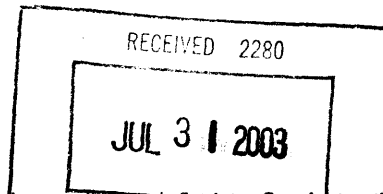


National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



JUL 24 2003

913

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 16). 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 Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 118 W. 4th St.

not for publication

city or town Tipton

vicinity

state Iowa

code IA

county Cedar

code 031

zip code 52772

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

Rowell G. Soike

July 29, 2003

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

State of 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 commenting 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 of the Keeper

Edson R. Beall

Date of Action

9/13/03

5. Classification
Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
3	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

Municipal, County and State Corrections
Properties MPS

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/correctional facility
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/storage
DOMESTIC/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone
walls Brick
roof Asphalt
other

Narrative Description

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

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

LAW

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1892-1953

Significant Dates

1892

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Nachbar, Frank

Leefers, John

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- 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.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	115	655500	4625640
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Krista Clark

organization Cedar County Friends of Historic Pres. date December 2002

street & number P.O. Box 271 telephone 563-886-2131

city or town Tipton state IA zip code 52772

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 Cedar County

100 Cedar St.

street & number Cedar County Courthouse telephone 563-886-3168

city or town Tipton state Iowa zip code 52772

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Cedar County, IA

DESCRIPTION:

The Cedar County jail was constructed so that the southeast corner of the jail connected at the northwest corner of the jailer's residence, which was built as a private home in 1855. The building is located one block off the town square, southwest of the Cedar County Courthouse and has been a prominent part of downtown Tipton.

The jail section is a one-story structure, is 39' x 23' and has 12-inch walls. The residence is two stories tall, has a basement and an ell, is 28' x 22' with a wing that is 27' x 19 1/2'.

The exterior walls are solid brick masonry, laid in a common bond with limestone trim and foundation. The roof is asphalt, although originally slate. The floor and roof supports are wood. The jail section has a hip roof while the roof of the residence is gabled. The original chimneys on the build have been removed and replaced with metal vents.

Most of the windows in the residence section are two panes over two; double hung type in wood frames. There are five windows in the jail section, two each on the south and north and one on the west and the five windows in the ell all are one pane over one, double hung with wood frames. Originally there was a sixth window on the west side of the jail section, but it was replaced in 1983 by an emergency exit door.

The wood walkway between the jail and the rear kitchen ell was added in 1923. A carport was built in modern times on the south side of the juncture of the residence and the jail but it was torn off in 2002 to return the building to the way it appeared in 1892.

Residence

The central main entry of the residence is located under the eaves. There are three symmetrically positioned openings along both floors of the façade. Window lintels and sills are stone. Eastlake ornamental trim has been placed in the gables of the residence. The remainder of the ornament is wood and occurs along the porches and bay at the east elevation. The square posts of the front porch support a flat roof with brackets along and under its frieze and a wood rail. The rectangular bay is elaborated with a scalloped edge at the top and wood paneling at the base. The openings of the rear porch are partially covered with latticework.

The first floor of the residence contains a living room at the front, bathroom, dining room, the head jailer's office, which was built on the west side of the dining room in the 1980's, and a kitchen. An enclosed stair winds to the second floor at the rear or northeast corner of the dwelling. The second floor has two bedrooms at the front and one in the rear. The windows, door trim and high baseboards are molded on the first floor and plain on the second. The doors are paneled. There are built-in cupboards along the rear of the dining room. Most of the walls are covered

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Section number 7 Page 2

Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Cedar County, IA

with recently installed paneling. The floors are covered with either linoleum or carpeting. The linoleum in the dining room was removed in 2002 and the original oak floor is being refinished. A wall was removed from the center of the living room sometime prior to 1960. The alternation in the color of the brick suggests that the rear wing of the residence, which contains the kitchen and dining room and connects to the jail, was likely erected after 1855. The brick of the ell and the jail are red, while that of the house is reddish-orange.

Jail

The jail contains 4 cells, a day room for the main cell block area and a vestibule area for the admittance and release of prisoners. Two 6' 9" by 7' cells are located in the main cellblock, the west portion of the building, with entrances facing east into the day room. The north cell, with bunk beds and a toilet/lavatory served as the maximum-security cell, while the south cell, with two bunks and no toilet facilities, was for medium security prisoners. The side and separating walls of the cells are steel plate while the end walls and walls of the day room are barred. Each of the cells has a heavy steel door with bars on it. These doors open into a small commons area 16' by 14' feet in size. This commons area has a steel door with bars on it that opens into the day room. The day room contains the shower and dining/recreation area. Another steel door with bars on it separates the day room from the vestibule area. The floor of the jail is concrete and the walls and ceiling are covered with steel plate.

