

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

414
APR 14 1989
NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See 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 Old Taylor County Jail
other names/site number 8Tall9

2. Location

street & number 400 Block, North Washington Street N/A not for publication
city, town Perry N/A vicinity
state Florida code FL county Taylor code 123 zip code 32347

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
		1	0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: *Alvin W. Perry* Date: 4/6/89
Florida State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

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 and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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: *Alvin W. Perry* Entered in the National Register: 5/11/89
Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Government; Correctional facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Masonry vernacular

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Stone

Concrete

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

(PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS)

8. Statement of Significance

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) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Law
Architecture

Period of Significance

1912-1939

Significant Dates

1912

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Parker, John Henry

Architect/Builder

Smith, Benjamin Bosworth/
Dobson, Francis M.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

(PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS)

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

(PLEASE SEE 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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

A

1	7
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2	5	1	2	9	0
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3	3	3	4	7	2	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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 Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 33, Block 14 of the Original Town of Perry, Florida as recorded in Plat Book 1, Page 1, Public Records of Taylor County, Florida.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lot that has historically been associated with the jail building.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charles Olson/ Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist
 organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date April 1989
 street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333
 city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

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Summary:

The Old Taylor County Jail is a T-shaped, two-story, hipped-roof, masonry vernacular building with front and side hipped-roof porches and a fully excavated basement, built in 1912. It is located on its original site in the City of Perry, the county seat for Taylor County in central North Florida. Originally constructed in a transitional commercial/residential area, the dynamics of the site have changed very little. The Old Taylor County Jail retains its basic integrity of design, material and workmanship, as well as feeling and association.

Setting:

The Old Jail is sited on Lot 33 of the original Town of Perry, and fronts Washington Street to the east. Lafayette Street marks the northern boundary and Lot 34 which contains the Taylor County Chamber of Commerce marks the western boundary. The Taylor County Library, located on Lot 40, marks the southern boundary of the property. Lot 39, located directly behind the library, is the site of the Perry Woman's Club.

Lot 33, on which the jail was built in 1912, has changed very little since that time. Paving was never installed, and the site retains its natural vegetation.

The area surrounding the lot, however, has changed over the years, though it retains its original transitional commercial/residential character. Lot 34, now the location of the Chamber of Commerce building erected in the 1950s, was originally part of the jail complex containing a wood barn. The Woman's Club on Lot 39 was originally a dwelling constructed between 1913 and 1917; although now a clubhouse, the building still retains its residential character. Lot 40 contains the new County Library, completed in 1975. Although greatly altered, the dwelling where the jailers lived for many years is still located in front of the jail, directly across Washington Street on Lot 32. The streets have been paved since the original construction of the jail, but Washington remains a quiet side street removed from the main thoroughfares of downtown Perry.

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Present Appearance:

EXTERIOR

The Old Taylor County Jail is a masonry vernacular building with some Colonial Revival influences. It is T-shaped with two stories and a fully excavated basement. The hipped roof is stepped in three converging planes, covered with asphalt shingles and pierced by three interior chimneys.

The walls of the jail are reinforced concrete, with a red brick exterior veneer, highlighted by cast stone architectural elements. These cast stone features include corner quoins, a string course, water table, window heads and sills. The brick is laid in common bond with a corbelled cornice. Concrete, rather than mortar, binds the bricks, adding further strength to the concrete walls.

The predominant feature of the main (east) facade is a projecting central bay which extends through the roof line of the main structure (Photo 1). This element features a pedimented gable projecting from the main hipped roof. The eastern facade is three bays in width with the central projecting bay incorporating two narrow 6/1 double hung sash windows at the second story level. The remaining windows in this facade are 9/2 double hung sash (Photo 2). The window openings on all elevations are presently covered with plywood for security reasons. The front porch of this elevation features a hipped roof supported by four brick piers with corbelled capitals. The original porch has been enclosed with partitions containing narrow aluminum windows. Poured concrete steps provide access to the double aluminum entrance doors which are sheltered by an aluminum awning.

The south elevation is seven bays wide and features more modest 2/2 double hung sash windows. The stepped configuration of the elevation allows the building to gradually narrow towards the western end. The wooden side porch has a hipped roof supported by two columns. Access to the interior is gained through a panelled wooden door (Photo 3).

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The rear (west) elevation is three bays wide and is the narrowest elevation of the building. 2/2 double hung sash windows are utilized at both levels (Photo 4).

The north elevation of the jail is a mirror image of the south elevation without the side porch (Photo 5). Access to the building is provided by a solid steel door, featuring a metal opening in the top half with recessed bars in a semi-circular pattern. This elevation also includes a covered stairway leading down to the basement.

INTERIOR

The interior of the front section of the building (two bays deep) originally served as the living quarters for the sheriff and his family. A double entrance way, surmounted by a transom with five lights, leads into the central foyer of the main living quarters. The dominant feature of the foyer is the staircase incorporating decorative newel posts and turned balusters (Photo 6). A parlor flanks each side of the foyer. Each parlor has a fireplace with identical mantelpieces featuring understated scrolled brackets. Interior finishes of all three rooms include wooden doors with four panels, wood floors, board and bead ceilings and plaster walls. Luan panelling covers the original walls in the entrance way and north parlor (Photo 7).

