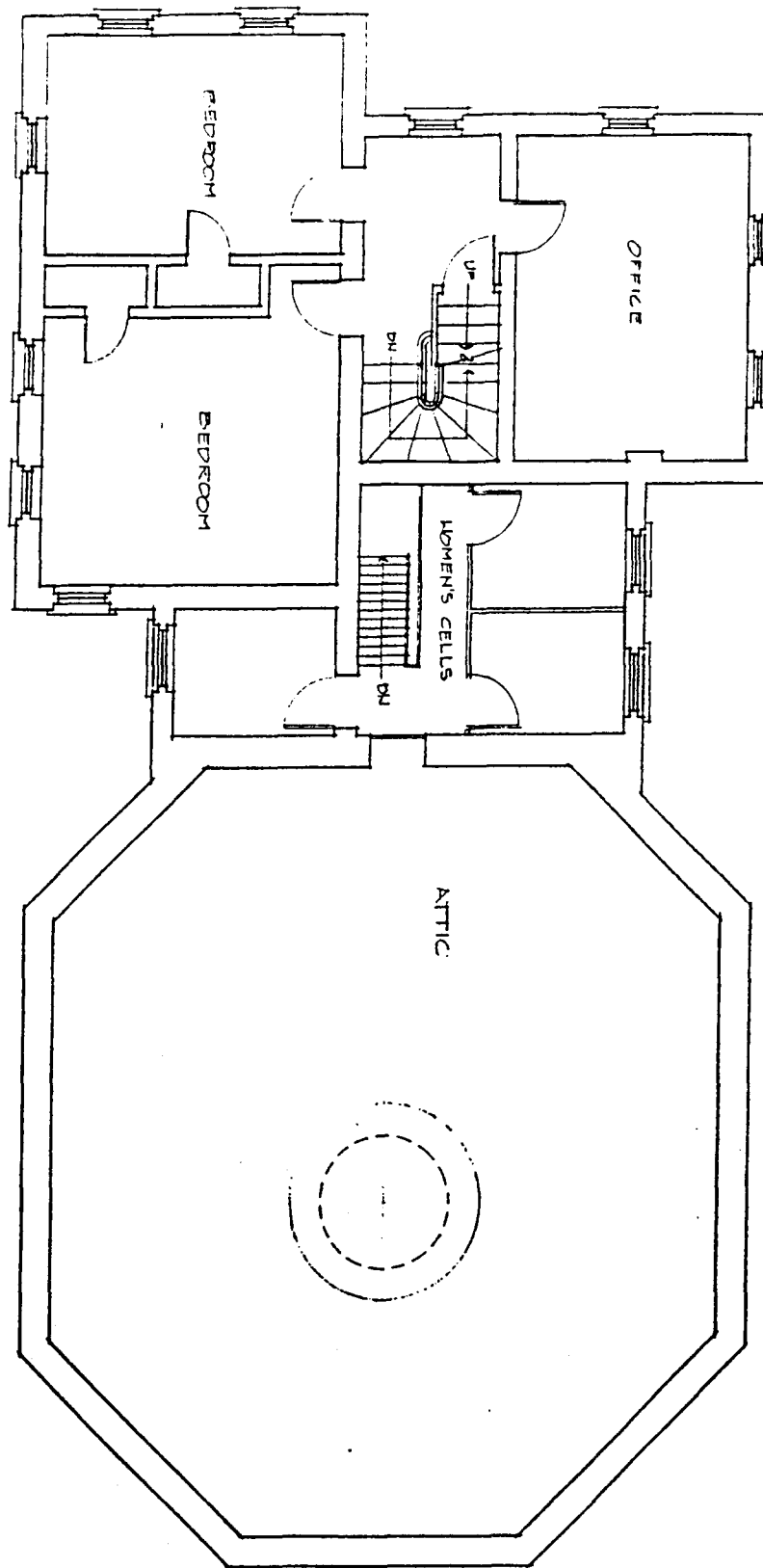
"ROTARY JAIL" RENOVATION

SOLOMON CLAYBAUGH ARCHITECTS

Davless County Jail

FIGURE 2

Davless County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Not to scale

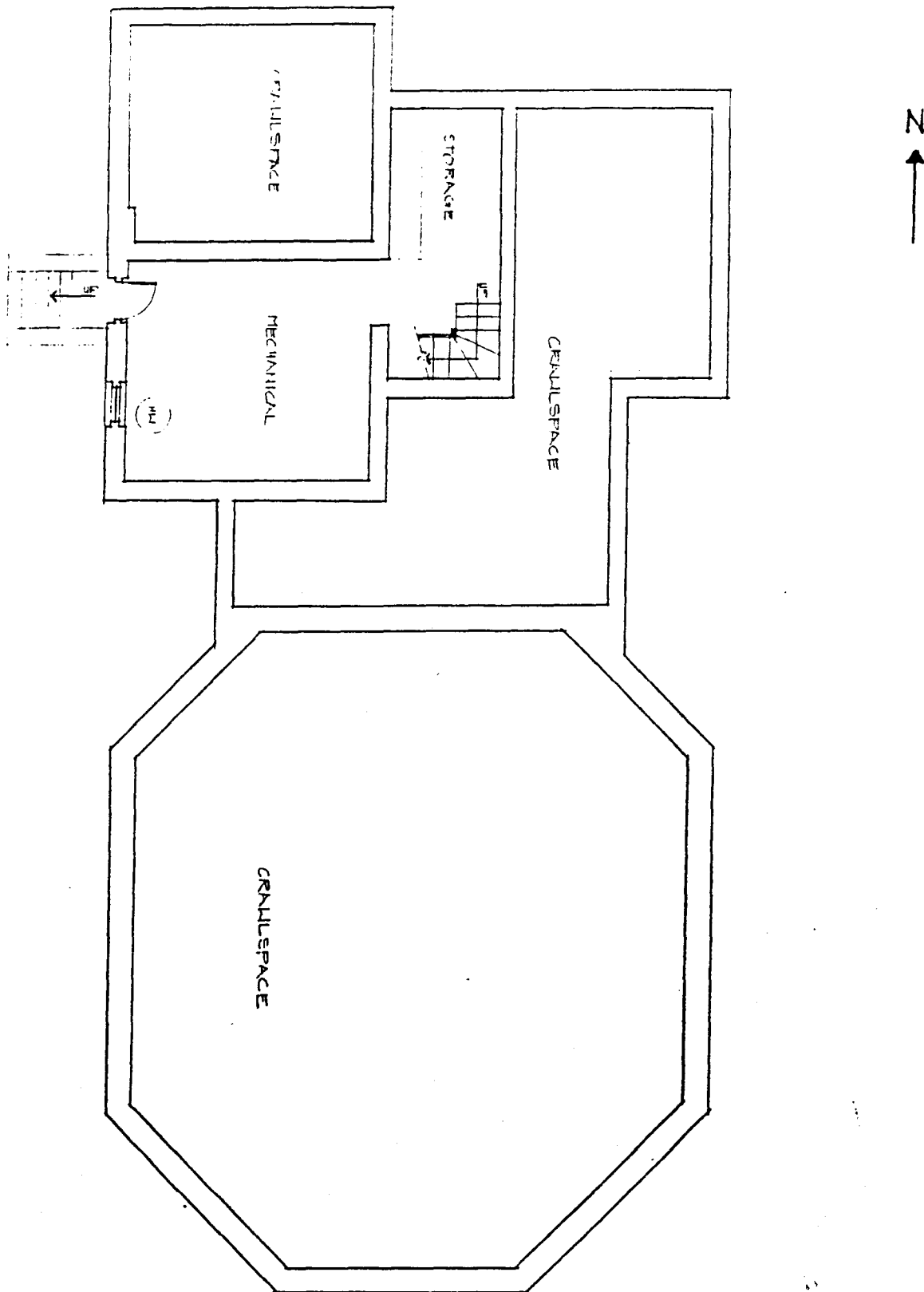
"ROTARY JAIL" RENOVATION

SOLOMON CLAYBAUGH ARCHITECTS
712 BROADWAY

Davless County Jail

FIGURE 3

Davless County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence



Not to scale

"ROTARY JAIL" RENOVATION

SOLOMON CLAYBAUGH ARCHITECTS
712 BRADWAY
KANSAAS CITY, MO 64106

Davless County Jail

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1888

Significant Dates

1888

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

The Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Missouri

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C at the statewide level of significance. The jail and attached residence embody specific characteristics of a building type and period of construction no longer extant in any other Missouri community. The property's unique architectural character devolves from its innovative design for the incarceration of prisoners; popularly called the "Human Squirrel Cage" or "Lazy Susan Jail", rotary jails represented a departure from the standard jail buildings of the era. Despite the loss of elements of the jail's interior structure this property retains major elements of design that comprise the form, plan, and spacial attributes of its original construction. The octagonal plan and overall configuration of the jail/residence remain intact. Externally, bar covered windows on the residence and the cell block's perforated metal window openings and vent chimney capping the roof dramatically reference the building's historic function. Materials used, and workmanship employed, embody what was, at that time, an innovative approach to incarceration; one that provided security, required minimal staffing and promoted sanitary conditions. The building retains the ability to architecturally reflect the "state of the art" nature of this local law enforcement facility built in the last quarter of the 19th century.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1 Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's ResidenceARCHITECTURE

