

south facades. Roof cresting shown on the 1890s photograph (Photo 26) has deteriorated and fallen off over the decades.

The basement entrance, located on the south side of the building, is a large opening closed by a double steel door (Photos 1, 2). Basement space, divided into two rooms by a partition wall (Photo 7) that includes huge stones salvaged from the preceding jail, includes a workroom and a storage and mechanical services room.

The jail initially had steam heat, hot and cold water, a bathroom, closets, and gas and electric lights. Inmates crushed rock in the basement (Photo 7). Felons were lodged in the heavy steel cages on the first floor (Photo 11). The jail kitchen is also on the first floor (Photo 9). The corridor on the west side of the kitchen and booking room was known as the jailer's corridor (Photo 10); it contains a complex lever which allowed the jailer to open one or all of the cells without coming in contact with the prisoners. The second corridor, "the prisoner's corridor" (Photo 11) was perpendicular to the first and provided access to the cells' entrances. Upstairs, the large open "bull pen," or room designed to hold persons charged with misdemeanors (Photo 12), has five steel cots extending from each of the end walls, and shower stalls and toilet facilities filling other spaces. On a raised level sometimes referred to as the "third floor" were cells for female prisoners with a walk-around passage for jail attendants. Engineering studies show that the concrete and steel floors are badly decomposed and will require replacement as the renovation process continues.

Jailer's Dwelling. The adjoining 1892 brick Italianate-styled 2-story 3-bay single pile jailer's dwelling (Photos 1, 13-26) has a stone foundation, the main block having beneath it a full-size basement entered from the north side. The dwelling has tooled end chimneys, bracketed eaves, wooden hoodmolds with small brackets, a wooden Victorian era front porch with turned posts and cornice, and a roof covering of standing seam copper. The center passage, single-pile form of the house is a form that dated to an earlier era but which provided privacy to living activities taking place in flanking rooms.⁴ A photograph taken during the jail's early years (Photo 26) reveals a small unsheltered stoop that during the next several years was replaced with an elaborately ornamented front porch spanning the three lower-story openings. The original ell of the house extends from the north parlor on a graded stone foundation and has a flue chimney on its west end. There is a currently non-functioning outside entrance on the north side, its stoop and steps no longer in place (Photos 13, 17).

The jailer's dwelling measures 44'4" wide and 39'2" deep, the latter measurement including the 21'2" depth of the two-story block and the 18' depth of the ell. The dry stone foundation encloses a basement with a dirt floor. Structural timbers have circular saw marks. Foundation stones on the main facade have bush hammer indentations. Brick is laid in running bond, an occasional header appearing among the stretchers. There is a row of alternating headers and stretchers several feet above the porch floor (Photo 15). In protected areas, the

mortar joints retain a bead of white paint. Chimneys are set inside the end walls. The low pitched roof is covered with raised seam copper sheathing, a recent renovation measure. The centered front door (Photos 14) and the north side doors have transoms. There are paneled wooden hoodmolds with small brackets over the windows. The flat-roofed front porch, renovation of which began in August 2001, has turned posts rising to gracefully curved brackets with teardrops and an open cornice with spooled trim rests on a concrete block base (Photos 13, 14). The porch shelters the central door and flanking windows (Photo 14). The porch floor is concrete. Beneath the boxed guttering is a brief raking cornice carrying curved brackets. These brackets flank the hoodmolds and are paired at the corners. The tall windows have 6/6 sash.

Each end of the main block of the house is pierced by two 6/6 windows with wooden hoodmolds, one window on each floor (Photos 1, 13). There are two small round attic vents with round grilles on the north end (Photo 16). On the south flat-roofed later ell are a tall window with 6/6 sash and a hoodmold and a small diamond shaped window that was added probably in the early 20th century (Photos 3, 24, 26).

The house has a center passage plan with a wide staircase with ornate spindles and a landing commanding the north side of the central hall (Photo 19). The space beneath the staircase is enclosed and forms a closet. Ends of the steps have decorative applied trim that recalls the exterior curved brackets. Woodwork includes deep heavy baseboards and heavily tooled window and door surrounds. Flooring consists of random width poplar boards. On either side of the central hall, upper and lower, are large rooms with fireplaces fitted with wooden mantelpieces typical of the late-19th century (Photo 20). Plaster, which is badly deteriorated, is applied directly to the brick on vertical walls and to sawn lath on ceilings (Photos 21, 22). Exterior windows and the interior plaster immediately surrounding them were restored in 2001.

Sanborn maps dated 1895, 1907, and 1925 (Illustrations 10, 11, 12) show a small detached building behind the dining room ell. The 1895 map reveals the dwelling without a front porch and a courtyard enclosed by an extension of the south wall of the jailer's dwelling with an open area west of the house and south of the ell. The bathroom and kitchen ell was built between 1895 and 1907, as indicated by Sanborn maps for those two years. The latter addition enclosed the dwelling's original back porch and provided an enclosed connection between the dwelling and the jail. The 1907 map shows a front porch in its present alignment, while the 1925 Sanborn shows a porch extending across the full front expanse, suggesting either a drawing error or indicating a rapid replacement of another early porch.

Major physical changes in the building over time include: deterioration of exterior wooden members of both of the Jail Complex's components; deterioration of interior plaster and some wooden components; deterioration of upper portions of chimneys and lintels over the

second-story windows; deterioration of roof components including dormers, finials, and cresting; in-filling of all but a narrow vertical slat of jail windows with brick; installation of a fire escape on the jail's south side; construction of the ornate front porch during the complex's early decades; removal of the side stoop, probably near the conclusion of the complex's use as a jail facility; and replacing the porch foundation and floor with concrete.

Select and crucial repairs have been made during the four years that the property has been leased by the Scott County Arts Consortium. This organization, a non-profit corporation that leases the property from Scott Fiscal Court, is raising funds and making repairs with the goal of creating an arts and cultural center. At the same time, as renovation progresses, the organization is using the jailer's dwelling for a limited number of public and educational events including a recent juried art exhibit. Detailed renovation plans and a prioritization schedule have been completed by Stanley Boyd, planner and architect, for the continuing restoration. (See drawings by Boyd [Illustrations 1-6]); Illustration 7, section of 1815 plat taken from County Lines Book 1, page 39; and site plan drawing, Illustration 8.) Rehabilitation efforts, closely coordinated with Kentucky Heritage Council staff, have brought in leading artisans to replace the former roof with one of standing seam copper; to repair deteriorated brickwork including crumbling chimney stacks on the jail and the dwelling and above the dwelling's second-story lintels of the dwelling, and to repair a hole in the foundation and wall of the dwelling's ell, and to repair deteriorated windows and doors of the dwelling. The organization assures that all repairs and renovations will conform with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Integrity Evaluation. The Jail Complex is being nominated under Criteria A and C for its significance in the history of politics, government, and architectural design. The basis for these judgments has to do with the property's ability to exhibit important Victorian-era styling in Scott County, and its ability to convey associations with an early twentieth-century governor's assassination, a case that is important to the entire state. With these bases for its significance, the complex must retain the following integrity factors to be eligible for the National Register: Design, Materials, Workmanship, Location, Setting, Feeling, and Association.

Design. The Romanesque Revival and Italianate design features that cause the Scott County Jail Complex to successfully mediate between its Victorian-era commercial neighbors to the east and residential neighbors of a similar time period to the west, within its eligibility under Criterion C, include the buildings' stone and brick masonry as well as the detail. The jail's foundation of rough-faced stone with rounded mortar joints, a feature evident on historic buildings on either side of the complex, should be protected. The Romanesque-style entry portico, pilasters, elaborate corbeling, and heavily tooled chimneys are among the exterior design features that cause the jail to stand out as a Main Street landmark, especially among its

commercial peers, as are other elements of detail including the dormers with their multi-paned double-sash windows and metal pinnacles strategically placed at corners of the building as well as on the sides of the dormers. Exterior features of the dwelling that bring the Jail Complex distinction among the residential neighbors to the west and thus merit protection include the brickwork, scored with a bead where protected by the Victorian-era porch; the tall stately windows with double-hung sash and hoodmolds, and the front door with transom and the applied detail. As the dwelling has had a porch with turned posts and spooled cornice during most of its historic era, that feature merits protection.

Exterior design features relating to the complex's eligibility under Criterion A, which address the complex's role in the incarceration and trials of the Kentucky Secretary of State and a clerk in his office for the 1900 killing of Governor William Goebel, evolve from the complex's imposing appearance conveying strength, stability, and security. This is accomplished by the heaviness of the stone foundation and brickwork of the jail as well as the stateliness of the exterior of the house. Adaptation of the facility into a cultural and arts center may require removal of much of the actual steel jail. The interior jail structure should be carefully documented with portions of it being retained to recall the fact that the complex came into being as a jail facility. The new use might necessitate that bars on windows be removed to admit light for artists' studios. In such case, the bars could be remounted allowing them to swing open or shut as needs change.

Materials. Fabric giving the Jail Complex integrity includes the stone and brick masonry, metal trim, and metal roofs. While it may not be possible to replicate the iron tile roof, patterned roofing material or a metal roof may accomplish a purpose similar to that intended by the heavy roofing material. Wooden windows and sash with muntins are significant features and should be retained or carefully replicated, a process already followed in the restoration of exterior dwelling windows. Plaster walls should be repaired or replaced in kind. Steel was the basic component of the interior of the jail; some cell and operative features should be retained to recall the jail's history for almost a century.

Workmanship. Physical factors required for the Jail Complex to be said to possess integrity of Workmanship mandate evidence of precise and careful craftsmanship in stone and brick masonry, metal work, and carpentry, with the end result of not only providing a handsome set of buildings but also making a statement of strength and resolve to persons charged with crime. This is borne out with the superb craftsmanship of the two buildings, most notably the jail foundation, the brick masonry evident in all facades of both buildings, the magnificent corbeling of the jail, the wood detail in openings and the dwelling's interior trim, and the solid character of both buildings. Workmanship in the corbeling of the Jail Complex is especially outstanding and may very well have set a standard for successive construction in the community.

The Scott County Arts Consortium, as long term-lessee of the Jail Complex, has already set a standard for superb workmanship in its various renovations. The organization has worked closely with the Kentucky Heritage Council staff as it has chosen roofing, masonry, plaster, and carpentry professionals to stabilize and repair the facility. These workers have honored the earlier craftsmanship by carefully repairing these elements when possible and replicating those beyond repair.

Location. The meeting of the National Register integrity standard of Location necessitates that the Jail Complex occupy its original location. The major factor involved in the location for the Scott County Jail Complex on this site on a confining lot on the former "town commons" on the banks of the historic Royal Spring Branch is historic. The lot is not only the spot granted to the County for a jail by the City in 1821, but it is also the site which the County chose to continue as the Jail Complex location in 1892. This jail lot location meets this integrity component.

Setting. To meet the National Register integrity factor of Setting, the Jail Complex must relate to its critical position between historic downtown Georgetown and historic West Main Street. The Jail Complex continues today to provide this bridge. Over time the West Main residential neighborhood has been well maintained while renovations and new construction have changed some of the character of several buildings to the east. Nevertheless, the jail's setting addresses the considerable amount of Victorian-era artistry that remains downtown. Individuals, firms, and local government considering other renovations downtown, should consider the overall appearance of the nearby neighborhoods which helped inspire or were inspired by the 1892 Jail Complex.

Feeling. To meet the National Register integrity factor of Feeling, the Jail Complex has been and must continue to be that important bridge between downtown and the West Main Street historic neighborhood. It must also relate to its historic role as a singularly important streetscape component, stylistically representing the positive character of its law enforcement capacity while reducing the emphasis on the jail's interior's punishment component, although the general appearance should not obscure the fact that the complex building served as a county jail for almost 100 years. The future of the complex as an arts and culture center may require the admission of natural light through the windows; in this event the bars could be mounted on swivels to allow their opening.

Association. To meet the National Register integrity component of Association, the Jail Complex should maintain that intermediary position between two historic districts and result in the viewers' appreciation of the earlier role of this historic government building complex as a jail facility. The builders indeed accomplished their intention to associate the exterior of this property, particularly the jail, with the overriding goals of law and government and

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contributions to the streetscape than with simply building a functional jail. The dwelling is immediately associated in the mind of the viewer as a home for the family of the official elected to house persons charged with or convicted of crimes and conveyed a statement of that official's importance to the community at large .

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8. Statement of Significance Scott County Jail Complex

The Scott County Jail Complex (SC-G-201) provides an historic and visually impressive architectural link between two Georgetown historic districts, the predominantly Victorian-era downtown and West Main Street residential neighborhoods. The Jail Complex's architectural significance derives from its design, stylistic features, and detail that are noted in the Scott County context study, "Late Victorian-Era Styles in Scott County Architecture, 1865-1910." The complex meets National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture because of its exemplary late-Victorian-era design, materials, and workmanship; its strategic location and setting; and the feeling and association that relate it to the two flanking historic neighborhoods as well as its sense of propriety and power as a law enforcement facility. The jail also meets Criterion A within the Area of Significance of Politics/Government and is significant within the context, "Crime and Punishment in Scott County, Kentucky, 1865-1918." The complex, located on the east bank of the city's historic Royal Spring Branch, includes the ornately corbeled and detailed brick 1892 Romanesque Revival-style jail set on a high stone basement foundation and the connected Italianate-styled two-story brick jailer's dwelling, built at the same time and also undergirded by a stone basement foundation. The complex also has an important place in the history of Kentucky because it was here where two principals in the January 31, 1900 assassination of Kentucky Governor William Goebel were lodged during a series of nationally publicized trials that took place in Georgetown between 1900 and 1908. It is associated with a landmark event in state history. Specifically, this complex is where two important Kentucky political figures, Kentucky Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Henry Youtsey, a clerk in Powers' office, were housed while charged and being tried with complicity in the killing of the governor.