The stairway leads to the second floor of the sheriff's living quarters. Directly at the top of the stairs, adjoining the landing, is the bathroom. This central landing is flanked by two bedrooms which have the identical features and finishes of the parlors below. Entrance to the second floor of the rear section or "jail area" is gained through a doorway off the north bedroom. This room was alternately used for jail purposes and as a third bedroom for the sheriff's family.

Once in this area, there is a dramatic transition in interior finishes. The residential character of the building changes to an institutional atmosphere of metal and concrete. The room off the north bedroom leads to a mezzanine that contains the "patent gallows" or trap door originally used for hangings (Photo 8). Off the mezzanine are two solid steel doors which lead to a storage closet and a large room that originally served as the main cell area.

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Interior finishes for this entire section are ceilings of reinforced concrete, plastered masonry walls, and poured concrete floors. A metal stairway in the mezzanine leads down to the jail's side porch or receiving area on the first floor.

A hallway leading from the receiving area has three solid metal doors, two of which lead to small holding cells. The third door is the entrance to the second main cell area (Photo 9). There were two main cell areas, probably to accommodate racial segregation. The doorway on the north wall of the receiving area enters into a small room which leads to the original kitchen for both the jail and the sheriff's family. This entire section of the first floor features the same interior finishes as the jail area of the second floor. A doorway off the kitchen leads back into the north parlor of the sheriff's living quarters.

The basement is unfinished and contains the boiler for the heating system.

Alterations:

The architectural integrity of the Old Taylor County Jail remains remarkably intact. The building served as the jail until a new facility was constructed in 1958. No alteration of note occurred until the Taylor County Library occupied the building soon after the construction of the new jail. Changes that took place in light of the new use included the removal of the two main cells to facilitate the installation of book stacks and the removal of the window bars. The patent gallows, steel mezzanine, steel doors and holding cells (which are hidden behind plywood partitions) remain untouched. In the mid-1960s, the library enclosed the front porch for use as a book return area. Alterations included partitioning between the brick piers and the replacement of the original wooden floor with a poured concrete slab. The original brick piers, window openings and entrance way of the front facade remain intact; the original double front doors are stored in the building.

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The only other change of note was the installation of luan panelling in the entrance foyer and north parlor of the first floor.

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The Old Taylor County Jail, built in 1912, is locally significant under Criterion A as the oldest remaining public building in Taylor County, and under Criterion B for its close association with John Henry Parker, the longest termed sheriff in Taylor County history. It is also significant under Criterion C as one of the few remaining jail-sheriff's residences remaining in Florida; as an example of the work of Benjamin Bosworth Smith, a prominent architect in the Southeast in the early twentieth century; and as an example of the early twentieth century use of reinforced concrete.

Criterion A:

PERRY, TAYLOR COUNTY

Florida became a territory of the United States in 1821. In 1824, a territorial capital called Tallahassee was established. The town was also designated the county seat of the newly created Leon County. With its establishment, Tallahassee quickly became the economic and governmental center of what was called "Middle Florida," the area between the Suwannee and Apalachicola Rivers.

In January 1827, Jefferson County was carved from Leon County. In that same year, Jefferson County was further divided into Hamilton and Madison Counties. When first established, Madison extended from the Aucilla River to the Withlacoochee and Suwannee Rivers, and from the Georgia border to the Gulf of Mexico. The rich red clay soil of northern Madison County became part of the rapidly developing plantation economy of Middle Florida. In the southern part of the county, the cypress swamps and sandy soil were not suitable for growing the cash crops of this agrarian economy.

It was probably this difference in geography that motivated James W. McQueen, a state representative from Madison County, to introduce a bill to create two new counties out of Madison. In 1856, Taylor and Lafayette Counties were established in what was originally part of southern Madison County. The following year, the Taylor County Commission purchased forty acres of land for \$75.00 to establish a county seat and constructed a log courthouse.

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This forty acre tract is what developed into the Town of Perry. The county seat was known as Rosehead when the first post office was established in 1869. The name was officially changed to Perry in 1875.

Taylor County was slow to develop, having a population of 1,384 in 1860. At the time of this first Federal Census for the county, only six counties had fewer inhabitants. It was also a poor county, with a total assessment of \$289,476 in 1860. Only three counties had less taxable wealth. The major industries of Taylor County during this early period were farming and stock raising. Nearly all trading was done at New Port on the St. Marks River, south of Tallahassee. Growth of the county continued to be slow in the decades following the Civil War; between 1880 and 1890, the population declined by 157.