The entrance to the jail and vestibule are located in the southeast corner of the building. The minimum-security cells are located north of the vestibule. A steel wall extends a portion of the length of the cells and divides the space in two. The cells measure 7' by 5' 9" and each contains bunk beds. Prisoners in the two minimum-security cells shared a wash basin and toilet. These cells were originally designed to house female prisoners or juveniles, but in later years usually contained male prisoners. Attached to the west side of the jail is a non-contributing structure, a 22' by 30' exercise yard for the prisoners. It is accessed by a gate on the south side of the yard.

The total capacity of the jail was ten prisoners. In the 1990's the on-duty jailer's workstation was moved from the office in the residence to the vestibule so he could better supervisor the prisoners. The entrance to the vestibule has a filled overlight and has shoulder architrave trim. The exterior walls of the jail have been tuck pointed and "cleaned up." The ornamental iron railing that was originally on the roof of the jail has been removed.

Located north of the residence is a 14' by 16' wood-frame sloped-roof building/shed, now painted white with red trim. It has a plank floor. A walk-in door opens to the south and there are small windows on the east and west sides of the structure. The east window has a wooden panel that swings shut. Two more windows, located on the north side of the east wall and on the west side of the south wall of the building, are covered with wood

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Cedar County, IA

Panels and have been nailed and/or painted shut. It is believed the building was constructed to store wood and, later, coal, which was used to heat the residence and jail up into the 1950's. Since then the shed evolved into storage space for surplus equipment for the jail. It is currently used for storage. To the northeast of the residence is 20' by 18' hollow tile hipped roof two-car garage built to house the vehicles of the sheriff or deputy and his family then living in the residence. A relatively modern garage door opens to the south and a walk-in door faces west. It is an early 20th century structure. The garage is currently used for storage.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Cedar County, IA

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1872 Atlas of Cedar County, IA, showing the residence, at 4th and Lynn Sts., that was to become the sheriff's residence and, on the left, the 1857 Cedar County Jail which is still standing, located on Locust Street.

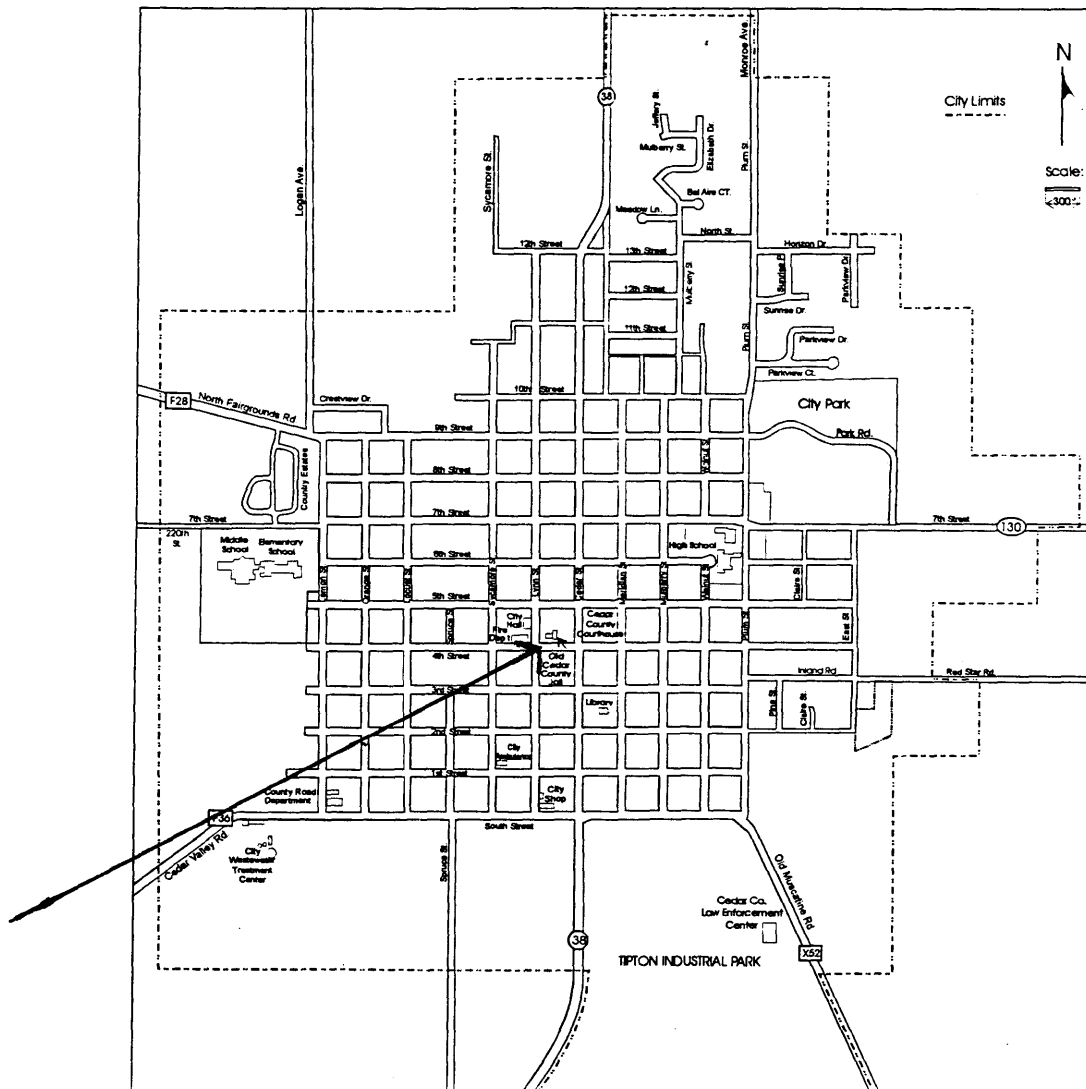
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Cedar County, IA

