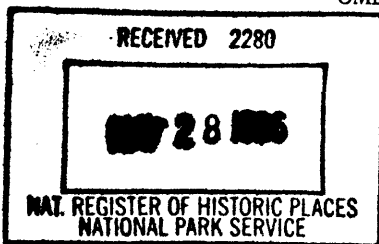


United States Department of Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Kewaunee County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
other names/site number Kewaunee County Historical Society Jail Museum

2. Location

street & number Court House Square / NA / not for publication
city or town Kewaunee (City) / NA / vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Kewaunee code 061 zip code 54216

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 X meets X does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Date 5/21/96
Signature of certifying official/Title
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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] Date of Action 7.5.96
Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Beall
Entered in the National Register

Kewaunee County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Name of Property

Kewaunee Co., WI
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include listed resources within the count)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a
multiple property listing.)

n/a

Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/ correctional facility
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/ museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation LIMESTONE
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other WOOD
CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Kewaunee County Sherriff's Residence and Jail
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

Section 7 Page 1

I: Introduction

The Kewaunee County Sheriff's Residence and Jail is an Italianate brick building of domestic design and scale. The dwelling portion of the building is three bays in width and two-stories-tall. Its low hipped roof has overhanging eaves and are supported by elaborate brackets. The dwelling portion has stilted segmental-arched windows at the first floor, shorter triangular-arch second story windows, and a centered gable-roofed pavillion containing the front entry. The rear wing of the building is one story in height and three bays in length; this wing has a flat roof and segmental-arch windows, and is dominated by an elaborate ventilator shaft.

Built in 1876, the Sheriff's Residence and Jail sits on the southeast corner of the Kewaunee County courthouse square in the City of Kewaunee. This formally-landscaped square overlooks the city's commercial district and Lake Michigan from the top of a steep hill. To the building's north and west are county structures, including the courthouse and the present public safety building; to the east and south is a residential neighborhood of historic structures. Despite undergoing some minor alterations, the Sheriff's Residence and Jail exhibits excellent physical and locational integrity.

II. Physical context

The Kewaunee County Sheriff's Residence and Jail is located at the corner of Dodge and Vliet streets on the southeast corner of the courthouse square. This block was deeded to the county in 1858; it has been used solely by the county since that time.¹ The present courthouse, built in 1902 and enlarged in 1938, is located immediately north of the sheriff's residence, and occupies the largest portion of the block. A monument commemorating the Civil and Spanish-American wars stands immediately northeast of the Sheriff's Residence at a distance of approximately 25 feet; it is flanked to the north by two Civil War naval cannon and to the south by a wheeled World War I artillery weapon. Immediately west of the Sheriff's Residence, at the rear of the building, is the Kewaunee County Public Safety Department and garage, located in a one-story building constructed in 1969. The Safety Department's three garage bays face the rear of the Sheriff's Residence across a driveway. The southeast corner of the square is marked by a concrete stairway leading from the street to the ground level of the buildings. In 1905 the surfaces of Vliet and Dodge streets, which intersect at the southeast corner of the square, were regraded and lowered to make them more readily accessible. As a result, there is a drop of approximately 15 feet on the east side of the block from the level on which the buildings stand to the surface of Dodge street; the staircase previously mentioned was installed at the time of the regrading.²

The Sheriff's Residence's location at the corner of the square places it adjacent to a neighborhood of predominantly pre-1900 residential buildings. The Sheriff's Residence faces a one-story frame house of Italianate design across Dodge Street, while vernacular Queen Anne and Greek Revival houses stand on the opposite side of Vliet Street. The courthouse square lies one block north of the northern boundary of the Marquette Historic District (NRHP 1993), which encompasses many of the city's most architecturally and historically prominent residences and has a period of significance of 1870 to 1938.³

¹ Wing, George W. The Early History of Kewaunee County (typescript: Algoma Public Library, Algoma, Wisc.) 1936, p. 34.

² Kewaunee Enterprise, 23 June 1905.

³ Cartwright, Carol Lohry. National Register of Historic Places nomination, Marquette Historic District. On file at the Division of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

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The buildings adjacent to the Sheriff's residence, and those standing between it and the Marquette District, tend to be older and of smaller scale and simpler than the Marquette Historic District. These buildings were excluded from the Marquette nomination due to their distinctive characteristics.⁴

III. Main Block: Sheriff's residence and administrative office:

The dwelling section and jail wing stand on a continuous foundation of dolomite blocks, which are rough-hewn and laid in four courses. The foundation at the south-facing facade exhibits a thin layer of uncoursed rubble masonry immediately above the ground. This portion of the foundation was exposed as a result of the deterioration and subsequent removal of an adjoining retaining wall in 1986. By contrast, the foundation quoins are of yellow-toned limestone and are rock-faced with tooled margins. The mortaring of the foundation is a mosaic of early aggregate concrete and later cements and is laid thickly and with no overt tooling. The foundation has two small windows on either side of the southeast corner of the building; these windows are evident in the earliest photographs and appear to be original to the building. These were replaced and completely filled with a combination of unsympathetic materials, including concrete block, brick, cement and glass block in or about 1980. The window on the east-facing facade has the original limestone jambs and sill; the south-facing facade's window has only the stone sill.

The exterior walls of the building are faced in cream city brick set in a common bond with struck mortar tooling. A water table two brick courses in width circles the building at approximately six inches above the foundation. The building exterior is painted red; hood molds, sash and all other trim are painted in white. Although a 1905 photograph indicate that the masonry portions of the building may have initially been unpainted, verbal accounts indicate that the building has been painted in the present color scheme for much of its history. Additionally, a photograph which dates from ca. 1932 shows a high level of tonal contrast between the light-colored hood molds and trim and the darker building surface. Thus it appears that this approximate color scheme was introduced after 1902 and before 1932, during the building's period of significance.

Each of the first-floor windows and doors have a stilted segmented-arch shape, and are surmounted by brick hood molds. The first-floor windows all have original wooden two-light-over-two-light double-hung wooden sash, and all but one has an identical two-light-over-two light wooden storm window. The southern first-floor window on the east-facing facade has a two-light wooden storm window with a flat transom. Each first-floor hood mold has a tooled stone keystone; the stilts supporting each window's arch are anchored by three-tier stone corbels. All windows have original stone sills; each window sill is supported by a pair of two-tiered corbeled brackets. All three doorways have similar sills, but give no evidence of having had corbels.

The second-story windows also share original two-over-two double-hung sash. All windows at the second-story level, with the exception of the window in the centered gable, are approximately one-half the size of those on the first floor, and have triangular arch heads which are crowned by molded wood hood molds in a similar pointed shape. The upper halves of these windows extend into a scalloped-edged fascia that encircles the two-story block immediately under the eaves. This feature is original to the building, and is clearly visible on the earliest known photographs. Each segment of the fascia consists of a thin board approximately three feet in width that extends from each window or corner to the adjacent features. The spaces between the fascia boards are covered by narrow molded battens that divide the fascia into vertical

⁴ Ibid., section 7, continuation page 1.

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sections approximately nine-inches-wide. Each of these boards terminates in an octagonal scallop at the lower end. The fascia are tied together by a narrow molding that bisects the boards and circles the building.

This fascia supports a series of pressed-metal brackets, which are located at the corners of each facade, and at the centers of the north-and south-facing facades. The rear or west-facing facade has four brackets: one at each corner, and one each at one-third the length of the facade. These brackets are almost as long as the fascia's width; the top arm of each bracket extends approximately one-half the length of the overhang. These brackets are based on a triangular shape of isosceles proportions. The shortest leg of the triangle, which extends under the overhang, and the leg that is abutted to the building wall are each extended slightly beyond the corner of the triangle shape, and the most acute corner of the triangle, near the bottom of the fascia, has a small corbel-like extension. The length of the triangle is bisected by an additional arm, parallel to the overhang; this arm also extends slightly beyond the opposing leg of the triangle. The trapezoidal space above this bisecting arm contains a raised image of a lily or three-pointed leaf, while the triangular space below contains a bull's-eye design over an inverted triangle. These brackets are original to the building.

