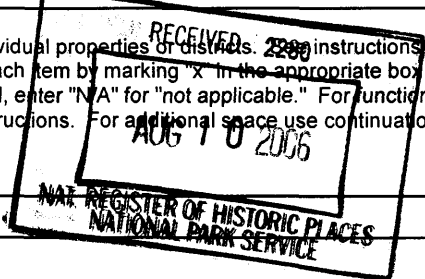


*815*

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. ~~2280~~ instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.



## 1. Name of Property

historic name Effingham County Jail  
other names/site number N/A

## 2. Location

street & number 1002 North Pine Street  
city, town Springfield (N/A) vicinity of  
county Effingham code GA 103  
state Georgia code GA zip code 31329

(N/A) not for publication

## 3. Classification

### Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

### Category of Property:

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

### Number of Resources within Property:

#### Contributing

#### Noncontributing

buildings	1	1
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	1	1

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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#### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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 the National Register criteria. ( ) See continuation sheet.

Richard Luce  
Signature of certifying official

7-14-06  
Date

W. Ray Luce  
Historic Preservation Division Director  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency or bureau

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#### 5. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson H. Beall 9.20.06

determined eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_

determined not eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_

removed from the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_

other, explain:

\_\_\_\_\_

see continuation sheet

For  
Keeper of the National Register      Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

GOVERNMENT: correctional facility

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

### Current Functions:

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

### Materials:

foundation	BRICK
walls	BRICK
roof	METAL
other	N/A

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

#### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Effingham County Jail is located on the northwest corner of the courthouse square, a large public space surrounded by a historic residential area. Built in 1935, it is a two-story, brick building in the Colonial Revival style, looking similar to the 1908 Effingham County Courthouse. The jail is a side-facing T shape, with a cross-gable roof covered in corrugated sheet metal roofing. There are brick parapets on the gable ends and three chimneys with corbelled chimney caps. There is a one-story, recessed porch on the front façade with a shed roof, supported by brick arches. A concrete wheelchair ramp was added in the 1990s. There are four entrances, one of which is a metal exterior staircase leading to the second story jail area as a fire escape. The first floor was designed as living quarters for the jailer/sheriff and his family, as was the custom of the day in Georgia. There are seven rooms built originally to be living room, kitchen, dining room, three bedrooms and a bathroom. All have pine flooring and a high baseboard. The quarters still retain original fireplaces, floors, doors, and built-in glazed cabinets. An interior stair leads to the second floor and the actual jail. The iron jailworks were made by the Manly Jail Works Company of Dalton, Georgia. The original cell blocks were built to separate the prisoners by race and sex and included a dining area/common area. The original jailworks remain, as do the locking equipment including metal doors, built-in metal bunk beds, benches, and showers. The iron bars remain on the upstairs windows. The jail was deactivated once a new jail opened in 1993 and the building became a museum operated by the Historic Effingham Society, Inc.. There is one non-contributing outbuilding, a c. 1965 one-story, concrete-block garage.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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## FULL DESCRIPTION

The Effingham County Jail is located along North Pine Street in the heart of Springfield, a small, county-seat city in the lowlands of southeast Georgia. The jail was constructed in 1935 on the northwest corner of the courthouse square, a large public space surrounded by a historic residential neighborhood. Unlike most jails, its appearance is not cold or austere. Walter P. Marshall, the architect, designed it in the Colonial Revival style. He wanted the architectural elements of the building to agree with the design of the county courthouse, which was built in 1908 in the NeoClassical style. The property includes a noncontributing garage. (Photos 1-3.)

The jail was well-built and is currently in good condition. There have been no additions made to the jail since its construction, and little development has occurred in the surrounding area. The property has retained a considerable degree of historic integrity.

### Jail

The jail is a two-story building shaped in a side-facing T. It has a cross-gable roof that is covered with tin corrugated sheet roofing. The building has a wide, shallow, molded cornice. The most distinctive exterior features are the brick parapets above the gable ends. The parapets extend approximately one foot above the roofline. The building has three brick chimneys. A wide, central chimney is positioned along the roof's north ridge. A tall, exterior chimney is on the west side of the building, and a high, narrow interior chimney is positioned along the south slope of the roof. All three chimneys have corbelled chimney caps. (Photos 1-3.)