The City of Tipton
Street Map - 2002



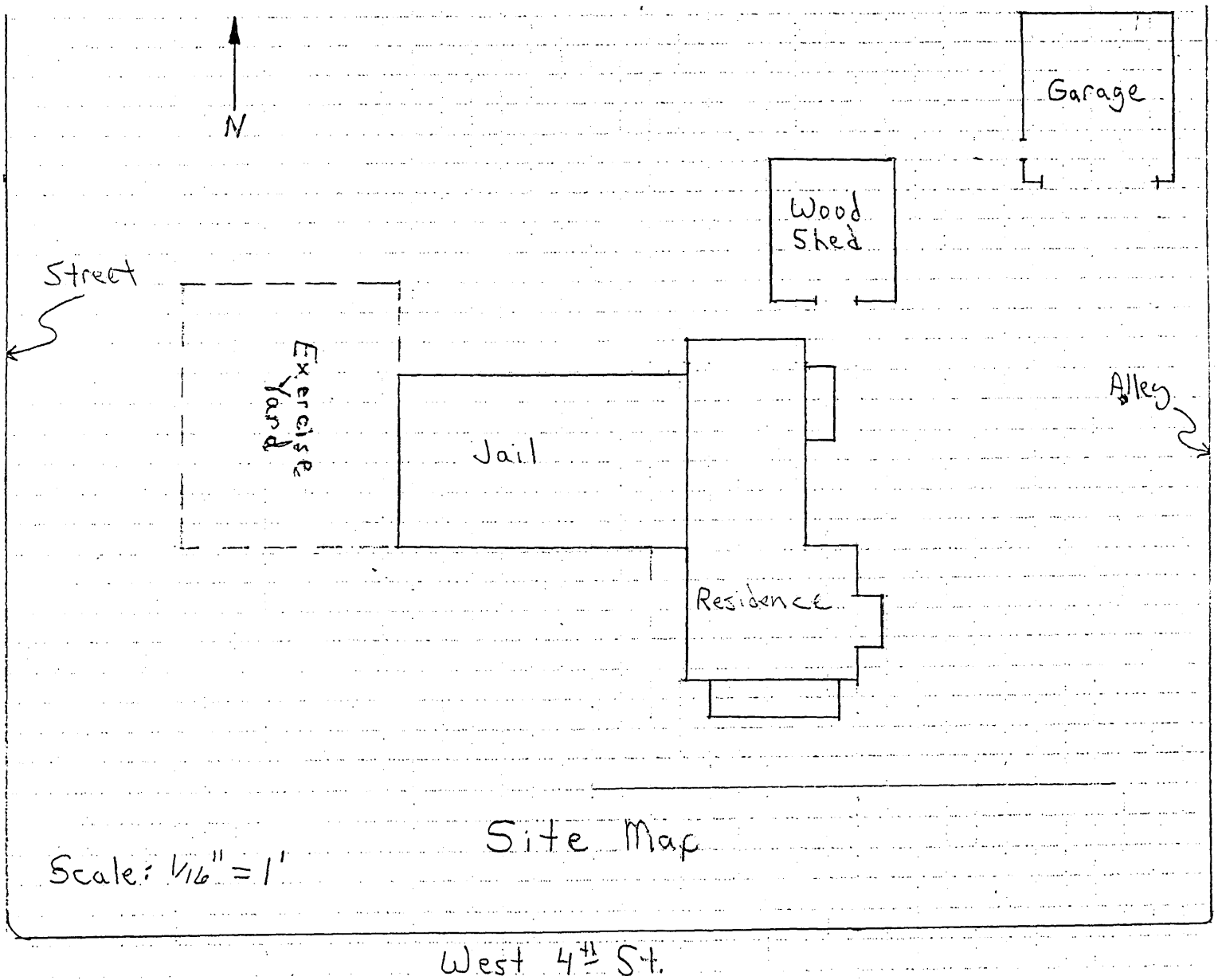
2002 City of Tipton street map showing the Sheriff's Residence and Jail, one block southwest of the Cedar County Courthouse.