The roof of the main block originally terminated in a widow's walk balustrade, which had been removed prior to the 1905 regrading of the streets.⁵ The roof originally had three chimneys, one each on the north, south and west slopes. The chimney on the west or rear slope is in original condition; the others were removed in 1990 due to structural concerns.

The east-facing or front facade is dominated by a centered gable, which includes the building's front entry. This doorway sits at the top of a flight of five concrete stairs; these stairs have steel railings and are of the same style and type of construction as the stairway leading from the street to the square's ground level at the southeast corner of the property. These stairs, while not original to the building, appear to date from well within the building's period of significance. This is probably the third set of front steps; early photographs show two predecessors.

The gabled pavillion has a single doorway with a three-light transom light set into the stilted segmented arch above the door, which is identical to those surmounting the windows as described previously. The doorway is in unaltered original condition; the door and screen door are early twentieth-century replacements. The entry was originally sheltered by a small airing porch accessed by the window immediately above; existing photographs of the building show that this porch was removed between 1905 and ca. 1932.

Immediately above the doorway is a single stilted segmental-arched window with a molded wood hood mold. This window is the same size and shape as those located on the first floor, and is the only second-story window to deviate from the second-story pattern. This window has a stone sill supported by two small corbels; the upper one-third of the window projects into the fascia described previously. The centered gable is marked at its corners by four brackets identical to those described previously. Two brackets extend from the front corners of the centered gable and are perpendicular to the edge of the main roof's overhang; the second pair are parallel to the overhang and extend from the centered gable at points immediately behind the main roof's edge. The fascia and brackets on the centered gable rise slightly above the plane of the main roof's eaves. The gable roof of this centered portion is marked by an elaborate scrollwork bargeboard and center pendant.

⁵ Kewaunee County Historical Society Collections, photo P90106.014A.

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The north-facing facade is two bays in length, with brackets, fascia, hood molds and first- and second-story windows identical to those described previously. The westernmost first-floor window is immediately adjoined by a doorway identical in form and details to that of the east-facing facade. This is the only opening in the building to break the pattern of evenly-spaced bays that marks the other facades. This doorway also has a concrete staircase identical to that of the main entrance.

The south-facing facade of the main block is predominately identical to the north-facing facade, with the exception of the irregular first-floor bay. The eastern bay has a window at the first floor which is identical to those described previously; the second bay's first floor space has a doorway identical to that on the east- and north-facing facades. This doorway and a door are primarily intact, but the opening has been sealed with a plywood sheath. A stairway between this door and the ground level was removed due to the deterioration of the adjacent retaining wall in 1986.

The west-facing facade is almost completely dominated by the one-story wing, which is described below. This facade has fascia, brackets and other roofline features as described previously, but it has no first- or second-story windows or other openings. The building's remaining chimney rises from the northern side of the rear plane of the roof immediately behind and above this facade, and is most readily visible from the western side of the building. The chimney shaft rises approximately four feet from the base of its plinth to the top of its shaft. The shaft has channels at each corner and in the centers of the longer east and west sides; these channels extend from the plinth to about two-third the height of the chimney shaft. The shaft is crowned by a simple capital consisting of narrow raised bands, arranged in a manner reminiscent of a Doric capital.

Although the dwelling portion of the building has undergone the majority of the building's exterior alterations, these changes have not significantly impacted the building's exterior integrity. The present appearance of the building conveys substantially its original purpose, architectural style, and quality of design and construction.

IV: Jail Wing.

The jail facilities are located in a one-story wing which extends from the rear or west-facing facade of the dwelling portion of the building. This wing is three bays in length and is slightly narrower than the residential portion previously described. The wing is constructed of the same type of brick as previously described, and has the same bond pattern, water table and paint scheme as found on the dwelling. The jail wing's foundation is also identical in form, materials and methods to that of the rest of the building, and is an unbroken extension of the foundation underlying the residential portion.

The upper halves of the north- and south-facing facades are each punctuated by three identical segmental-arched windows. These windows are slightly smaller than those found in the second story of the building's main block, and are surmounted by plain segmental-arched brick hood molds, which are painted white. Each window in this wing has a stone sill, but these windows lack the footed sills previously described as part of the main block's window surrounds. Each window has a single-hung, two-over-two wooden segmented-arch storm window, each of which shelters a grill of iron cylindrical bars that block each window from the interior. The west-facing facade has no windows; there is a single steel utility door on the northern side of this facade. This doorway is unadorned with the exception of a stone sill, which indicates that the doorway is original to the building. It is accessed by a set of utilitarian concrete steps.

The rear wing is demarcated by a traditional architrave molding, which is visually less dominant than the

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corresponding fascia trim on the main block as described previously. This architrave molding rises from immediately above the windows to the slightly overhanging cornice. The eaves created by the cornice's extension obscure the wing's flat roof.

The roof of the rear wing is dominated by a large brick ventilator shaft, which rises over six feet from the center of the wing near its rear facade. This shaft consists of a banded square brick column rising from a plinth to a slight denticulated cornice. The shaft is crowned by an elaborate painted metal ventilator. The ventilator consists of a base, similar to a chimney cap, a lattice-like construction that allows for the passage of air, and a small pyramidal roof. The roof of this construction is crested by a small weathervane. Although a feature that may be a weathervane does appear on one of the pre-1905 photographs, the provenance of this weathervane is not known. The jail wing has undergone few, if any, exterior alterations, and demonstrates outstanding integrity.

V: Jail interior

The interior of the jail wing features a block of six cells, encircled on three sides by corridors. The western edge of the cell block abuts the wing's rear wall. The cells are constructed of armor-plate steel and are in nearly original condition. Each cell is approximately five feet wide, seven feet tall and seven feet in length. Each cell is entered by a narrow door of armor-plated steel strips arranged in a strapwork fashion; these doors are two feet and six inches wide and less than six feet tall. All of the doors have original locking devices and hardware, including small doors used to pass objects to the inmates. The interior of each cell consists of panels of armor-plated steel bolted together at the corners, ceilings and floors. There is apparently a shallow crawlspace under the cells; the floors resonate hollowly when walked upon. One cell interior is in completely unaltered condition; others have undergone minor alterations, such as drilling small holes to accommodate shelves and display cases. One cell was altered shortly after plumbing was introduced to the building and contains a claw-foot bathtub and other plumbing fixtures.

The cells are arranged along the wing's longest axis, with three cells facing the south exterior wall and three cells facing the north wall. The exterior walls of the cells consist of solid panels of armor-plated steel, which are bolted to the floor and ceiling; the space over each cell's grillwork door is punctured by ten diamond-shaped ventilation holes.

Two narrow corridors with concrete floors extend along the north and south sides of the cell block. The corridor on the north side of the cell block terminates in the rear exit mentioned in the description of the west-facing facade of the wing; the corridor at the south side terminates at the rear wall. Three cells open onto each corridor; the remaining space on each side includes a small closet of approximately two feet wide and six feet tall. One of these closets was modified in the early twentieth century to serve as a water closet; this plumbing has been dismantled. The space above both closets originally housed the interior portion of the ventilation system. The ventilation system was disconnected and dismantled in 1969-1970; the area is presently unused. The corridor ceiling's incandescent lighting fixtures are housed in plain, square armor-plate boxes, which are bolted to the ceiling. The wiring for these lights is housed in steel tubing which is mounted by brackets to the ceiling. These lights are believed to date from the electrification of the building in 1903⁶; a more recent

⁶ Kewaunee Enterprise, 23 October 1903. Article indicates that a contract was let for electrification of the courthouse: one may reasonably assume that the jail was electrified at the same time.