The walls are made of brick. All sides include several 6/6 double-hung windows. The gable ends include louvered vents. There is a one-story recessed porch on the façade. This porch has a shed roof, which is covered with tin corrugated sheet roofing. Brick arches support the porch roof. A poured concrete wheelchair ramp with a metal balustrade was added to the east side of the porch during the 1990s to meet ADA requirements. (Photo 7.)

The building has four entrances. A paneled, glazed door is on the front, or east, façade, and a glazed door with four sidelights on either side is on the north elevation. A poured concrete stoop is below the north side door. A metal staircase on the south side leads to a second-story steel door. This staircase appears to have been constructed as a fire or emergency exit. (Photo 6.) A one-story, rectangular extension is on the northwest corner of the building. This original, small section covers the cellar. (Photo 4.) There is a paneled door on the west side. The foundation of the building is made of brick piers. The crawlspace is covered with brick and includes decorative wood vents.

The first floor was designed as the living quarters for the county sheriff, who was also the jailer, and his family. This floor includes seven rooms. They were originally utilized as a living room, kitchen, dining room, three bedrooms, and a bathroom. All first floor rooms have pine flooring and a 10" high baseboard. The living room (photo 8), which measures 20' x 18', is on the north side of the building. This room includes a 4' high, 3' wide fireplace on the south wall. The hearth and fireplace surround are made of unique, brownish-gold tiles. Two doorways flank the fireplace. A high, recessed arch is

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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above each doorway. A wide hallway extends out from the living room. (Photo 9.) Originally, this space was utilized as the sheriff's office. A 15-light door leads from this large hallway to the kitchen. (Photo 11.) Built-in glazed, wooden cabinets and drawers cover the east wall. A doorway on the south wall of the kitchen leads to the dining room. The three bedrooms and bathroom are on the southeast corner of the first floor.

A short hallway on the north side of the first floor is separated from the living quarters by a glazed door that leads from the interior hall. This hallway includes two sets of wooden staircases. One leads down to the cellar, a small room, which measures 9' x 6'. The other leads to the second floor. (Photos 12 and 13.)

The second floor was used strictly to house prisoners. The cell blocks were divided by sex and race. The white female prisoner cell (photo 18), black female cell, a small closet, a small holding cell (photo 19, door is in photo 13 to the left), and a storage or evidence room is located on the north side of the second floor. The black male prisoner cell block, white male cell block (photos 15 and 16), and a room that was at one time utilized as a prisoner dining or common area are located on the south side of the second floor. The prisoner common space includes built-in metal benches. (Photo 14.) The cell-opening mechanisms can be accessed through two built-panels on the south wall of this room. The majority of the cells still contain the original built-in metal bunks, benches, and showers. The original porcelain lavatories and toilets were replaced with stainless steel during the 1980s. When the building was constructed, a 6" reinforced concrete slab supported by steel beams was placed in between the floors, and a 3" concrete block was placed on top of the cell blocks. These precautions were taken to prevent the prisoners from escaping. Iron bars still cover the second floor windows (photo 17). Some of the windows are also covered with metal screens.

An HVAC system was added to the jail during the 1980s. Since Effingham County currently owns the property, county workers and, occasionally, prisoners from the current county jail make routine repairs to the building. After the present county jail was constructed in 1993, the Historic Effingham Society converted the old jail into a museum. Museum exhibits were then added to the interior space. A few of the cell bunks and benches on the second floor were removed to accommodate the exhibits. However, the historic fabric of the jail was left undisturbed. The museum exhibits are removable, and the metal benches and bunks can be put back in place at any time. The exhibits can be seen in photographs 18 and 19.

Garage/Storage Building—Non-contributing

Around 1965, a long, one-story, concrete-block garage was constructed on the northwest corner of the jail lot. This building, which measures 40' x 10', has a side gable roof that is covered with asphalt shingle roofing. A large garage door and three pedestrian doors are on the east elevation. The building has a poured concrete foundation. A wide, concrete drive leads from Pine Street to the east side of the building. The garage is considered non-contributing because it has not met the fifty-year requirement. (Photo 1.)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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Tall pine trees and mossy live oaks surround the property and adjacent neighborhood, which includes several Craftsman houses and Georgian cottages. A wire fence is on the south and west sides of the jail. Shrubs edge the south and east elevations, and a small lawn is on the west side of the building. Originally, a small barn and chicken coop were on the north side of the jail. These outbuildings were demolished during the 1960s. Despite the removal of these resources and the addition of a small, paved parking area in front of the jail, the setting is remarkably unchanged. There has been little development within the surrounding neighborhood since the construction of the jail.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:**

nationally       statewide       locally

**Applicable National Register Criteria:**

A       B       C       D

**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):**  N/A

A       B       C       D       E       F       G

**Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):**

ARCHITECTURE  
POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

**Period of Significance:**

1935-1956

**Significant Dates:**

1935—construction of the jail

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):**

Marshall, Walter P., architect, Savannah, Georgia

Manly Jail Works, Dalton, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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**Statement of significance (areas of significance)**