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Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Cedar County, IA

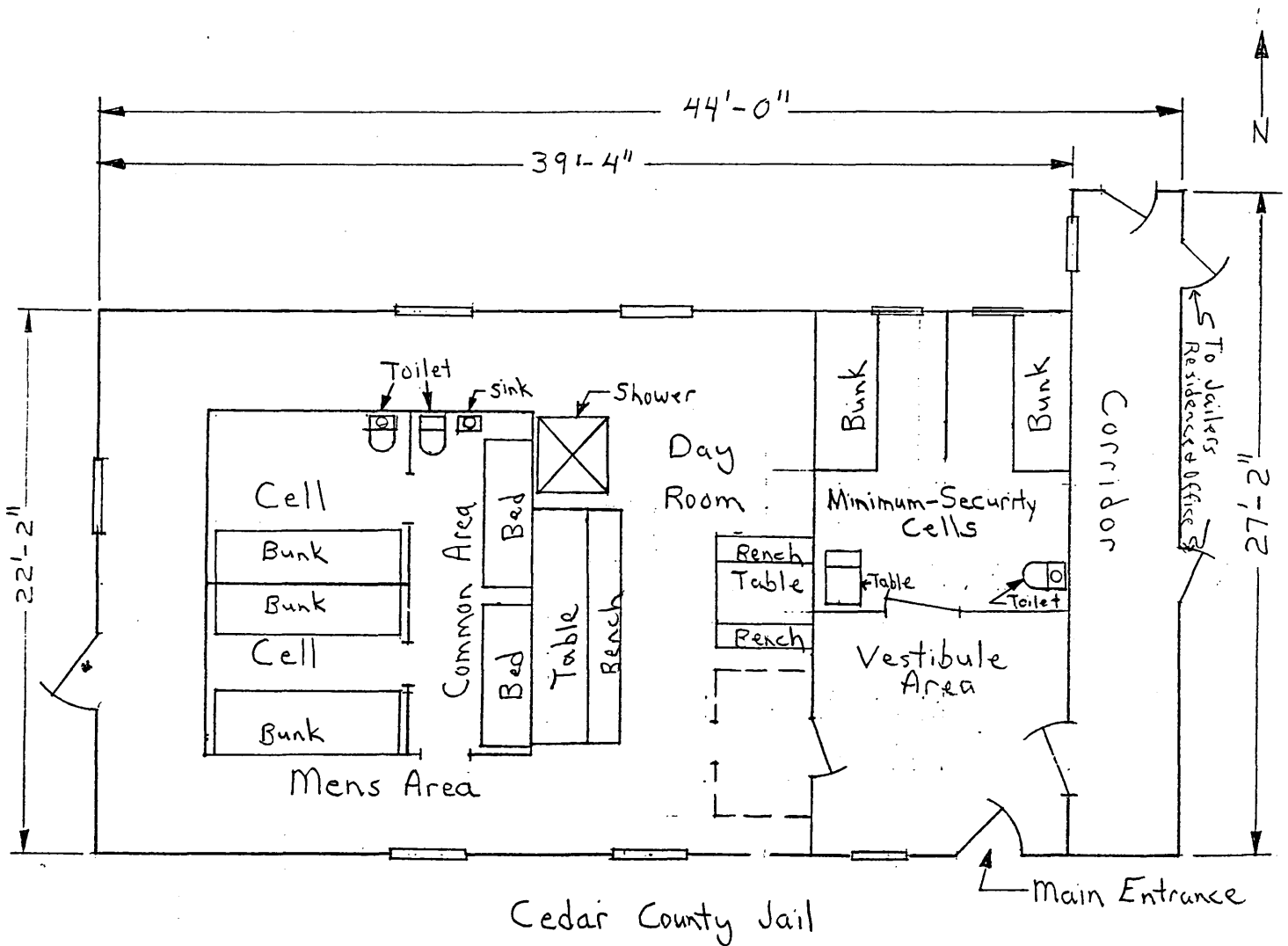


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Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Cedar County, IA