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fluorescent lighting system is installed in a similar manner.

The cell block area is segregated from the remainder of the building by an armor-plate wall and partitions that bar the guard corridors at their eastern ends. The armor-plate wall is punctured by two armor-plate strapwork doors leading to the easternmost two cells. These two cells each have two similar doors: one leading into the eastern corridor, and one leading to the northern or southern corridor.

The partition leading to the north guard corridor is in the same plane as the eastern wall of the cell block. The south-facing cells are accessed through a pair of these partitions, set at right angles to the cell block walls. Each of these partitions is constructed of armor-plate strapwork identical to that used for the cell doors; each of these partitions has a solid armor-plated door. There is a space of approximately ten feet between the wall adjoining the residential portion of the building and the steel partitions adjoining the cell block; the entire area is faced in armor-plated steel in the same manner as previously described. The northeast corner of this space is occupied by a recently-installed space heater which is mounted to a stovepipe opening. The residential portion of the building is accessed through a solid armor-plate door of the same dimensions as those of the cells. This space is occupied by a metal picnic-type table; this is the only permanent furniture in the jail wing and dates from the building's use as a jail, if not from the building's period of significance.

VI: Interior, Sheriff's residence.

The interior of the residential portion of the building follows the traditional hall-and-parlor plan: a central entry vestibule containing a prominent staircase, public rooms arranged on either side of the entry, and sleeping rooms on the second floor. The entry hall is dominated by a staircase against the southern wall of the hallway leading to the second floor. The staircase has turned balusters and is believed to be original to the building; a supplemental handrail was mounted on the top of the original handrail in order to raise it to a safe height. after the building's conversion to a public museum.

Each half of the building's first floor was divided into two rooms. On the north side of the hall, the easternmost of these rooms was used as a parlor, while the rear served as the sheriff's administrative office. Both rooms have resilient flooring tile and acoustic ceiling tile; the walls of the sheriff's offices are faced with corkboard. The space to the south of the center hall retains its plaster walls and ceilings and wood floors, but the division between the southern half's front and rear rooms was removed in 1986. The upper floor of the residential portion of the building has four small sleeping rooms opening from a center hall. Despite some alterations, the majority of interior spaces and the wood trim have been predominately maintained.

The Sheriff's Residence and Jail is notable for its highly intact exterior and jail wing interior. Relatively few alterations have taken place over the building's years of use, and the most significant interior and exterior features maintain an exceptional level of integrity. Those alterations that have taken place, while often unsympathetic and in some cases notably so, have had not materially impacted the building's integrity as a unique and distinctive feature of Kewaunee's built environment.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the 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 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

LAW

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1876 - 1945

Significant Dates

1876

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Waters, William (architect)

Janda, John (builder)

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Section 8 Page 1

Introduction:

The Kewaunee County Sheriff's Residence and Jail is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under National Register criterion A as a result of its significant historic association with Kewaunee County government and law enforcement. In addition, this property is nominated under National Register criterion C for its local significance as an excellent example of the Italianate style of domestic architecture. It is also nominated under National Register Criterion C for its local significance as an excellent example of a building designed for use as a sheriff's residence and jail. The Sheriff's Residence and Jail served as the headquarters of the county's law enforcement and incarceration obligations from its construction in 1876 until its replacement nearly one hundred years later. The building's features exemplify the elements associated with the Italianate style of architecture, while its integrity of form and interior features embodies the unique characteristics of the sheriff's residence / jail building type. The period of significance for Law begins with the construction date of the building and extends to fifty years ago.

Historical Context

The County of Kewaunee was created on April 16, 1852 from the southernmost portion of Door County. The new county's sparse population of approximately 1,000⁷ residents was predominantly concentrated in small settlements along the Lake Michigan shore and consisted primarily of Yankee, German, Bohemian and French subsistence and minor cash farmers. Although the county participated in the statewide growth of lumbering and other industries during the second half of the nineteenth century, the county remained predominantly agrarian; the production emphasis shifted from grain crops to dairy goods during the last quarter of that century. Dairy farming and dairy-related industries have remained primary economic and cultural forces in Kewaunee County, although industrial and transport concerns employ a majority of county residents. As a result, the county governmental structure has remained in many respects less complex than those of surrounding counties. Due to this relative stasis, the Kewaunee County Sheriff's Residence and Jail underwent few alterations between 1876 and 1969.

Despite the 1852 designation of the county, no governmental structure was actually in force until 1856. During the elapsed time, the boards of supervisors for the three towns created within the county managed the few necessary government matters, including the appointment of law enforcement officials such as constables.⁸ The impetus for development of a county government arose in 1856, when Edward Decker was elected deputy county clerk.⁹ Decker, a native of Maine, had founded the Kewaunee County community of Casco in 1854 and would involve himself in many of the local political and business developments of subsequent years. Following his election to this post, Decker moved to the Kewaunee settlement and built a frame structure on Ellis Street, within the low-lying area that later developed into the City of Kewaunee's commercial district. This building was extended and added to over the course of subsequent years, as the county government expanded its operations.¹⁰ These buildings were destroyed in an 1898 fire that leveled a large portion of Kewaunee's

⁷ The 1855 state census lists 1109 residents in Kewaunee County.

⁸ Linak, J. Early History of Kewaunee County (Kewaunee 1989), p. 6.

⁹ Wing, G. W. Early History of Kewaunee County (Algoma, Wisconsin 1936), p. 16.

¹⁰ *ibid.*

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commercial district.¹¹

The first county building constructed for penal purposes was erected in 1858-1859 on the site of the present county courthouse; it was the first county-owned building to occupy the courthouse square.¹² This block had been designated as the seat of county government on the initial 1834 plat of the settlement, but the property remained under private ownership until 1858. Due to increasing community demand for a jail, property owners Daniel Slauson and Isaac Taylor deeded the block to the county with the stipulation that the tract should be used in perpetuity for county purposes, and should revert to their heirs if the county ceased to use the property.¹³ This building also demonstrated the early symbiosis between the settlement and the county government: the agreement to build the jail required the proprietors of the community to provide rooms for holding court for a minimum of five years. The county board moved to add a second story to the jail for court use in 1859;¹⁴ the structure was burned by an inmate before construction could begin.¹⁵ The first courthouse was built in 1873 and was designed by Frank Brunckhorst, who later supervised the construction of the Sheriff's Residence and Jail.¹⁶ This courthouse is believed to have been incorporated into the construction of the present courthouse in 1902; nothing of the previous building can be identified from the present courthouse's exterior or public interior spaces.

Although public documents and contemporary newspaper accounts indicate that the county did have a jail between 1862 and 1876, the exact location of this building is not known. However, the building in question was less than adequate, for a petition demanding construction of a new sheriff's residence and jail was being circulated by July of 1874.¹⁷ A report in December of that year pronounced the present jail "unfit for humans or dogs;"¹⁸ the county authorized bids for construction of a new facility the following year.¹⁹ On March 1, 1876, a plan by William Waters of Oshkosh was accepted, and Brunckhorst was appointed superintendent of construction.²⁰ In the following spring a bid from John Janda of Kewaunee was accepted for the construction. The contract for the iron fittings of the jail was awarded to Hornbach & Wagner of Milwaukee.²¹

Although Waters would become one of the most prominent Wisconsin architects of the late nineteenth century, his reputation in 1876 was based primarily on his plans for the Oshkosh Normal School and some commercial and public buildings in Oshkosh. Waters was born in 1843 in Delaware County, New York, studied architecture at the Polytechnic

¹¹ Linak, op.cit., p. 13.