The Effingham County Jail is significant in architecture as a good example of a building built to serve a set purpose, to be the county jail and include living quarters for the jailer/sheriff and his family on one floor, and the cells for prisoners on the second floor. This was a very common arrangement in early 20<sup>th</sup> century Georgia. The building retains most all of its original workmanship and room layout on the first floor and the majority of the historic jail cells and accoutrements on the second. It is also important as a work of Walter P. Marshall, an architect, based in Savannah, known for his work in the region, and for the Manly Jail Works from Dalton, Georgia, one of the two most-used jail works companies for Georgia jails.

The property is also significant in politics and government because as the county's only jail from its construction with PWA money in 1935 until 1993, it served a major role in law enforcement in the county, as part of the justice system, and as the visible home of the county sheriff, an elected official, who was the chief law enforcement officer of the county. The jail symbolized the county's role of incarcerating those who broke the law, whether minor offenses or major ones. Its current role as a museum containing the original jail works is also used to educate new generations about this important role in the county's history.

**National Register Criteria**

The Effingham County Jail meets National Register criterion A because as a county jail, this building fits into the long standing American tradition of the county providing a place for the incarceration of prisoners, the lowest level of the American penal system. The property also meets National Register criterion C, because the jail retains most of its original features, from the original jail works by the Manly Jail Works Company, to the residential quarters of the jailer and family, all part of the original plan.

**Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

N/A

**Period of significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins with the construction of the jail in 1935 and ends in 1956, the end of the historic period, during which the building was continuously used as the county jail.

**Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)**

There is one contributing building, the jail. There is one non-contributing building, the garage.



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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**Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)**

Prior to 1935, Effingham County had a small, two-story, wood-frame jail. A 1907 plat map of Springfield indicates that this building and a house that served as the sheriff's residence stood on lot 2, which was commonly referred to as the "jail lot." By the early 1930s, the old jail did not provide adequate space or meet the needs of Effingham County citizens. On August 5, 1933, the Effingham County Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue met to consider the "needs of our county for a safe and sanitary jail" and to discuss "ways, means, and plans for the probable building of a jail on the courthouse square."<sup>1</sup> By September 1933, the Board of Commissioners had chosen Walter P. Marshall, an architect from Savannah, to submit sketches and outlines for an acceptable building. On September 7, 1933, the board met to consider the architectural plans, and the sketches were then determined "suitable for the needs of the county." A committee was formed to apply for funds through the Georgia Public Works Advisory Committee, an agency created under the federal Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. The cost of construction was estimated to be approximately \$21,000.

The jail building application was not the first to be submitted to the Public Works Administration by Effingham County. In August 1932, the county applied for federal funding to construct a highway through Effingham County (Federal Project #205). This highway subsequently became known as State Highway 21, a route that forever changed the character and economy of the county. In April 1933, the Board of Commissioners also made an application to the Georgia Relief Administration for funds to relieve the unemployed and destitute people of Effingham County. The Depression had left several without adequate funds to meet basic needs.

By May 1934, a contract had been executed for the construction of the jail. On June, 11 1934, the county board met with the architect and J. Houston Johnson, the state engineer of the Public Works Advisory Council, to choose a general contractor. J. J. Boling of Savannah made the lowest bid of \$12,942.08 with a deduction of \$1,378.05 if a heating plant was omitted from the building, making the net bid at \$11,564.03. The Manly Jail Works of Dalton made the bid of \$11,100 for jail fixtures but also gave an alternative bid for \$10,290. The county must have decided to omit the heating plant because the total bid amount was recorded as \$21,854.03. A motion was then unanimously passed to build the jail on the southeast corner of the "jail lot."<sup>2</sup> The Effingham County Jail Project, which became known as P.W.A. Docket No. 1602, was financed through a federal loan for a principal amount of \$20,000 with a 4% annual interest rate and a federal grant for 30% of labor and material costs used during the construction.<sup>3</sup>

In October 1934, the Grand Jury, a body of concerned Effingham County citizens, reported to the local newspaper, the *Springfield Herald*, "we visited the work being done...[to] the new County Jail, and we recommend that the Board of Commissioners cooperate with proper Federal authorities with a view to have the porch now being erected on the rear of said building, on the front thereof."<sup>4</sup> This

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1 Effingham Board of Commissioners Meeting Minutes, August 25, 1933.