Cedar County Jail

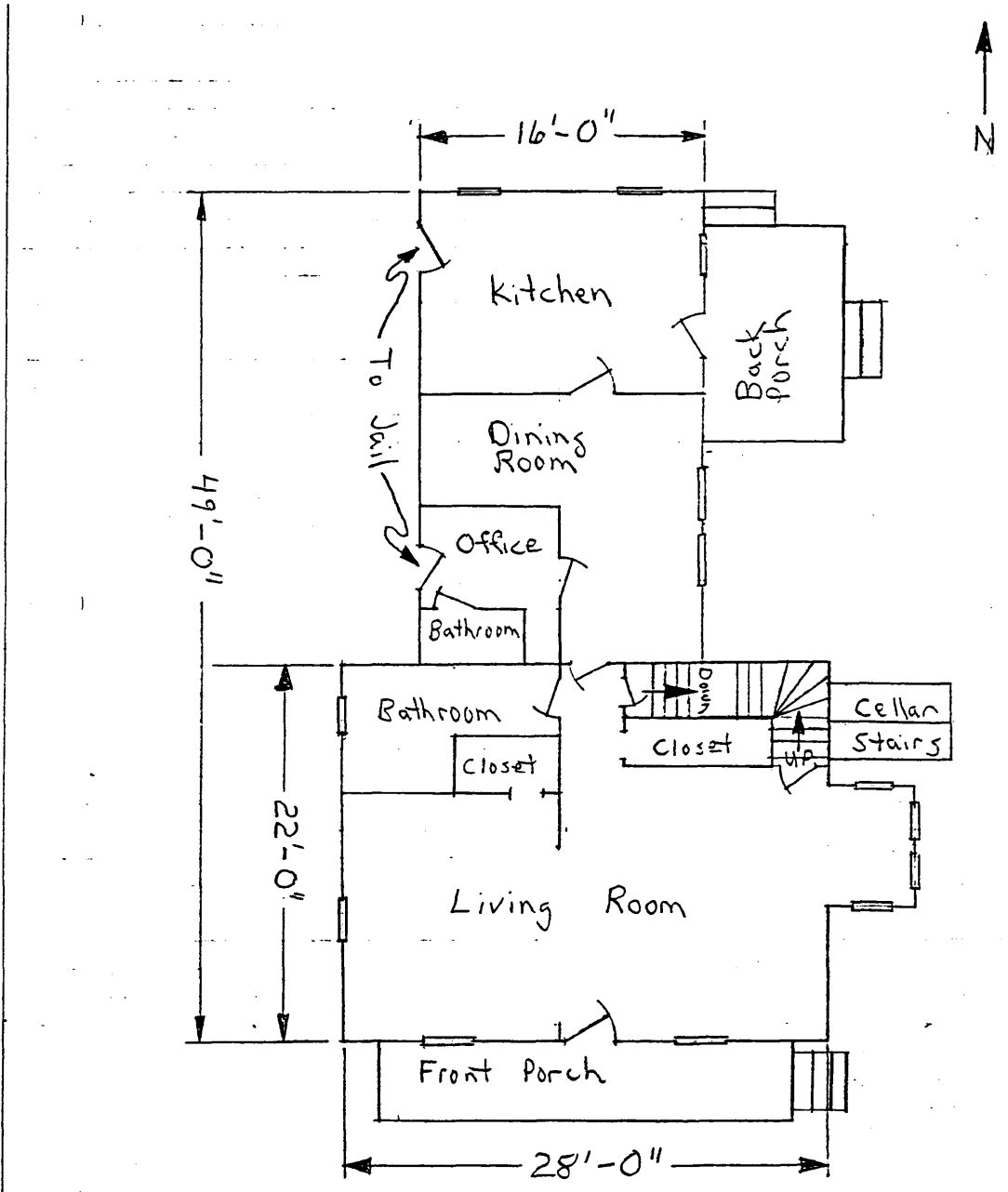
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Cedar County, IA