¹² Wing, op.cit., p. 26.

¹³ Wing, op.cit., p. 34.

¹⁴ Wing, op.cit., p. 26.

¹⁵ "Report of Jail Committee Adopted July 22, 1862," MMS; E. Decker Collection, Kewaunee County Historical Society.

¹⁶ Kewaunee: A Harbor Community Centennial 1883-1983 (Kewaunee, 1983), p. 16; "Report of Architect & Committee for Jail and Cistern Filed Dec. 26, 1876: E. Decker collection, Kewaunee County Historical Society.

¹⁷ Kewaunee Enterprise, 28 July 1874.

¹⁸ Kewaunee Enterprise, 29 December 1874.

¹⁹ Kewaunee Enterprise, 13 November 1875.

²⁰ Kewaunee Enterprise, 04 March 1876.

²¹ Kewaunee Enterprise, 27 May 1876.

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Institute at Troy, New York, and moved to Oshkosh in 1867.²² He began his architectural practice immediately, and gained the confidence of private, commercial and government clients. Waters worked in most of the major eclectic architectural styles of the time period; his choice of style generally reflected the current vogue.²³ Waters designed an unusually wide array of building types, ranging from commercial structures and private residences to schools, churches, and courthouses. He was later responsible for the Wisconsin State Building at the 1893 Columbian Exposition.²⁴ The Kewaunee County Sheriff's Residence and Jail is, however, the only structure that he is known to have designed for such a purpose.

The Sheriff's Residence and Jail's historical uses typify the responsibilities and arrangements of nineteenth and early twentieth century sheriff's departments. Prior to 1928, Kewaunee County sheriffs tended to serve a single two-year term; only two of the 25 men serving between 1876 and 1926 served more than one term.²⁵ These sheriffs tended to be relatively young men; of the twelve serving between 1876 and 1900; the majority were under 40 years old when elected to this post. For many, a term as sheriff was one of a series of local official positions;²⁶ as in many counties; there is no indication that these sheriffs underwent any formal law enforcement training in order to carry out the office. Upon election, the sheriff and family moved into the residential portion of the building, and the sheriff assumed responsibility for guarding and maintaining the jail's inmates at all hours. There is no evidence to indicate that Kewaunee sheriffs ever hired jailers or others to oversee the jail. According to the recollections of some area residents, the sheriff's wife was expected to prepare the inmates' meals.

An examination of the Kewaunee Enterprise between 1878 and 1941 indicates that the sheriffs carried out responsibilities typical of most rural Wisconsin sheriffs of this time period. Activities cited range from investigations of felonies and arrests of fugitives to the enforcement of alcohol-related ordinances and processing of driver's permit applications in the later decades.²⁷ Sheriffs elected between 1926 and 1945, served two or three consecutive terms; in 1930 and 1932 the previous sheriff's wife was elected to consecutive terms in this office.²⁸ Despite modest changes in the responsibilities of the Sheriff's department during the

²² Commerative Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley Communities of Brown, Outagamie and Winnebago, (Chicago: 1895), pp. 1172-3.

²³ HNTB, Oshkosh Intensive Survey Report, 1981, p. 153.

²⁴ *Ibid.*; "Wisconsin at the World's Columbian Exposition," Wisconsin Magazine of History, Summer 1984, p. 249.

²⁵ Roster of Kewaunee County Sheriffs, compiled by the Kewaunee County Historical Society, ca. 1986.

²⁶ Capsule biographies of several sheriffs are included in the Commerative Biographical Record of the Counties of Door, Brown and Kewaunee, Wisconsin, (J. H. Beers and Company: Chicago) 1895; in Harbor, *op.cit.* and in various issues of the Kewaunee Enterprise (Kewaunee, Wisconsin), 1917-21.

²⁷ Kewaunee Enterprise, various issues, 06 December 1878 to 21 January 1941.

²⁸ Roster of Kewaunee County Sheriffs, compiled by the Kewaunee County Historical Society, ca. 1986. Although Jennie Kassner was elected in her own right, the only Kewaunee Enterprise article concerning the sheriff's department during her term, which is dated 05 August 1932, refers to her husband, Joseph, as the sheriff. The purpose of Jennie Kassner's elections are not clear, but there is no evidence to indicate that she substantially executed the duties of sheriff during her elected terms.

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Sheriff's Residence and Jail's period of significance, the building underwent few alterations beyond the installation of plumbing and electric fixtures and some cosmetic changes to the interior of the residence.

In 1902, the 1873 courthouse was reportedly incorporated into the construction of an eclectic brick courthouse on the same site. The courthouse square was further distinguished visually when Dodge and Vliet streets, which bound the square on the east and south sides, were regraded in order to make their ascent less steep.²⁹ This project created a steep drop between the ground level of the square and the surrounding streets; this incline was further accented by the installation of sweeping concrete staircases leading to the courthouse and sheriff's residence. As a result of these improvements and additional landscaping, the courthouse square's formal aspect and marked distinction from surrounding properties was further emphasized. The courthouse received a large addition on its north side in 1938; the building has since been extensively altered.

The functions of the Sheriff's Residence and Jail were replaced in 1969 by the Kewaunee County Safety Building, which sits on the courthouse square immediately west of the Sheriff's Residence. The Sheriff's Residence is still owned and maintained by the county; it has been used by the Kewaunee County Historical Society as a museum of local history since 1970. The building's existence is currently threatened as a result of plans to enlarge or replace the courthouse.

Although the city of Kewaunee and other county communities made various provisions for local law enforcement, the center of the county's law enforcement and incarceration was historically located in the Sheriff's Residence and Jail. This jail was the only such facility in Kewaunee County until its replacement by the Safety Building. The city of Kewaunee in particular relied on these facilities, despite the trend in some area cities of separation of county and city law enforcement facilities. In 1891, the City of Kewaunee designated a City Marshall, the first documented law officer to serve the city. A police department consisting of one officer was created in 1914; however, there is no evidence to indicate any buildings or other structures associated with or independently used by this department.³⁰

The Sheriff's Residence and Jail and the courthouse are the only extant historic buildings owned or used by the county government. In addition to the Safety Building, the county also owns the former Holy Rosary Convent Building, which houses the county departments of Social Service and Public Health, and stands on Kilbourn Street immediately west of the courthouse. This building is a two-story stone-veneered building and has no known historical significance.

²⁹ Kewaunee Enterprise, 23 June 1905.

³⁰ Kewaunee, A Harbor Community Centennial 1883-1983, op.cit. p. 8.

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Significance in Law Enforcement:

As stated in Volume 1 of Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, the "importance of the county government is best illustrated by the role of the county jail."³¹ As the intermediary level of government between the State and local jurisdictions, counties provided many necessary services and frequently functioned as an area's most influential government structure. Among each county's state-mandated obligations were the establishment of a sheriff's office and jail; these facilities were used for law enforcement responsibilities that ranged from felony investigations to housing the poor and insane.³²

Kewaunee's Sheriff's Residence and Jail particularly demonstrates this level of significance, as it was the primary location of law enforcement for the entire area within the county's boundaries. The incorporated communities as well as the townships relied heavily on the sheriff's office for all law enforcement requirements beyond the scope of a constable. As previously discussed, the City of Kewaunee Police Department historically relied on the Sheriff Department's facilities, including the jail. There is, as a result, no other known extant historic resource significantly associated with law enforcement in this community.