2 Effingham County Board of Commissioners Meeting Minutes, June 11, 1934.

3 Contract between Effingham County Board of Commissioners and United States of America, July 26, 1934.

4 Turner, Norman Vincent. *The Old Effingham County Jail 1935-1993*. Springfield, GA: Effingham County

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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must have influenced the Board of Commissioners because the porch was constructed on the front of the building.

The jail was finally completed in June 1935. *The Springfield Herald* portrayed the building as a “point of pride” for Effingham County. The construction gave work to a large number of men to the extent of 2700 hours, most of which was completed by Effingham County residents. The design was described as “in perfect keeping with the dignified and splendid architectural proportions of the present Court House. The Court House square [is] a perfectly unbroken unit. [The jail] no way detracts from the beautiful atmosphere of the stately trees...which gives this whole square such unusual charm.” The article goes on to say “the placing of the jail building was very cleverly done by the architect to give the best orientation, thus providing sunlight to all rooms and cell blocks.” Finally, the editor states that the “County Commissioners are to be highly praised for their efforts in making this modern jail a reality, and it will do much toward the true prison ideal of making a prisoner a better citizen after his or her incarceration instead of a resentful or unruly person.”<sup>5</sup> The building was inspected by Mr. Kollock, the Assistant State Engineer for the Public Works Administration, and found acceptable.

At the time the jail opened, it was considered “most modern.” It included cells equipped with built-in bunks, lavatories, showers, and basins. Tool-proof steel was used at all vital points so that it was impossible for a prisoner “to cut his way out and escape.” The interior of the jail cells were supposedly painted in “cheerful” colors, which was a modern trend in such institutions to replace the gloomy dark gray. The early 1930s marked a time in American history when facilities were segregated by race. The cell blocks in the Effingham County Jail were divided into four classifications—one room for white women, one room for “Negro” women, a cell block for “Negro” men, and a cell block for white men. A 1923 Georgia Department of Welfare Report, which provided a summary of jail conditions in 95 counties, may have influenced these additions to the jail. The report recommended a sufficient number of sanitary wash basins and showers to all Georgia county jails, adequate resting areas, such as a bunk for each individual, satisfactory lighting and air circulation, and a separated cell classification, including separated cells for different races, sexes, and types of crimes committed.

Sheriff Hubert Carr was the first sheriff to serve his elected term in the new building. He, his wife, and three young daughters, Louise, Dorothy, and Juanita, lived there from 1935 to 1960. For twenty-six years (seven elected terms), Sheriff Carr patrolled Effingham County, which consisted of 448 square miles. He was described as a very stern but fair man. He was responsible for keeping order, arresting people who committed crimes, safeguarding the prisoners well-being, and making certain the jail was in good condition. According to the Record of Prisoners, 1941-1945, he was required to make arrests for such crimes as disturbing the peace, driving while drunk, driving without a license, wife beating, manufacturing or possessing whiskey, stabbing, lunacy, and even murder. Most people arrested committed misdemeanors and were not kept in jail for more than a few days. The *Springfield Herald* describes one such instance, “The filling station at the bend just before reaching Rincon, operated by the Mexican Tobias...was raided by Sheriff Carr the first of the week. Quite a

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Historical Society, 1995.

<sup>5</sup> *The Springfield Herald*. 5 October 1934.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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good quantity of wine and liquor was found in the place, and Tobias landed in jail.”<sup>6</sup> The usual penance for a guilty verdict of possessing or manufacturing whiskey was \$75 plus court costs or twelve months on the chain gang, which usually meant a stay at the county penal farm. Most sentences were not as severe. A guilty sentence of drunk driving was a fine of \$10 plus court costs or twelve months on the chain gang, but the gang sentence was regularly suspended upon payment of the fine. For the same crime, women were fined \$1 plus cost of court or six months on the chain gang, which was generally suspended.

