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ш ш Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

9	H 00 1	13523	
STATE:			
Geoi	gia		
COUNT	Υ:		
Wilk	es		
	FORN	PS USE ONLY	
ENTRY	DATE	•	

		ENTRY DATE	1
(Type all entries - comple	te applicable sections)		JUN 5. 1974
NAME			OUN
COMMON:			
The Old Jail			
AND/OR HISTORIC:		·	
	A		
LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
· ·			
103 Court Street	CONGRESS	SIONAL DISTRICT:	
	CONGRESS	SIONAL DISTRICT:	
Washington STATE	10th -	Robert G. Step	hens, Jr.
	CODE COUNTY:	•	CODE
Georgia	13 Wilkes		317
CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY	A	67.7	ACCESSIBLE
(Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	TO THE PUBLIC
District A Building Public	Public Acquisition:		Yes:
	In Process	Occupied	Restricted
	Being Considered	Unoccupied	☐ Unrestricted
Object Both	Defing Considered	Preservation work	k □ No
		in progress	
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appro	opriate)		
Agricultural Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	X Comments
Commercial Industrial	Private Residence	TOTHER (Specify)	as a
☐ Educational ☐ Military		vacant - to	Town-house
Entertainment Museum		be restored	TOWNSTIONSE
		DE_LESLUTEU_	
OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME:			ត្
Mrs. Nita R. Edwards			eor
STREET AND NUMBER:			Georgia
Route 2 Box 162			i a
Route 2 Box 162	STATE	::	CODE
Washington	Geor	raia	13
LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION		-9	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC	::		
1	::		Wi
Wilkes County Courthouse	:		Wil:
Wilkes County Courthouse	:		Wilkes
Wilkes County Courthouse	STATE	Ξ	
Wilkes County Courthouse STREET AND NUMBER: Court Street		Ξ	n n
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7.	DESCRIPTION							
		(Check One)						
CONDITION	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	🔀 Fair	Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	Unexposed		
CONDITION			(Check Or	re)		(Che	ck One)	_
		☐ Alter	ed	▼ Unaltered		☐ Moved	▼ Original Site	
	DESCRIBE THE PE	RESENT AND ORI	GINAL (if kno	wn) PHYSICA	LAPPEARANCE			

The Old Wilkes County Jail is one of the most unusually designed structures of its kind in Georgia. It was designed in a Romanesque style and built under the direction of the McDonald Brothers Jail Building Company of Louisville, Kentucky.

Constructed of red brick in common bond, the jail is basically a two story with basement, square, hipped nof structure with a belt coursing of rough stone. The front facade in design follows the covered stairway, underwhich is a post and lintel stone-faced doorway. Brick designs including flat gauged apertures between each column, indented square brick patterns, and a brick, dentilled cornice along the stepped and gabled rooflines help to make up this elaborate design. A series of small round head arches form a pattern across the gabled portion of the roof. The six-over-six windows have flat gauged brick work above each window. These windows have been slightly altered to make the opening smaller.

Originally the interior had eight cell blocks with four on each floor. Each cell was divided and floored by eight by ten blocks of Indiana limestone. The method of heating was a system of moat-like ducts on the interior periphery of the structure and in an L-shape through the center of the four room plan. Theoretically the limestone would absorb and transmit the heat upward through the floor.

Over the course of years the jail has been altered to suit various functions: wood flooring was placed over the limestone flooring, rooms petitioned, an interior stair was built, then later removed. Many of the limestone blocks that were removed from the jail are on a rear lot.

Recently the jail was acquired by a preservation-minded individual who plans to restore it for adaptive use as a townhouse.



IGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	16th Century	18th Century	20th Century
15th Century	☐ 17th Century	🔀 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applical	ble and Known) 189	1	
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Ch	eck One or More as Appropri	ate)	
Abor iginal	Education	Political	Urban Planning
Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	X Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	Industry	losophy	_History
☐ Agriculture	Invention	☐ Science	
🙀 Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	
☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	
☐ Commerce	Literature	itarian	
Communications	Military	Theater	
Conservation	☐ Music	☐ Transportation	

The Old Wilkes County Jail, built in 1891, is designed in the Romanesque style by the McDonald Brothers Jail Building Company of Louisville, Kentucky, with a heating system that was both innovative and experimental. The building was used as a jail house for less than twenty years, then as a house, and later as an apartment-restaurant. Presently plans are being made for its adaptive use as a town house.

The Old Jail, as it is commonly referred to, was built to meet a need for a better jail, a need that had been discussed in the Grand Jury minutes since the 1870's. The new jail, the contract of which was awarded to McDonald Brothers Jail Building Company on January 22, 1891, for a total cost of \$8,250, was built on the site that the county had owned since 1821. The McDonald Brothers Jail Building Company was very well known for its jail and public building designs in the South and Mid-West during the last twenty years of the nineteenth century.

Three of the McDonald brothers, Harry, Kenneth and Donald McDonald, formed the McDonald Brothers Company in 1883, which continued at least until 1891. Although the Louisville city directory lists them all as architects, Harry was also president of the Louisville Bottle and Extract Manufacturing Company and president of the McDonald Brothers Building Company; Kenneth was the secretary of the jail company and Donald was the general manager. Both Harry and Donald attended the engineering school of Washington College.

The McDonald Brothers' design for the jail was the Romanesque style that was popular during the late nineteenth century. This style is evidenced in the solidarity and strength exhibited in the square brick pillars, the shadow-box plaque and dentil designs and the rough stone banding: The jail's exterior design was up-to-the-minute stylistically, but the heating system design more closely approached that of an experiment perhaps even being a forerunner of the duct or forced air method of heating. A fire was to be built outside, with the hot air drawn in through a system of moat-like tunnels formed by large limestone blocks. In theory, the warm air was apparently expected to be conducted upwards in the ducts and transmitted to the cells through the porous limestone walls and floor. This system, however, did not function as expected and was a major reason that the jail was used for such a short period.

In the Superior Court Minutes of May 1892, the Grand Jury expressed its great satisfaction with the new jail. They also praised its cleanliness and

GPO 931-894

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Form 10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

	1074
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
FOR NPS USE ON	LY
Wilkes	
COUNTY	
Georgia	
STATE	

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

8. Significance (continued)

comfort in comparison with the old jail. They recommended the building of a fence and the installation of blinds at the windows. However, in their presentments that were published in the Wilkes County Chronicle on June 4, 1895, the Wilkes County Commissioners announced that they would accept bids on a contract for a new heating system for the jail. With the change in heating systems, the old jail appears to have limped along until it was abandoned in favor of a newer jail which was built between 1910 and 1911.

The McDonald Brothers-built jail was apparently vacant and deteriorating from the turn of the century until the early 1930's. The rundown building changed ownership several times during the 1930's and the 1940's. The ground floor at one time was operated as the Royal Cafe, while the upper floor was made into an apartment during this period. The present owner plans to remodel the interior, reconstruct a fence, and use the structure as a town house.

9. Bibliographical References (continued)

1875; annotated in 1934 by Hunter McDonald, Nashville, Tennessee; pp. 156, 414, 418-9, 422-5.

Willingham, Robert Marion, Jr., We Have This Heritage, Wilkes Publishing Company, 1969.

