

# INPROCTO



DISC GOLF TOURNAMENT - SEPT. 26-27, 2020

OLD JOLIET PRISON - EST. 1858

TOURNAMENT GUIDE



**Welcome!**  
**To The World's First and Only**  
**Disc Golf Tournament Held Inside**  
**A Penitentiary**

**Benefiting the**  
**Joliet Area Historical Museum**  
**Prison Restoration**

**All 18 Holes Will Be Played Inside on Penitentiary Grounds**  
**One Round of 18 Holes + Player Pack**

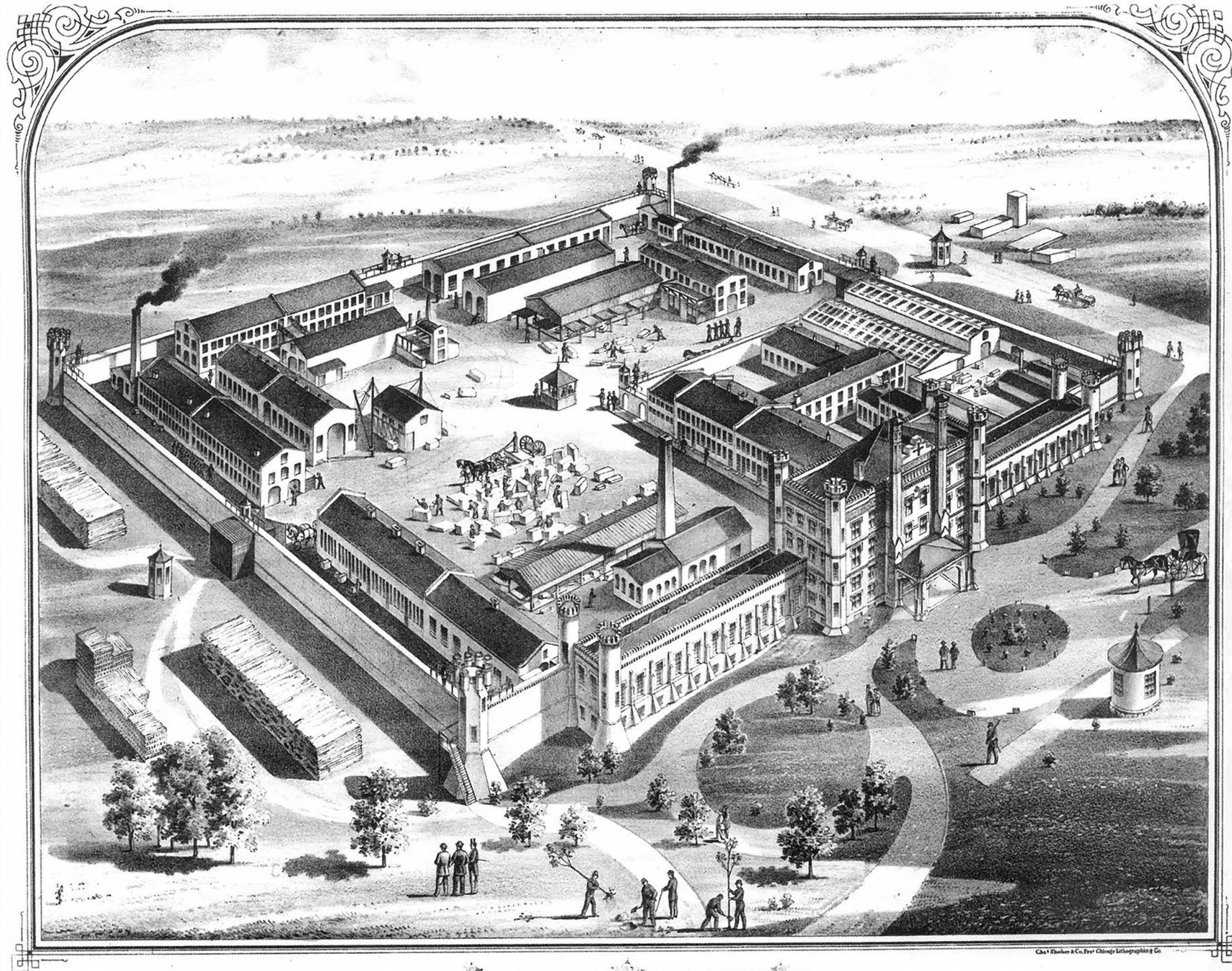


The prison opened in 1858, originally called Illinois State Penitentiary, and was built with convict labor. The limestone used to build the prison was quarried on the site across the street. The first 53 inmates arrived from Alton IL in May 1858 to begin construction.

The Presidential elections held two years later on Nov. 6th, 1860, saw Abraham Lincoln elected President.

The American civil war broke out in April, 1861 ending May 13th, 1865.

This lithograph depicts the prisons early design.



ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY

Chas. F. Shober & Co. Print Chicago Lithographing & Co.



## Entrance and Exit

The entrance and exit to the tournament will be through the West gate located on the west side of the building, originally know as the West Sally Port where supplies were brought into the prison on rails.

This is the entrance as seen in the opening sequence in the movie Blues Brothers where Joliet Jake is walked out from his cell through the prison.





# Tournament Location Map





# Course Map





# Hole #1

Hole one tee box is next to the Liesure Activities building playing through a gap in between two buildings, the Power Plant on the right and the North Segregation building on the left. The shot is a slight left to right playing at 220'. The Power Plant was operated by prisoners and generated all power to keep the prison running.



The 1858 North Seg Building – the first building constructed at the Old Joliet Prison – contained an enclosed wall with an ornate tower structure at the northwest corner in this location which held the office of the Prison's Deputy Warden. According to an 1891 Sanborn Map, this intersection was known as "Broadway and Main Streets." Traditionally, this area was where inmate punishment was dispensed, called the "Captains' Court." The Court, the system of discipline for the inmates, was described in a 1965 profile in the Chicago Tribune as "the instrument thru which the warden runs the prison."

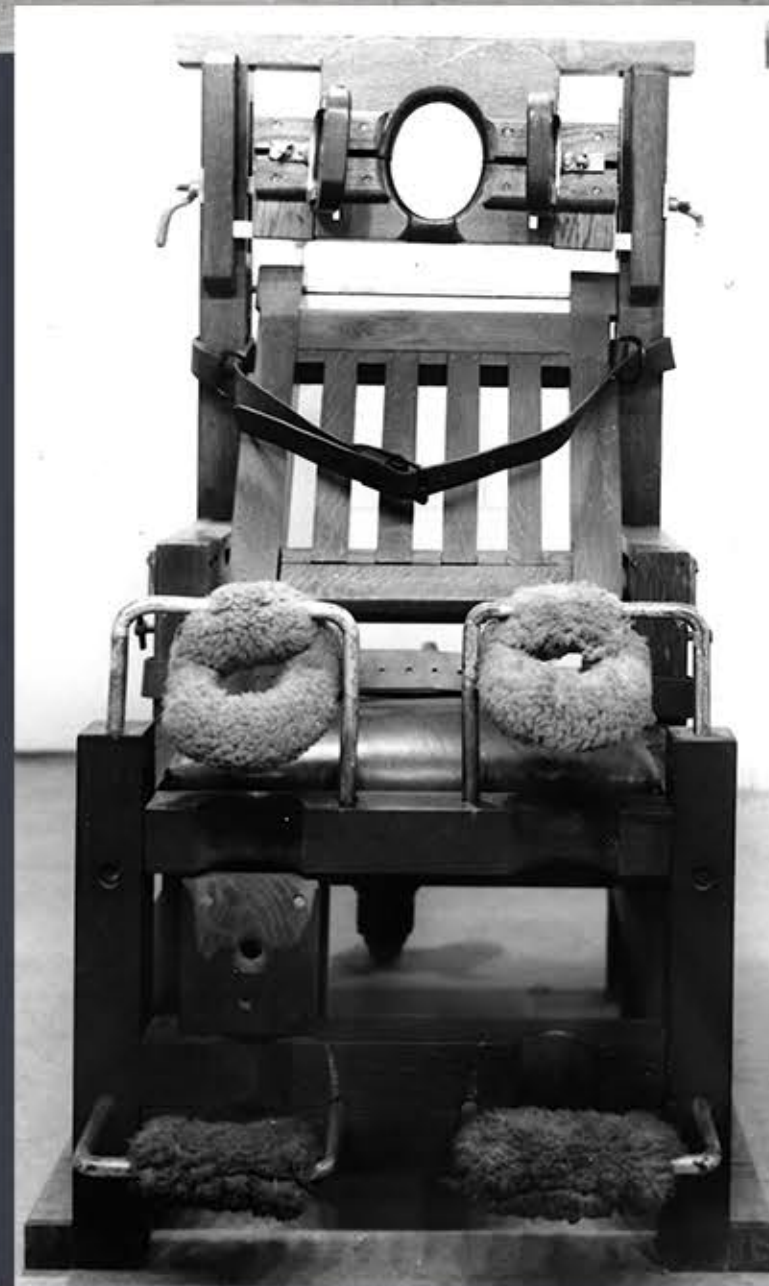
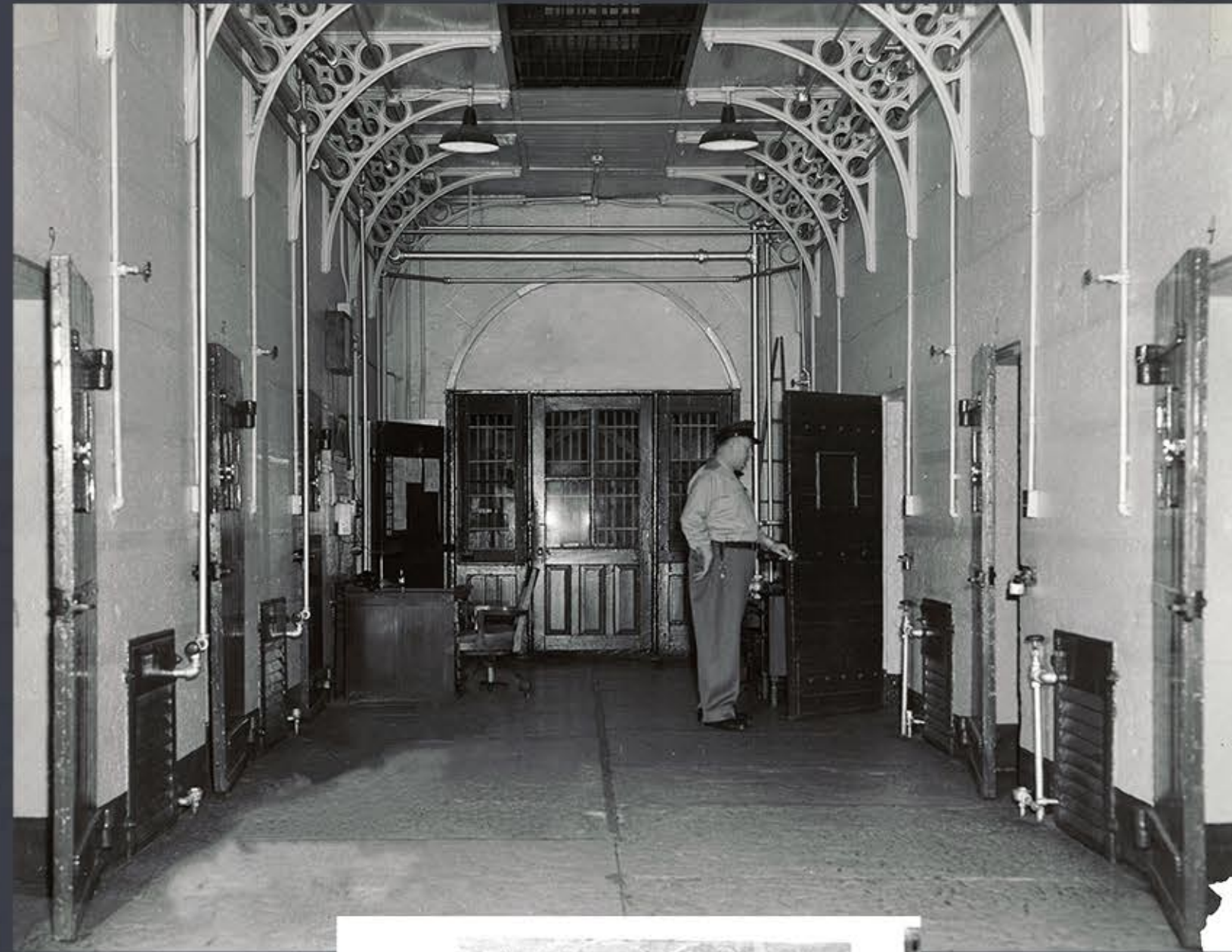