All of Georgetown's Main Street except this complex and the Georgetown Water Company building across the street is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Georgetown's downtown commercial district is included in two National Register nominations, the Main Street Commercial District with 34 buildings, listed February 24, 1975, and the expanded downtown district of 39 buildings, listed April 15, 1982. Royal Spring Park (SC-G-104) was listed May 2, 1973. The East Main Residential District with 44 buildings was listed June 7, 1978; and the West Main Residential District (19 buildings) was listed November 5, 1985.

Late Victorian-Era Styles in Scott County Architecture, 1865-1910. As jail construction got underway in 1892, owners of downtown buildings were in the process of rebuilding their commercial district as a result of a series of fires that began in 1869 and continued through 1885. The downtown district lay immediately east of the jail site. The

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result of the ongoing reconstruction of Georgetown's commercial district was a new and elegant look for downtown that included Italianate, Renaissance Revival, Queen Anne, Second Empire, and Romanesque Revival styles. The fashionable late-19th-century streetfronts with finely detailed upper levels of period fenestration and cornices stood wall to wall with their neighbors on Main, Water, Broadway, Hamilton, and Mulberry streets.

Additionally, from the late 1880s well into the turn of the century, Georgetown's population was growing substantially, resulting in residential expansion onto farms contiguous with the earlier city boundaries. On the south side of West Main Street, across the street and slightly uphill to the west, on the former horse establishment known as Blue Grass Park, some of the city's wealthiest citizens were planning castle-like mansions. Among these were Kinzea Stone (SC-G-98), H.P. Montgomery (SC-G-122), and Annie E. Richards (SC-G-96), whose large dwellings reflected mixed Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival influences. Directly west and on the same side of the street as the jail, on the farm of James Y. Kelly, lot holders had either recently moved into or were in the process of constructing fashionable Queen Anne style houses. Among these were the companion Queen Anne Dr. F.F. Bryan (SC-G-120) and George Bryan (SC-G-99) houses and the neighboring Albert W. Craig (SC-G-101) and R.S. Hearne (SC-G-101) dwellings.

Therefore, continuing construction downtown, the need to develop residential lots in west Georgetown, and the desire of developers and prospective property owners to build imposing houses on those lots, along with an apparent need to replace the 1847 jail, contributed to the county court electing in 1892 to have constructed a jail complex that would better complement the emerging high style commercial and residential neighborhoods. In 1892 Scott County Court voted to replace the old jail on the old town commons that the county court had owned since 1821. The previous jail was constructed of large dressed blocks of limestone, "some weighing 500 pounds," and had solid iron doors. Surrounding it was a rock wall described as having been 28 feet wide and 16 feet high. "Still many prisoners escaped," historian B.O. Gaines wrote.⁵ As early as 1880, jailer James Pullen applied to the court for funds to anchor and prop the jail roof, to repair the water tanks, pipes and stench traps, and to run a force pump in the jail. The condition of the building was such by 1892 that contractors had to burn vermin from the jail before demolition could begin.⁶

In May 1892 the court appointed a committee consisting of Ed Ward, J.J. Yates, James A. Hamon, and E.T. Burgess "to receive bids for said work, to let contracts necessary, and proceed with construction as soon as they can." In June the committee estimated that the work would cost \$11,300. The court responded by authorizing the building committee to borrow that sum from the Farmers Bank. Later that month the prisoners were moved to the Fayette County

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jail, and on July 7, designers and builders J.W. Lucas and J.T. Brooks, doing business as Brooks and Lucas, gave a deed of trust with J.B. Finnell as trustee and Warren Clayton as surety.⁷ The complex that they constructed over the next several months continued to serve the county, with little alteration, until the opening of the new Justice and Detention Center on North Hamilton Street in 1990.⁸

J.W. Lucas and J.T. Brooks were in their prime jointly and individually as builders in the various Victorian era styles in Georgetown. Prior to construction of the Jail Complex, the partnership built on Military Street in east Georgetown a large unadorned building to house Bluegrass Cordage Company's twine factory (SC-G-179), the 1891 Romanesque Revival Kinzea Stone building (demolished c. 1963) on West Main less than a block east of the Jail Complex, and a home on Gano Avenue in 1891 for Judge George Viley Payne. Brooks also worked independently, accomplishing several impressive building projects, including the palatial 1892 Kinzea Stone (SC-G-98) residence on West Main Street, the 1893 Will N. Offutt home (SC-G-17) on East Main Street, the c. 1895 Carter Moore Block (SC-G-79) on North Broadway and Court streets, the 1895 G.H. Nunnelley building (SC-MC-39) on West Main Street, the grand 1897 J.D. Grover (SC-G-18) home on East Main, the 1901 John W. Osborne house (SC47) on Cincinnati Road, and the 1903 Elley Blackburn house (SC-G-24) on East Main.⁹

The partners applied their well established Victorian-era design and building skills when they constructed the jail and jailer's dwelling. Both buildings relate well to design features found on Scott County's postbellum architectural landscape. The exterior of the jail building retains much of the elaborate detail that gave it its earlier prominence. The intricate corbeled jail cornice was prototypical of and perhaps the inspiration for later executions of downtown buildings that the builders accomplished in the later years of the decade. Most notable among these are cornices on Brooks' Carter Moore Block (SC-G-79), a single building with three separate facades; Lucas' Wellington Hotel (SC-MC-3); and the Bradley building (SC-MC-35). The builders were able to apply their creativity to the roof of the free-standing Jail Complex in a way that builders of flat-roofed downtown commercial buildings could not. Thus the richly corbeled and fenestrated dormers and the cupola, along with cresting and richly tooled chimneys, stand out among Georgetown late Victorian era buildings.

The jailer's dwelling, in addition to providing comfort and safety for the jailer's family, also presented an attractive streetscape component to the community. Italianate facade embellishments on the complex were found on the town's buildings newly constructed two decades before and one decade after 1892. Those features even were added to update houses of earlier periods that had plain facades, such as the Greek Revival-styled William Henry Moody

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House (SC-G-25) on East Main Street and the early Kentucky Dr. G.M. Bower House (SC-G-156) on South Hamilton Street.

While the builders could have concentrated their creative talents on the jail, they chose instead to embellish the dwelling with detail that would bring it into "vogue" with new and renovated residential construction. Italianate-style residential construction that began in Georgetown and Scott County with a flourish in the 1870s is represented by several basic forms: (1) dwellings without a front-gabled ell; (2) buildings with a front-gabled ell; (3) and buildings with a projecting central bay that in some instances carries a tower. Most of these buildings have a decided horizontal emphasis, while a minority are more vertically stated. Included in the group without the projecting frontal ell or central bay are the Paul Rankin House (SCG36), 432 East Main Street; and James A. Long House (SC314) on U.S. 25 north of Georgetown; and Elmwood (SC362) on Paris Road. All these properties meet National Register criteria. Henry Viley Johnson House (SC196), S. Hardin Lucas House (SC339) on Paris Road; and Hamon-Redford House (SCO14) in the village of Oxford have projecting central bays. A trio of elaborately detailed Italianate examples with front-gabled ells anchor the east end of the East Main Street residential district, the frame Steffee-Spears House (SCG47, 618 East Main), and the two brick examples to the east, Willa Viley Rankin House (SCG46, 616 East Main,) and J.W. Offutt House (SCG47, 614 East Main). Towered villas include the vertical John B. Graves house (SC-G-16), 441 East Main, and the dwelling of Newton Craig (SC138) on Frankfort Road. Eclipse Place (SC48) on Cincinnati Road has a projecting central bay but lost its tower in the early part of the 20th century. Woodwork in the dwellings of all three classifications, like that of the jailer's dwelling, is substantial in composition and effect. Winding stairways or stairs with landings and with large carved newel posts are typical. The jailer's dwelling ranks comfortably with these notable contributions to Georgetown's Victorian-era streetscape.

Crime and Punishment in Scott County, Kentucky, 1865-1918. The Jail Complex important historical association as the place of incarceration between 1900 and 1908 of Caleb Powers, Republican Kentucky Secretary of State, charged with conspiring with others to arrange for the January 31, 1900 shooting of William Goebel, Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky in the hotly contested 1899 contest, and of the briefer jailing of Henry Youtsey, a clerk in Powers' office, charged with being an accomplice to the killing. At the time of the shooting, Goebel was approaching with almost certain success in contesting, before the legislature's election commission, the recent election and inauguration of the Republican candidate for Governor, William S. Taylor. It was Goebel's goal to prove that many of the votes that had determined Taylor's majority were illegally cast. Powers, elected Secretary of State on the Taylor ticket, assumed a leading role in lobbying before the election commission. Powers, who resided in the eastern Kentucky town of Barbourville, brought to Frankfort train

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loads of voters from predominantly Republican eastern Kentucky, to influence the commission. The fatal shot was fired from Powers' office in the Executive Office Building as Goebel was walking from the street to the State House located next door. Shortly after the shooting and before Goebel's death three days later, the legislative committee declared Goebel to have received the largest number of legally cast votes. Powers and Youtsey were lodged in the Scott jail after James E. Cantrill, judge of Kentucky's Fourteenth Judicial District (Franklin, Scott, Bourbon, and Woodford counties), moved the trials of the two men to Scott County.¹⁰

The first trial of Powers began under the glare of national publicity on July 9, 1900 in the Scott County Courthouse (SCMC19, National Register September 28, 1972) one and one-half blocks away from the jail. After thirty-six court days of trial and twenty-four hours of summations, Powers was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison. As Powers' conviction was undergoing its first successful appeal, the trial of Youtsey began on October 8. Youtsey was presented as the intermediary between Powers and Jim Howard, whose trial for having fired the fatal shot had taken place the previous month in Frankfort, ending with a conviction and death sentence. After Youtsey's conviction and life sentencing, Powers faced a second Democratic jury in October 1901, again before Judge Cantrill in Scott Circuit Court. Although two previous accusers recanted their testimony, the twice-convicted Powers, sentenced to life in prison, began a second appeal. The former secretary of state's third trial began in August 1903 with the prosecution, using with new testimony from Youtsey, seeking the death penalty. Powers' main counsel Samuel M. Wilson successfully sought an appellate court mandate disqualifying Cantrill from presiding. Although Powers delivered a seven-hour speech in his own defense which left the majority of spectators and some jurors in tears, the jury found him guilty and recommended punishment by death. Powers' life was spared by a reversal of the verdict and sentence by the state Court of Appeals.

Powers appeared for his fourth trial in Scott County in late November 1907. On January 2, 1908, the jury deadlocked on a reported vote of ten to two for acquittal. In June Republican Governor Augustus Willson pardoned both Powers and Jim Howard. Powers was released from the Scott County jail amidst a large crowd of admirers, including a number of young women who had become quite enamored by the former Secretary of State. In 1919 Democratic Governor James D. Black pardoned Youtsey.

Thus the historic Scott County Jail Complex qualifies for the National Register under Criterion C because of its distinctive design and physical characteristics, and under Criterion A because of its association with the trials of individuals charged with complicity in the 1900 killing of Kentucky Governor William Goebel.

Endnotes: See Continuation Sheets, "Additional Documentation."

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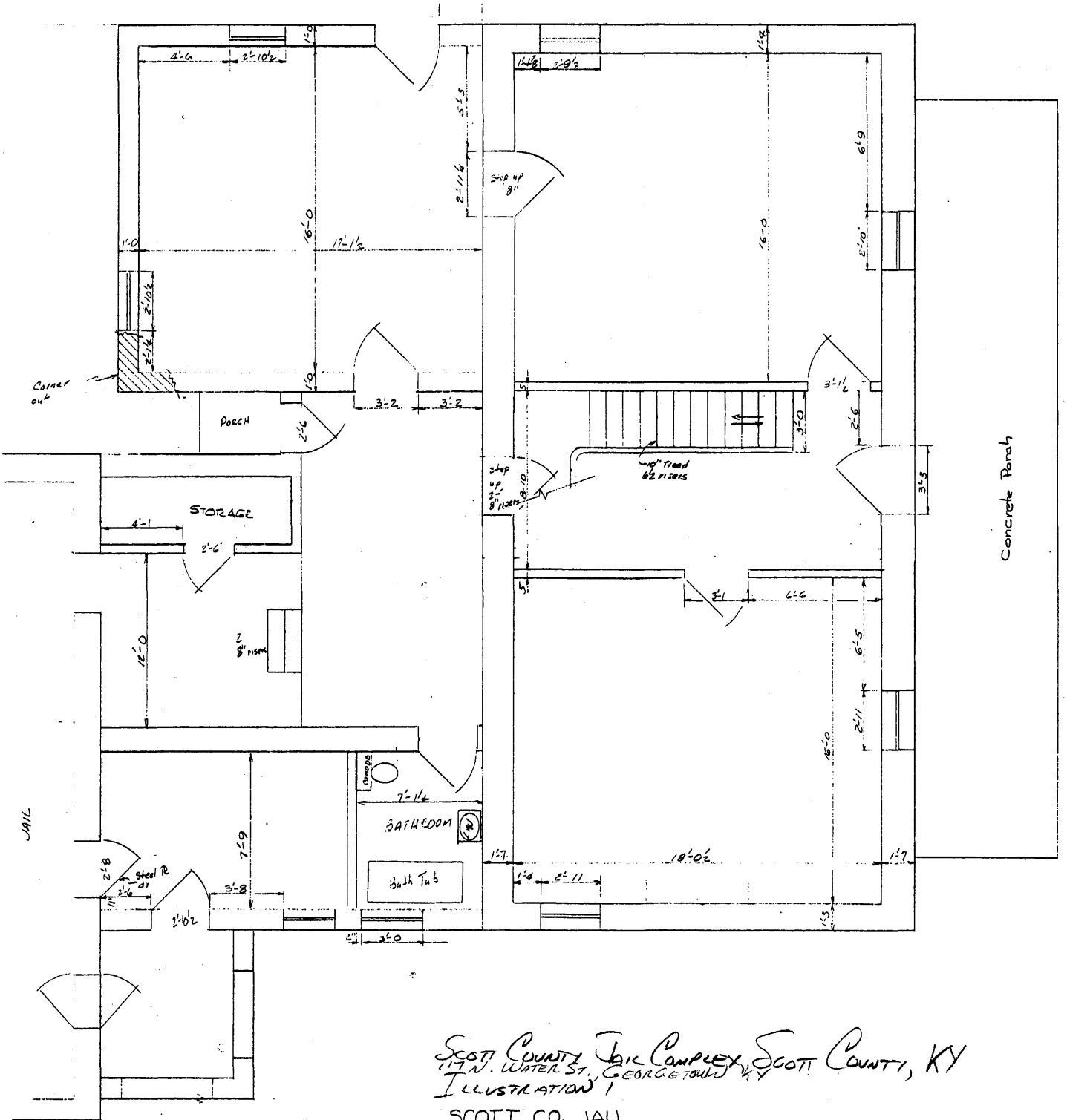
10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description: Beginning 106 feet north of the north edge of East Main Street, thence 125 feet north with the west edge of North Water Street to the southeast corner of S&D Real Estate Limited Partnership c/o Dale Calvert, formerly Home Ice and Dairy, thence west with S&D Partnership about 120 feet to the center of Big Spring Branch, thence south 50 feet with Big Spring Branch, thence east 120 feet to point of beginning.