The Daviess County Rotary Jail & Sheriff's Residence is eligible for inclusion to the National Register under ARCHITECTURE. Its significance under ARCHITECTURE is defensible because the building's observable features still convey important historic associations--in the adaptation of innovative design during a specific period--and in its recognizable qualities as a distinctive type of construction. Engineering as an area of significance has been precluded by the loss of major elements of its internal structure. Several components of the rotary mechanism were stripped from the interior to allow for continued use of the jail after it was determined the county could be held liable for accidents resulting from the operation of the 19th century rotary mechanism.

The rotary configuration is certainly a most unusual design feature in connection with jail planning and building in the United States. Research indicates that there are six known rotary jails to have been constructed: The Maryville Jail in Nodaway County, Missouri (1882); the Montgomery County Jail in Crawfordsville, Indiana (1882); the Sedgewick County Jail in Wichita, Kansas (1884-85); the DeKalb County Jail in Maysville, Missouri (1885); the Potawattamie County Jail in Council Bluffs, Iowa (1885); and the Daviess County Jail in Gallatin, Missouri (1888).⁷ Of the six rotary jails that were known to exist, only three survive. The DeKalb County Jail and the Sedgewick County Jail were demolished in 1938 and in 1919-20, respectively;⁸ the Maryville Jail was razed in 1985.⁹

All of the six rotary jails were constructed after the same general design, that of the patentees William H. Brown and Benjamin F. Haugh from Indianapolis, Indiana. Of the six known rotary jails, the Daviess County Jail is the only one built by the Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, Missouri. Peter Joseph Pauly, Sr., president of the company, was an inventor and patentee of "various important improvements applied in the construction of jails and prisons."