## Hole #2

Hole two is a left to right shot that plays from inside the North Seg building out into the yard.

The basket is in front of the North Seg building. 1927, Illinois passed the Thompson Bill, which officially replaced the State's method of execution from the gallows to the electric chair. The bill further stipulated that prisoners sentenced to death outside of Cook County would have their sentence carried out at either Joliet or Chester penitentiaries, depending on where the county sent its inmates. As a result, the second story of North Segregation became home to "Death Row" for approximately twenty years. The electric chair, constructed by the S.M. Briggs Company of Rising Sun, IN, was installed on the second story of a now demolished structure immediately adjacent to North Seg – described by the Chicago Tribune as a "combined visitor's room, chapel and death house."

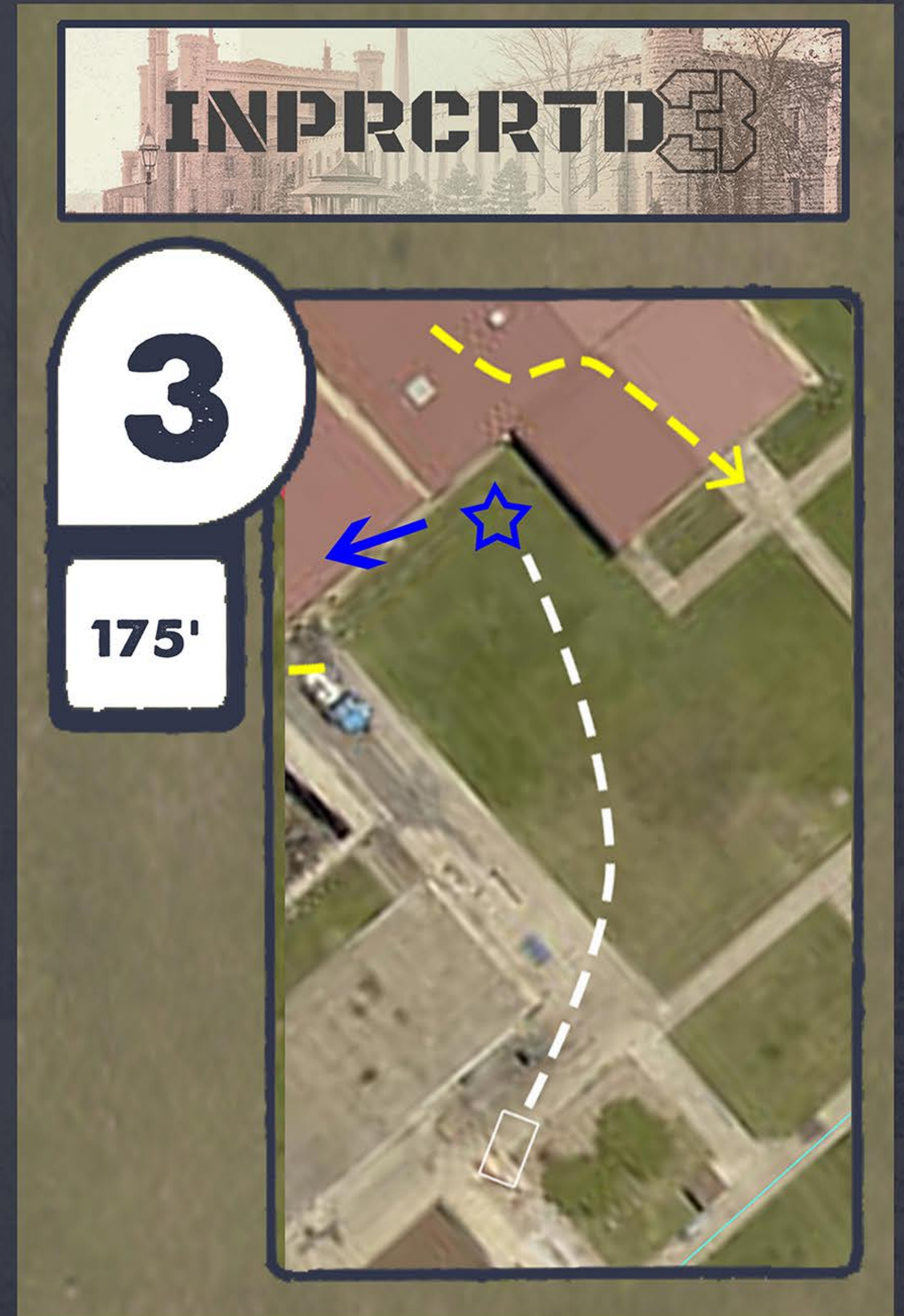




## Hole #3

Hole three is a right to left shot that goes around the commissary building ending in front of the gym.

This area of the yard was featured in the opening sequence of the Blues Brothers as they walkd John Belushi through the yard.