Verbal Boundary Justification: The boundary includes the lot on which the Former Scott County Jail Complex is located, this being a tract 50 feet wide extending from the east edge of North Water Street to the center line of Big Spring Branch, owned by Scott County Fiscal Court, and extensions of the east and west lines 25 feet north and 50 feet south of the lot on which the jail building is located. The 50-foot wide lot on which the jail is located, except for about two-feet of the jail building (see Illustration # 9) was granted to Scott County Court in 1821 by the City of Georgetown. The 50 and 25-foot extensions of the lot on either side of the jail remain the property of the City of Georgetown although the property has been used continuously since 1898 by the county as property associated with the jail.

Endnotes, Sections 7 and 8

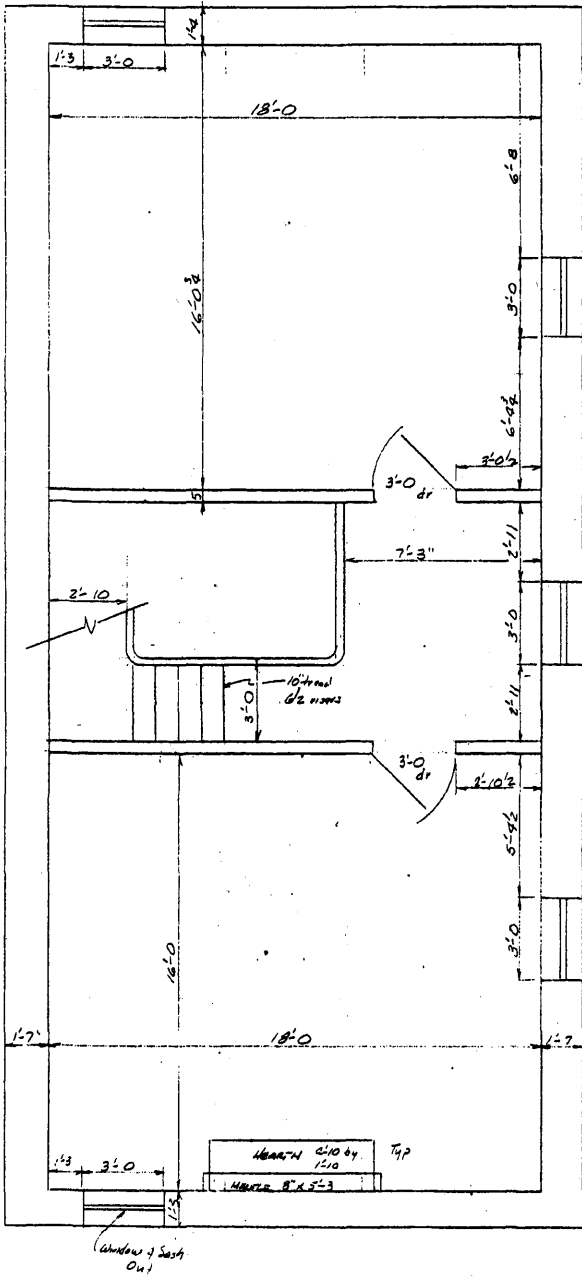
1. Scott County Order Book B-2, p. 36.
2. B.O. Gaines, *The B.O. Gaines History of Scott County* (Georgetown, 1904, reprinted in 1981 by Frye Printing Company, I, 23; II, 99.
3. Scott County Order Book B-2, p. 36; B.O. Gaines, *The B.O. Gaines History* I, 23; II, 99; D.G. Beers & J. Lanagan, "Map of Scott County, Kentucky, From New and Actual Surveys," (Philadelphia, 1879); Scott County Deed Books 6, page 241; 73, pages 187, 184, and 381; and 74, page 587; *Georgetown Weekly Times*, July 13, August 10, 1949.
4. Illustration 13 (1879 Map of Scott County, Kentucky, Beers and Lanagan, Philadelphia) and Illustration 14 (1886 Sanborn Map of Georgetown, KY) reveal a jailer's dwelling in the present form on the lot.
5. Gaines, II, p. 23.
6. B.O. Gaines, *The B.O. Gaines History*, I, 23; II, 99; *Georgetown Weekly Times*, October 26, 1892; Scott County Order Book M, pages 260, 307.
7. Scott County Order Book O, pages 430, 437, 439, 442, and 476.
8. Scott County Order Book B-2, page 36, February 8, 1821; *Georgetown Weekly Times*, July 6, 1892.
9. Ann Bolton Bevens, *A History of Scott County As Told By Selected Buildings* (Georgetown, 1981), 291-299; *Georgetown Weekly Times*, November 6, 1889; March 11, 1891; May 20, 1891; May 22, 1892; June 7, 1893; September 25, 1895; January 20, 1897; July 21, 1903.
10. James C. Klotter, *William Goebel: The Politics of Wrath* (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1977).



SCOTT COUNTY JAIL COMPLEX, SCOTT COUNTY, KY
 117 N. WATER ST., GEORGETOWN, KY

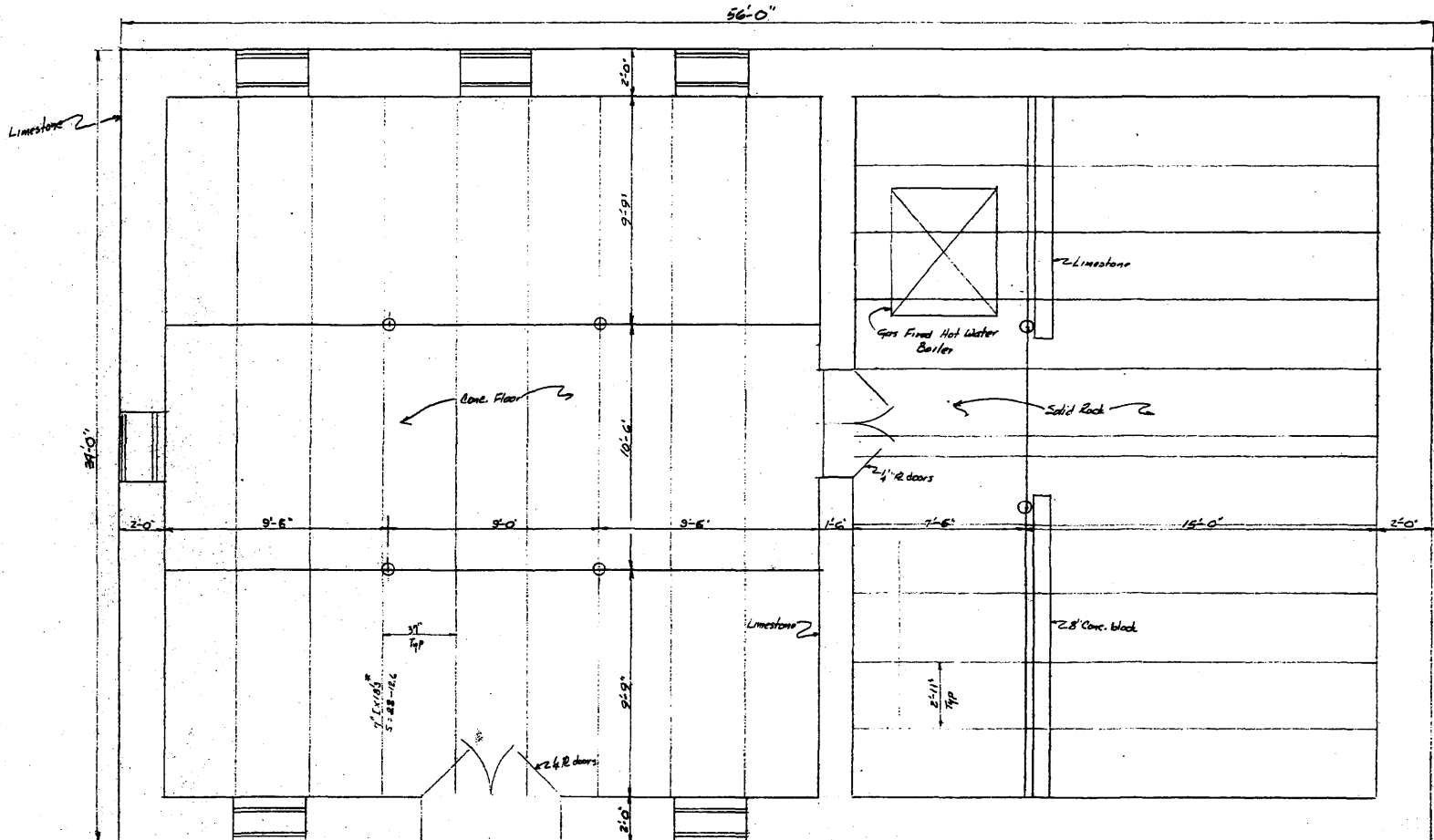
ILLUSTRATION 1
 SCOTT CO. JAIL
 JAILER'S HOUSE 1ST FLOOR

wbc 9/14/87 scale: 3/8" = 1'-0"



SCOTT COUNTY JAIL COMPLEX, SCOTT COUNTY, KY
 117 N WATER ST., GEORGETOWN KY 40324
 ILLUSTRATION 2
 SCOTT CO. JAIL
 JAILER'S HOUSE 2ND FLOOR

wbc 3/14/97 Scale: 3/8" = 1'-0"