¹⁰ In one of the company's advertisements in The City of Saint Louis and Its Resources (1893), "patent rotary cells" is listed as one of their manufactured items.¹¹ Pauly's rotary jail invention and subsequent patent, a direct descendent of Brown and Haugh's 1881 scheme, was a novel improvement of the original design.¹²

It is not certain just how Brown and Haugh arrived at their design for a rotary jail. As early as the 17th century there were plans for institutional structures featuring circular jail plans. Most of these plans are attributable to Jeremy Bentham's famous panoptican prison design of 1791.¹³ There were, however, several earlier projects that are clearly antecedents of Bentham's plan.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence

Antoine Desgodet, in the later half of the 17th century, designed a hospital with an octagon center and sixteen radiating wards. The center "was to carry a dome which served the purpose of sucking out used air."¹⁴ Another Frenchman, Antoine Petit, created plans for a hospital (the Hotel-Dieu) featuring six long wards running radially within a vast circle. Its dome, too, served as a ventilator.¹⁵

Other institutional plans such as Christoph Sturm's Vollstandige Anweisung...Wohl anzugeben (1720),¹⁶ and Malfaison and Kluchman's Maison de Force at Ackeighem outside of Ghent (1772-75)¹⁷ both utilized the octagon shape, while incorporating radial cells.

Each of the above mentioned designs, including the Bentham's panoptican prison design (it was never constructed), featured elements that closely parallel Brown and Haugh's invention. None used the principle of the rotating inner cell adopted by Brown and Haugh. To date, there are several unanswered questions concerning the invention of the rotary jail including issues of origin, diffusion, and acceptance. The fact remains that it is a unique design in the history of prison architecture.