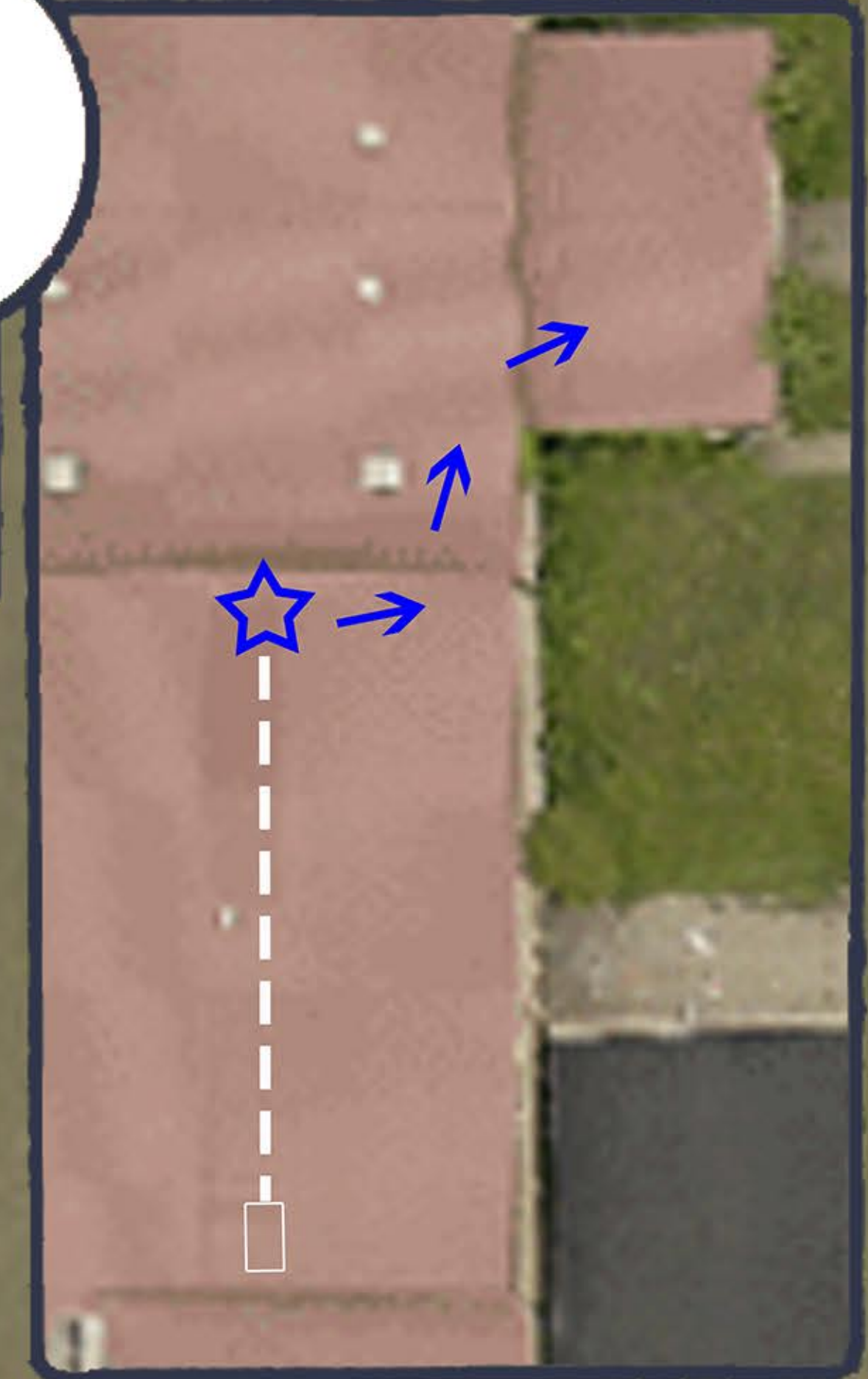
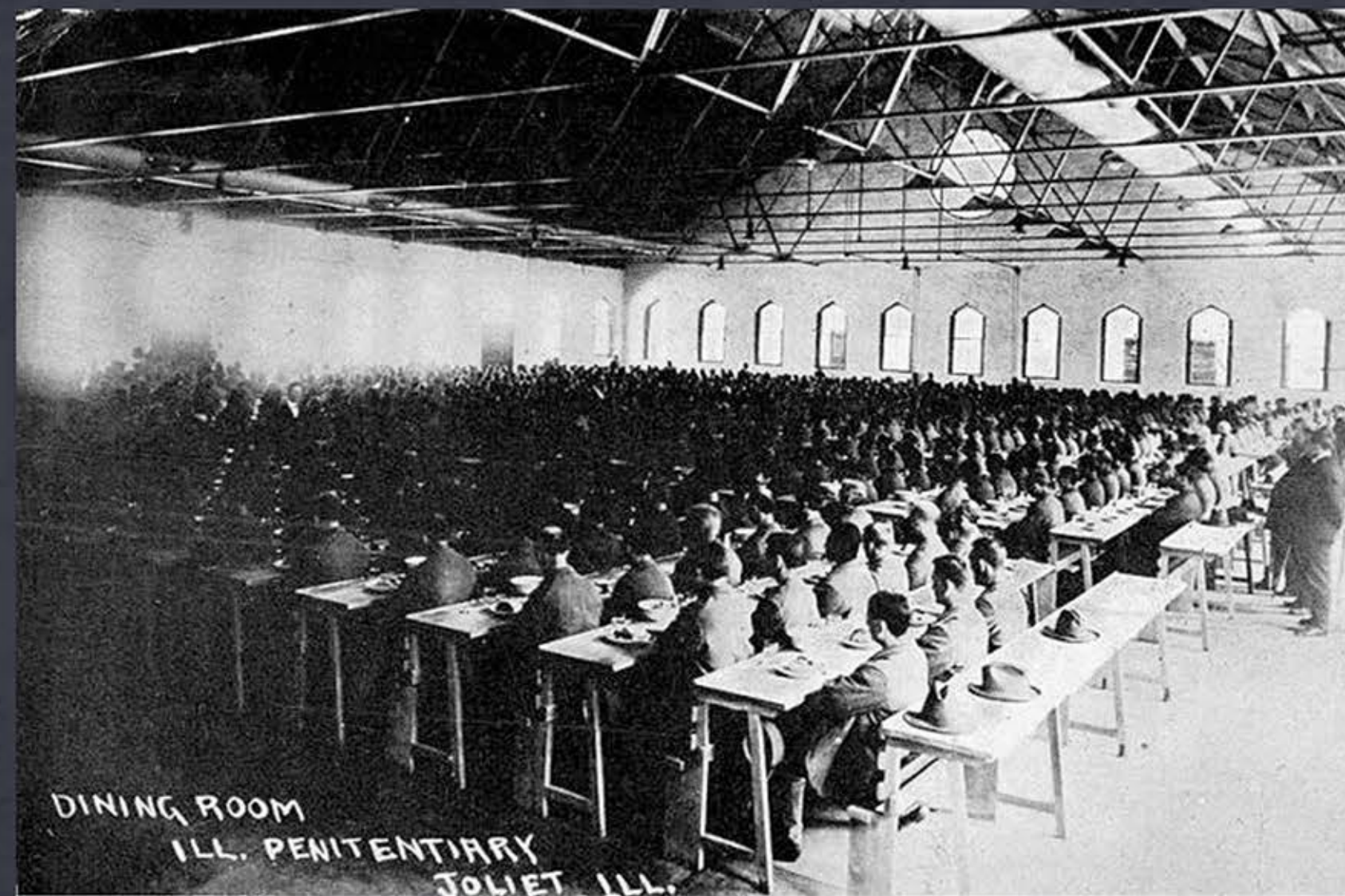




## Hole #4

Hole three plays through the current dining halls. From 1858 until 1904, a communal dining area was not present on the prison grounds. Inmates were required to eat all of their meals within their cramped cells. Food was carried from the kitchen across the prison yard back to the cellhouses, as a result, eating a hot meal was a rare occurrence for inmates by the time they reached their cells.

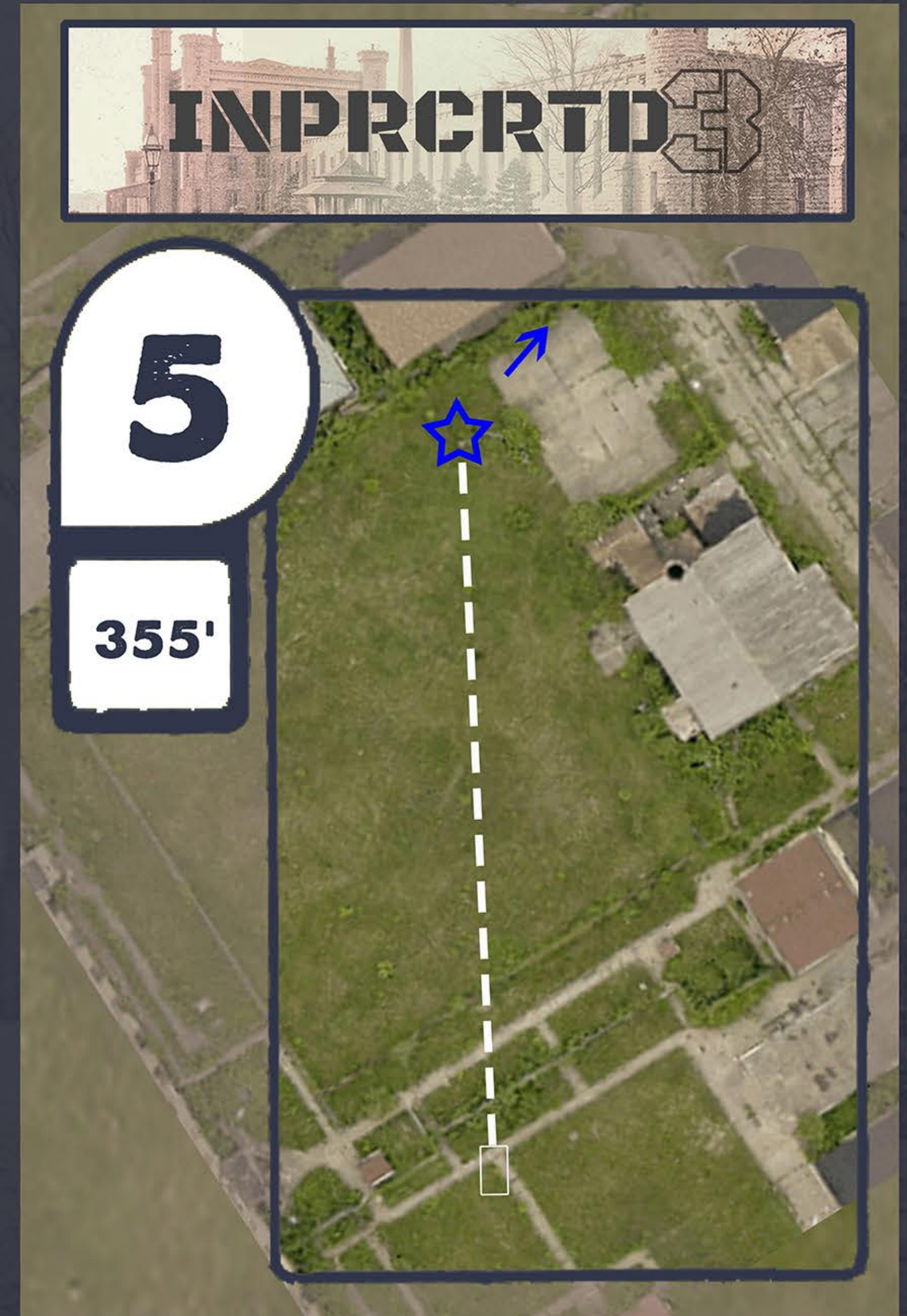
In 1904, a new spacious kitchen and dining facility able to accommodate the entire inmate population was built. Warden E.J. Murphy called the addition of a central eating space a “great achievement for the welfare of the inmates” as result of offering “hot and palatable” meals.