The coming of several railroad lines over the following decade, however, enabled Taylor County to draw on its heavily timbered lands to develop a strong local economy. The Suwannee and San Pedro Railroad from Live Oak reached the county in 1902 and connected with Perry in 1903. The population and business activities of the county began to rapidly accelerate as turpentine farms and sawmills which brought in many laborers were established. Perry, which had about one hundred inhabitants and four businesses in 1900, increased in population five hundred percent over the next five years as the addition of other railroads continued to strengthen the rapid growth of the economy and population. The South Georgia and West Coast Lines were built to Perry in 1904; the Live Oak, Perry and Gulf entered the town early in 1906; and a branch of the Atlantic Coast Line, built from Newberry in Alachua County, was running trains into Perry before the end of 1907.

In 1914, the Burton and Swartz Cypress Company built a cypress mill in Perry, giving the town a tremendous economic boost. The timber industry continues to be a major element in the Taylor County economy.

Historic Significance:

Taylor County's tremendous growth in population and economic activity during the first years of the twentieth century initiated a number of civic improvements for the

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Town of Perry. In 1907, the previous wood frame courthouse was replaced with a substantial masonry structure built in the Georgian Revival style. Following the construction of the new courthouse, the County Commission focussed its attention on the county jail. By 1910, Taylor County had outgrown its jail which had been built in the early 1890s and was in poor condition. The County Commission considered making alterations to the facility, but instead decided to accept the plans of Benjamin Bosworth Smith, as presented by his field agent, Francis M. Dobson. Smith was the prominent architect from Montgomery, Alabama, who had designed the Taylor County Courthouse four years before. Dobson had been the contractor on that project.

The firm of Dobson and McKinnon was officially given the contract to construct the new jail in May 1910. Their bid for the building was \$21,000 and the county proposed to pay for it through "coupon county warrants". The new jail was to be completely modern and include the most up-to-date features, reflecting the community's new prosperity and serving as a symbol of law and order for the rapidly growing population. Plans called for brick construction, all steel cells and doors from the Diebold Safe & Lock Company, or a company of equal quality; shower baths, electric lights and steam heat. The floors and ceilings of the cell areas were to be reinforced concrete for sanitary reasons.

Construction began following the purchase of two town lots three blocks north of the courthouse for \$350. The deplorable condition of the old jail and the urgent need for a new facility is evidenced by a communication from Governor Gilchrist which was discussed at a meeting of the County Commission on December 5, 1910. The Commission decided to write the governor acknowledging the poor condition of the building, and instructed the sheriff to send prisoners to the Madison County Jail for safe keeping until the new facility was completed. The county took possession of the new jail March 4, 1912.

Criterion B

JOHN HENRY PARKER

A prominent citizen closely associated with the building is J.H. "Uncle Bud" Parker, who was first elected

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sheriff in 1905 at the age of twenty-seven. He served until 1921, and again from 1941-48, a total of eleven terms. He served longer than any other sheriff in Taylor County's history.

John Henry Parker, born in Perry on August 24, 1877, lived there all of his life and was prominent in local affairs. In addition to law enforcement, he was a farmer, a realtor, and the local Ford dealer. Parker had sold the county the two lots on which the new jail was built, and, as was the custom at the time, lived in the jail with his family in the living quarters. In 1910, he was a founding member of the Florida Sheriff's Association; in 1961, he was the only surviving member of the original group. He died June 23, 1964.

Parker is also the only Taylor County Sheriff to oversee executions. Until 1924, Florida law directed that the "punishment of death . . . in all cases be inflicted by hanging the convict by the neck until dead . . . within the walls or enclosure of the jail or prison where the prisoner may be confined." Unlike some states which had permanent death chambers, legal executions in Florida were carried out under the direction of the sheriffs of the counties where the crimes had been committed. In order to perform this gruesome task, the Taylor County Jail was equipped with a "patent gallows" on the second floor. This device featured a trap door controlled by an intricate rod and lever system. The jails in Baker, Bradford, and Hamilton Counties had a similar type of execution system. Four documented executions took place within the walls of the Taylor County Jail, two in 1912 and two in 1916, during Sheriff Parker's fourth and sixth terms.

Criterion C

COLONIAL REVIVAL ARCHITECTURE

The Colonial Revival style spread in popularity after it was introduced at the Centennial Exposition of 1876 in Philadelphia. Many of the state buildings at the exposition were interpretations of historically significant colonial buildings.

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Architecture which copied from early American buildings became extremely popular. Formal versions of the Colonial Revival style reflected the Georgian and Federal periods which emphasized symmetry, proportion, and consistency of materials. Eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings had symmetrical two story facades with gabled or hipped roofs and end chimneys. Symmetrical plans had a central stairhall flanked by two or four major rooms per floor. Fenestration was generally three or five bays of 6/6 double hung sash. The central doorway was the focal point of the main facade and was protected by a small entry portico or hood. The doorway architrave was heavily molded with sidelights and transom sash, and frequently a pediment. The wooden doors typically had six panels. Revival versions of these homes were usually modified to meet the modern introduction of bathrooms and kitchens, but the front areas usually maintained the central hall with two or four flanking rooms.