Exactly why Gallatin, Missouri officials chose the rotary jail is unknown, but it is quite clear that its design was an improvement over the unsanitary and insufficient jail structures that once stood in the town square. Walter Lunden's article states "in spite of what may appear as objectionable, the rotary jails...were secure and more sanitary than anything developed thus far."¹⁸

In the case of the Daviess County Jail, the octagonal structure housed the rotary mechanism and the cells. A cylindrical enclosure or cage featuring rectangular bars (2 1/2" by 1/2", 3 1/2" apart) and ribbed with horizontal bars of the same size (1 foot, 3 1/2" apart) - was bolted to the iron plated ceiling and a flagstone floor. Inside this stationary cage was an inner rotary deck divided into eight (8) pie-shaped cells approximately eight feet high by seven and 1/2 feet deep to the center. Each cell was divided by iron plate walls, and each had a doorway at the outer end, but none had a door. At the center of the floor was a vertical hollow shaft or cylinder which served as a ventilation stack. At the rear of each cell was a semi-circular niche, forming a part of the rear wall of the cell and projecting into the ventilating shaft. The lower end of this niche was provided with a water closet seat and the upper end was tied into the ventilating system.¹⁹ As the cells made a revolution, a valve would open, thereby clearing the bowl. This particular aspect of the rotary function of the jail was a subsequent improvement by Peter J. Paulý, Sr., of the 1881 patent.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3 Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence

Entrance to each cell was gained by rotating the inner cylinder using a hand crank until a respective cell was lined up opposite a single door in the outer stationary cage. "Power from this hand crank [was] transmitted to a huge ring gear around the base of the inner cylinder by means of pinions and gears under the floor."²⁰ The original letters patent (1881) states the idea of "keeping the cell structure in continual rotation during the night, or at any other time when the prisoners cannot be conveniently watched."²¹ This could have been accomplished by the use of a heavy weight or spring regulated by a clockwork.²² Of course, the cell structure could have been rotated in such a way that all door openings were blocked. In addition, the outside stationary cylinder door could have been locked.

The modern 1888 facility was in sharp contrast to previous Gallatin County jails. The first Gallatin jail was more typical of Missouri correctional facilities in the 19th century. In 1838, one year after Gallatin was established, Phillip Covington (future superintendent of the future courthouse and jail) drew up plans for a jail. Made of hewn timber the two-story structure, which was completed in 1841, stood a block north of the public square, and measured approximately twenty feet square. The only entrance to the jail portion, located at the first-story, was through a trap door two feet square in the center of the ceiling. The main entrance of the building was at the second-story elevation, reached by a pair of steps.²³ The awkward first-floor jail entry undoubtedly posed problems concerning waste removal, ventilation, and overall sanitation.

The construction of Gallatin's second jail began in 1857 when the court appropriated \$4,000 for a stone jail to be built in the northwest corner of the public square. James McFerran was appointed as superintendent. As a total cost of \$8,429.00, the jail was completed on November 15, 1858, with a kitchen and smoke house added in 1859.²⁴ A statement of the inadequacies of this jail was recorded in the Gallatin County Court minutes from August 22, 1872. The Committee on Public Buildings examined the jail and found it "insufficient to hold prisoners of high crime." Repairs were not recommended at that time. They further reported that the jail was in a "filthy condition and unhealthy."²⁵

Plans for a third jail were discussed in April, 1885, when a committee of three persons were appointed to "view and report plans and specifications and estimate the probable cost of a suitable building."²⁶ The three committee members chosen were Thomas B. Yates, William M. Bostafah, and A. M. Irving.²⁷ Two months later, on June 2, the committee members reported their plan for a new jail. In their report they stated plans to "utilize the material in the old structure, the procuring and proper ground, the building of a new jail with iron cells...including residence quarters for family."²⁸ It is important to note here, that contrary to popular belief stemming from unconfirmed sources, the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4 Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence

second jail did not burn. The Gallatin County Court minutes from 1885, when mention was made of the existence of the old stone jail to 1888, when the rotary jail was completed, never made reference to the destruction of the stone jail by fire. Work on the rotary jail commenced in October 1887 and although the exact date of completion was never given in the minutes, the jail was probably finished in December 1888 when it was recorded that A. M. Irving was dismissed of his duties as superintendent and the final statement of accounts for the project were received.²⁹

In addition to concerns of improving overall inadequacies of their jail, the City of Gallatin may have adopted the curious rotary design simply because the town of Maysville, Missouri approximately 18 miles west of Gallatin, had built a rotary jail in 1885, the same year that Gallatin took action to plan for a new facility. Undoubtedly, Daviess County officials were well aware of this non-traditional design which was implemented not only in Maysville, but also in Maryville, Missouri in 1882. And finally, as Walter Lunden points out in his article, the rotary jail may have been "an abortive or awkward architectural device that grew out of the fast moving frontier society which had been driven by necessity to cope with the problem of crime."³⁰ In the post-Civil War period, Mid-Western cities like Gallatin were rampaged by "transient gangs of criminals."³¹ After the 1882 trial of Frank James in Gallatin, city officials may have looked to the design of the rotary jail as a much needed solution to the increasing problem of crime.