Sheriff Carr ordinarily allowed homeless people or domestic violence victims to spend a night in the holding cell, and Hattie, the sheriff’s wife, cooked breakfast for them the next morning. Mrs. Carr cooked all the meals for the prisoners in addition to her family’s meals. She provided two prisoner meals a day, which consisted of such foods as black-eyed peas, eggs, gravy, rutabagas, lima beans, cabbage, biscuits or cornbread and usually some kind of meat for each meal. She also provided baked goods, like sweet bread. Hattie washed the prisoner’s clothes in addition to her family’s clothes, took phone messages for the sheriff, and, occasionally, watched the prisoners when the sheriff was out on rounds. In her daughter Louise’s words, “She was the person who held everything together.”<sup>7</sup>

The Carr sisters became familiar with the prisoners. Juanita, the youngest daughter, who was six at the time the family moved into the jailhouse, remembered playing baseball in the yard while prisoners acted as umpires by calling out plays from the windows on the second floor. Juanita also remembered becoming friends with one of the Black, female prisoners. All the sisters remembered one particular prisoner who sang hymns, like “The Old Rugged Cross.” He was kept at the jail for several months, and the girls became very attached to him. There were also family parties and significant occasions, like weddings, held at the jail. In Louise’s words, “We never thought about it being a jail. It was just home to us.”

After Sheriff Carr retired in 1960, the building was occupied by four other sheriffs—Sheriff Harry Lindsey (1968-1973), Sheriff Lloyd Fultcher (1973-1980), Sheriff James Randall (1980-1983), and Sheriff Van Finley (1983-1993). The building was used continuously as a jail until 1993. The construction of the new county jail was completed at that time. In 1994, the Historic Effingham Society began to utilize the space as a museum and library. The building is now referred to as the Old Jail Museum.

### **Historical Context**

During the early years of the great financial depression of the 1930s, the Salvation Army, churches, and a few local governments offered limited assistance to the destitute and the needy. State aid was negligible. Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s New Deal programs begun immediately upon his inauguration in 1933 and aimed first at economic recovery, but they would ultimately address the

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<sup>6</sup> *The Springfield Herald*. 20 December 1935.

<sup>7</sup> Interview with Carr sisters. 6 April 2005.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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nation's and Georgia's social conditions. Between 1933 and 1940, the New Deal brought over \$250 million dollars to Georgia and established a series of agencies that offered a broad range of public relief projects.

The Public Works Administration was established by Congress as the Federal Administration of Public Works, pursuant to the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. The construction trades and related industries were particularly hit hard during the Depression. The PWA was formed mostly to stimulate recovery in this area. It was authorized to disburse money to both federal and non-federal agencies for construction projects of public benefit, including roads, libraries, schools, sewage disposal and water facilities, hospitals, public housing, and jails. State and local applicants could seek grants of up to 45% and loans of up to 70% of project costs. Federal agencies could apply for grants up to 100% of costs.

The PWA required that certain standards of design and construction be met before a project was given approval. Careful study of line, scale, and proportion, simplicity of design or a sparing use of ornamentation, and a skillful and effective handling of materials were noteworthy characteristics of a good project. Some buildings were designed in the "modern" style or what became known as the Moderne architectural style, but most were designed in the Colonial Revival style. The 1930s witnessed an increase in the publication of picture books, historical studies, and travel books promoting Colonial architecture. Professional journals, such as *Architectural Record*, *Pencil Points*, and the *Architectural Forum*, published measured drawings and photographs of American Colonial architecture, which provided source references for architects. The Public Works Administration found the Colonial Revival style to be especially well-suited for their simple, no-frill design policy. In addition to the Effingham County Jail, other Georgia PWA projects that involved Colonial Revival elements included the Peach County Courthouse in Fort Valley, the Douglasville High School in Douglasville, the swimming pool and pavilion in La Grange, and the recreation center on St. Simons Island. The approval of Public Works Administration projects also depended on other qualities, like the elimination of waste space, economy in cost, and proper consideration of light, ventilation, and sanitation.

In 1938, C.W. Short of the PWA made the comment, "For the first time the people have been building public works in unison, bettering the living conditions of all men."<sup>8</sup> Critics claimed New Deal initiatives destroyed Southern institutions through unfounded and unconstitutional federal encroachment upon state social or cultural jurisdiction, but the fact that the PWA buildings had a positive and enduring impact on American social life is undeniable. The legacy of the Public Works Administration will perhaps never be adequately measured, but most Americans would probably agree with Harry Hopkins, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) administrator. In 1937, he stated, "I cannot help but feel satisfaction and pride in the contributions to better life and better living that it has made."<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Short & Stanley-Brown. *Public Buildings, A Survey of Architecture of Projects Constructed by Federal & Other Governmental Bodies*, 1939.