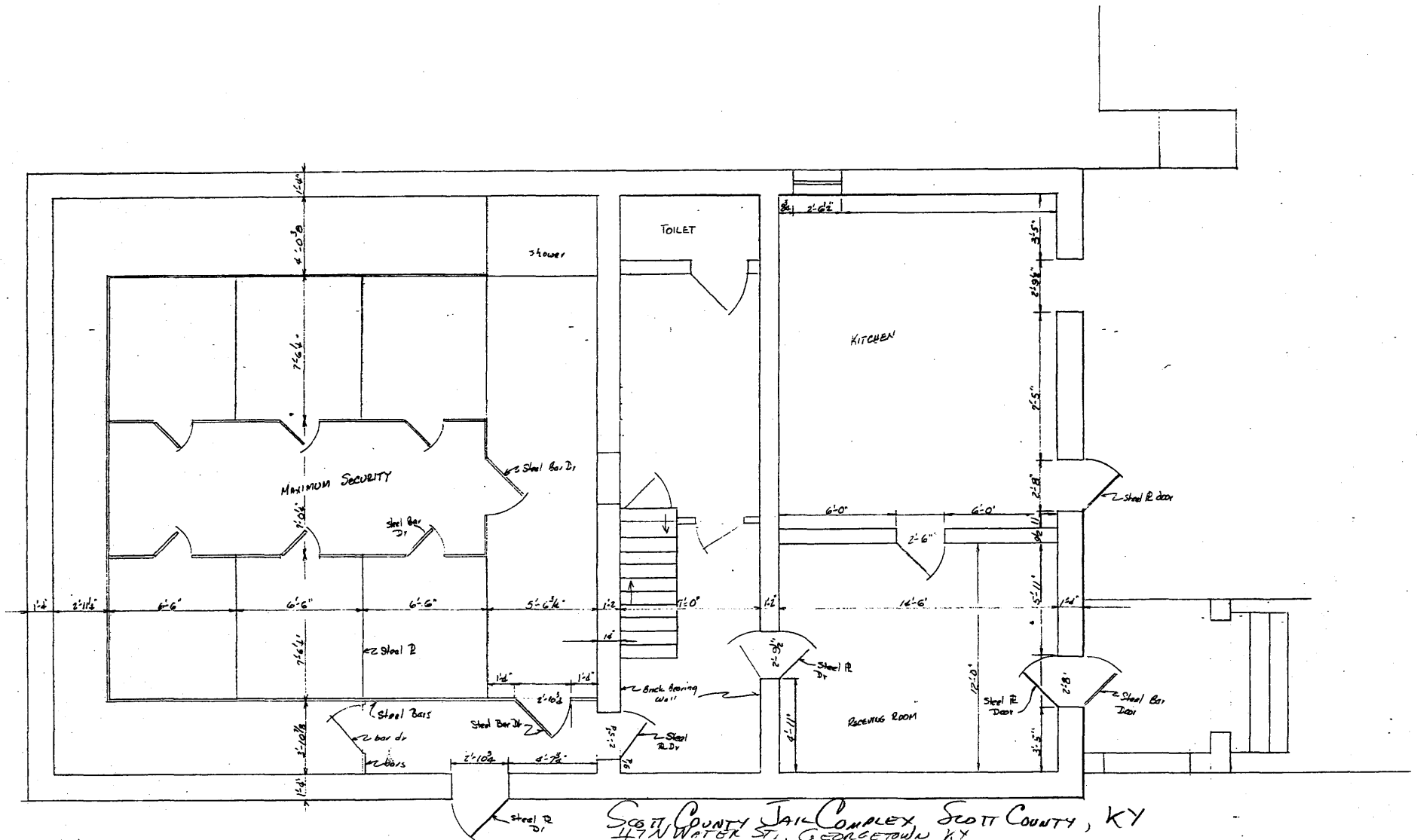


Wood Doors SCOTT COUNTY JAIL COMPLEX SCOTT COUNTY, KY
 117 N WATER STREET GEORGETOWN KY

ILLUSTRATION 3
JAIL BASEMENT

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Dec 9/3/57

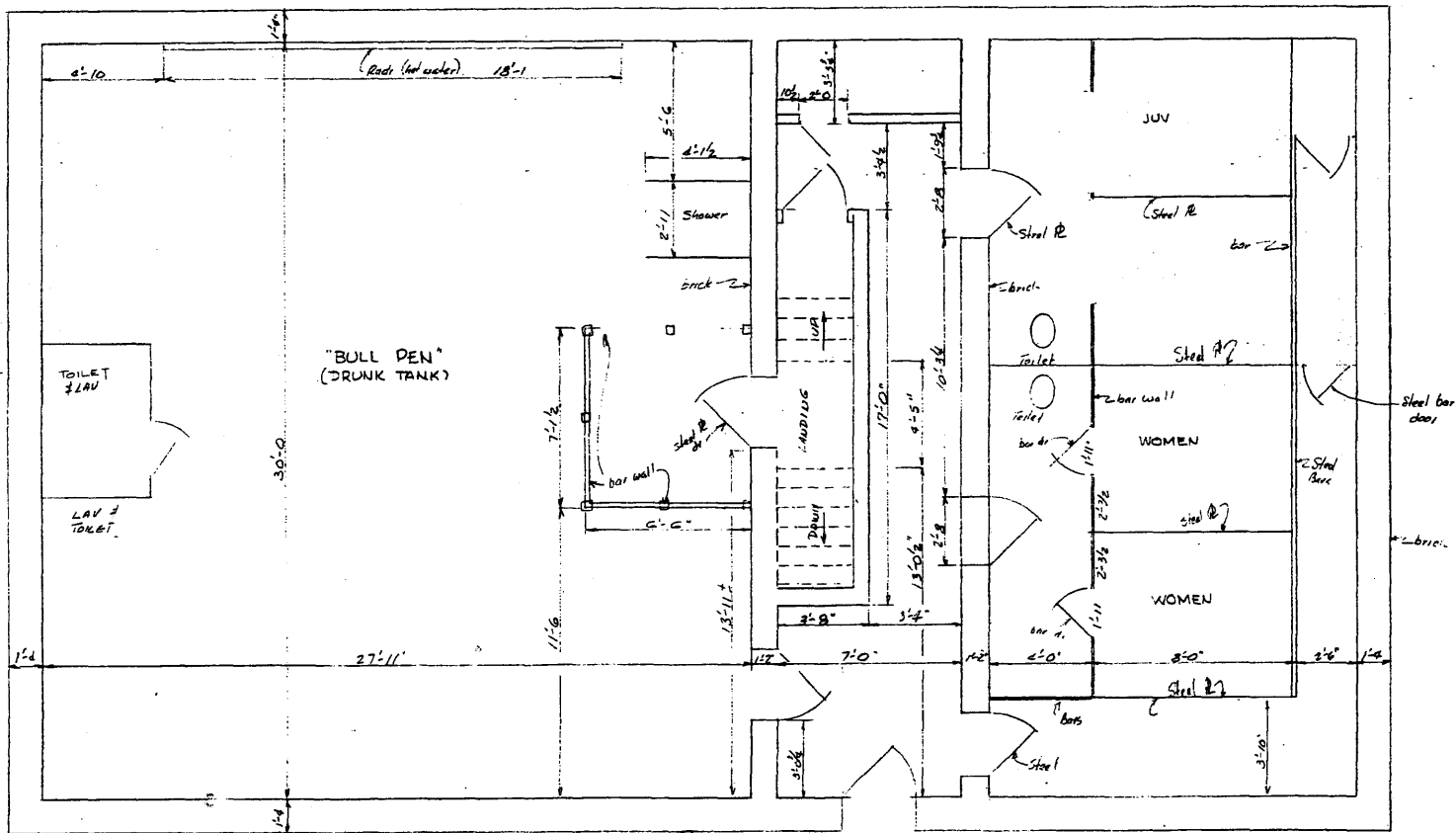


SCOTT COUNTY JAIL COMPLEX SCOTT COUNTY, KY
 414 WATER ST., GEORGETOWN KY

ILLUSTRATION #
 SCOTT CO. JAIL

Ground Floor

wbc 9/13/97

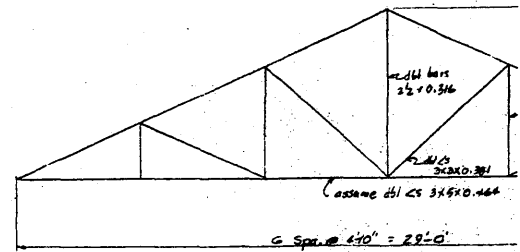
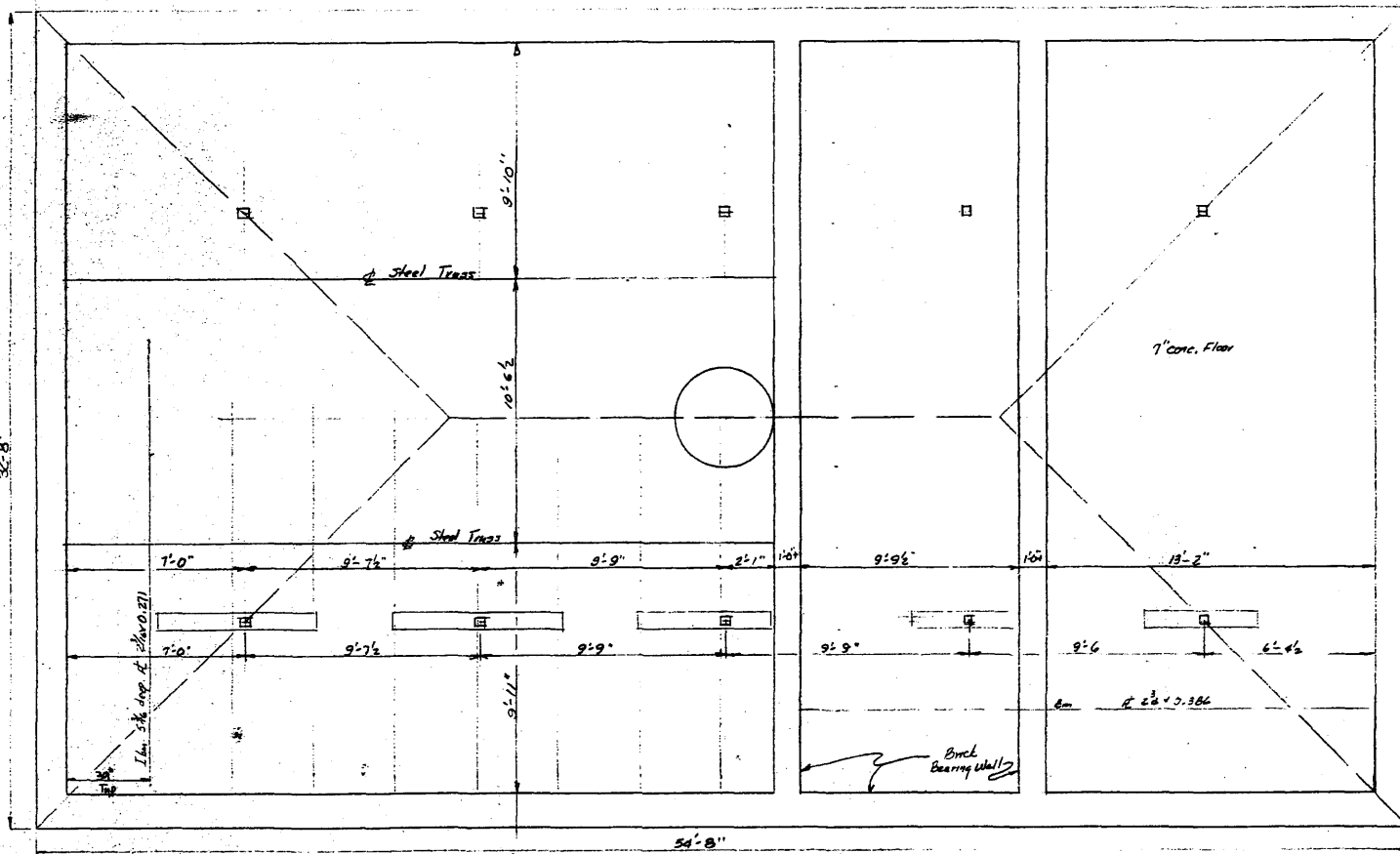


SCOTT COUNTY JAIL COMPLEX
 171 N. W. 1st ST. GEORGETOWN KY
 SCOTT COUNTY, KY

ILLUSTRATIONS
 SCOTT CO. JAIL
 TOP FLOOR
 wbc 9/13/97 scale 3/8" = 1'-0"



2x6 Rafters @ 20"
1" sheathing



SCOTT COUNTY JAIL COMPLEX
 511 N WATER ST. FORGE TOWN KY
 SCOTT COUNTY, KY

ATTIC

ILLUSTRATION 6

No. 6
4 1/2 Acre

187	188
186	187
184	185
157	157
178	179
181	181
182	183
157	157

Mulberry Street

92	92	61	61	61	61	61
87	87					
86	81					
85	81	77	76	73	71	
84	79					
83	78	76	74	72	71	
62	62	61	61	61	61	

4 1/2 Acre

109	109
57	64
58	63
57	62
58	61
55	61
55	61

4 1/2

No. 2

No. 1
4 1/2 Acre
48 1/2 Acre

60 feet

93	92	91	90	89	88
95		94			
97		96			
99		98			
111		110			
117	116	115	114	113	112

Hamilton Street

116	116	116	116	116
48	39	35	37	36
30	29	28	27	26

60 feet

116	116	116	116	116
35	34	33	32	31
25	24	23	22	21

60 feet

138	139
136	137
136	135
133	133
127	127
125	124
124	124
123	123

60 feet

161	161	162	163
154	154	155	
144	145		
142	142		
146	147		
148	148		
145	146		
138	137	132	133
140	140	140	140

60 feet

119	118
121	120
127	126
123	123
124	124
123	123
122	122

Coop. Street

20	19	18	17	16
15	9	8	7	6
186	116	116	106	106

82 feet wide

15	14	13	12	11
5	4	3	2	1
156	156	156	156	156

60 feet

166	167
167	167
165	165
162	162
161	161
160	160

60 feet

170	175
179	179
179	179
177	177
177	177
177	177

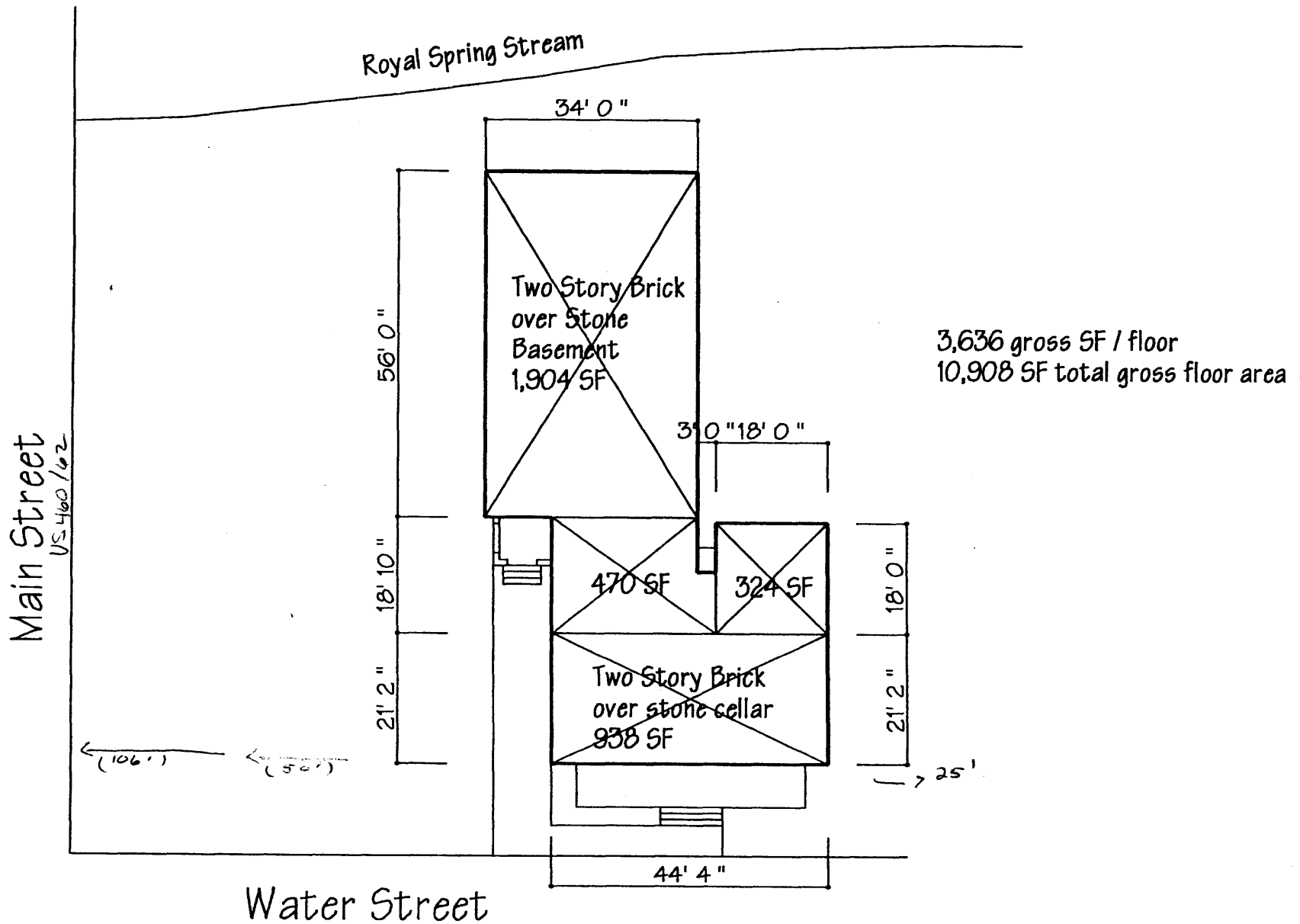


Royal Young or Republican

Scale 1" = 200'