## Hole #5

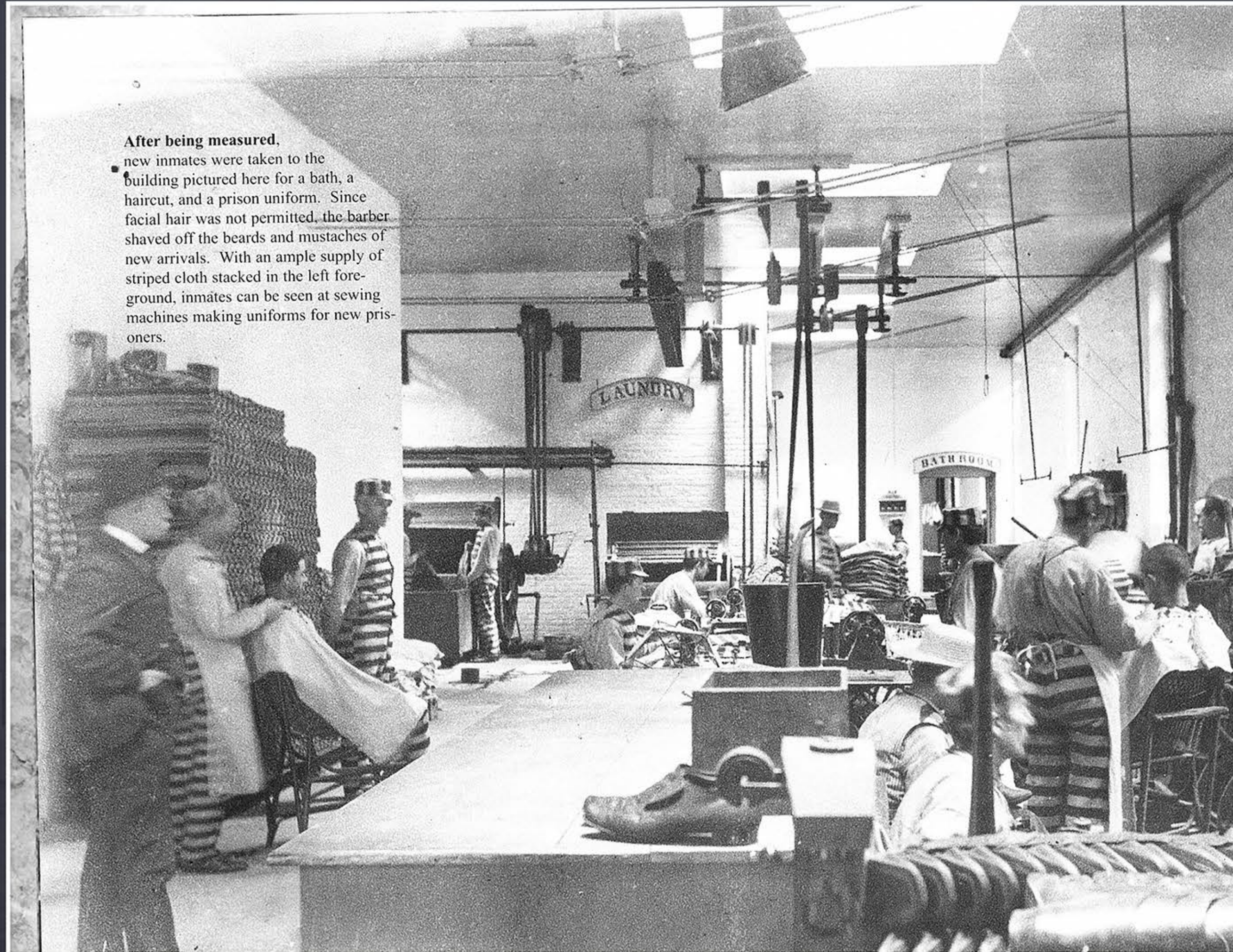
Hole five plays across the field in front of the administration building and both cell houses. Its a straight 355' shot ending in front of an area once used as a baseball field by the prisoners.





## Hole #6

Hole six is a straight tunnel shot in between the exterior west wall and the Laundry/Library building.



6

210'



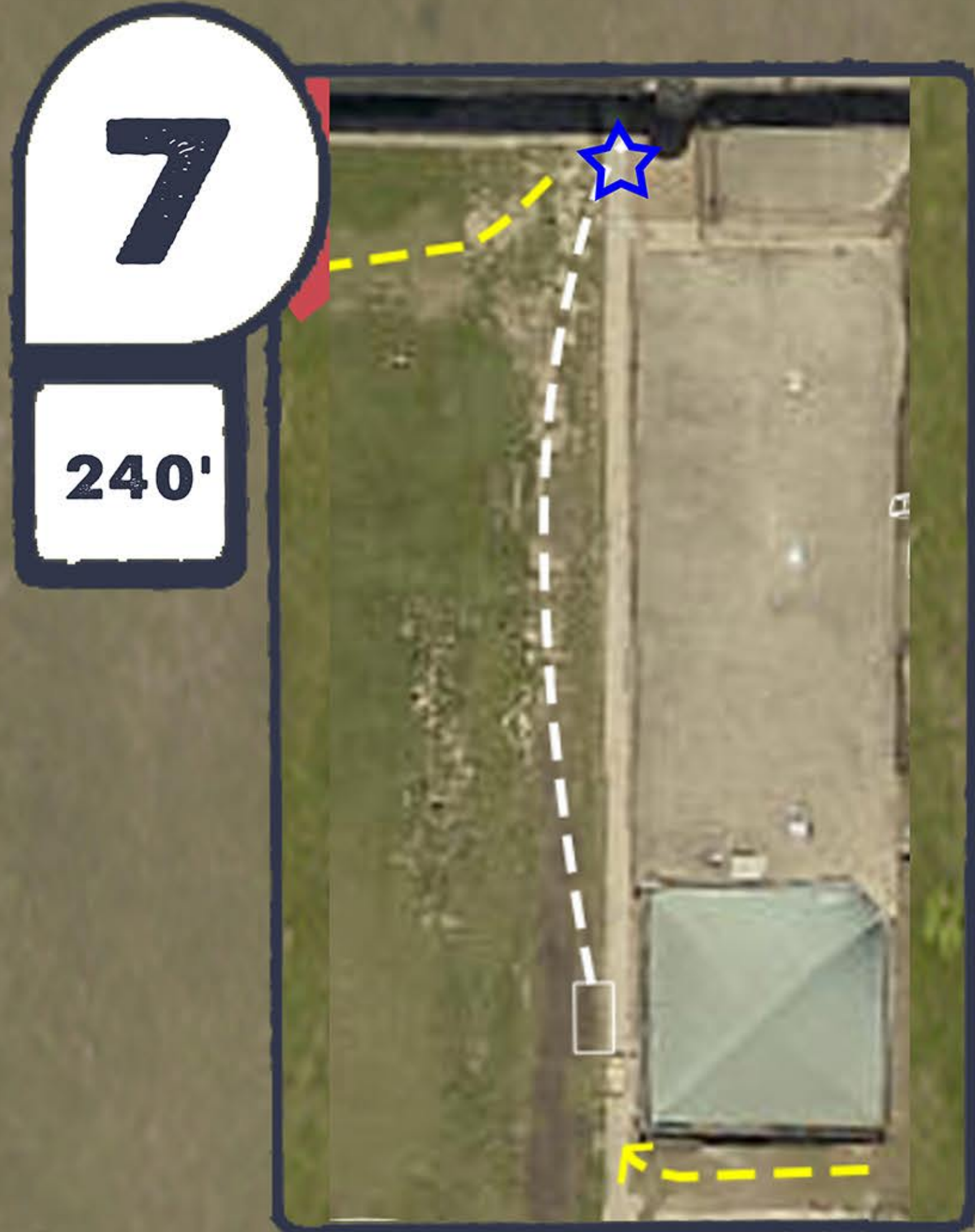
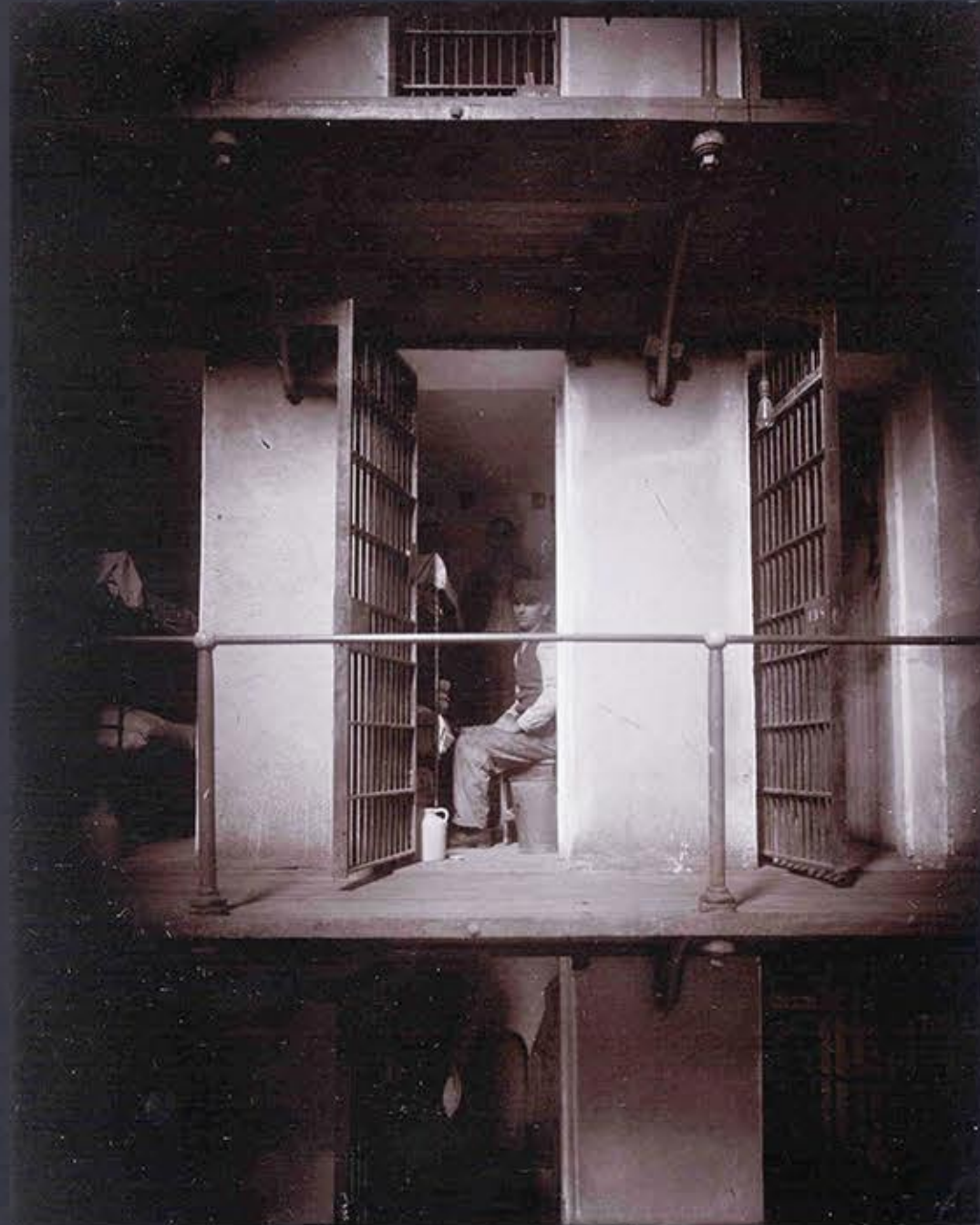