<sup>9</sup> Agnew, Grace. *Life Initiates Art: The WPA and American Culture*. Found at <http://www.library.gatech.edu/archives/habs/history.htm>.

Accessed 21 May, 2005

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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In 1939, President Roosevelt reorganized the PWA into a division of the Federal Works Agency. Due to the outbreak of war, the Federal Works Agency, along with other New Deal agencies, were liquidated.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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- Edwards, Harriott Adams. Interview April 6, 2005 by Wendy Wheatcraft at the Old Jail Museum, Springfield, Georgia.
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- Short, C.W., and Stanley-Brown, R. *Public Buildings: A Survey of Architecture of Projects Constructed by Federal and Other Governmental Bodies Between the Years 1933 and 1939 with the Assistance of the Public Works Administration*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1939.
- The Savannah Morning News*. "Ryals held for hearing in N.Y." 10 March 1939.
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- The Springfield Herald*. "Springfield News." 10 (1936):3.
- The Springfield Herald*. "Sheriff Carr Announces He Will Not Seek Re-election; To Retire." 63(1960):1.
- Turner, Norman Vincent. *The Old Effingham County Jail 1935-1993*. Springfield, GA: Historic Effingham Society, Inc., 1995.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) N/A**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested**
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued  
date issued:**
- 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, Specify Repository: Historic Effingham Society, Inc.**

**Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A**

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property**      Less than 1 acre.

### **UTM References**

A)    Zone 17      Easting 470266      Northing 3581760

### **Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary is marked on the enclosed Effingham County GIS/Aerial map.

### **Boundary Justification**

The boundary is the city lot on which the jail sits and contains only the part of the property containing the historic jail and the adjacent garage. The boundary does not include the old Seckinger farmhouse, recently moved next to the jail lot and owned by the Historic Effingham Society, Inc.



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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**State Historic Preservation Office**

**name/title** Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr./Historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**mailing address** 34 Peachtree St., N. W., Suite 1600  
**city or town** Atlanta      **state** Georgia      **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840      **date** June 19, 2006  
**e-mail** ken\_thomas@dnr.state.ga.us

**Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable)** ( ) not applicable

**name/title** Wendy Wheatcraft, student  
**organization** Savannah College of Art and Design  
**mailing address** 10714 Abercorn Street, Apt. 5B  
**city or town** Savannah      **state** Georgia      **zip code** 31419  
**telephone** (912) 925-5144  
**e-mail** wwheat20@student.scad.edu

- ( ) **property owner**
- ( ) **consultant**
- ( ) **regional development center preservation planner**
- (X) **other: student**

**Property Owner or Contact Information**

**name (property owner or contact person)** Effingham County Board of Commissioners  
**organization (if applicable)** N/A  
**mailing address** 601 North Laurel Street  
**city or town** Springfield      **state** Georgia      **zip code** 31329  
**e-mail (optional)** N/A

**name (property owner or contact person)** Betty Ford Renfro  
**organization (if applicable)** Historic Effingham Society, Inc.  
**mailing address** PO Box 999  
**city or town** Springfield      **state** Georgia      **zip code** 31329  
**e-mail (optional)** N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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**Name of Property:** Effingham County Jail  
**City or Vicinity:** Springfield  
**County:** Effingham  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** December 2005

**Description of Photograph(s):**

Number of photographs: 19

1. Effingham County Jail at left center; photographer facing west.
2. Front (east) façade, with garage at right; photographer facing southwest.
3. Front (east) façade, showing entry walkway, and garage at right; photographer facing south.
4. North façade showing entrance to stair hall, stairs to jail being to the right; photographer facing southeast.
5. West façade, house in foreground is not part of the nominated property; photographer facing north.
6. South façade with fire escape stair; photographer facing northwest.
7. Front (east) entrance, showing porch, handicapped ramp, door leads to living room; photographer facing southwest.
8. First floor, living room, looking into the hall; photographer facing southeast.
9. First floor, hall, with door in far corner leading the stair hall and stairs to jail; photographer facing west.
10. First floor, bathroom and peak into exhibits in bedroom; photographer facing south.
11. First floor, kitchen, showing built-in cabinets, and door leading to dining room; photographer facing east.
12. First floor, stair hall with door to hall in background, and stairs to jail on right; photographer facing south.
13. Stair hall, proceeding up stairs to jail, exhibit at top of stairs on left, open door at landing on