ILLUSTRATION 7
SCOTT COUNTY JAIL COMPLEX
177 N. WATER, GEORGETOWN KY
SCOTT COUNTY, KY

SECTION, 1815 MAP OF GEORGETOWN
SHOWING JAIL SITE
SCOTT COUNTY LINES BOOK 1, P. 39



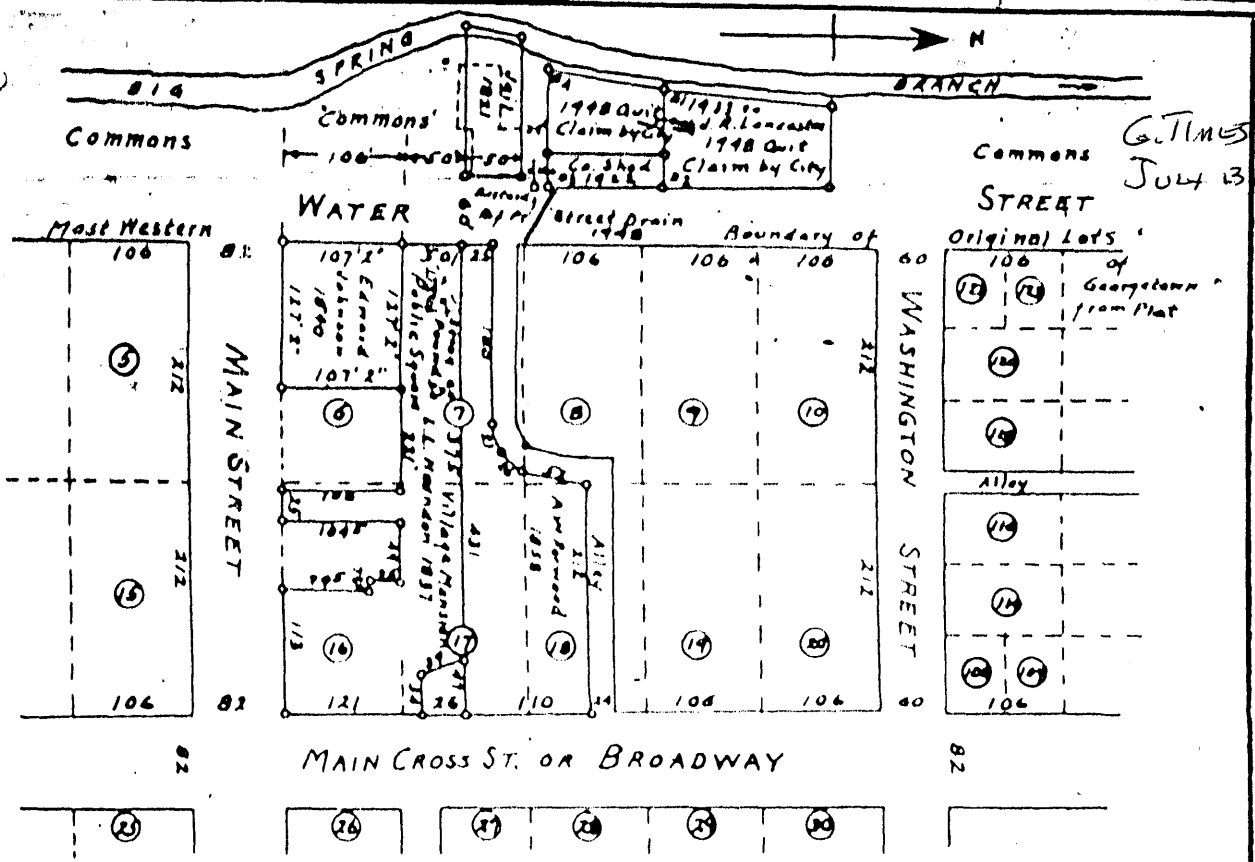
Former Scott County Jail

SCOTT COUNTY JAIL COMPLEX
117 NORTH WATER STREET
GEORGETOWN KY
SCOTT COUNTY, KY.

ILLUSTRATION # 8

SITE PLAN
SCOTT COUNTY JAIL COMPLEX
117 NORTH WATER STREET
GEORGETOWN KY





OUR SCOTT COUNTY RECORDS OF OUR CITY AND OF OUR COUNTY, HOW SHOULD THEY BEST BE KEPT?

A composite Map, showing a portion of the original lots of the "Pioneer" "Nineties" (1700-1800), from the Record of depositions of established corners and lines in Record Book A Page 41, Scott County Clerk's office, and referring more particularly to Lots No. 6, 7, 16, 17 and 18, lying between Main Cross and Water Street. The most Western Boundary of Lots of Georgetown, and shown by numbers in circles and dotted lines, with dimensions of 100 feet by 212 feet.

The Stray Pound, 60x30 feet (1702) with the North Boundary coinciding with that of the "Public Square" of our "Pioneer Nineties" (1790-1800), property shown in the name of L. L. Herndon and known then as Village Mansion.

The jail site located on the commons and acquired in 1821 by deed, from City, the north wall of residence and property line coinciding.

The County shed or garage (30x103 feet) on "commons," used since 1922 for machinery, etc. until destroyed by fire, in 1947 or 1948. The county had no deed to this property.

The site of J. R. Lancaster, acquired by deed from city in 1933, and also "Quit" claimed by city in 1948.

A Baffle Wall on "commons" around which the employees of J. R. Lancaster had to go to service the basement of his property.

Property of commons "Quit" claimed by city in 1948, along with property formerly used by county for machinery, etc.

A Bastard or Spurious Reference Point, neither a corner to jail property, or county shed.

A frontage of 24.60 feet between jail residence and county shed, which could have been used as outlet for street drainage, instead of putting outlet so as to drain over private property (without remuneration) being part of "common".

John Payne, Toliver Craig and Elijah... sworn Justices of said County Court... on Tuesday, the 25th day of September, 1792 in Georgetown at the... of George Boswell the said Justice met—agreeable to law have taken the several oaths to Government and of office took... accordingly as a court.

Robert Johnson qualified as Deputy Surveyor.

Present John Payne and Chas. McHatton. Gentlemen ordered that the seat of Justice for Court be fixed in Georgetown and that the Court House be erected on the Acre of Ground set a part by Elijah Craig for that purpose and known by the name of the Public Square, for which acre of Ground the said Elijah is allowed the sum of six pounds.

Isreal Grant is appointed to erect a Stray Pound, sixty feet by 30 (60x30) to be mill-posted and railed and finished by the next Court at the N.E. corner of the Public Square, for which is allowed the sum of six pounds.

That we have procured an order from the Board of Trustees of Georgetown making an appropriation of that lot of ground to the County Court, gratis for the purpose aforesaid of erecting a Jail.

That the lot thus selected and appropriated is bounded, as described.

Beginning at a point 60 feet West of the most Western Boundary of the Original Lots of said town, as laid down on the Plat thereof and in a range with the fence composing the North side of the Stray Pen. Thence N. 50 feet. Thence West to the center of the Big Spring Branch. Thence with the center of the Big Spring Branch a southerly course to a point from which a due East course will strike the beginning. Thence East to the beginning.

We may make some comments on the Follies of the Gay Nineties 1890-1900 and the compromise, in a later issue of the Times.

WILLIAM J. PAYNE

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to help the medically indigent—but this is not the same as "indigent." It includes families of moderate income, who cannot meet the high costs of modern care of this expensive disease. The help is a gift—not a loan. While families that can pay are expected to do so, no family is expected to impoverish itself to meet medical expenses for polio.

b. Even if you can assume full costs for initial hospitalization, it is a good idea to see your Chapter. If yours should be a patient who is severely affected—and this cannot be determined in the first few days—you may need help later on. Bills incurred in the weeks before your Chapter assumes financial responsibility cannot be paid months afterward, but the Chapter will step in at whatever time you really need help. Have a frank, friendly talk with your Chapter representative at the beginning.

4. Chapters pay for hospitalization, professional services including nursing and physical therapy, transportation to and from hospitals, convalescent centers and clinics, treatment after hospitalization and appliances such as wheelchairs, braces, etc., as needed. There are no hard and fast rules. Each case is decided upon individual medical and financial needs. Assistance is given regardless of age, race, creed or color. More than 110,000 polio patients were directly assisted in full or in part up to the end of 1948.

5. In addition, your Chapter can put you in touch with proper sources for nursing and physical therapy at

In Nov. 1919, the Fiscal Court ordered that the three (3) commissioners investigate the purchase of a lot for the county machinery etc.

On May 11th, 1929 bids were opened for the erection of a shed on the Jail property, under instructions, to the Scott County Clerk, to advertise for bids.

The City Council records of March 1922 show that the Scott County Fiscal Court was given a permit to erect a machinery shed on Water street. This seems to be a plot on the "Commons" and no deed of conveyance given.

In deed book 61, page 242, under date of Dec. 1st, 1933 the City of Georgetown decided a tract of land to J. R. Lancaster, north of and adjoining the lot on the Commons, on which the County erected the machinery shed.

The Mayor as grantor, and J. R. Lancaster, as grantee, seem at error, in the description of the conveyance in choosing to mention its southern boundary line, as a line of the County Garage property, as the county had no deed to the property, from the City. It was using, nor had the occupancy by the county of 1 1/2 years as "Squatters" from March 1922 to Dec. 1933, given the County ownership by the use of or abuse of the Fifteen Year Adverse Possession Statute.

The grantor, and grantee have allowed themselves to become the "Judas Goat" in their careless and unwarranted description in the deed of "property owners," with other "humble sheep" of the profession following along without comment or raising a hand for correction. In any of the numerous occasions following, but used the same transmittal of description therein noted above.

The case of Scott county against the City of Georgetown, to Quiet Title on property on Water Street and fronting thereon claimed by each came up for trial in May 1947, and is recorded in Scott Circuit Court records as Suit 23014. File 5636 for Public Review.

I am surprised that our County Judge has so confused the allegations in "Paragraph I of the County," with the use of his "Spitz Ball," which had he followed the National sport might have shared honors with Oscar Johnson, Lou Gehring or Babe Ruth.

He states in the year 1892 Scott county built a Jail on the West side of Water street, upon a plat or tract of land then in possession of Scott county, and which tract included the tract of land, in controversy.

The Judge might recall that the jail has been on the same site since his birth.

That in the period between 1890-1899 there had been general prison escapes from the Jail. That the building of the Jail he refers to was really repairs to the then present Jail for strengthening its construction with more modern wall blocks from which escape could not easily be made, and other needed repairs. *WJOP*

The site of the Jail has had the same boundary of 1/2 acre, or originally located in 1892, with no additional

land added, by deed or otherwise, to the present date.

Some poet has said
"The point shall be an extent
As to become a flour
On which the angels dance, one, two, and more."

The County seems to have trouble in knowing what it should claim as the corners, to the land, in controversy.

In the County allegation, it claims, as a corner, "a point" 12 feet from the (South side) of the present foundation of the Old County Garage, and running to the South property line of the Home Ice & Dairy Company and running back between parallel lines to the Big Spring Branch.

The City of Georgetown objected to the County's claim, and the Circuit Court ordered a more specific definition of the plat by survey, of the land in controversy, to be made by the County.

In this survey of June 7th, 1947, mention is made in an iron pipe at Station No. 3, at edge and in line of a concrete foundation, now corner to the Scott County Jail property.

"The present foundation" of the Old County Garage" in the allegation, and "concrete foundation" at Station No. 3, are one and the same.

Claiming Station No. 3 as a corner to the Jail property creates an overlap of 12 feet that the Jail property would have on the land in controversy over the county allegation of a beginning point at 12 feet from the (South side) of present foundation, as claimed.

However, the nearest corner of the Jail property, to the land in controversy is 24.6 feet, as shown on plat, recently published in Georgetown Times (July 20th, 1944).

The point mentioned as 12 feet from pipe is in really a Bastard or Spurious Reference Point, not being a corner to the Jail property or a corner to the property in controversy.

The County mentions that approximately 125 feet from the North Wall of Jail were the Stray Pens.

The only true Stray Pound or Stray Pen was at location shown on plat. At sometime the Stray Pen was abandoned and any stray stock caught within the City limits, were placed in a livery stable for redemption by the owner, of which there were several, until the automobile has practically eliminated the livery stable.

The county also mentions a vacant lot which is just North of Jail property as having been taken into its possession about this time, 1892.

This lot was likely used by the Jailer as a garden spot, as it is a part of "Commons."

About this time the land North of Jail property was fenced in with a view of using prison labor of City or hired labor for cracking and napping rock to put on streets.

The use of rock crushing machinery at the quarry has made manual labor in cracking and napping rock for street practically obsolete.