Whatever the motivation, the current jail and residence embody important elements of design and construction which are significant in the area of architecture. The facility represents a unique chapter in the history of the region's built environment and is not duplicated in any other setting throughout the state. The long-term preservation of the property is assured by the local community's and county's historical societies. The Daviess County Jail and Sheriff's Residence merits National Register of Historic Places designation under criterion C in embodying distinctive characteristics of a type, period and method of construction which has retained integrity in location, setting, design, materials and workmanship.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Footnotes Page 1 Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence

FOOTNOTES

1. Walter A. Lunden, "The Rotary Jail or Human Squirrel Cage," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians. Vol. XVIII, No. 4, (December 1959): The Gallatin Democrat. (December 29, 1887), 3; Identification plaque, Daviess County Jail.
2. Ibid, p. 155. See also: Specifications and Drawings of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office for July 1881. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1881), 798-802; drawings, 228-29; Specifications and Drawings of Patents...for September 1888. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1888), 1970-71; drawings, 523.
3. Gallatin Democrat (December 29, 1887), 3.
4. Based on an historic photograph dated c. 1900. According to Dan Lockridge, project director of the Daviess County Jail Restoration, the damaged roof was replaced c. 1950's at the request of the late Earl Binney, County Clerk.
5. Jim McCarty, "The Squirrel Cage: Gallatin's Rotary Jail was No Place To Do Time," Rural Missouri, (June 1987): 9. The article states that the turntable was removed in 1964 and the stationary cage dismantled and sold for scrap.
6. Doors for Jails or Prisons, Patent #353,662 William H. Brown, filed August 5, 1886.
7. Lunden, "The Rotary Jail or Human Squirrel Cage," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians. Vol. XVIII, No. 4, (December 1959): 149-50.
8. Ibid, 150.
9. Paul Stewart, "Historic Jail At Maryville Being Razed," St. Joseph Gazette. (January 18, 1985), Section B., 1, 4.
10. E. D. Kargau, Mercantile Industrial and Professional St. Louis (St. Louis: Nixon Jones Printing Co., 1902), 311-12.
11. The City of St. Louis and Its Resources (St. Louis: The St. Louis Star Sayings, 1983), 35.
12. Specifications and Drawings of Patents...for September 1888. 1970-71.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Footnotes Page 2 Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence

13. Lunden, "The Rotary Jail or Human Squirrel Cage", 151.
14. Nicolaus Pevsner, A History of Building Types (Princeton: The Princeton University Press, 1976), 147.
15. Ibid., 151.
16. Pevsner, A History of Building Types. 146-47.
17. Guiseppe di Bennaro, ed., Prison Architecture. (London: The Architectural Press, 1975), 16.
18. Lunden, "The Rotary Jail or Human Squirrel Cage", 157.
19. Ibid, 150-51.
20. Ibid, 151.
21. Specifications and Drawings of Patents...for July 1881. 801.
22. Ibid, 151.
23. Philip Covington, "Plan of Jail to be Built in Gallatin", filed in the Gallatin County Clerk's Office, Gallatin, Missouri, March 26, 1838. Filed in County Court House.
24. John C. Leopard, et al, History of Daviess and Gentry Counties Missouri. (Topeka: Historical Publishing Company, 1922), 79-80.
25. County Court Minutes, Gallatin, Missouri. August 22, 1872, 148. Filed in County Court House.
26. County Court Minutes, Gallatin, Missouri. April 8, 1885, 400.
27. Ibid.
28. County Court Minutes, Gallatin, Missouri. June 2, 1885, 418.
29. County Court Minutes, Gallatin, Missouri. December 3, 1885, 145.
30. Lunden, "The Rotary Jail or Human Squirrel Cage", 156.
31. Ronald Goldfarb, Jails: The Ultimate Ghetto. (Garden City: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1975), 11.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 1 Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence

2. Hugh Davidson
Preservation Planner and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Program
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Date: September 26, 1989
Telephone: 314/751-5377

9. Major Bibliographical References

County Court Minutes, Gallatin, Missouri. 1885-1888.