The Old Taylor County Jail reflects the symmetrical Colonial Revival style with an emphasis on the Georgian model. This is particularly evident with the cast stone quoins and window sills and lintels, and two exterior chimneys. The front part of the building was the sheriff's residence and reflects the standard central stairway hall with two flanking parlors on the first floor, and two flanking bedrooms on the second floor. The entry to the hall on the first floor has a symmetrical transom. The interior wood finishes of the mantelpiece, doorways, stairway, and baseboards also reflect the domestic nature of the front of the building, and are in stark contrast to the steel and concrete of the rear portions of the building where the jail was.

In Florida, only four other county jails which included a residential area for the jailer or sheriff and family have been identified. All are in North Florida: Old Baker County Jail (19th Century), Old Hamilton County Jail (1893, NR 1983), Old St. Johns County Jail (1894, NR 1987), and the Old Jail in Leon County (1936). The Taylor County Jail is the only example from the early twentieth century.

BENJAMIN BOSWORTH SMITH

The architect of both the Taylor County Courthouse and Jail, Benjamin Bosworth Smith, was one of the most prominent

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architects in Montgomery, Alabama, in the first years of the twentieth century. He achieved a regional reputation and designed several buildings which are now listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Regrettably, few facts about Smith's life are recorded. He was apparently born in Montgomery in the 1860s, and spent most of his professional career there. In 1901, Smith went into partnership with Frank Lockwood, establishing the architectural firm of Lockwood and Smith. Lockwood, a Princeton-trained architect, had moved to Montgomery in 1894 and developed a flourishing architectural practice. During their association, Lockwood and Smith built two Romanesque Revival courthouses in North Florida: one in 1902 at Starke (Bradford County), and the other in 1903 at Blountstown (Calhoun County). Both of these buildings are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The partnership seems to have formally dissolved in 1903, however, as the Montgomery City Directory lists them as having independent firms in that year. After the separation, Smith continued to receive commissions in Florida. In 1904, he designed the Classical Revival Suwannee County Courthouse in Live Oak.

In 1905, Smith entered the architectural competition to enlarge the Alabama State Capitol (1851) in Montgomery. He won the second place prize of \$500, losing out to his past partner, Frank Lockwood. Smith began his association with Taylor County when he received the commission to design the new courthouse in 1906. Designed in the Georgian Revival style, the structure was completed in 1907 for the cost of \$54,000.

Smith's involvement with the construction of the Taylor County Courthouse must have been a factor in his receiving the commission for the jail in 1910. The County Commission must have also been pleased with the performance of Francis M. Dobson, the contractor hired to build the jail. Dobson had been the contractor for the Taylor County Courthouse, and had previously been a field agent for the architectural firm of Lockwood and Smith. In 1901, Dobson had represented the architects in offering a bid to construct the Bradford County Courthouse, and also presented the winning bid for the construction of the Calhoun County Courthouse. He continued to act as a field agent for Benjamin B. Smith after the firm of Lockwood and Smith was dissolved.

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Although on a more modest scale, Smith carried the Colonial Revival theme of the Taylor County Courthouse into the design of the new jail. The predominant exterior materials of the courthouse, red brick and cast stone, were also used in building the jail. The 1907 Taylor County Courthouse was demolished in 1969, but Smith's jail remains in a relatively unaltered form.

REINFORCED CONCRETE

The technique of including metal as a reinforcement in concrete was first developed in 1818 by Ralph Dodd, a British engineer. It was further developed in 1850s. The technique did not appear in the United States until 1860 when S.T. Fowler obtained a patent for a reinforced concrete wall. J. Gilbert's patented method of making concrete and metal floor slabs by filling in between joists over corrugated-iron plates was demonstrated at the Paris 1867 Exhibition. William E. Ward went further, and built a house in Port Chester, New York, using reinforced concrete for structural elements in 1871-76. During the next decade, knowledge of concrete increased rapidly and concrete construction in the United States was more frequently considered a building option. Ernest L. Ransome made major advancements in concrete technology in the 1880s and 1890s. Even with such rapid development, however, it was not common to find reinforced concrete until the 1920s.

Cement technology was not advanced at the turn of the century either. The ancient Romans had invented cement, but their knowledge was lost during the Middle Ages, and it was not rediscovered until 1756. Portland cement was patented in 1824, and the first U.S. plant was established in 1871. There was no set formula, however, and in 1898, there were ninety-one different ways to mix the substance. Not until 1917 did the U.S. Bureau of Standards and the American Society for Testing Materials establish a standard formula.

Smith's extensive use of reinforced concrete in the Taylor County Jail in 1912, therefore, is a surprising example of the use of what was then fairly high technology, given the time and rural location. The jail has a reinforced concrete basement floor. According to investigating engineers,

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The basement in the interior of the building has an unusual first floor over it. It appears that steel I-beams span from wall to wall supporting a tapered concrete floor. These beams apparently act in a composite manner. The original arched corrugated steel spanned between I-beams supporting the concrete when it was placed. This steel is now severely corroded and is of no structural value.

This same type of construction is found in the 1902 basement of the Old Florida State Capitol (1845/1902, NR 1973).

Concrete is also found in the floors and ceilings of the jail's cell areas. An unusual feature, however, is that concrete also forms the walls of the residential area of the building. The jail, which was a high security facility, was further strengthened with the use of concrete rather than mortar for the brick veneer.