The County in (Paragraph II County) claims legal title by adverse possession since 1892 by well defined and marked Boundary Stone.

We might ask if the County had title to the property, in question in 1892, why was it necessary for the Fiscal Court in Nov. 1919, 28 years later, ordered the three (3) Commissioners to investigate the purchase of a lot for the County machinery. And that in March 1922 the City Council gave to the Scott Fiscal Court a permit to erect a machinery shed on Water Street, and which seems to be the land on "Commons," and in controversy.

Of the persons summoned to appear to testify in the trial by the County or City, one person, Will Payne was employed to render services to the City of Georgetown, to search the Records of Orders of Fiscal Court, plat book, and deed books, in Scott County Clerk's office, and Minutes of Georgetown City Council and to compile and draft Plats for use in Suit to quiet title of lot on Big Spring Branch and Water street, Scott County Fiscal Court vs City of Georgetown (1847) 1947.

Said Will Payne made two (2) Plats for the City of Georgetown conveying information.

One, a composite Plat, showing location of various lots adjoining the tract in controversy. The Plat was never submitted, as evidence in the suit and doubtless is filed away in the office records of City Attorney.

The other, a copy of the Boundaries of the Original Lots of Georgetown from Plat, about 1800, and recorded in Record Book "A" Page 41, in Scott County Clerk's office.

This Plat was submitted by the City Attorney, as evidence in the Suit, and marked, as Exhibit "A."

In the compromise the title to the tract of land was not clearly defined, and was not carried to the Court of Appeals by the City Attorney for definite ownership for fear of losing the case, thus mounting to a dog-fall, and white washing of the Suit, by Quit Claims Deeds, and distribution of Ransom Money.

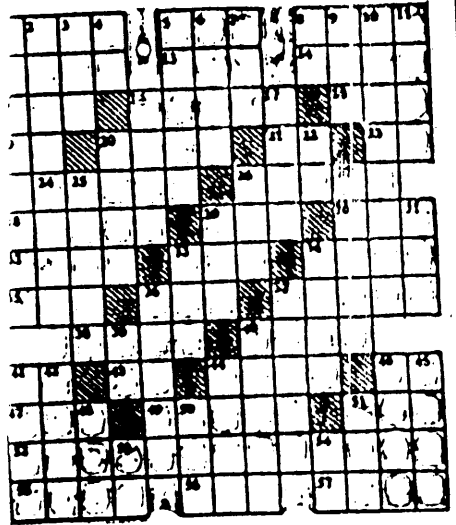
The City has allowed the County to claim Station No. 3, as a corner to the Jail property, when from the composite Map made by Will Payne, Station No. 3 and the nearest corner to the Jail property is 24.60 feet seemingly having let the County make the claim in deed, and each joyously entering into the writing of Quit Claim Deeds.

The Map submitted in the Suit and called Exhibit "A" has been removed from the files, with no record as to has it where it is, or for what reason the Exhibit "A" was removed from the files.

The City itself has been remiss in putting in a street drain across Water Street, placing the outlet on private property, since they have title to 24.6 feet of "Commons" fronting on Water Street, between the North side of the Jail residence and its coinciding property, and the South line of concrete foundation building of the County Garage, this being easily constructed by moving Outlet of street drain 5 to 10 feet South of its present location.

WILLIAM J. PAYNE

Comments on Scott County Records
C. T. M. S.
Ava 10, 1949



Answer to Last Week's Puzzle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

- 10 Challenge
- 11 Extreme
- 12 Superior
- 13 Superior
- 14 Knowledge
- 15 To let fall
- 16 Victory
- 17 Victory
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- 99 Victory
- 100 Victory

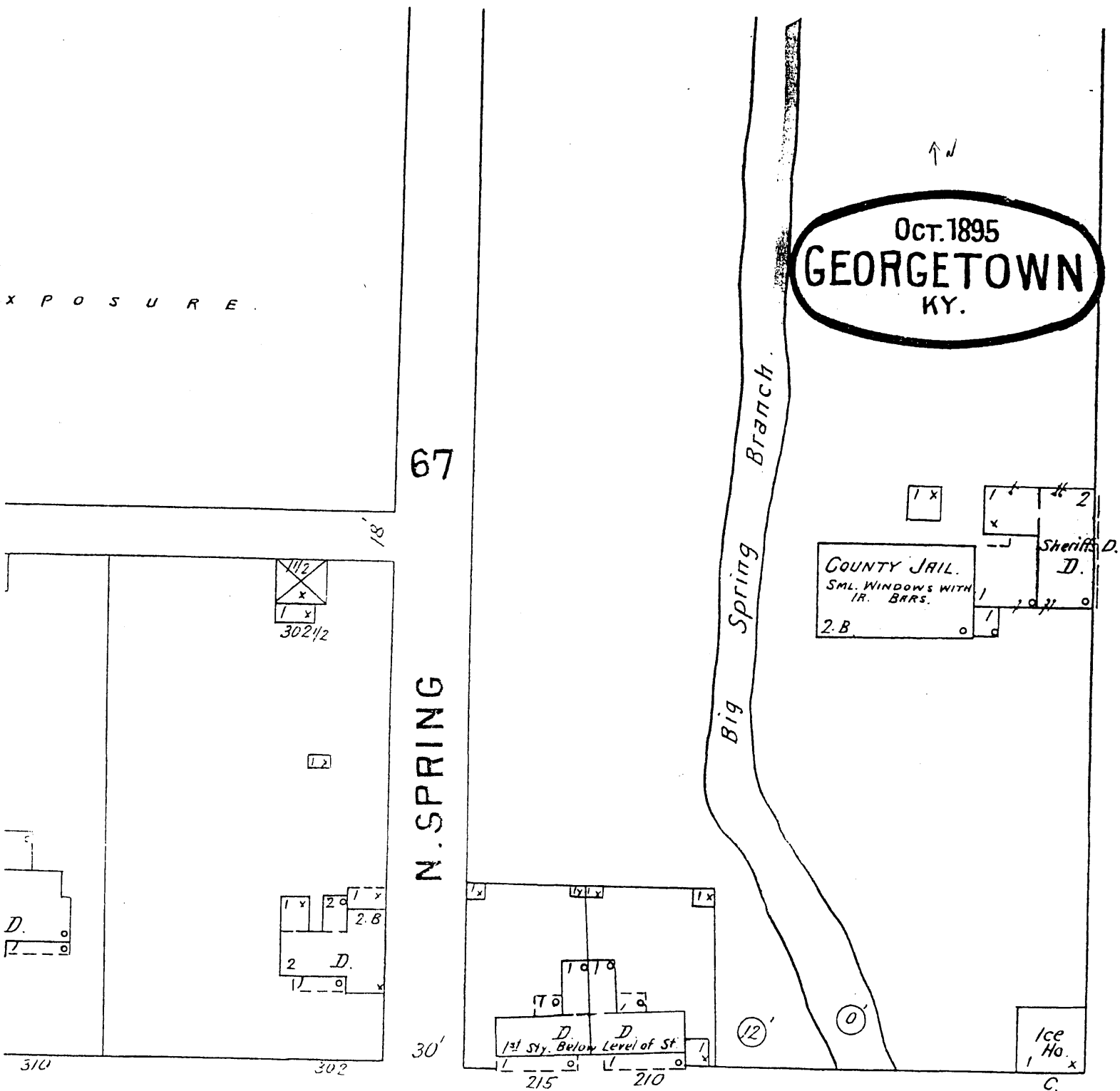
SCOTT COUNTY JAIL COMPLEX
SCOTT COUNTY, KY

ILLUSTRATION # 10

SECTION, SANBORN MAY, 1895

SCOTT COUNTY JAIL COMPLEX
117 N. WATER STREET
GEORGETOWN KY 40324

X P O S U R E .

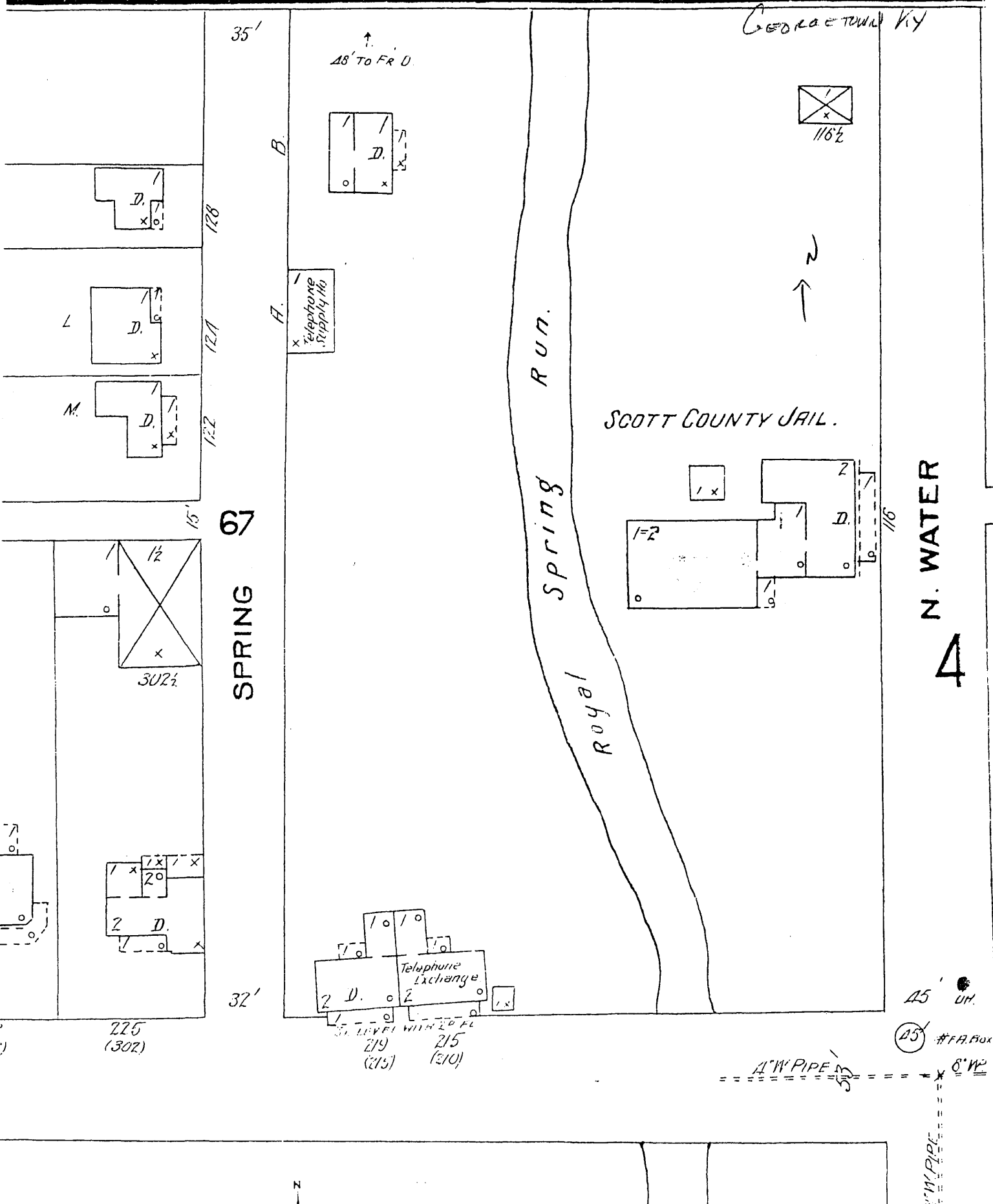


SHUTTERS.

SCOTT COUNTY JAIL COMPLEX SCOTT COUNTY, KY ILLUSTRATION # 11

SECTION SAUBORN MAP
1907
SCOTT COUNTY JAIL COMPLEX
117 N. WATER STREET

P O S U R E

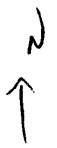
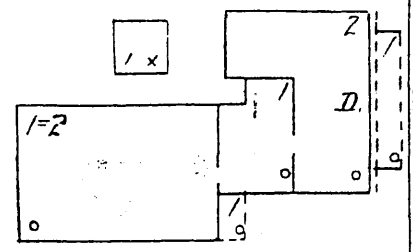
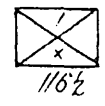


67
SPRING

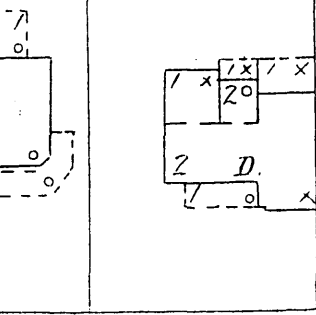
Royal
Spring
RUN.

N. WATER
4

Telephone
Exchange



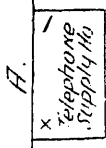
GEORGETOWN KY



225
(302)

32'

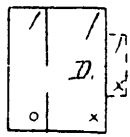
35'



A.
Telephone
Supply #16

B.

48' TO FR D.



1 1/2" W. PIPE

15' UT.