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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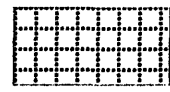
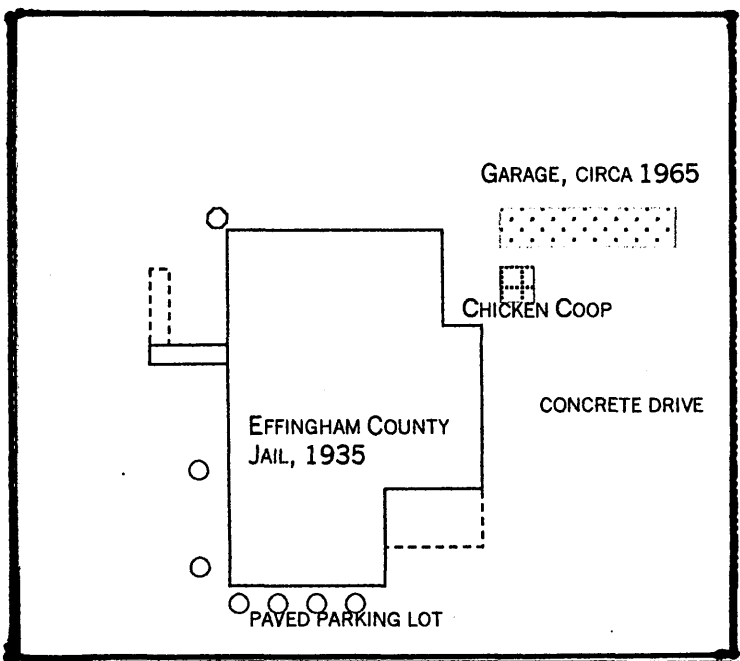
left leads to holding cell, see photo 19; photographer facing northeast.

14. Second floor, jail, common area (with exhibits), door at end of room leads to fire escape; photographer facing southeast.
15. Second floor, jail, white male cellblock; photographer facing northeast.
16. Second floor, jail, white male cellblock detail; photographer facing west.
17. Second floor, jail, detail of door leading from common area to white male cell block, includes logo of the Manly Jail Works on the door; photographer facing east.
18. Second floor, jail, white female cellblock now used for exhibits; photographer facing south.
19. Second floor, jail, holding cell at top of stairs, now used for exhibits; photographer facing northwest.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

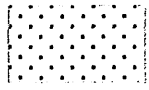
PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
102 EARLY STREET

N



BARN

Seckinger House, 1904



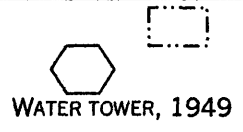
BAY STREET  
(NO LONGER UTILIZED AS ROAD)

(unpaved)

EARLY STREET


(paved)