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BOOKS

Cash, W.T. The Story of Florida. New York: The American Historical Society, 1938.

Encyclopedia of Architectural Technology, edited by Pedro Guedes. New York: McGraw-Hill Company, 1979.

PERIODICALS

Coney, William B. and Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, "Preservation of Historic Concrete: Problems and General Approaches," Preservation Briefs (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service) no. 15.

Cash, W.T., "History of Taylor County," They Were Here (Taylor County Historical Society), no. 1, pp. 27-36.

Kharif, Wali R., Ph.D., "Facing the Gallows - Part I," The Sheriffs Star, Vol. 30, no. 6 (October-November 1986), pp. 2-3.

_____, "Facing the Gallows - Part II," The Sheriffs Star, Vol. 30, no. 7 (December-January 1987), pp. 6-8.

_____, "Facing the Gallows - Part III," The Sheriffs Star, Vol. 30, no. 8 (February 1987), pp. 8-9.

"FSA Founder Dies," The Sheriffs Star, Vol. 8, no. 5 (July 1964), p. 1.

"Historical Highlight: Trap door in old jail is a relic of the era when Sheriffs were hangmen," The Sheriffs Star, Vol. 29, no. 1 (March-April 1985), pp. 18-19.

"Sheriffs Association Created in 1910 According to Old Document," The Sheriffs Star, Vol. 5, no. 5 (July 1961), p. 1.

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NEWSPAPERS

"Former Sheriff Dies, Funeral set Thursday," Perry News-Herald, June 1964.

"Prominent Citizen Passes," Taco Times, (June 1964).

UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS

Kharif, Wali R., Ph.D., "Facing the Gallows: Legal Executions in Florida Before the Electric Chair, 1869-1924," (unpublished manuscript).

Hole, Donna Crim, Historic Preservationist, Historic Tampa-Hillsborough County Preservation Board, Letter to Charles Olson, August 1, 1988.

Hole, Donna Crim, "The Alabama State Capitol in Montgomery: An Architectural and Political History," Masters thesis, Auburn University, 1979.

Nettles, B.J., District Supervisor, State Archive Survey, Historical Record Survey, "Taylor County," 1938.

Page, Martin R., Page & Associates, Inc., Consulting Engineers, Letter to Mark Dixon, Peck & Associates, August 15, 1988.

Taylor County. Clerk of the County Court. Records of Proceedings, County Commissioners, Taylor County, Florida, Book 4.

MAPS

Sanborn Map Company, "Maps of Perry, Florida," 1913, 1917, 1924.

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Section number _____ Photographs 1
Page _____

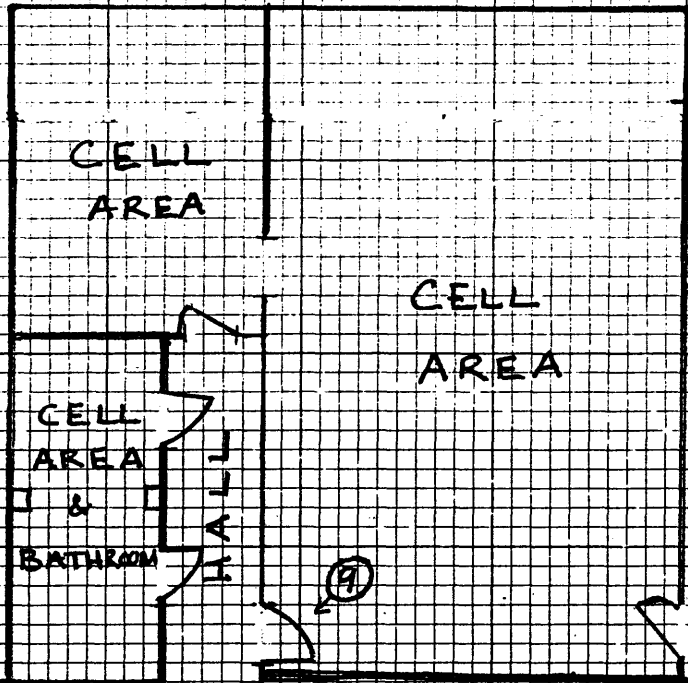
Old Taylor County Jail

-
- 1) 1) Old Taylor County Jail, 400 block N. Washington Street
 - 2) Perry, Taylor County, Florida
 - 3) Charles Olson
 - 4) September 2, 1988
 - 5) Florida Trust for Historic Preservation
 - 6) East elevation (main facade), looking west
 - 7) 1 of 9