Jailers Residence - 1st Floor

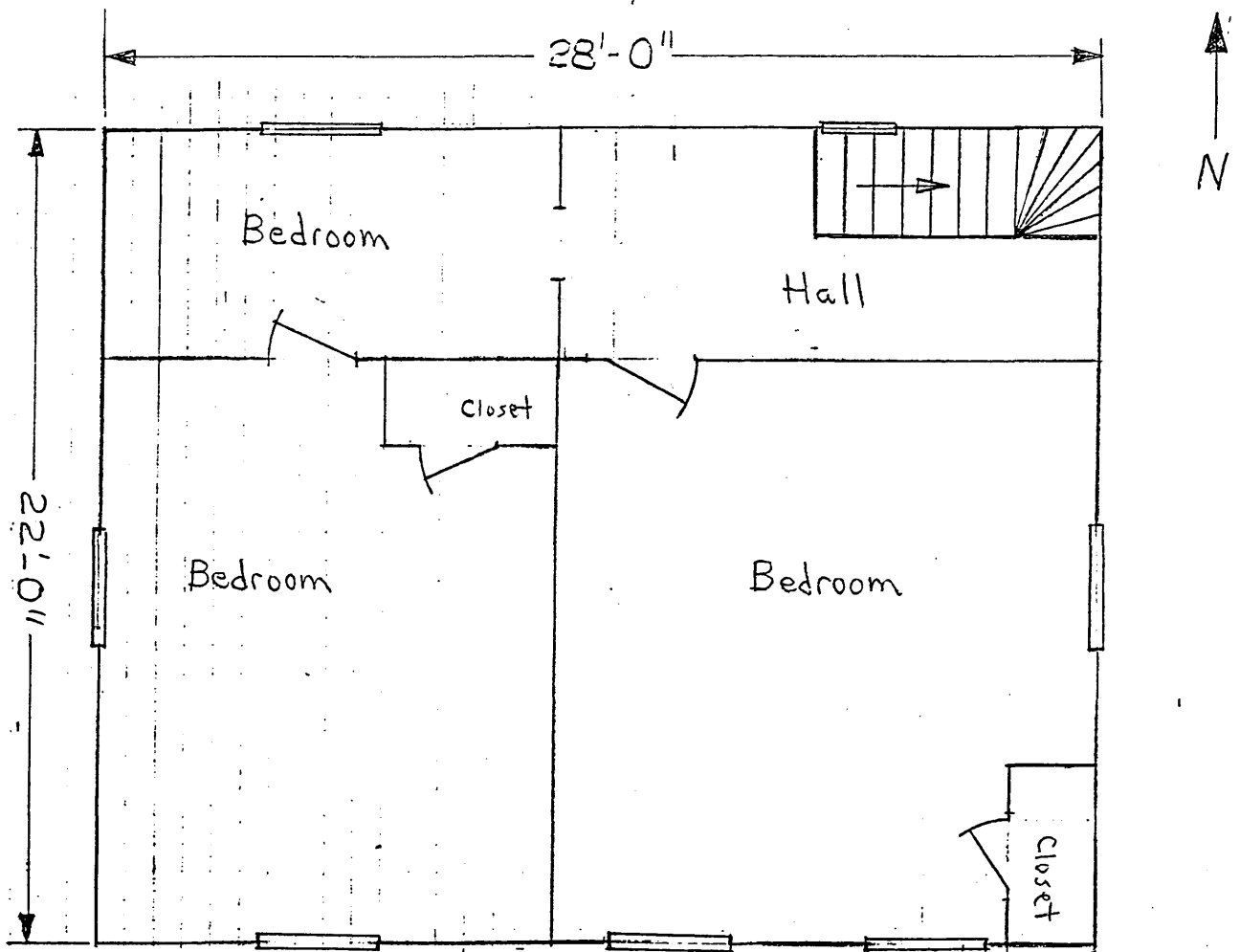
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Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Cedar County, IA



Jailer's Residence - 2nd Floor
Scale: 1/4" = 1'

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Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Cedar County, IA

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Cedar County sheriff's residence and jail, dating from 1892, is locally significant under Criterion A as the primary correction facility in Cedar County from 1892 until 2001. However, the period of significance reflects the 50-year rule. It is also significant under Criterion C as an unusual example of the sheriff's quarter/jail subtype of a local correction facility, which was the predominant local jail type in Iowa for over a century. It differs from most examples by virtue of the fact that it was created by adding the jail section to an existing residence. It is also believed to have been the last operating residence/jail in Iowa.

The development of correctional facilities in Iowa was covered in detail in Joyce McKay's survey and later National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form prepared for the State Historical Society of Iowa, "Municipal, County, and State Corrections Properties in Iowa" (1992). In the section "County and Municipal Corrections Properties in Iowa: 1849-1942" she addressed the development of local jail facilities. In summary, the county sheriff was charged with maintaining all felons committed by the county court in a jail facility. In the early years of Iowa history this often meant a single room within the sheriff's own residence. Originally the local jails were primarily places for detention prior to trial and for debtors. However as times changed the county jails became the location of prisoners convicted of misdemeanors and other minor crimes who were serving terms of less than one year and the need for larger jails became apparent. At that time the counties began building proper jail facilities. These were almost always located in the county seat community within a few blocks of the county courthouse. The most common type built in the state between the 1840's and c. 1950 was the sheriff's quarters/jail combination. In this type, the sheriff's residence looked much like any other dwelling, but was physically attached to a wing containing the actual jail cells.

The sheriff and his family resided in the house, with his wife usually in charge of preparing meals and providing laundry services for the prisoners. The jail wing contained multiple cells, often in the form seen in the Cedar County facility, a cluster of individual cells within a larger steel cellblock. In addition there would usually be one or more cells isolated from the main cellblock that could be used for female prisoners or juveniles. County and municipal jails were viewed as places of incarceration, custodial in nature, with no effort being made toward reform. Although a study of Iowa jail facilities was conducted as early as 1911, there was no statewide program of inspection until 1968. Significant improvement has been made since that time with most if not all of these types of county jail, including the 1892 Cedar county jail, no longer in use.