(25) # F.A. Box

8" W. PIPE

8" W. PIPE



SCOTT COUNTY JAIL COMPLEX
17 N. WATER STREET
GEORGETOWN KY 40324

ILLUSTRATION #12

SCALE 100 FT. TO AN INCH

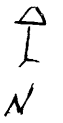
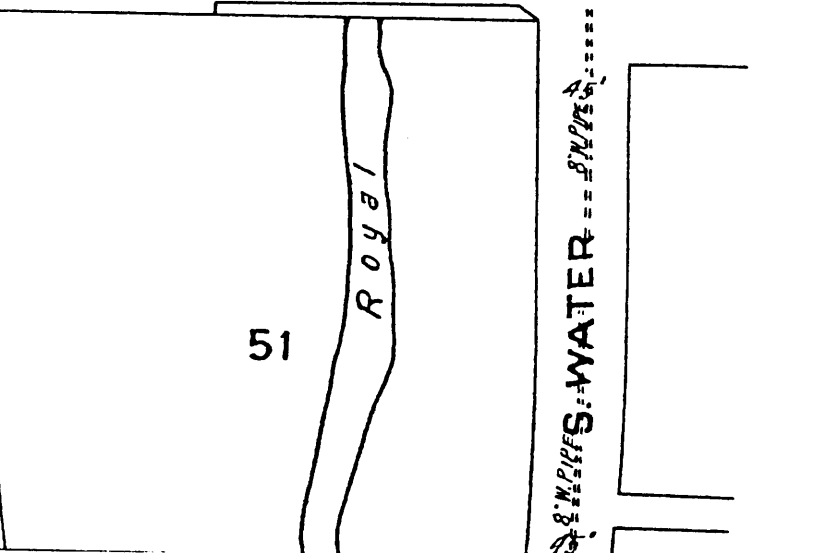
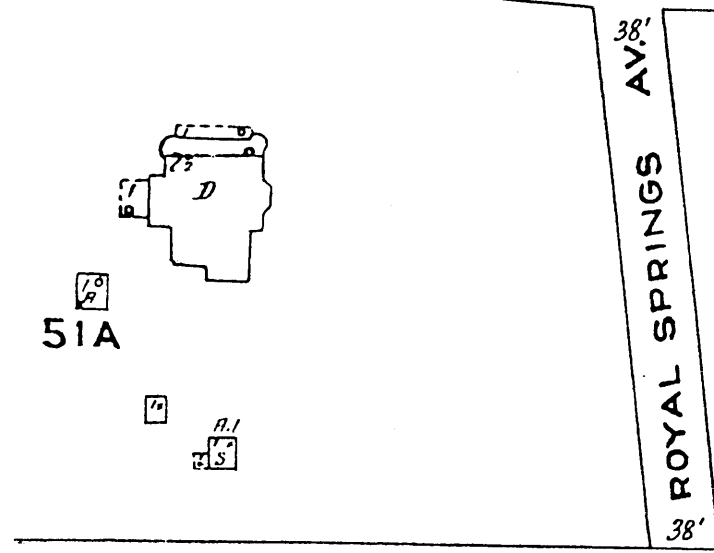
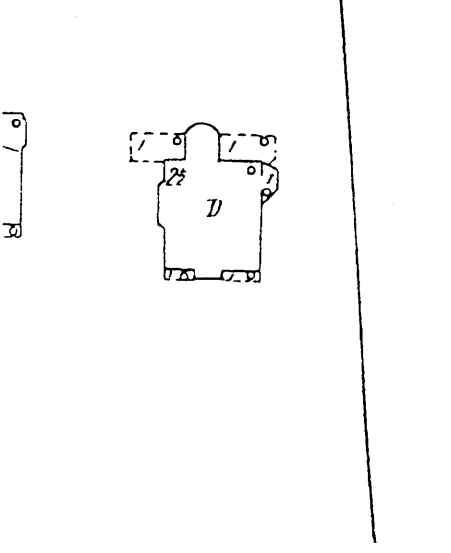
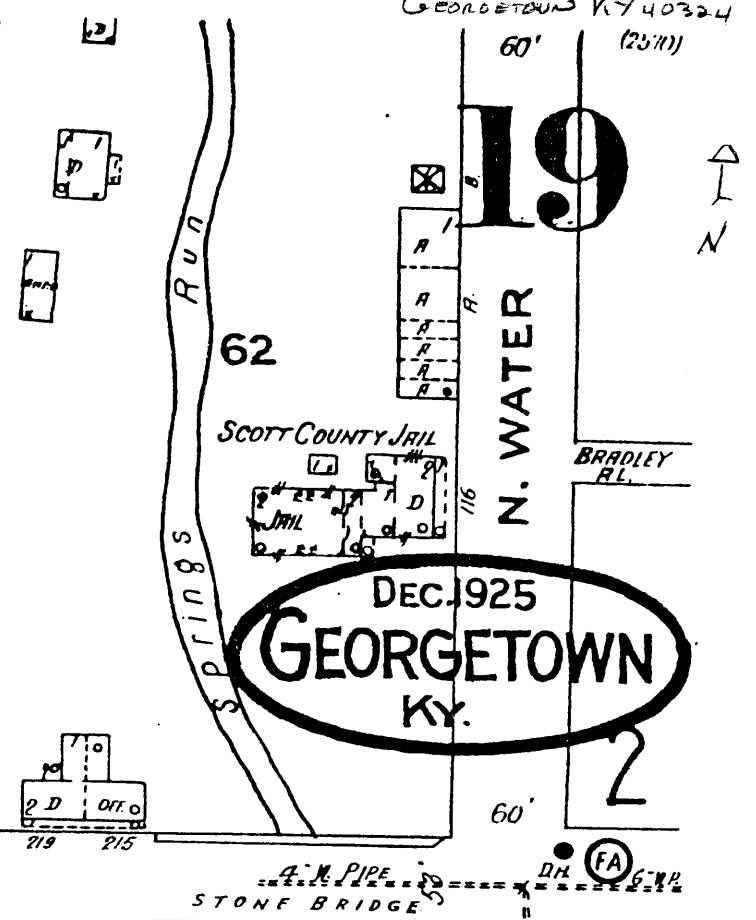
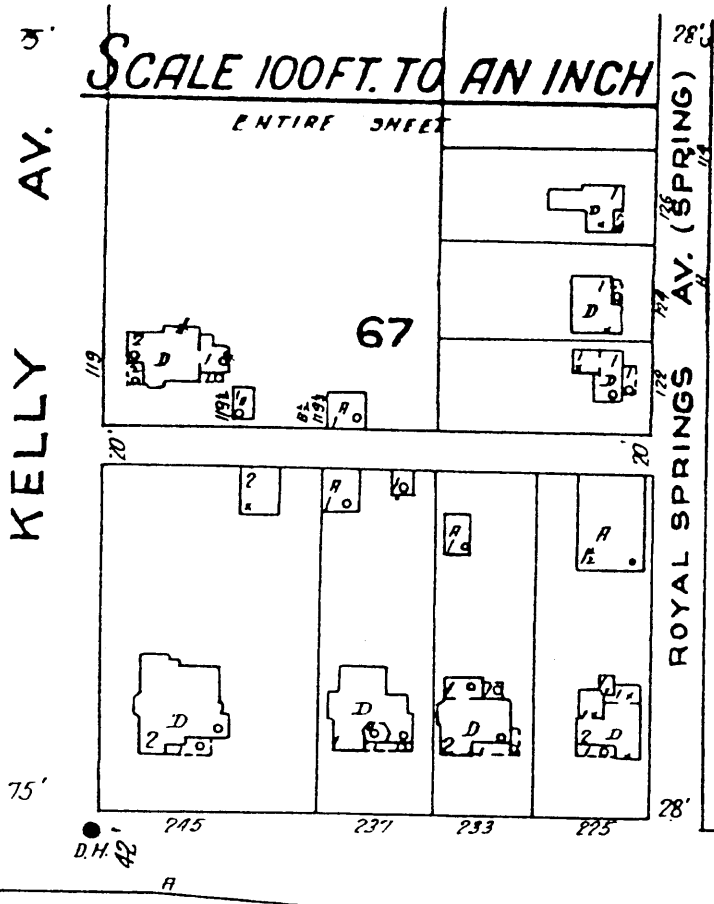
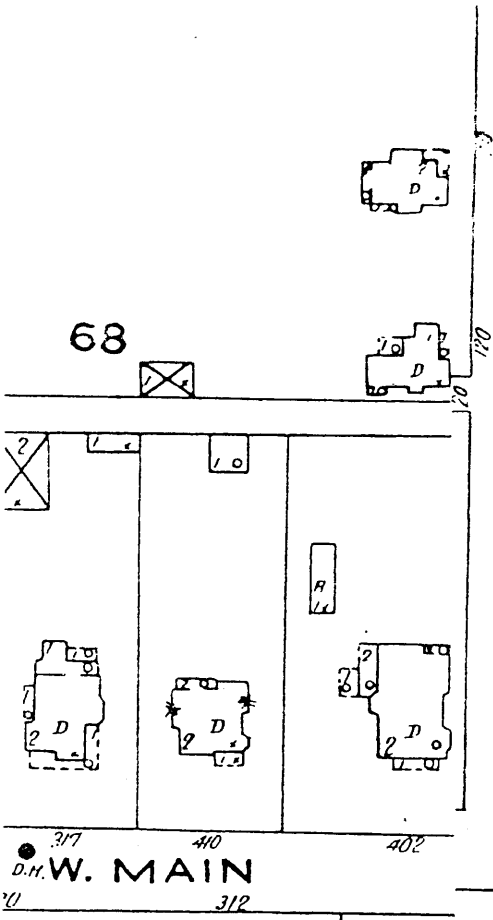
KELLY AV.

ROYAL SPRINGS AV. (SPRING)

N. WATER

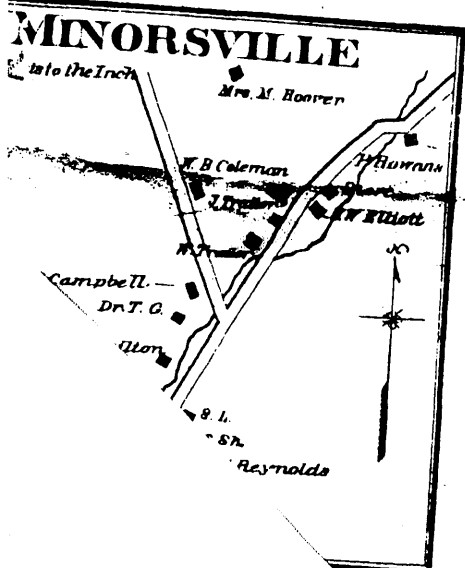
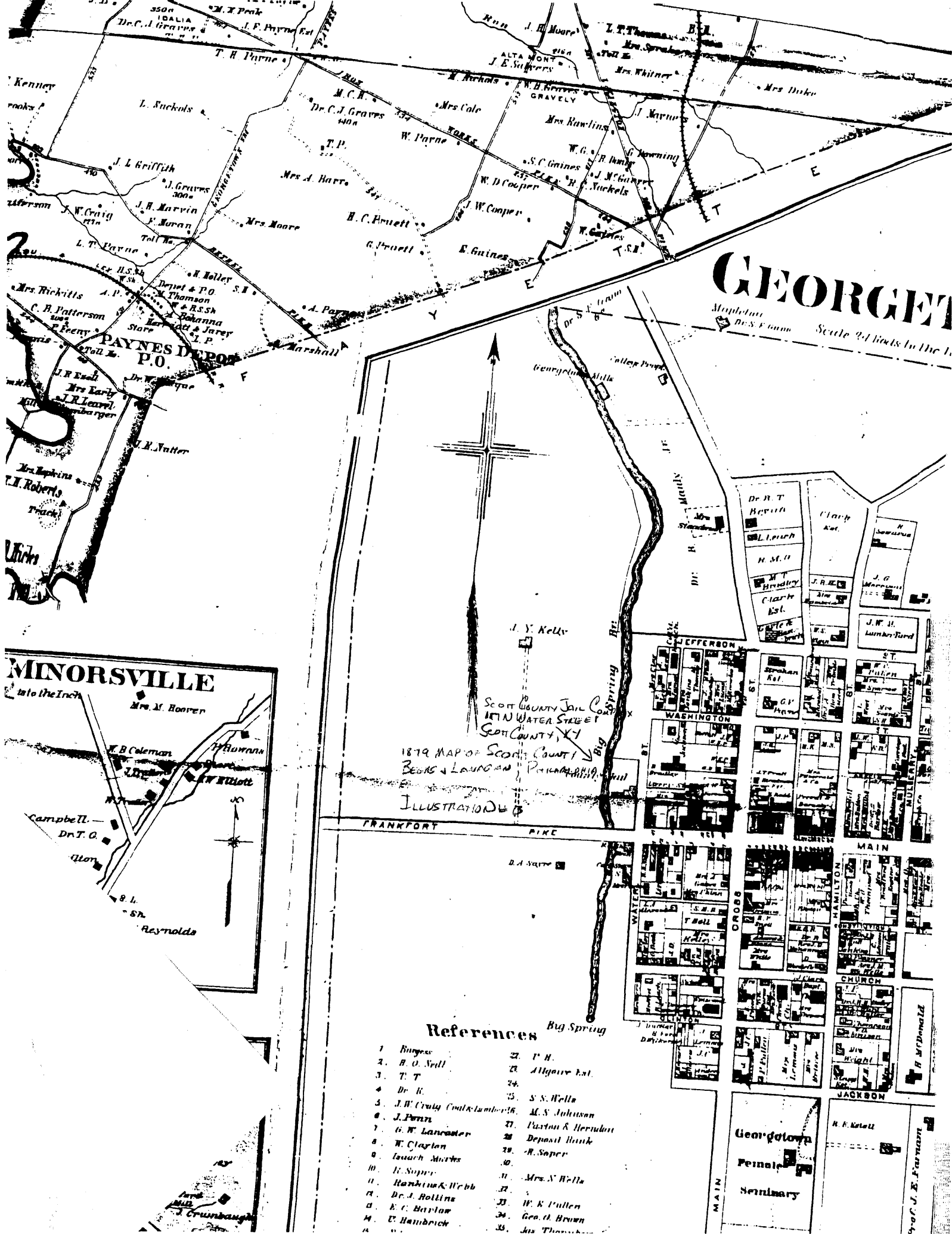
19

DEC. 1925
GEORGETOWN
KY.