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

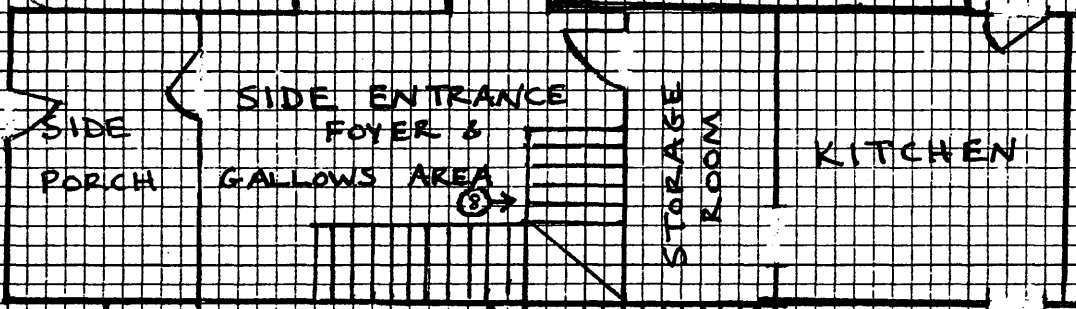
- 2) 6) Front porch, southwest corner
- 7) 2 of 9
- 3) 6) South elevation, looking northwest
- 7) 3 of 9
- 4) 6) West elevation (rear), looking northeast
- 7) 4 of 9
- 5) 6) North elevation, looking south
- 7) 5 of 9
- 6) 6) Front entrance and foyer, looking west
- 7) 6 of 9
- 7) 6) Mantlepiece, north parlor, looking north
- 7) 7 of 9
- 8) 6) Hanging booth (patent gallows), looking north
- 7) 8 of 9
- 9) 6) Steel door to cell area, 1st floor, looking southeast
- 7) 9 of 9