## Hole #7

Hole seven is a left to right shot with a hard right finish. This shot is facing the west cell house.

The four tiers of each cell house was built in the center of the building, fourteen feet in from the exterior wall. There was no outside windows or ventilation. Each tier had one hundred cells, half facing south and the other half north.

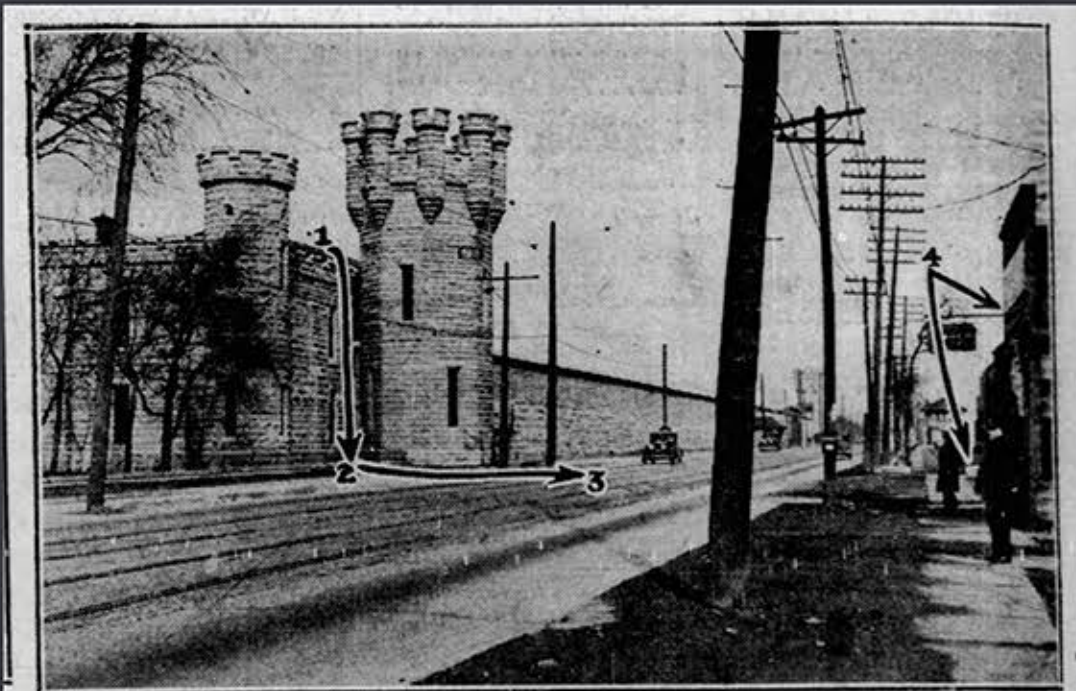
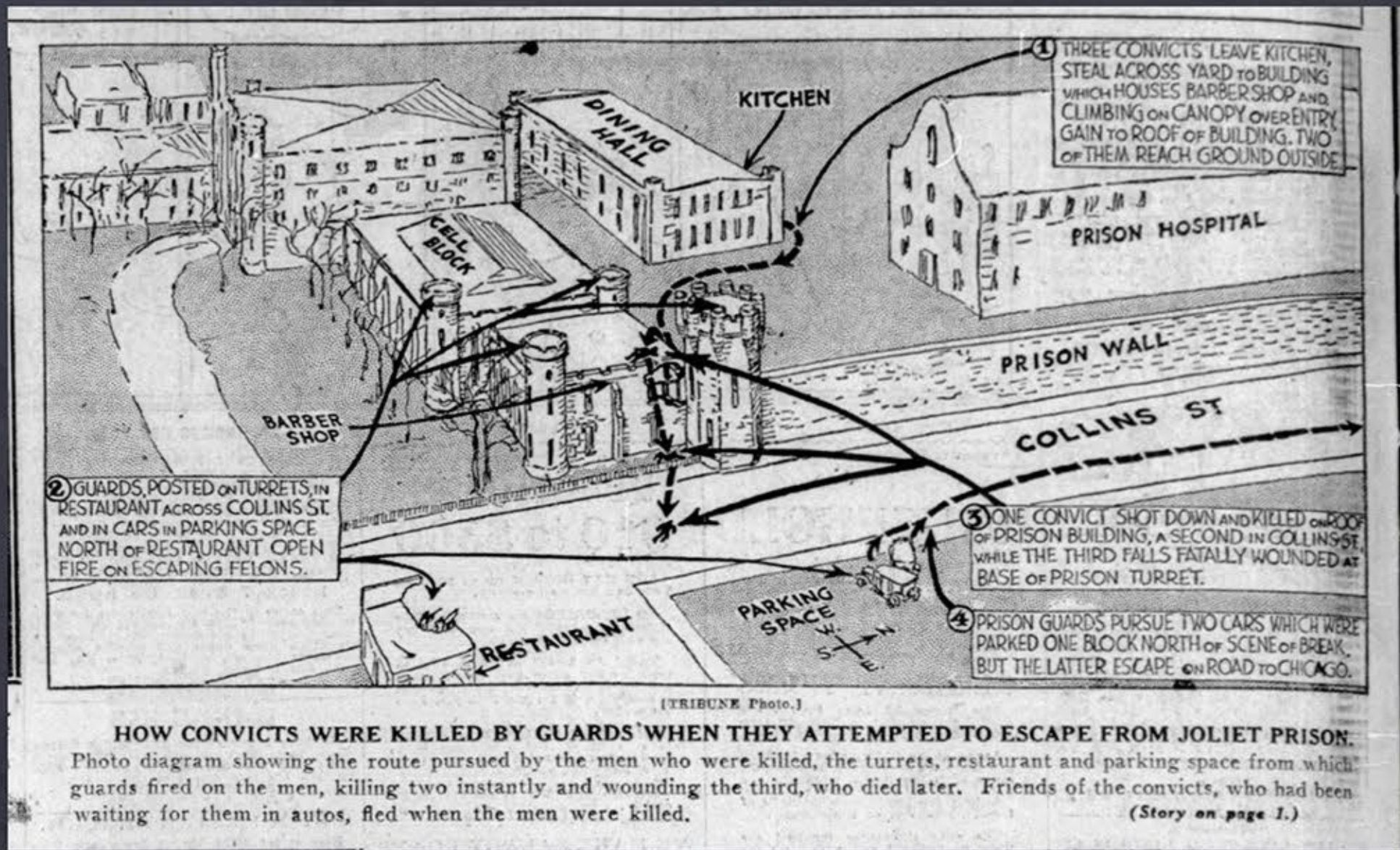
A report in 1864 stated the general characteristics of the inmate population at the time: the oldest convict was 68, while the youngest inmate was 10 - in fact there were two 10 year olds, one 13, one 15, and two 16 year olds. The state had no separate facility for young offenders.





# Hole #8

Hole eight is a straight tunnel shot 335' with the hospital building on the left and the East cell house on the right. Just before dawn on February 22, 1931, five convicts crept across the silent yard of the Old Joliet Prison to this location, which at the time was the site of the Prison Barber Shop. Confident in their plans for escape after subduing a guard, they had no way of knowing they were walking into a trap. Moments later, three of the five inmates lay dead, their bodies riddled with gunshot wounds. The remaining two inmates surrendered. Unbeknownst to the five would-be escapees, prison authorities had been alerted to the plans, and a small army of guards lay hidden outside of the prison walls armed to the teeth with rifles and sawed-off shotguns, promptly and violently ending the escape.



**SCENE OF ATTEMPT OF CHICAGO PRISONERS TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.**  
 The figures 1, 2 and 3 show the spots at which the convicts were killed by guards. Figure 4 shows the place where prison guards lay in wait for them.  
 (Story on page 1.)



**CONVICTS KILLED WHEN THEY TRY TO ESCAPE FROM JOLIET PRISON.**  
 Left to right: Julio Chileno, sentenced for operating confidence game; Joseph Norkiewicz, sentenced for confidence game and robbery; Alvin J. Kilmon, sentenced on six charges of robbery. All were Chicagoans.  
 (Story on page 1.)