GEORGETOWN

Mapletown
Dr. S. F. Gunn
Scale 2-1/2 miles to the 1/2



1879 MAP OF SCOTT COUNTY
BEARS & LANGRAN
ILLUSTRATION

References

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Burgess | 23. P. H. |
| 2. B. O. Nell | 24. Alliquie Est. |
| 3. T. T. | 25. S. S. Wells |
| 4. Dr. R. | 26. M. S. Johnson |
| 5. J. W. Craig Cook & Lamb | 27. Huston & Herndon |
| 6. J. Penn | 28. Deposit Bank |
| 7. G. W. Lancaster | 29. R. Soper |
| 8. W. Clayton | 30. |
| 9. Isaac Murks | 31. Mrs. S. Wells |
| 10. E. Soper | 32. S. |
| 11. Hankins & Webb | 33. W. K. Patten |
| 12. Dr. J. Rollins | 34. Geo. O. Brown |
| 13. E. C. Baylow | 35. Jas. Thompson |
| 14. E. Hambrick | |

Georgetown
Female
Seminary

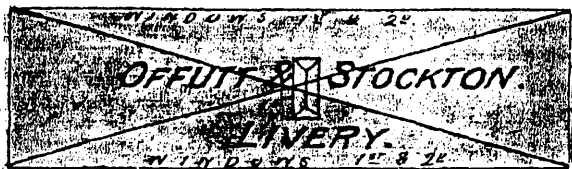
Dr. J. E. Fawcett

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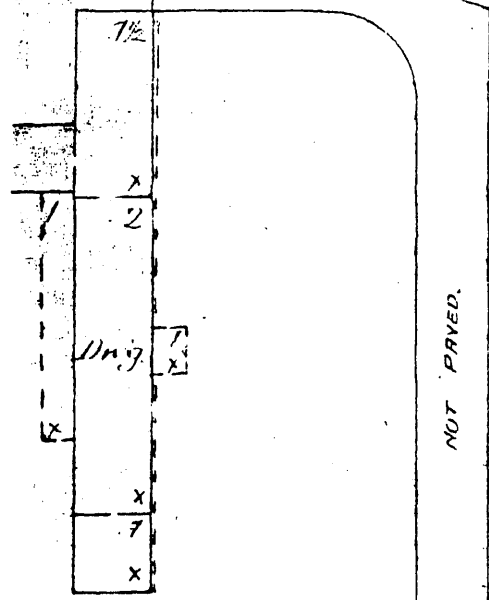
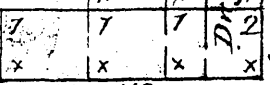
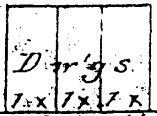
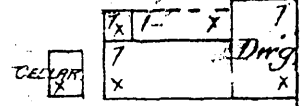
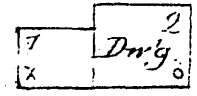
PAVED ON N. SIDE

ILLUSTRATION #14

SECTION, SANBORN MAP, 1886
 SCOTT COUNTY JAIL COMPLEX
 117 N. WALL STREET
 GEORGETOWN K/40324



WIND MILL
 50'



NOT PAVED.

1107
 406
 405
 404
 403
 402
 401

706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713

WATER

(NOT PAVED)

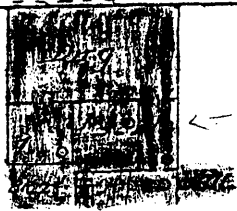


N ←

20'

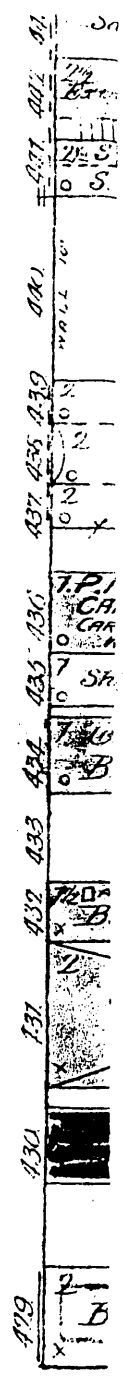
115 116 117 118 119 120

9



← Scott County Jail Complex

SANBORN MAP Co.
 1886



NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Additional Documentation Page 2

Scott County Jail Complex Scott County, Kentucky

Photographs 1-26, Scott County Jail Complex, Scott County, Kentucky

On back of all photographs:

1. Name of Property: Scott County Jail Complex
2. County and State: Scott County, Kentucky
6. View & direction of camera
7. Photograph #
3. Photographer
4. Date of photograph

General information pertaining to all photos (except # 26).

3. Photographer: Ann Bolton Bevins
4. Date of all photographs except # 26: July 12, 2001; # 26: circa 1892
5. Location of negatives 1-25: Ann Bevins, 1175 Lexington Road, Georgetown, KY 40324

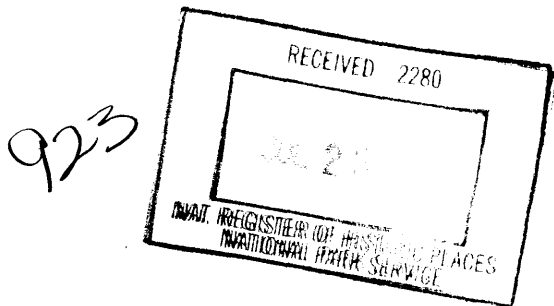
List of photographs:

1. Complex, from southeast
2. Jail, from southeast
3. Porch, from southeast
4. Rear of jail, from west
5. Jail, from north
6. Jail roof detail, from east
7. Basement view, from southwest
8. Jail: south door to portico from inside ell
9. Jail kitchen, from south
10. Jail security control, from south
11. First floor of jail, from east
12. Second floor, jail, from southeast
13. Jailers dwelling from northeast
14. Dwelling, front door, from east
15. Dwelling, brickwork, from east
16. Eave of dwelling, from south
17. Jailer' dwelling, from northwest
18. Rear of dwelling, from north
19. Stairwell of dwelling, from east
20. Mantel, window, from north
21. plaster applied to brick wall, from northwest
22. Ceiling lath, reworked window and plaster
23. Restored window, surrounding plaster
24. Restored window on ell of dwelling, from north
25. Dwelling dining ell, from northeast
26. C. 1892 photo by "Hutchings" of complex

PS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



1. Name of Property

historic name Scott County Jail Complex
other names/site number SC-G-201

2. Location

street & number 117 North Water Street not for publication N/A
city or town Georgetown vicinity N/A
state Kentucky code KY county Scott code 209 zip code 40324

3. 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan 6-18-02
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, SHPO Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register Edson H. Beall
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the National Register _____
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register _____
___ See continuation sheet.
___ removed from the National Register _____
___ other (explain): _____

for 9/6/02
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 2 </u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing
 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling
GOVERNMENT correctional facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: SOCIAL Sub: civic
WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN Romanesque
LATE VICTORIAN Italianate

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>STONE</u>	<u>limestone</u>
roof	<u>METAL</u>	<u>cast iron, copper</u>
walls	<u>BRICK</u>	
	<u>STONE</u>	<u>limestone</u>
other	<u>WOOD</u>	<u>porch, trim</u>
	<u>METAL</u>	<u>trim</u>

Narrative Description See Continuation Sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- b removed from its original location.
- c a birthplace or a grave.
- d a cemetery.
- e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- f a commemorative property.
- g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE (Criterion C)
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT (Criterion A)

Period of Significance c. 1892; 1900-1908 Significant Dates 1892
1900-1908

Significant Person N/A
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A
Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Brooks, J.T. and Lucas, J.W. (dba Brooks & Lucas)

Narrative Statement of Significance See Continuation Sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References See Continuation Sheets.

Previous documentation on file (NPS)	<input type="checkbox"/> designated a National Historic Landmark
<input type="checkbox"/> preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.	<input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
<input type="checkbox"/> previously listed in the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> previously determined eligible by the National Register	

Scott County Jail Complex Scott County, Kentucky

Primary Location of Additional Data:
 State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Kentucky Heritage Council; and archives of preparer: 1175 Lexington Road, Georgetown, KY

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .344 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting		Northing		Zone Easting		Northing	
1	<u>16 713725</u>	<u>4231500</u>	3	_____	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____	_____

Georgetown Quad

Verbal Boundary Description and Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheets.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ann Bolton Bevins
organization N/A date _____
street & number 1175 Lexington Road city or town Georgetown state KY zip code 40324
telephone 502-863-0197

Additional Documentation

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name 1. Scott County Fiscal Court
George Lusby, Judge Executive
street & number 101 East Main city _____
or town Georgetown state KY zip code 40324
telephone 502-863-7850

name 2. City of Georgetown
Everette Varney, Mayor
street & number 101 Court Street
city or town Georgetown state KY zip code 40324
telephone 502-863-9800

7. Narrative Description

The Scott County Jail Complex (SC-G-201) includes the 1892 Romanesque Revival style brick former jail and adjoining Italianate style brick jailer's dwelling. The stylish and solid design and workmanship of the complex straddles the Victorian era downtown Georgetown on the east and the Victorian era Main Street residential neighborhood to the west. The complex is located on a county-owned lot 50 feet wide, extending from the west edge of North Water Street to the center of Royal Spring Branch, the lot having been carved from the original "town commons" and granted as a jail site to the county by the city trustees in 1821. Also included in the nomination are sections of lawn on both sides of the jail: 25 feet on the north side and fifty-feet on the south. These strips of land are owned by the City of Georgetown but have been considered over time as part of the jail location.¹

The landscape in the vicinity of the Jail Complex has experienced a number of changes from its earlier years as the "town commons" as depicted on the 1815 plat of the City of Georgetown (Illustration 7 from Scott County Lines Book 1, page 39). At that time there was a group of structures (numbers 1-5 on plat) on the east of Royal Spring Branch on the 50-foot tract that became county property in 1821. The 1821 jail, a two-story log structure with large stone chimneys placed on the outer side of the gabled end walls, stood "immediately adjoining and on the north side of a lot whereon the stray pen now stands on Water Street." At some point in the 19th century, the county began to lodge stray livestock in livery stables. In 1847 the county replaced the earlier jail with a building of huge blocks of limestone, "very large and all nicely dressed, some of which weighed 500 pounds."² The 1892 jail succeeded the 1847 facility. A building with the footprint of the present dwelling has stood on the site since at least 1879 when the Beers & Lanagan map (Illustration 13) was published. Though the county has used land on either side of the 50-foot-wide lot over the years since 1821 for such purposes as ingress and egress, parking, storage, and landscaping, no further grants of land have been made by city to county government.

Attorney William J. Payne was apparently the first person to record the fact that the south side of the jail actually extends several feet onto city property. Payne published in the *Georgetown Weekly Times* July 13 and August 10, 1949 (Illustration 9) a plat of the Jail Complex's relationship to the 1821 boundaries. In 1922 the city gave Scott County Fiscal Court a permit to erect a machinery shed on the Water Street Commons on the north side of the Jail Complex. In 1933 the City of Georgetown sold J.R. Lancaster for \$200 the lot immediately north of the county garage. That lot extended 145 feet along North Water Street. Here Lancaster constructed a block building that housed a dairy. In 1947 and 1948, following a fire that destroyed the county garage, Lancaster sold the dairy to Home Ice and Dairy, Inc., and the City in three separate deeds extended the dairy's property line to a point 25 feet north of the jail and north along Water Street to a crossing that led across Royal Spring Branch to an African

American settlement known as “Kellytown.” The dairy building has been converted into a factory owned by S&D Real Estate Limited Partnership.³

Jail Building. The 1892 generously corbeled and elegantly detailed brick east-facing 2-story Romanesque Revival-styled former jail (Photos 1-12, 26), built in 1892 at a cost of \$11,300, rises from a high basement foundation of limestone. Other details are crafted of wood and metal. The jail’s brick exterior and roof of cast iron tiles conceal a two-story steel and concrete jail incarceration structure (Photos 9-12). The jail building is three bays wide and six bays long, having measurements of 56 feet by 24 feet. The banked stone basement foundation is finished on the outside with large rough-faced blocks of limestone laid with matching mortar, the joints tooled with a round bead. Brick is laid with contrasting mortar with a slightly concave joint. Pilasters separate the bays. Windows have segmental arches. Corbeling rises above a band of brick above the second story windows to the eaves. The jail foundation conforms with the slope of the lot from North Water Street to Royal Spring Branch.

The main entrance to the jail is located on the east side of the building and is sheltered by a small Romanesque Revival-styled portico (Photos 3). This doorway leads into a small room known as the “booking room” where prisoners were received into the jail. Also leading from the portico is a side entrance to the dwelling (Photos 2, 3, 8). The portico is approached by two wide steps leading from the original stone plaza that has been covered with concrete. Beneath the portico’s south-facing arch is a stone ledge; smaller ledges are placed at either side of the entrance arch. Under the sill on the south side of the porch are decorative rectangular openings. The portico’s flat roof has stone sills with stone-capped battlements.

The six-bay sides of the jail (Photos 1, 2, 5) are lighted by barred windows set in segmental arched openings with splayed lintels one-and-one-half bricks high. Sills are stone. All but a small narrow glazed vertical slit in each major opening in the jail is enclosed with brick, a safety measure enacted in the 1960s. Pilasters flank the bays and extend from the basement course to the heavily corbeled eaves. Windows pierce only the central of the three bays of the rear of the building (Photo 4). Restoring these windows is a priority item on the schedule adopted by the Scott County Arts Consortium, which leases the complex from Scott County Fiscal Court. Attached to the south side of the jail is a fire escape that leads to first and second floors, another 20th century safety addition (Photos 1,2).

The iron-tiled hipped roof (Photos 1,2,4, 6) has two small chimneys on the south side and a large and small chimney on the north side. Central to the ridgeline is a hexagonal cupola with a metal roof capped with a cone-shaped pinnacle. The sides of the cupola have louvered openings. Round metal pinnacles with conical caps extend from the corner pilasters. Attic dormers (Photo 6) with three small double-hung six-light windows with segmental arched openings and with small pinnacles, repeating the corner pinnacle design, central to the east and