As the center of Kewaunee County's law enforcement activities and obligations from 1876 to 1945, the Kewaunee County Sheriff's Residence and Jail has significant and substantial associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Kewaunee County history, as defined under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A. The building's historic role in the government of Kewaunee County is clearly evidenced by its present interior and exterior integrity and its physical historic context, thus allowing the Sheriff's Residence and Jail to provide valuable evidence of Kewaunee County's past.

Architectural Significance:

The Sheriff's Residence and Jail is an excellent example of the Italianate style of domestic architecture, and is one of only five examples in the City of Kewaunee to incorporate the features of the Italianate style to any notable degree. Of these examples, only one other Kewaunee building can be considered a high-style Italianate. An examination of the five Kewaunee Italianate residential buildings indicates that the Sheriff's Residence and Jail is one of the city's best remaining examples of this style, thus meriting inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as an excellent local example of the style.

Although the Italianate style's identifying features are variously characterized by architectural historians, most elements of the style have been conclusively identified. According to Volume 2 of Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, the Italianate's primary features include boxy proportions and generally square plans, gently-sloped hip or gable roofs, wide eaves, brackets, arched windows and hood molds and in many cases a cupola and veranda.³³ John Blumenson's guidebook, *Identifying American Architecture*, additionally characterizes the style as tending toward a more formal balance than later styles such as the Queen Anne or American Craftsman.³⁴ Finally, Marcus Whiffen's *American Architecture Since 1780* elaborates further on

³¹ Wyatt, Barbara, ed. "County Government" in *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol. 1. (State Historical Society of Wisconsin: Madison, Wisconsin.) 1986, p. 8-3.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Wyatt, Barbara.

³⁴ Blumenson, John J.-G., *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Style and Terms 1600-1945*, (American Association for State and Local History: Nashville, Tenn.) 1977, p. 37.

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some of the characteristics of the elements that significantly contribute to the Italianate style. Whiffen lists three window treatments as particularly characteristic of the style: the stilted segmental arch, the flat-topped arch, and the rectangular arch.³⁵ He adds: "One of the characteristic features of the style -- and one that was clearly thought conducive to 'character' too...is the stilted segmental arch." This statement is followed by a summary of research indicating this feature's origins and widespread popularity in the Italianate style.³⁶

The Sheriff's Residence and Jail clearly illustrates most of these features. The building's two-story main portion consists of a rectangular block with a projecting centered gable and a gently-sloped hipped roof with relatively wide eaves. The brackets under the eaves, while not numerous, are elaborate and of a comparably large scale. All of the dwelling portion's first-floor windows and doors have a distinct stilted segmental arch shape; all have original sash and transom lights in the same shape. The hood molds over these openings are notable in that, while simple, they clearly correlate to the elaborate stilted segmental-arch hood molds frequently seen on more ornate buildings. In Italianate buildings with wood or carved stone window surrounds, the stilted segmented arch hood mold is unmistakable: the piers, impost and the stilts are clearly defined and given classical treatments, thus allowing the viewer to discern more readily where the arch structure begins. The Sheriff's Residence and Jail, having brick hood molds, has no such decorative features. The interaction between impost and stilt has, however, been delineated by the pronounced and enlarged corbel at the base on the arch's stilt. None of the other Italianate buildings in Kewaunee give such evidence of this hallmark feature.

The Sheriff's Residence and Jail does lack the cupola and veranda structure, as well as the classical embellishments that often appear on Italianate buildings. It will be noted, however, that of the other Italianates in Kewaunee, only one has an original one-bay porch and none have cupolas or classically-derived features. The Sheriff's Residence and Jail also has some elements which derive from a Carpenter Gothic precedent. The unusual fascia, with its wide proportions, board-and-batten detailing and octagonal scalloped edges, as well as the scrollwork bargeboard with pendant and the unusual second story windows, are elements commonly associated with the earlier style. These features, while not sufficient to identify the building as a transitional architectural specimen, are unique to the vicinity and further distinguish the Sheriff's Residence and Jail from its cohort.

Of the other Kewaunee Italianate buildings, only the Duvall House (Marquette District, NRHP 1993) at 815 S. Milwaukee St. may be considered a high-style example. This 1881 brick residence features the square proportions, centered gable, relatively wide eaves and brackets and arched windows and hood molds attributed to the style, in addition to some typically high-style Italianate features not seen on the Sheriff's Residence and Jail. The Duvall House's windows are primarily slender and paired; the windows and brick hood molds have round-headed, flat-topped and simple segmental-arched forms. In contrast to the Sheriff's Residence's evenly-spaced bays, this building's design tends to a less formal and more Picturesque arrangement. This building has two three-sided bay windows with smaller paired brackets and an elaborate pair of wood panel Italianate-style front doors. The Duvall House has undergone some alterations, including the

³⁵ Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture since 1780: A Guide to the Styles, (M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass.), 1969, p. 97.

³⁶ Ibid., p. 100.

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replacement of the original veranda by a two-bay brick porch with plain square brick piers, and the addition of a sunroom of the same construction at the south side of the main facade. Although the Duvall house is an excellent example of the Italianate style, it should be noted that the Sheriff's Residence and Jail exemplifies important aspects of the style that are not evident in the Duvall House, and that the Sheriff's Residence and Jail represents an earlier and more modest interpretation of the style.

The three remaining Italianate residential buildings identified within the City of Kewaunee should be considered vernacular interpretations of the style, and are offered for further comparison. The Brandes House, located at 903 Ellis St., is the most stylistically faithful of the three. This building consists of a simple three-bay two-story brick block with a one-story brick rear wing; its layout appears to fit Jakle and Bastian's identification of the two-thirds double-pile house with rear extension.³⁷ The Brandes house has stilted segmental-arched windows at the first and second floors; the stilts of the hood molds are not, however, as elaborate as those of the Sheriff's residence, and lack the defining corbels. All of the windows in this building are the same size and shape. A simple architrave molding rises from immediately above the second story hood molds, terminating in the slightly extended eaves of the low hipped roof. The Brandes house does have carved brackets under the eaves, but these brackets are not as visually significant as those on the Sheriff's Residence and the Duvall House. The Brandes House has four singly-spaced brackets on the north- and south-facing facades, and five each on the east- and west facing facades. These brackets and the architrave molding lack the proportionate size in relation to the facade that distinguishes the Sheriff's Residence and the Duvall House; those on the Brandes house are very small in relation to the building's other features and as a result lack the appropriate visual distinctiveness. The Brandes house does have two one-bay porches: one in the center bay of the east-facing or side facade, and one at the eastern bay of the south-facing or front facade. The porch at the side appears to have original posts and brackets, but the porch at the front has been extensively altered. As a result, although it demonstrates the general principles and features of the Italianate domestic style, the Brandes House may not be considered an excellent example of the style in relation to the Sheriff's Residence and Jail.

The final two buildings identified in the City of Kewaunee as having noteworthy Italianate influences are not properly Italianate at all, but vernacular upright-and-wing brick houses that incorporate some elements of the Italianate and Greek Revival styles. Vernacular buildings that include elements of these styles are not uncommon in Kewaunee; several residential buildings, for example, have front-gabled facades with returned eaves and brackets inserted into the frieze. The houses at 602 First St. and ca. 600 Rose St. (this building does not have a visible street number) may be categorized apart from the bracketed vernacular Greek Revivals because of the slightly greater degree to which they incorporate the Italianate influence. These buildings have stilted segmental-arched hood molds over all openings in their front facades; these are very simple interpretations of the stilted segmental arch and are identical to those on the Brandes house. Additionally, a paired set of these windows dominate both uprights, providing a common Italianate effect. However, the influence of this style stops with the windows. A Greek Revival-style cornice with simple frieze and returned eaves has been adapted to the traditional, higher-pitched gable rooflines; otherwise strictly vernacular

³⁷ Jakle, John A. Et.al., Common Houses in America's Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley, (University of Georgia Press: Athens, Georgia) 1989, page 223.