**8**

**335'**

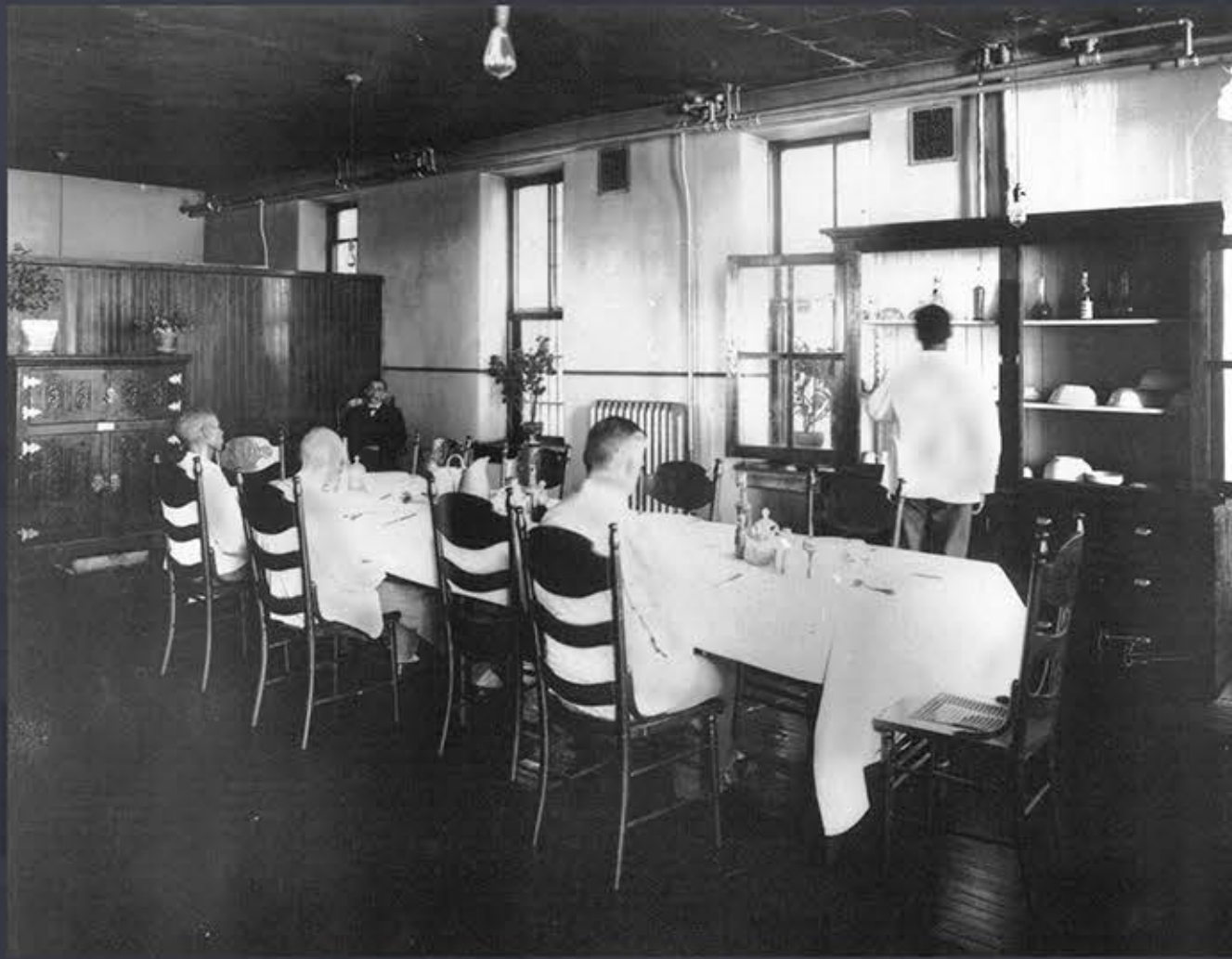




## Hole #9

Hole nine is a straight tunnel shot 295' with the hospital building on the left and the exterior wall on the right.

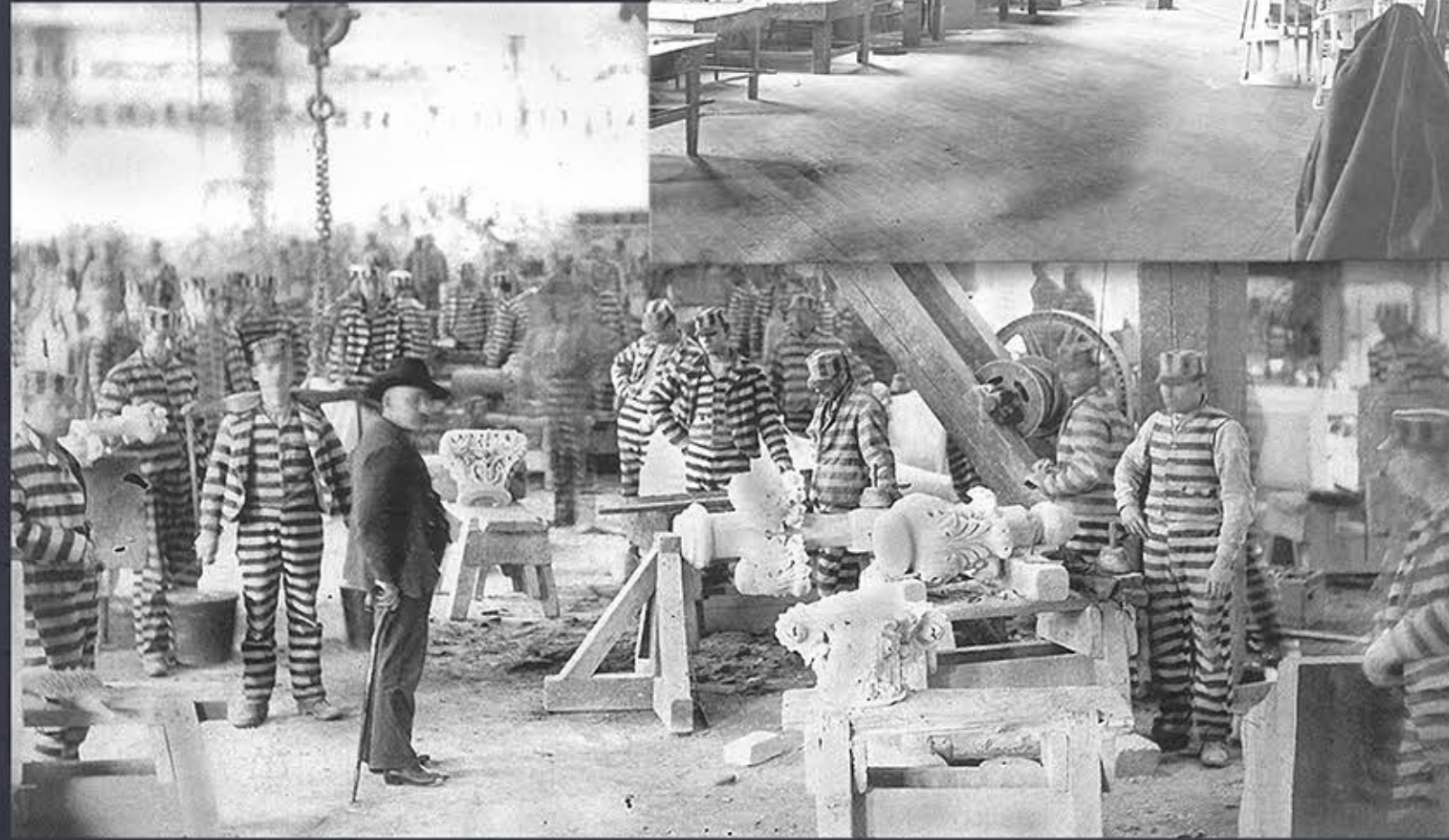
Although a new hospital built in 1895 provided the sick with cleaner and brighter wards, many inmates died while serving time in the penitentiary. In more than 60 percent of the cases, tuberculosis was listed as the cause of death.





## Hole #10

Hole ten is a straight shot at 270'. The holes tee box is just north of the east gate. These were sally ports on the east and west sides of the prison. Through these ports passed building materials, foodstuffs, and other supplies necessary to maintain the facility and support its occupants.



For most prisoners, their daily assignments took them to one of the several shops inside the walls operated by private contractors who had successfully bid on prison labor.





## Hole #11

Hole eleven is a straight 265' shot with an elevated basket.

One of the oldest prison industries was the shoe shop. The keeper can be seen standing on a platform from which he could watch the entire room.