County jails were viewed as important public buildings and usually given a place of prominence along a major street, just as the old Cedar County jail is located one block southwest of the courthouse square, on Fourth and Lynn Streets in Tipton. Like other public buildings these were built of brick or stone to give an appearance of mass and permanence.

The 1892 Cedar county jail was actually the third jail built in Tipton, the county seat of Cedar County. The County Commissioners had chosen Tipton, located at the geographical center of this eastern Iowa county, to

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Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Cedar County, IA

become the county seat in March 1840. In April of that year the commissioners (now called supervisors) decided to erect a combination log courthouse and jail; bids were let and it was completed later that year.

The original log jail was eventually found to be inadequate and in August 1855 bids were requested for a new jail. The old log jail was sold in March 1856. The new, two-story jail, which was to serve both as both a jail and poor house, was completed by March 1857 on Locust Street on the west side of Tipton, between Third and Fourth Streets. The second jail had numerous problems, was extensively overhauled in 1876, and was finally replaced when the jail that is the subject of this application was built in 1892. The 1857 jail is still standing and has been remodeled numerous times over the years as a residential dwelling.

In June 1892 the Cedar County Commissioners purchased the site where the 1892 jail now sits, lots 7 and 8 in Block 19, original City of Tipton. A residence, built in 1855, was already located on the east side of this site and the two structures were connected so that the southeast corner of the jail touched the northwest corner of the jailers' residence.

Research in the Record books of the Cedar county Recorder's office shows that two of Tipton's earliest entrepreneurs, District Court Judge William Tuthill and Charles Swetland, a local businessman, were among the first owners of the site where the 1892 Cedar County jail and residence now stand. Judge Tuthill originally bought the two lots from the Cedar county Commissioners in October 1850. In March 1855 the judge sold the lots to Charles Swetland for \$150.00. In May 1855 Swetland and his wife Eliza sold the east half of lots 7 and 8 to John and Jennette Gowry, Joseph Dudley, William Otto and William Haskins for \$225.00. And in December 1855 these individuals sold the property, which by then had a new brick residence built on it, to Daniel and Martha Clapp. The west half of lots 7 and 8 changed hands several more times before Daniel Clapp purchased it in May 1867 for \$80. Daniel's widow, Martha, sold both lots, including the house, to the Cedar County Commissioners in June 1892.

Research has not indicted that the County Commissioners hired an architect to prepare a set of formal plans for the jail. The Champion Iron Co. of Kenton, Ohio provided the plans and specifications for the necessary ironwork. According to The Book of the Fair, 1893, firms such as Champion, which made ironwork for jails their specialty, employed their own architects. They controlled a large number of patents, which were closely guarded secrets. Two Tipton men, Frank Nachbaur, a grain dealer who was to serve as Cedar County sheriff from 1890-93, and John F. Leefers, a builder and carpenter, contracted to construct the facility for \$4,999.00. They completed the jail in mid-November 1892.

The Cedar County sheriff's residence and jail is believed to have been the last residence/jail in operation in Iowa at the time of its closing in 2001. According to former Cedar County Sheriff Keith Whitlatch (1977-2000), Iowa Jail Inspector Eugene Gardner told him when he inspected the jail in 1999 that it was the last remaining combination sheriff's residence/jail in operation in the state and, possibly, in the nation.

This residence/jail arrangement was often referred to as a "Mom and Pop" jail. That is Mom (often the sheriff's wife) did the cooking and Pop (often the sheriff) did the supervision and running of the jail. The sheriff and his wife (or deputy and his wife) resided in the living quarters that are attached to the jail.

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Section number 8 Page 12

Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Cedar County, IA

Continuously from 1892 until 1977 either the Cedar County sheriff or one of his deputies resided in the residence attached to the Cedar County jail and that individual's wife did the cooking for prisoners in the jail. When he was elected sheriff, Whitlatch chose not to live in the sheriff's residence and the first of a series of civilians began living in the residence, serving as the jailer and assistant jailer in addition to providing meals for the prisoners. The first of these jailers, hired in 1977, was a woman, Jo Ann Hubble. In 2000 the last of the jailers left the residence and only the office was used. When the new Cedar County Law Enforcement Center was opened in March 2001 those prisoners still incarcerated in the old jail were moved to the new facility, located on the outskirts of Tipton, at the southeast edge of town.

At present Cedar County owns the old Cedar County sheriff's residence and jail. In November 2001 the Cedar County Board of Supervisors entered into an agreement with the Cedar County Friends of Historic Preservation, which was formed in 2001 for the purpose of preserving the residence and jail, to lease the facility for \$1.00 for one year. This was to allow the Historic Preservation group time to seek funds so the buildings can be preserved and, possibly, be used as a museum or for some other purpose. In December 2002, after petitions signed by over 1,400 county residents asked that the Supervisors donate the Sheriff's Residence and Jail to the Friends group, the Supervisors agreed to sell the property to the organization, for \$1 per year for 25 years. After that period, if the buildings are in good repair and the organization continues to thrive, title to the property will transfer to the Cedar County Friends of Historic Preservation. A public hearing on the Supervisors action will be held in early 2003, at which time the Supervisors are expected to ratify the decision they made in December to sell the property to the Friends.