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features prevail. Although these houses are unique among their vernacular neighbors in demonstrating a slightly stronger than average Italianate influence, these buildings cannot be properly considered as examples of the Italianate style.

Thus, an analysis of Italianate and Italianate-influenced residential buildings in the City of Kewaunee demonstrates that the Sheriff's Residence and Jail is an excellent example of the Italianate style of domestic architecture. Only one other building in the city can be termed a high-style Italianate example; this later and more elaborate building does, however, represent a substantially different interpretation of the style. An additional building provides a more vernacular and less exemplary interpretation of the style, while the remaining noted examples incorporate elements of Italianate and Greek Revival design into a vernacular building form. As an embodiment of the features and principles of the Italianate domestic style, the Sheriff's residence and Jail is nominated under Criterion C to the National Register of Historic Places.

Building Type Significance:

The Sheriff's Residence and Jail is also nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criterion C as an excellent example of the combined sheriff's residence and jail building type historically common to the midwestern United States. Due to its interior and exterior integrity and its integrity of site, this building adds significantly to the understanding of a culturally prominent but little-studied building type. As explained in the Iowa Multiple Property Listing entitled Municipal, County, and State Correctional Properties in Iowa, "the county sheriff's quarters/jail subtype gains significance through its overwhelming dominance, stability and longevity of form, and the prisoner treatment it represents" as a short-term custody-based system.³⁸ The Kewaunee County Sheriff's Residence and Jail exemplifies these attributes and other important characteristics of this building type.

Buildings designed to house a jail and a sheriff or jailer had precedent in colonial American municipal government. The requirement of each county to maintain a sheriff, whose responsibilities included the administration of a jail, was created in the Midwest by the federal law governing the Northwest Territory.³⁹ As a result of this and subsequent laws passed by each state, primitive sheriff's dwelling /jail buildings were often erected during a county's formative decades.

Once built, many sheriff's residences and jails functioned almost without change for as much as a century, and "remained the prevalent jail form at the county level until the 1950s and 1960s."⁴⁰ Although much of what is known about this building type is based on research conducted in Iowa, the persistence cited is also evident in Wisconsin. In addition to the Kewaunee County building, which served this purpose from 1876 to 1969, other extant Wisconsin sheriff's residence/jail buildings, such as the Clark County Jail in Neillsville (NRHP 1978).

³⁸ McKay, Joyce. "Municipal, County and State Corrections Properties in Iowa." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. (State Historical Society of Iowa: Des Moines, IA) 1992, page F-122.

³⁹ Ibid., page E-4.

⁴⁰ Ibid, page E-95.

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also demonstrate this consistent longevity.

During their period of use, these buildings tended to change little physically as well. County incarceration obligations, which primarily concerned short-term detention for minor offenses and detention of witnesses or other parties, were little influenced by the penal reform movements of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As a result, the physical arrangement and use of county facilities tended to experience fewer and less significant alterations during their use than did many other government facilities, such as courthouses. In the years following their replacement, however, these buildings were frequently altered or demolished, and significant features such as jail cells were often removed. As a result, few intact buildings of this type still exist, despite their previous ubiquitous nature. According to Municipal, County, and State Correctional Properties in Iowa, "[w]hile a relatively high number of the sheriff's residence/jail subtype remain, many are no longer intact.... Representative examples from the first [1850-1880] period are relatively few and nominated properties may not meet all the noted requirements."⁴¹ The Kewaunee County Sheriff's Residence and Jail does meet all of the requirements delineated, and exemplifies the characteristics of a relatively early example of this building type.

Municipal, County, and State Correctional Properties in Iowa is based on an intensive survey of these resources in one of Wisconsin's neighboring states, and is the most extensive known study to date concerning the history and present status of this building type. Due to the extensive, unique and authoritative nature of this research, as well as the pronounced similarity in general county government development patterns between Iowa and Wisconsin, this document provides a valuable basis for evaluating the significance of Wisconsin sheriff's residence/jail buildings in terms of the building type. The descriptions given in this source fit the Kewaunee County Residence and Jail extensively; the registration requirements provided for determining eligibility of these buildings to the National Register of Historic Places further identifies the Kewaunee County building as an excellent example eligible under Criterion C. The following subsections quote descriptions and eligibility requirements delineated in Municipal, County, and State Correctional Properties in Iowa; each passage from that document is followed by an analysis of the Kewaunee County building's significance as an excellent example of the building type described.

Relationship of Jail to Dwelling:

By the 1850s to the 1940s, the jail occurred as a wing at the rear of the residence or much less commonly as an ell to the side.... counties in the 1930s and 1940s placed the jail behind or on the second floor of the residence so that it no longer appeared to have a wing.⁴²

As previously indicated, the Kewaunee County building's jail is located in a one-story wing at the rear of the building. In addition to being a typical feature of the building type, this arrangement may also be contrasted with the Clark County Jail in Neillsville, Wisconsin. This 1897 building resembles the description given of later building forms, while the Kewaunee building fits the description given of the earlier form.

Sheriff's Dwelling:

⁴¹ Ibid, page F-125.

⁴² Ibid., page F-118.

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Most frequently, the dwelling was a two-story, brick or less commonly stone or frame building.... In more elaborate, late-nineteenth century examples, the dwelling possessed an irregular shape or in the twentieth century a cube shape. The dwelling often contained a parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, bedrooms, usually a cellar, and sometimes an office.⁴³

The dwelling portion of the Kewaunee County building exemplifies the late nineteenth century characteristics described. The building's original interior layout is predominantly intact; the parlor, dining room, pantry, bedrooms and office are clearly identifiable.

Jail/ General Characteristics:

Even when attached to a brick residence, the jail section of the building was frequently composed of massive, coursed ashlar stone. In late nineteenth century examples when the county was more assured of the safety of its cells, the jail became brick. By the 1930s, jail additions were reinforced concrete. A one to two and a half story, open shell with one room per floor composed the jail building. The smaller jails usually contained one story with an Auburn type cellblock of one to three tiers of cells....most jails lacked basements. Interior walls and often ceilings and floors were frequently lined with steel plate....otherwise, interior walls were initially plastered and when it became available covered with concrete....Window were typically long and narrow and secured with a grating of steel bars. The bars of the early examples were strap iron. Sometime between the mid-1880s and the turn of the century, most jails adopted tool proof, double steel bars for their windows and other metal work.⁴⁴

The Kewaunee County building's jail wing is located in a one-story wing with brick load-bearing walls. The jail wing contains a single room partitioned by steel plate and steel grating into cells and periphery spaces. Each cell's ceiling, floors and walls are lined with or made of steel plate; the door of each cell consist of steel grating. The Kewaunee county building has tool proof, double steel bars at its small exterior windows; all evidence suggests that these are original to the building. These features are clearly typical of jail building's of its type and age; the highly intact cell block area is particularly significant.

Jail/Interior Characteristics:

Any single jail usually contained a number of different cell types. The variety it maintained depended on the size of the population it served, the degree of prisoner separation it strove to achieve, and different levels of security maintained by the jail.

Maximum security cells for males initially include those lined in a row along the wall like the Pennsylvania type cell and the interior, Auburn type cellblocks....cells might also occur in the center of the room and contain several tiers....This version followed the Auburn model. By the 1860's blocks of two to four and up to ten steel cells which individually opened onto a corridor...occurred in the center of the room or of one wall in the jail room. Steel bars composed the front and rear of the cells while steel

⁴³ Ibid., page F-118.