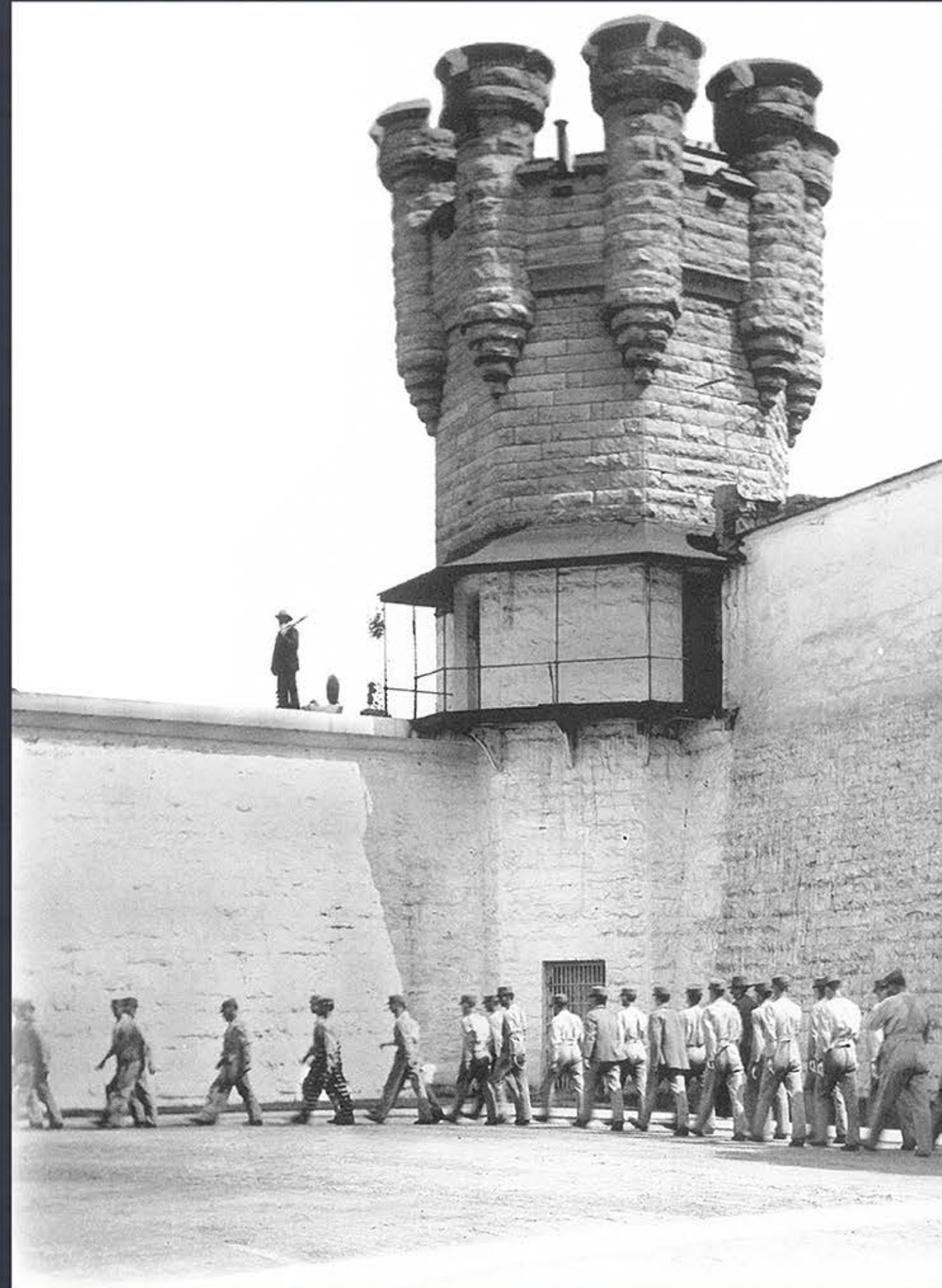




## Hole #12

Hole twelve is a straight 185' shot with a hard right to left fade at the end, behind an obstacle.

One of warden Allen's reforms included a new way of marching. Instead of the peculiar gait of the lock-step style, Allen directed that the inmates march two-by-two in loose ranks. By 1915, the stripes were gone, and summer-weight clothing was issued for the first time.

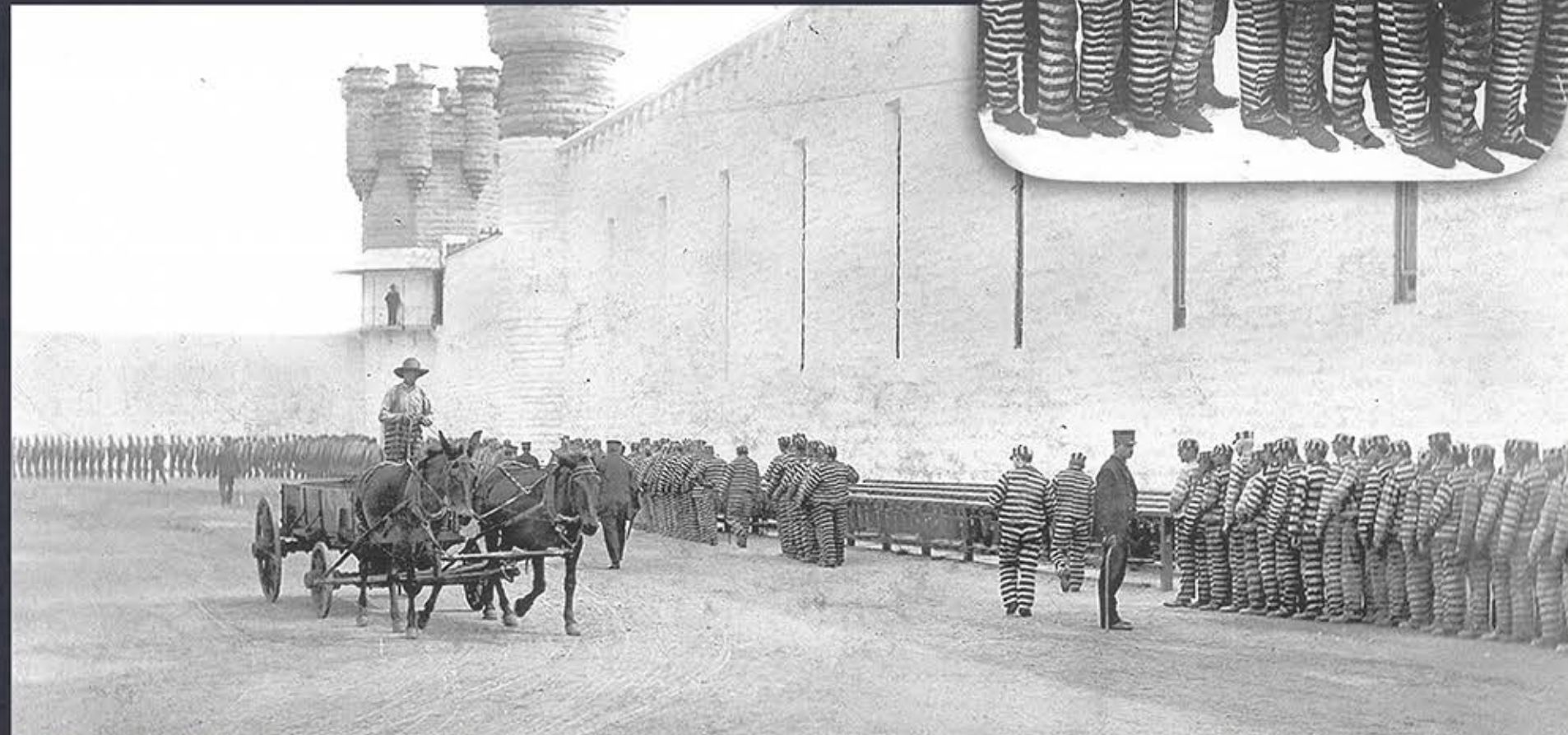




## Hole #13

Hole thirteen is a straight 280' shot with the exterior wall on the entire right side.

By the mid-1890's, labor unions had applied sufficient pressure to end most of the prison's contracts with private companies for convict labor. With limited work assignments available, many inmates were kept busy marching in the prison yard. Carrying heavy canes, prison keepers supervised the men who silently moved in lock step. In the corner towers guards with rifles kept an eye on the striped columns of marching men.



13

280'





## Hole #14

Hole fourteen is a straight 360' straight tunnel shot with the exterior wall on the entire right side and the Honor Dorm on the left.

The Blues Brothers scene where Jake gets his personal belongings back was filmed inside the Honor Dorm.



14

360'





15

270'



## Hole #15

Hole fifteen is a straight 270' straight tunnel shot with the exterior wall on the entire right side and a building on the left.

16

240'



## Hole #16

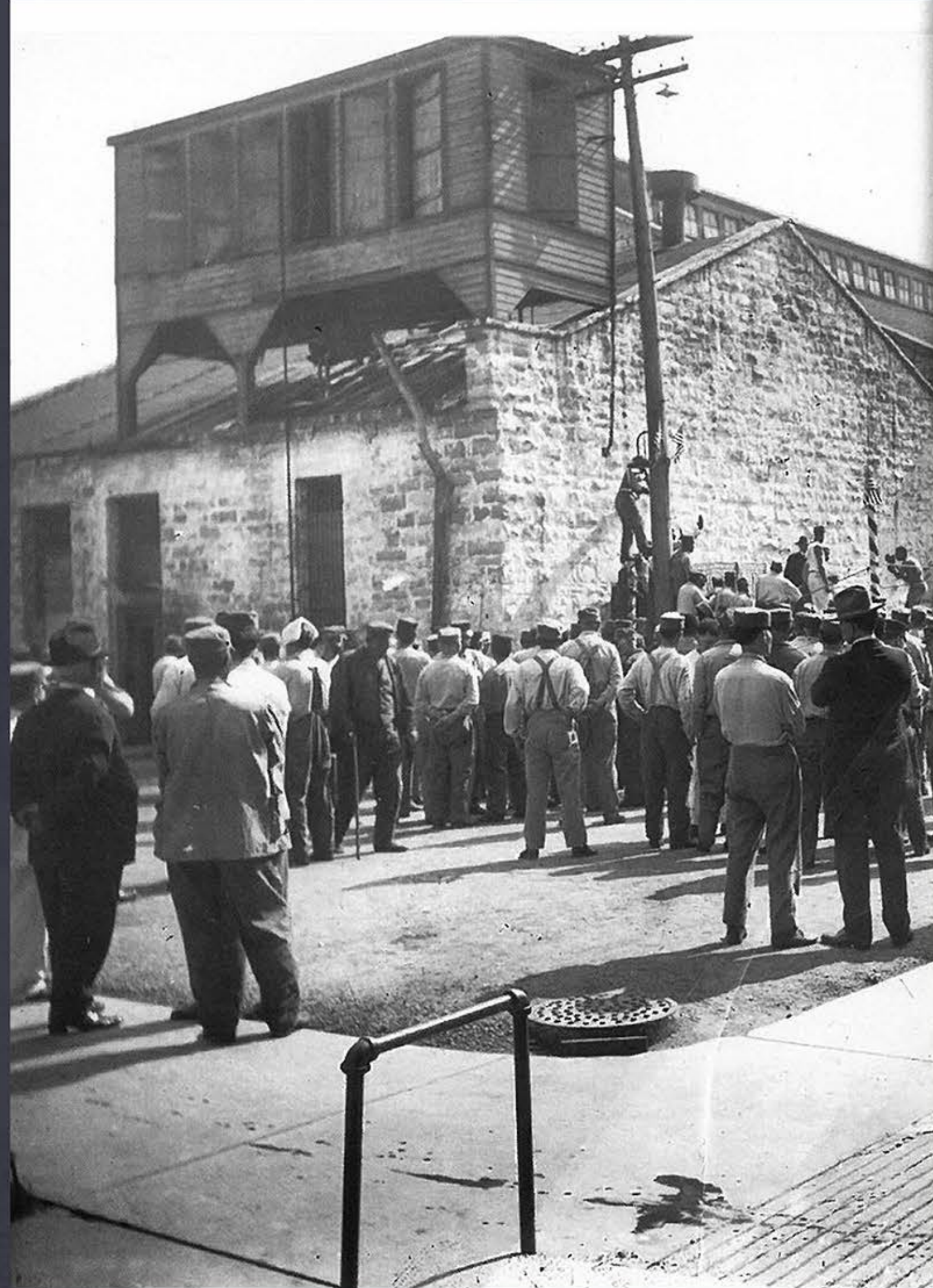
Hole sixteen is a straight 240' straight tunnel shot with buildings on the left and right..