N. PINE STREET

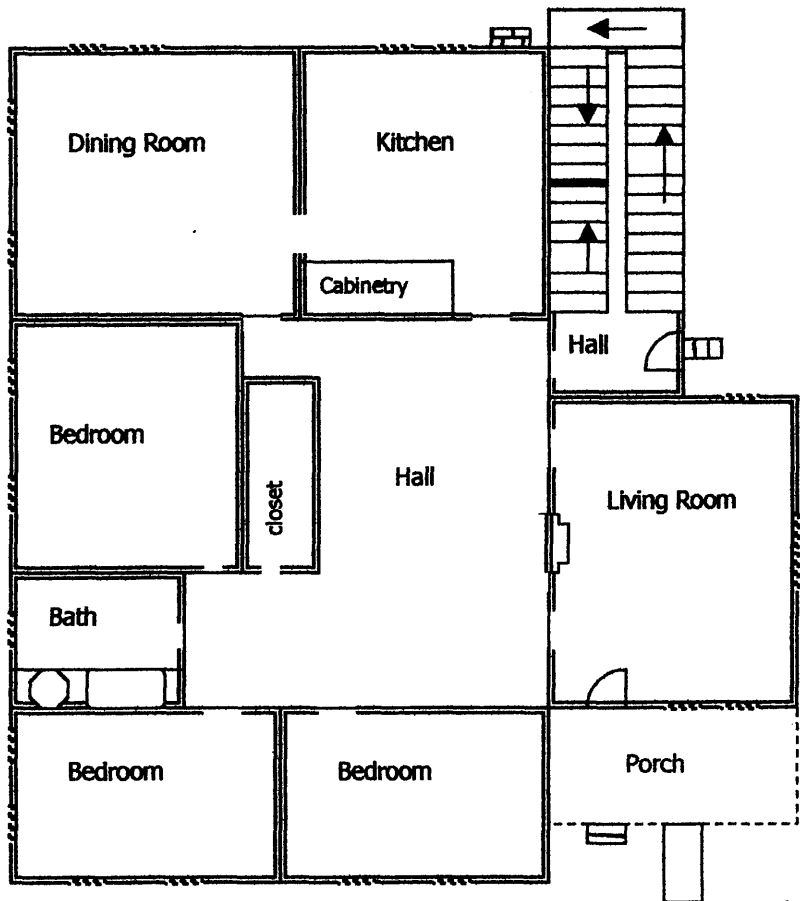



WATER TOWER, 1949

<b>KEY</b>	
Fence	- - - - -
Non-contribuing building	[dotted pattern]
Vegetation	○
Property Boundary	- · - · - ·
Historic buildings (demolished)	[grid pattern]

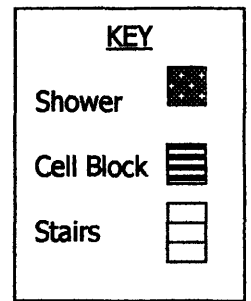
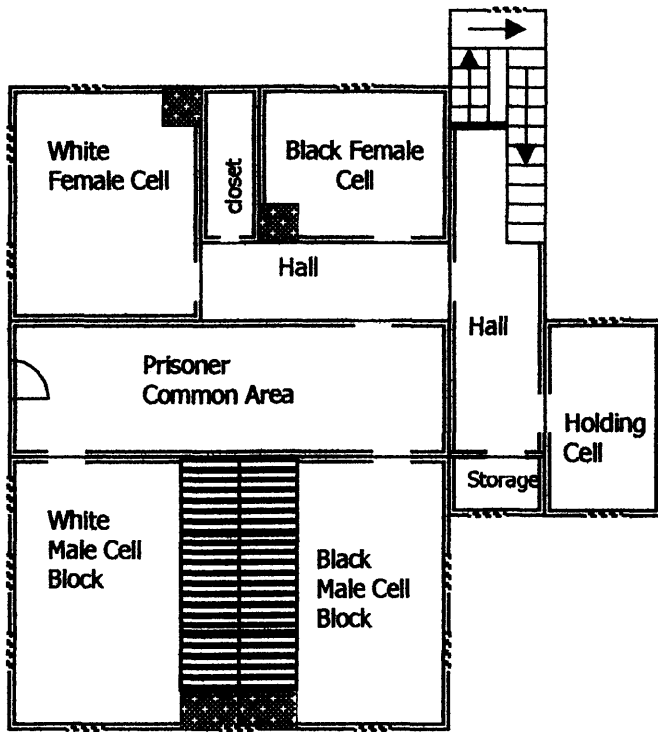
**EFFINGHAM COUNTY JAIL**  
**EFFINGHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA**  
**SITE PLAN**  
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
NORTH:   
SOURCE: CONSULTANT


EFFINGHAM COUTY JAIL SITE MAP	
COUNTY: EFFINGHAM	SCALE: NTS
DATE: 5/2005 Drawn By: W. Wheatcraft	



**EFFINGHAM COUNTY JAIL**  
**EFFINGHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA**  
**FIRST FLOOR PLAN**  
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
 NORTH:   
 SOURCE: CONSULTANT

EFFINGHAM COUNTY JAIL FLOOR PLAN FIRST FLOOR	
DATE: 5/2005	SCALE: NTS





**EFFINGHAM COUNTY JAIL**  
**EFFINGHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA**  
**SECOND FLOOR PLAN**  
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
 NORTH:   
 SOURCE: CONSULTANT

<b>EFFINGHAM COUNTY JAIL FLOOR PLAN SECOND FLOOR</b>	
DATE: 5/2005	SCALE: NTS



61A-3

**EFFINGHAM COUNTY JAIL**  
**EFFINGHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA**  
**NATIONAL REGISTER MAP/TAX MAP**  
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY:   
SCALE: 1" = 100'  
NORTH:   
SOURCE: EFFINGHAM COUNTY

S100-24

S100-23A

# Springfield North

Jacks Branch

S100-2

S100-12

S100-22

S100-14

S100-15

S100-11

S100-16

S100-10

DOT

S100-9

S100-3

S100-4

S100-5

S100-6

S100-8