④

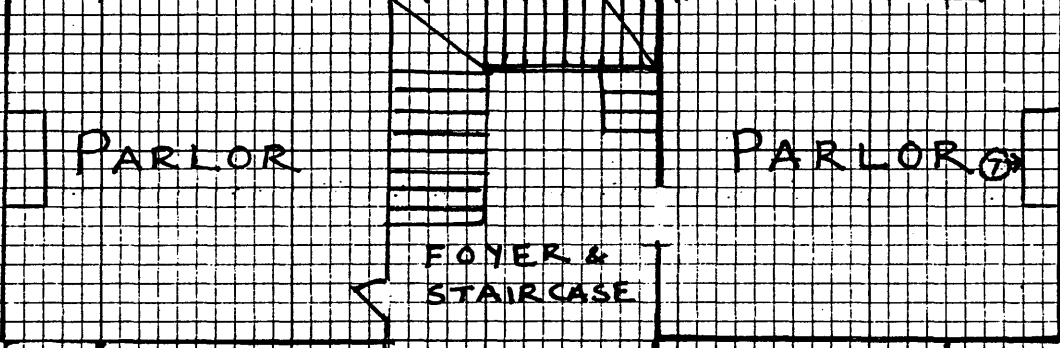


⑦

⑤

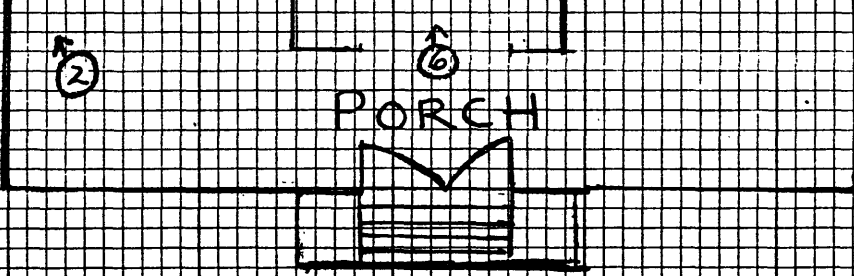


③



②

⑥

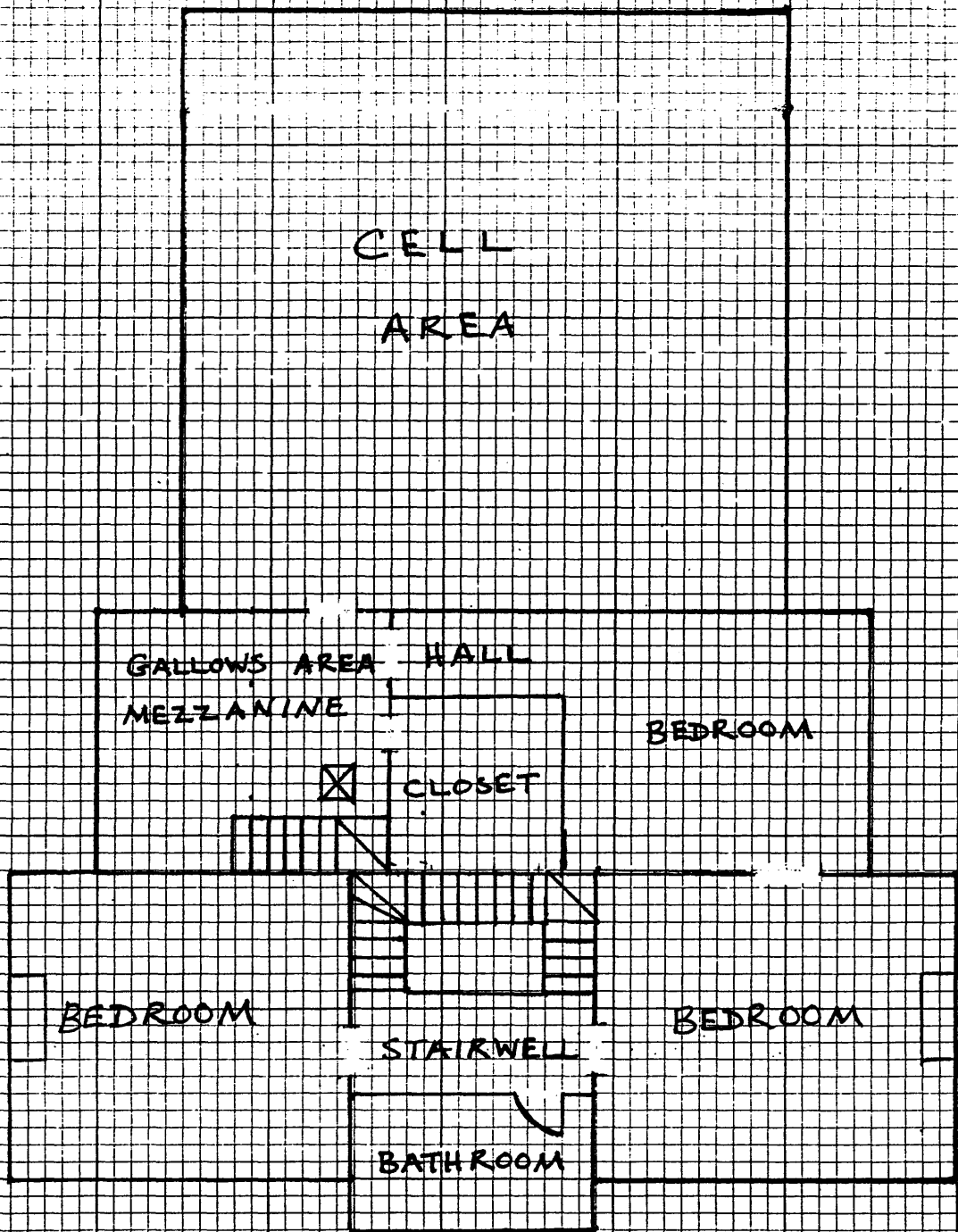


Scale 1 in. = 10 ft.

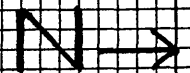
N →

FIRST FLOOR

①



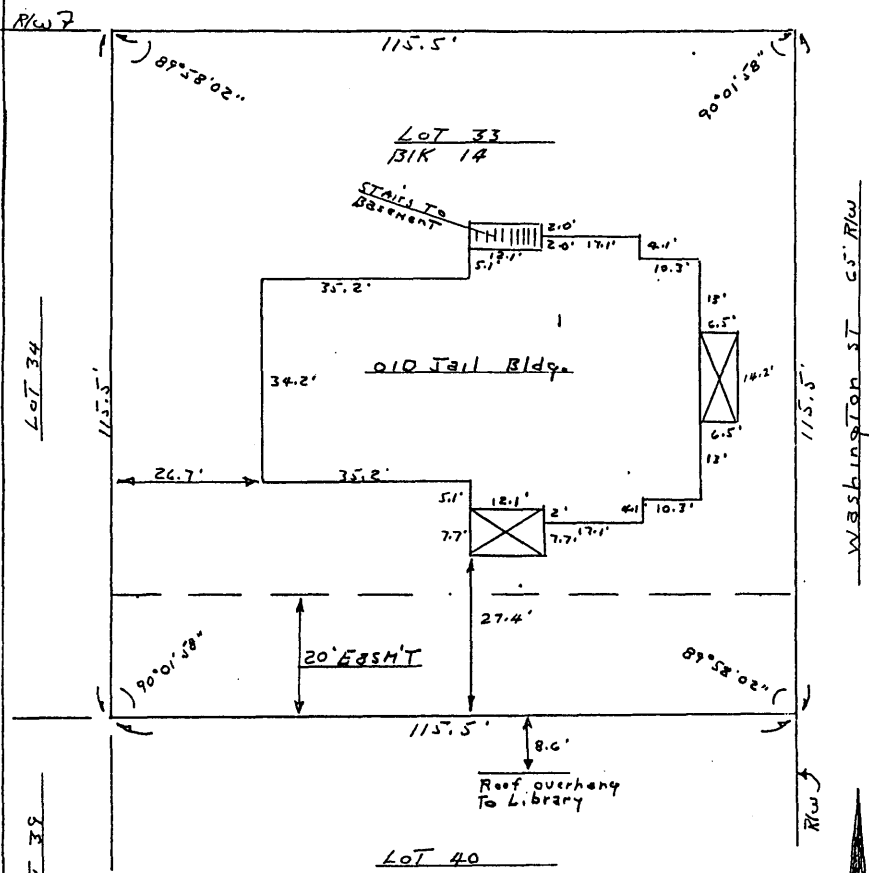
Scale: 1 in. = 10 Ft.