## Hole #17

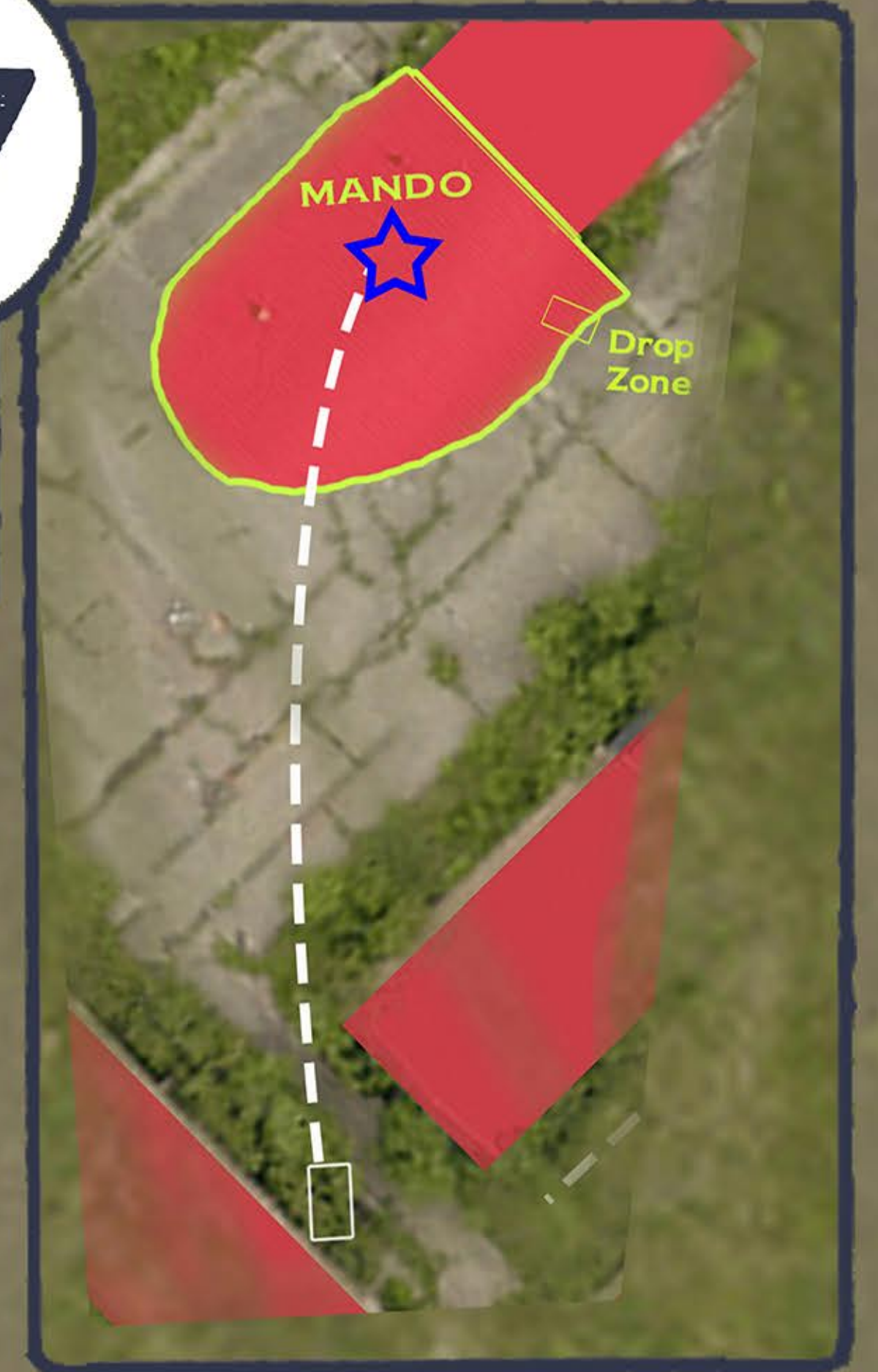
Hole seventeen is a 235' left to right fade mando shot.

Boxing matches between inmates were often staged on the Fourth of July, the only day of the year when sporting events were permitted.



17

235'

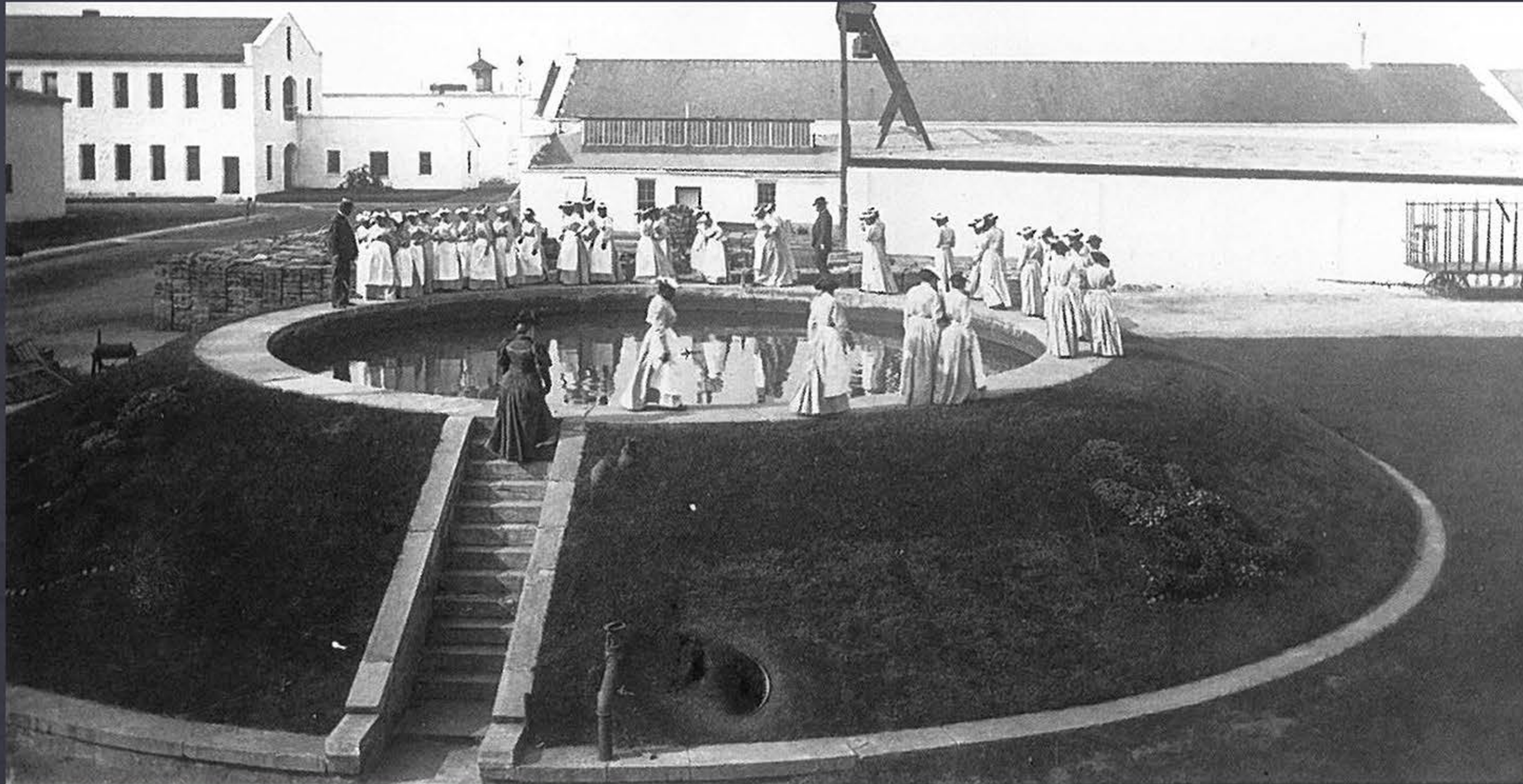




## Hole #18

Hole eighteen is a 210' straight shot with an elevated basket.

From 1870 to 1895 female inmates remained imprisoned on the fourth floor of the administration building. For twenty five years, the only day they were permitted to descend the four flights of stairs and venture outside was the Fourth of July. The policy was relaxed to once a week in 1895. They are pictured here on a Sunday walk looking at fish in the reservoir.




18

210'







Special Thanks To:  
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Mark Grabavoy

Designed by Mark Grabavoy