Goldfarb, Ronald. JAILS: The Ultimate Ghetto. Garden City: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1975.

Lunden, Walter A. "The Rotary Jail or Human Squirrel Cage." Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians (December 1959): 149-157.

McCarty, Jim. "The Squirrel Cage: Gallatin's Rotary Jail Was No Place To Do Time." Rural Missouri (June 1987): 8-10.

Pevsner, Nicolaus. A History of Building Types. Princeton: The Princeton University Press, 1976.

Specifications and Drawings of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office for July 1881. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1881; Specifications and Drawings... for September 1888.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A

1	5
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4	1	7	6	1	0
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4	4	1	8	6	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description That part of block six west and two south in the City of Gallatin beginning at the northwest corner thereof, and running thence south one hundred and twenty feet, thence east one hundred and twenty feet; thence north one hundred and twenty feet and thence west to the place of the beginning.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The boundary includes the entire lot that has historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1. Cydney E. Millstein
organization Architectural & Art Historical Research date December 19, 1988
street & number P. O. Box 22551 telephone (816) 363-0567
city or town Kansas City state Missouri zip code 64113

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1 Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence

Photograph labels for Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence,
310 W. Jackson, Gallatin, Missouri

Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence
310 W. Jackson
Gallatin, Missouri
Photographer: John Gutowski
Date: November, 1988
Neg. Loc.: Daviess County Historical Society
807 S. East Street
Gallatin, Missouri 64640

North facade, camera facing southwest.
#1

Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence
310 W. Jackson
Gallatin, Missouri
Photographer: John Gutowski
Date: November, 1988
Neg. Loc.: Daviess County Historical Society
807 S. East Street
Gallatin, Missouri 64640

Southwest facade, camera facing northeast.
#2

Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence
310 W. Jackson
Gallatin, Missouri
Photographer: John Gutowski
Date: November, 1988
Neg. Loc.: Daviess County Historical Society
807 S. East Street
Gallatin, Missouri 64640

East facade, camera facing west-southwest.
#3

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 2 Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence

Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence
310 W. Jackson
Gallatin, Missouri
Photographer: Jim McCarty
Date: June, 1987
Neg. Loc.: Daviess County Historical Society
807 S. East Street
Gallatin, Missouri 64640

First Floor interior of jail portion, camera facing south.
#4

Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence
310 W. Jackson
Gallatin, Missouri
Photographer: Jim McCarty
Date: June, 1987
Neg. Loc.: Daviess County Historical Society
807 S. East Street
Gallatin, Missouri 64640

Stairway to women's cells, camera facing south.
#5

Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence
310 W. Jackson
Gallatin, Missouri
Photographer: John Gutowski
Date: November, 1988
Neg. Loc.: Daviess County Historical Society
807 S. East Street
Gallatin, Missouri 64640

Interior of sheriff's residence portion, kitchen; camera facing southeast.
#6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