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. F-119. See footnote 41 for a definition of an Auburn-type cellblock.

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plate secured the side walls, floor, ceiling and sometime [sic] the exterior side walls. Often measuring 4 by 7 feet to 7 by 7 feet and 7 feet high, the smaller cells contained one bunk and often a second suspended above.... around the cellblock stood a two to three foot guard's corridor. Its outer wall either abutted to two to three outer walls of the building or was lined with steel bars. The day or common room in which the prisoners ate their meals and had limited recreation stood adjacent to the cell in the jail room. This area filled the remainder of the jail room or was partitioned off with steel bars and steel plate.⁴⁵

The Kewaunee County building has six identical cells arranged in a block of two back-to-back rows of three cells. This cell block is located in the center on the jail room; each cell opens onto a guard corridor, which is adjoined by the exterior wall in typical, simplified Auburn fashion. Each cell is five feet wide, seven feet high and seven feet long, and has a door of steel strapwork steel. The rear and side walls of each cell, as well as the lining of each cell's ceiling and floor, consist of steel plate. A day room created by strapwork partitions stands between the guard corridors and the wall adjoining the residential area; permanent furniture located in this space indicates that the partitioned area was used for the purpose ascribed to the day room. There is no marked physical distinction between the cells in terms of designation for particular types of prisoners; this is probably due to the jail's small size and the county's limited population. The two easternmost cells each have one door opening into the day room and one opening into the guard corridor; this arrangement would have made the prisoners in these cells more readily accessible to the sheriff and may have housed prisoners who required closer supervision. The Kewaunee County jail thus demonstrates the characteristics typical of smaller county jails, which had no need for the varied cell types and multiple cellblocks often found in urban or large county jails, but which also relied on similar spatial arrangements and construction materials to ensure the security of their inmates.

Stylistic Details and Public Image:

Viewed as rather important buildings, most county jails usually displayed some stylistic elements. Decorative details concentrated on the residential portion and included limited elements from the style in vogue....

Thus, the great unifying thread within this type is its county ownership and the presence of the residence. The other characteristics such as materials, number of stories, size and massiveness, style, position of jail to [sic] residence, floor plans of the two components, and the cell types vary within definite limits.⁴⁶

The Kewaunee County Sheriff's Residence and Jail has historically been viewed as one of the most prominent

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. F-119-20. "Auburn" and "Pennsylvania"-type arrangements were based on the two most influential theories of prison design and philosophy during the early nineteenth century. Pennsylvania-type prisons relied on isolation cells to encourage self-contemplation and resulting repentance. The Auburn system, on the other hand, was based on strict discipline and constant surveillance, and combined smaller sleeping cells with groups areas for hard labor. The Auburn system's architecture, consisting of central, back-to-back cellblocks with surrounding guard corridors, was in part adopted by most state penitentiaries and gradually came to influence the physical design, if not the philosophy or procedures, of many late nineteenth-century county and municipal jails.

⁴⁶ Ibid., p. F-120.

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buildings in Kewaunee County, particularly in terms of government-related structures. As previously discussed, this building is an excellent example of domestic Italianate architecture; this sheriff's residence/jail has more than "limited elements" of the style in vogue at the time of its construction.

Accordingly, the Kewaunee County Sheriff's Residence and Jail clearly and excellently demonstrates the characteristics of a small late-nineteenth century example of this building type. In all of the areas defined as being central to a building's identification within this building type, the Kewaunee County Sheriff's Residence and Jail clearly meets the necessary criteria.

In addition, Municipal, County, and State Correctional Properties in Iowa also provides detailed registration requirements for evaluating a given property's significance in light of its physical and situational integrity; these guidelines may again be applied with confidence to buildings of this type in Wisconsin. Again, it will prove beneficial to examine this document's statements and subsequently analyze the Kewaunee County building in terms of the parameters defined.

Historic Facilities and Building Location :

Properties registered under this type must contain examples of pre-1942 county or municipal jail facilities.... Since buildings in which these facilities were removed no longer show the spatial arrangements, materials, or relationships to the room which contained them, these properties are generally not eligible....⁴⁷

The property must retain its original location, The sheriff's quarters/jail generally occurred adjacent to or within several blocks of the courthouse because its functions were closely tied to that building and because the two buildings together usually communicated the permanence and strength of the county government....the relocation of these buildings diminishes their interpretive qualities. Immediate setting, particularly if located adjacent to the courthouse, should be maintained. However, since...these types might be placed adjacent to a variety of buildings which altered in appearance or were replaced over time, the setting is considerably less important that integrity of location.

The Kewaunee County building's original jail facilities are almost totally intact, as is its integrity of location. The location and immediate setting of the Kewaunee County building are particularly important to its significance, both because of the building's proximity to the courthouse and because of the distinctive landscape treatment of the courthouse square, which creates a pronounced visual distinction and physical barrier between the buildings and monuments on the east-facing side of the square and the surrounding residential development. This landscaping also further emphasizes the building's official capacity by strengthening the visual connection between it and the adjacent courthouse. Although the Kewaunee County Courthouse is lacking in integrity, and the square has been encroached upon by a recent building and related alterations, the Sheriff's Residence and Jail maintains excellent integrity of location and significant integrity of surroundings.

Historic Features:

⁴⁷ *ibid.*, p. F-124.

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Kewaunee County Sherriff's Residence and Jail

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Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

While integrity of the original design and workmanship...possesses considerable importance, some changes appears more acceptable than others. To understand how the county jail...functioned, the building should contain the original floor plan in both the dwelling and the jail....As long as the [dwelling] spaces remain even though covered but not destroyed by recent remodeling, [such] change...is acceptable....While interior equipment dating from the pre-1942 period is essential to the significance of both types, equipment contemporary with the building of the jail is preferred....While decorative elements of the county sheriff's dwelling/jail contributed to its symbolic function as a place to secure deviants from society, they are generally less important than interior integrity.....For sheriff's quarters/jail subtype [sic], while original materials might suffer some covering or removal as would occur with additions to the building, retention of the sense of the original materials and their massiveness as well as the interior materials of the jail and equipment is particularly important.⁴⁸

Although the Kewaunee County building has undergone some alterations, particularly to the interior of the first floor of the dwelling, these alterations have not had a significant effect on the building's significance as an excellent example of this building type. With the exception of the removal of the wall dividing the kitchen from the dining room in the southern half of the dwelling's first floor, all other changes made to the building's spaces have not altered the interior spaces of the building. The Kewaunee County building clearly retains the majority of its original interior and exterior stylistic materials, as it retains its original interior jail equipment. Although the decorative elements of the building's exterior do not tend to create the impression of massiveness, the domestic scale and nature of the design are substantially unaltered and are clearly instrumental to the building's symbolic and social significance. As defined in Municipal, County, and State Correctional Properties in Iowa, the Kewaunee County Sheriff's residence and Jail substantially meets or exceeds the registration requirements for evaluating the significance of a representative of this building type, and thus should be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

Conclusion:

As a result of the preceding analysis, the Kewaunee County Sheriff's Residence and Jail is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its local significance as an excellent example of a sheriff's dwelling and jail building. Due to its integrity of interior and exterior features and integrity of location, this building clearly exemplifies the characteristics of this once-common building type. As such, the Kewaunee County Sheriff's Residence and Jail contributes substantially to the understanding of the history of law enforcement in Kewaunee County.

Archeological Significance.