Once statewide jail inspections began in 1968 mounting pressure was placed on very small jails like the 1892 Cedar County jail. One of the more significant changes to the jail occurred in 1983 when a window on the west side of the jail was removed and replaced by an emergency exit. Once this emergency exit was constructed the jail then met the minimum requirements of Iowa law and it was allowed to remain open. In the mid-1990's, when the jail was determined to no longer meet the minimum standards set by the state, the jail was allowed to continue to operate while the county undertook the construction of a new law enforcement complex. During that period prisoners who exceeded the 10-person capacity of the facility were sent to nearby county jails.

The integrity requirements outlined by McKay for the sheriff's quarters/jail subtype include: original location; original design and workmanship; original floor plan for both the jail and dwelling; post-1943 additions to the rear of the building which do not alter function or change the overall exterior appearance are acceptable; equipment contemporary with the building of the jail is preferred and while original materials might suffer some changes, retention of the original materials and their massiveness as well as the interior materials of the jail and equipment is particularly important.

There have been a number of changes to the 1855 dwelling since it was built, some of which were mentioned in the Description in Sec. 7. In addition, the house was not likely erected with its Eastlake trim, although it was probably on the building at the time of the jail addition. The residence does not gain its significance as a dwelling,

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 13

Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Cedar County, IA

given the degree of interior changes; the addition of the bathroom, office and paneling, but as one manner of adapting existing spaces to the needs of the time. It thus does not gain significance until 1892. The focus of the property is the jail, which has experienced little change, other than relatively minor modifications required after 1968 that included the construction of the emergency exit on the west side of the jail and the removal, at an earlier date of the ornamental iron railing at the apex of the roof. Thus, the alternations in the dwelling detract from interior but do not render it ineligible. The property gains significance under Architecture as a representation of a jail type, the sheriff's quarters/jail, but not because of its style. It acquires significance under the area of Law as it represents the manner in which inmates were maintained, viewed, supervised, fed, exercised and worked and the degree to which freedoms were lost in such spaces at the county level.

Future plans for the sheriff's residence/jail, neither of which are now in use, include turning the jail into a museum to be used to display corrections artifacts and, possibly, other historical materials pertaining to Cedar County. The residence may also be used to display Cedar County museum artifacts and some of its rooms may be turned into modern office space to be used by local non-profit tourism and economic development agencies.

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National Park Service

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Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Cedar County, IA

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9&10 Page 15

Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Cedar County, IA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Lots 7 & 8, Block 19, Original City of Tipton.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

This is an area historically associated with this resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Phota Page 16

Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Cedar County, IA

PHOTOGRAPHS: Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
118 West Fourth Street
Tipton (Cedar County), Iowa

All photographs of the Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail were taken by Krista Clark in September 2002 and all negatives are in the possession of Krista Clark, P.O. Box 271, Tipton, IA 52772. H: 563-886-2131.

Exterior of Sheriff's Residence, Jail and Garage:

- #1 Northwest side of the jail and kitchen of the residence, looking southeast.
- #2 Woodshed and west elevation of both the jail and residence, looking east.
- #3 Front entrance, south elevation of both the jail and residence, looking northeast.
- #4 South and east elevation of the residence, kitchen and woodshed, looking northeast.
- #5 Front entrance of the residence, emphasizing the front porch detail, looking northeast.
- #6 Rectangular bay window on the east side of the residence, looking northwest.
- #7 Sheriff's garage, just northeast of the residence, looking northeast.

Interior of the Jail:

- #8 Security cage and entryway on the east side of the jail, looking south.
- #9 Looking west through the security cage into the main cellblock.
- #10 Looking west into the 2-person maximum-security cell in the main cellblock, with the 2 beds on the right, toilet and wash basin.
- #11 Looking north off the vestibule area, into the 4-person minimum-security cells, once used for female and juvenile prisoners.
- #12 The walk/corridor between the jail and the rear kitchen ell, looking north.

Interior of the Sheriff's Residence:

- #13 Kitchen, on the south side of the residence, looking east.
- #14 Front door and west side of living room, looking southwest.
- #15 Bookcase and stairway to the second floor, in the living room, looking north.
- #16 Bay window in the living room, looking east.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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Cedar County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Cedar County, IA

Exterior of the Shed and Garage:

- #17 East side of garage, looking west.
- #18 North side of garage, looking south.
- #19 West side of garage, looking east.
- #20 Front of shed, looking north.
- #21 East side of shed, looking west.
- #22 North and east sides of shed, looking southwest.
- #23 West side of shed, looking east.