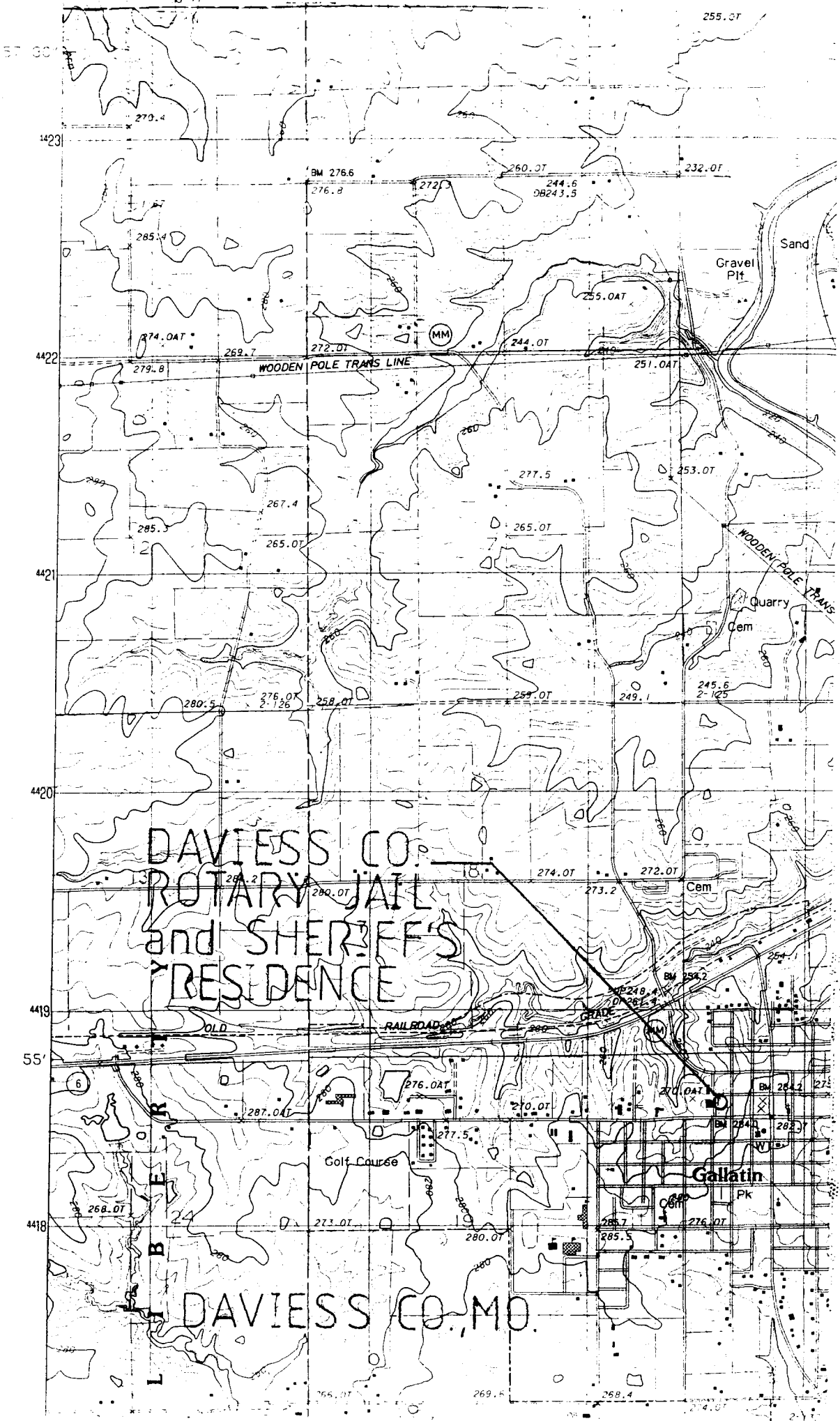
Section number Photos Page 3 Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence

Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence
310 W. Jackson
Gallatin, Missouri
Photographer: John Gutowski
Date: November, 1988
Neg. Loc.: Daviess County Historical Society
807 S. East Street
Gallatin, Missouri 64640

Interior of sheriff's residence portion, second floor bedroom; camera facing southeast.
#7

Daviess County Rotary Jail and Sheriff's Residence
310 W. Jackson
Gallatin, Missouri
Photographer: Unknown
Date: c. 1900
Neg. Loc.: Daviess County Historical Society
807 S. East Street
Gallatin, Missouri 64640

North facade, camera facing southwest.
#8



UTM

zone 15

417510mE 4418600mN

DAVIESS CO.
 ROTARY JAIL
 and SHERIFF'S
 RESIDENCE

DAVIESS CO., MO.

Gallatin

WOODEN POLE TRANS LINE

RAILROAD GRADE

Gravel Pit

Sand

WOODEN POLE TRANS

Quarry

Cem

Cem

Cem

Golf Course

Gallatin

PK

57 38'

4423

4422

4421

4420

4419

55'

4418

255.07

279.4

BM 276.6

260.07

232.07

285.4

272.3

244.6

9B243.5

274.0AT

272.07

244.07

255.0AT

251.0AT

279.8

269.7

277.5

253.07

285.3

267.4

265.07

280.5

276.07

2-126

258.07

259.07

249.1

245.6

2-125

280.2

280.07

274.07

272.07

273.2

Cem

268.07

287.07

276.0AT

270.07

270.0AT

BM 264.1

275

268.07

273.07

280.07

285.5

276.07

282.07

266.07

269.4

268.4

274.07