SECOND FLOOR

Lafayette ST 65' R/W

BOUNDARY SURVEY FOR MIKE SMITH
LOT 33, BLOCK 14
ORIGINAL TOWN OF PERRY, FLORIDA
PERRY, TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA
NOVEMBER 30, 1987



DESCRIPTION:
All of Lot 33 of BLOCK 14 of the Original Town of Perry, Florida,
a map or plat of said Original Town of Perry being recorded in Plat
Book 1, Page 1, Public Records of Taylor County, Florida

DESCRIPTION: 20 FOOT EASEMENT
The South 20 feet of Lot 33 of Block 14 of the Original Town of
Perry, Florida, a map of plat of said Original Town of Perry being
recorded in Plat Book 1, Page 1, Public Records of Taylor County Fla. **reduced to 77%**

I hereby certify that in my opinion this is a true representation of the
above described properties and complies with Chapter 472.027 F.S. Subject
property is located in Flood Zone B according to the City of Perry Flood
Insurance Rate Map.

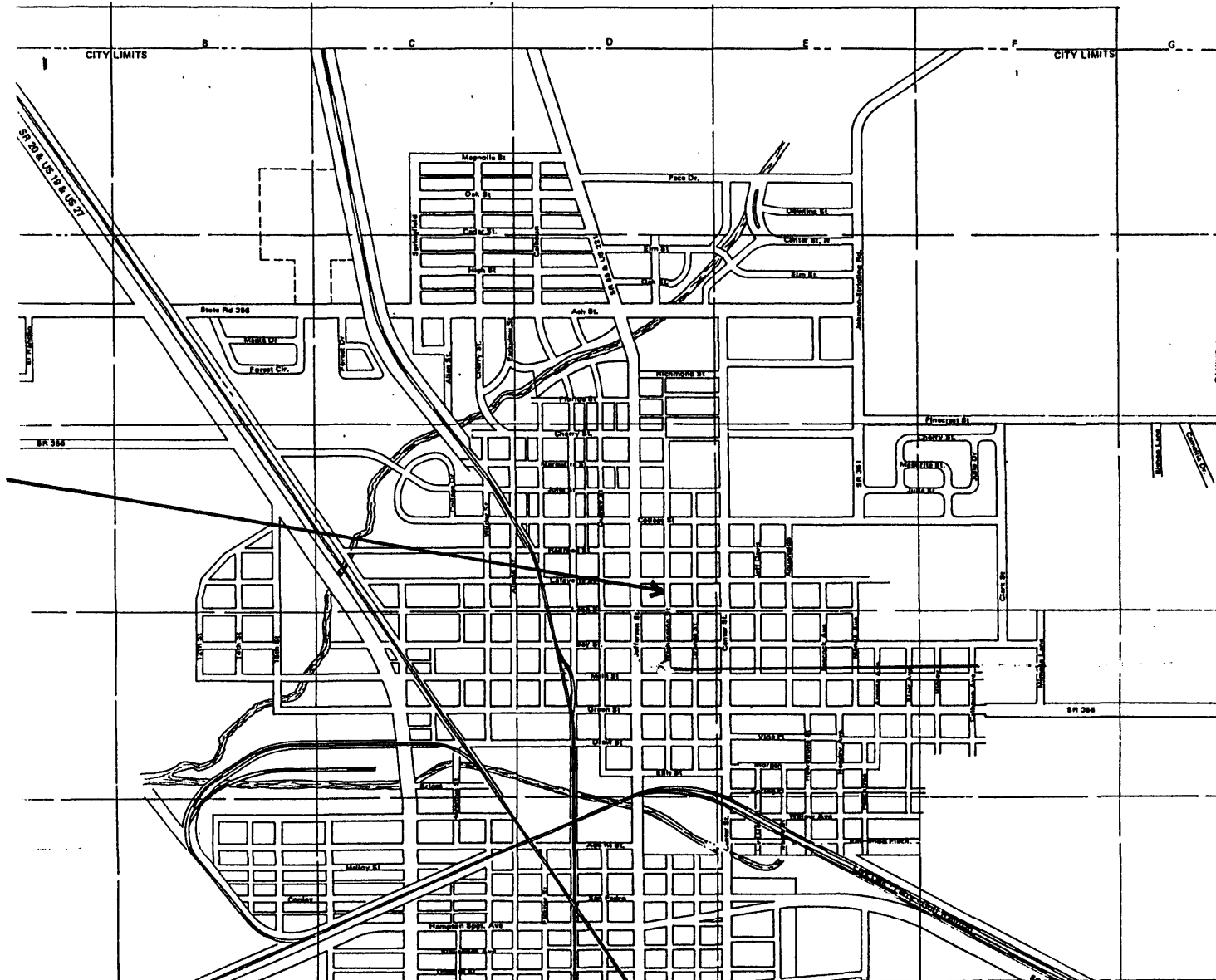
M.H. Ratliff
M.H. RATLIFF
REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR
F.R.C. #2216
RT 1, BOX 668
PERRY, FLORIDA 32347

one inch = 20 feet



MAP OF THE CITY OF
PERRY FLORIDA

The Road and Rail Hub of Florida's Timber Lands



Old Taylor
County Jail