Although the mouth of the Kewaunee River is believed to have been occupied by a Potawatomie village in the seventeenth century, no evidence had been found to date of historic or prehistoric Native American settlement in the vicinity of the courthouse square. The known previous buildings on the courthouse square (the earlier jail buildings and the first courthouse) were on or believed to be near the site of the present courthouse; as a result historic artifacts relating to these buildings may potentially exist in the vicinity of the courthouse and Sheriff's Residence and Jail. The Sheriff's Residence and Jail has been occupied continually since its construction in 1876; archeological materials related to the building's historic use could potentially exist in its vicinity.

⁴⁸ Ibid., p. F-125.

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Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

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Boundary Description:

Proceeding from the intersection of the northern curb of Vliet Street with the western curb of Dodge Street, the boundaries of the property designated in this nomination proceed in a westerly direction along said northern curb of Vliet Street, thence to the eastern edge of a driveway located at the rear of the nominated building, the distance between these points being 145 feet, more or less; thence proceeding northerly along said driveway's eastern edge to a point 57 feet, more or less, beyond the intersection of said Vliet street curb with said driveway edge; thence proceeding easterly on a line parallel to said northern curb of Vliet Street to said line's intersection with the western curb of Dodge Street, the distance between these points being 57 feet, more or less; thence proceeding southerly along said western curb of Dodge Street to said curb's intersection with the northern curb of Vliet Street, the distance between these points being 57 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary incorporates the portion of the courthouse square that is historically and visually identified with the building in question. The area within these boundaries exhibits a high level of historic integrity; the county property to the west and north of these boundaries is substantially altered. The northern boundary designated is located at an arbitrary distance between the nominated building and the courthouse and monument, the intention of this boundary being to create a justifiable distinction between the nominated property and the historic but non-eligible features previously described.

Kewaunee County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Name of Property

Kewaunee Co., WI
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name County of Kewaunee

Street & number 613 Dodge Street telephone 414/388-4410

City or town Kewaunee state WI zip code 54216

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

Photo #1 of 9
KEWAUNEE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE AND JAIL
City of Kewaunee; Kewaunee County, WI
Photo by D.G. Rucker, February 1995
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
View looking west

Photo #2 of 9
KEWAUNEE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE AND JAIL
City of Kewaunee; Kewaunee County, WI
Photo by D.G. Rucker, February 1995
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
View looking north

Photo #3 of 9
KEWAUNEE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE AND JAIL
City of Kewaunee; Kewaunee County, WI
Photo by D.G. Rucker, February 1995
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
View looking south

Photo #4 of 9
KEWAUNEE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE AND JAIL
City of Kewaunee; Kewaunee County, WI
Photo by D.G. Rucker, February 1995
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
View looking south

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Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

Photo #5 of 9

KEWAUNEE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE AND JAIL

City of Kewaunee; Kewaunee County, WI

Photo by D.G. Rucker, February 1995

Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

View looking east

Photo #6 of 9

KEWAUNEE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE AND JAIL

City of Kewaunee; Kewaunee County, WI

Photo by D.G. Rucker, February 1995

Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Detail, east-facing facade.

Photo #7 of 9

KEWAUNEE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE AND JAIL

City of Kewaunee; Kewaunee County, WI

Photo by D.G. Rucker, February 1995

Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Interior, entry to north guard corridor.

Photo #8 of 9

KEWAUNEE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE AND JAIL

City of Kewaunee; Kewaunee County, WI

Photo by D.G. Rucker, February 1995

Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Interior, south guard corridor.

Photo #9 of 9

KEWAUNEE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE AND JAIL

City of Kewaunee; Kewaunee County, WI

Photo by D.G. Rucker, February 1995

Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

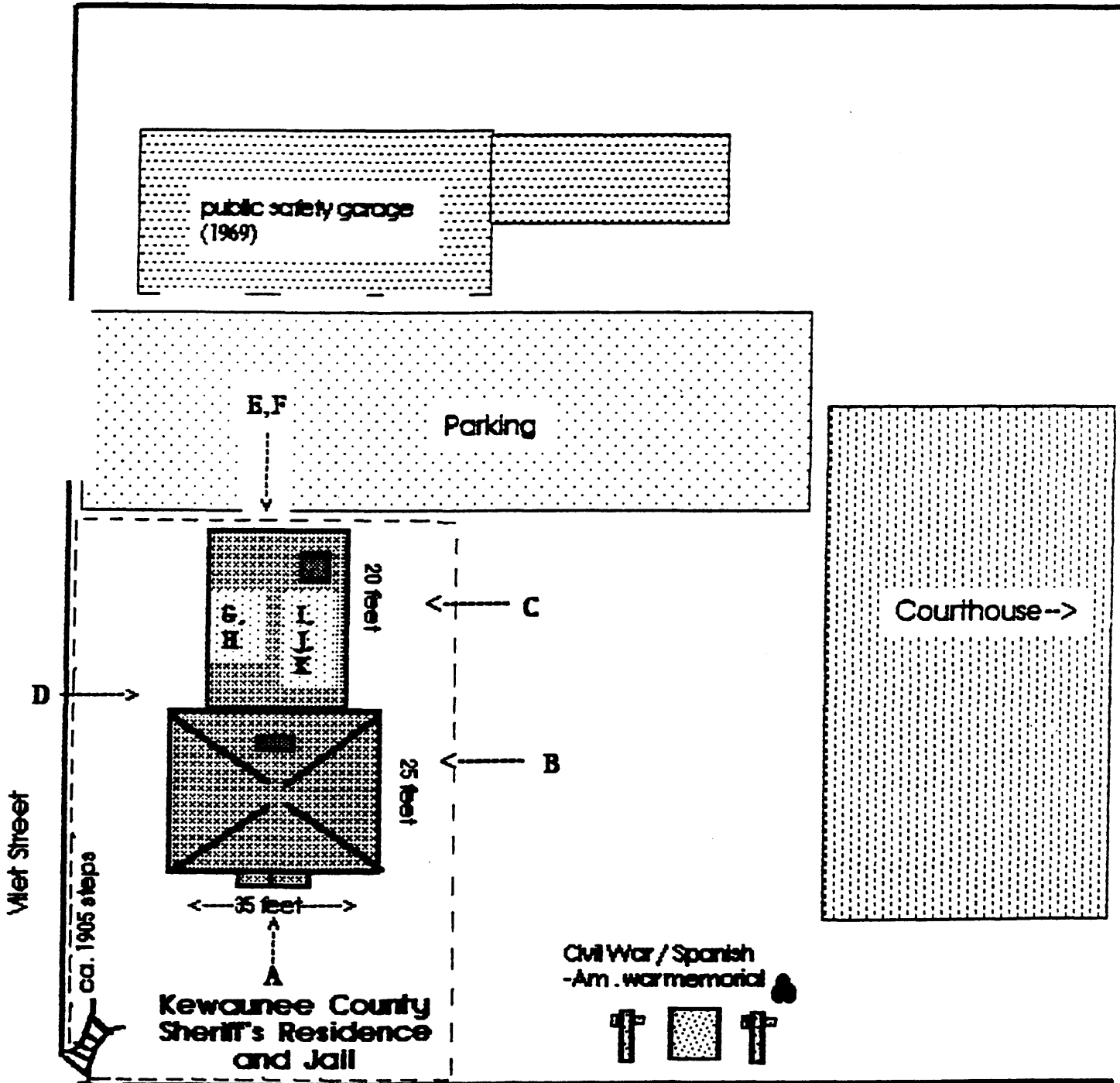
Interior, northeastern cell.

**Kewaunee Co. Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Court House Square.
Kewaunee, Wisconsin**

letters correspond to photograph locations

Juneau Street KEWAUNEE COUNTY

N--->
Not to Scale



Dodge Street

Contributing

--- Boundary

KCBH LOTMAP

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