

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Franklin County Sheriff's Residence and Jail

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 18 Central Avenue East N/A not for publication

city or town Hampton N/A vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Franklin code 069 zip code 50441

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.)

Patricia Chenking, DSHPO 7-10-96
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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other. (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Paul B. Ferguson

8-16-96

Name of Property

County and State

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	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	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

0

Iowa Correctional Facilities: 1839-1942

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/correctional facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Brick

Stucco

roof Asphalt

other Concrete

Metal

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
removed from its original location.
a birthplace or grave.
a cemetery.
a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
a commemorative property.
less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

LAW

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1880-1946

Significant Dates

1880

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

P.J. Pauly & Bro.

D.W. Dow

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:

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one acre.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	483110	47131980
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 Molly Myers Naumann, Consultant (515) 682-2743

organization Hampton Historic Preservation Commission date February 1996

street & number City Hall, 122 1st Avenue NW telephone (515) 456-4853

city or town Hampton state IA zip code 50441

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 Franklin County

street & number Franklin County Courthouse telephone (515) 456-5624

city or town Hampton state IA zip code 50441

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION:

The Franklin County Sheriff's Residence and Jail, built in 1880, is located one-half block east of the courthouse square in Hampton, on the north side of Central Avenue East. It is the oldest of five public buildings in the immediate area (see map) including: the Franklin County Courthouse (1890, NRHP), the Franklin County GAR Memorial Hall (1890, NRHP), the Hampton Public Library (1905), and the Hampton Post Office (c.1930). Hampton is unusual in having a two block public green space in the center of town. The north block contains the courthouse, while the block immediately to the south is the city park. Central Avenue divides the two green areas and is a major east/west thoroughfare through the community being the route of Iowa Highway 3. Commercial buildings are located along the west, north and east sides of the courthouse square, with the library and post office along the east side of city park, and a church and residences along the south boundary. Like much of Hampton, the terrain of the central business district is level.

The two distinct functions of the sheriff's residence and jail are readily apparent from the exterior. The main (front) block is a two story hip roof cube Italianate style residence with a projecting front gable on the east half. Constructed of red brick, the exterior was covered with a coat of stucco during the 1980s. It measures 33' x 32' and features a small porch inset at the southwest corner. This porch appears to retain its original size and shape, but wooden details have been replaced by modern wrought iron posts. The broad metal cornice with cornice returns has a denticulated pattern rather than the more common brackets. All windows in the house feature segmental arched tops with cast concrete hoodmolds and sills. The double hung sash has 2/2 vertical lights. The symmetry of the house is reflected in the number and location of the windows and doors. There are four window/door openings across the front and east elevations, while the west side, which does not extend as far south, has three sets of openings. A small attic window with cast hoodmold is located in the south gable end. The main entry is reached from the front porch, and a door is located near the rear of each of the two side elevations (the east door has been blocked in). There are no windows located on the north wall which adjoins the jail wing. The residence rests on a foundation of limestone blocks capped by a limestone watertable.

No source has been located for the brick which was used in construction, but it is known that the limestone ("of excellent quality") came from Bristow in Butler County, approximately 15 miles east of Hampton.

The rear portion of the building (measuring 28' x 36') is the jail proper. It is a single story gable roof wing which extends north from the residence. Like the main block, this is of brick construction (now covered by stucco) with a limestone foundation. On both portions of the building the stucco is painted creamy yellow with brown used for details and the foundation. Window and door openings are located on the east and west elevations with entry gained either through a connecting doorway into the sheriff's residence, or through a door on the east side. This east door presently leads to a fenced

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

DESCRIPTION (Cont):

exercise area. All openings are segmental arched, but the windows in the jail wing are much shorter and do not have decorative hoodmolds. There are five windows on each side elevation plus a doorway on the east. A simple brick stringcourse connects the door and windows at the top. Sills are of cast concrete. A "new" 18' x 22' gable roof addition is located to the north of the jail. This is used as a garage and for storage purposes. Although not original, an attached garage was shown as early as the 1938 Sanborn map. The location to the rear makes this garage non-intrusive.

On the interior, the main block has a common residential floor plan with four rooms plus bath on each floor. On the first floor the major alterations appear to be found in the kitchen and a bath that has been installed. The stairway to the second floor is located not near the front entry, but at the northeast corner of the house, just inside the door (now blocked in) on the east side. Directly west of this door is another side doorway opening out of the kitchen area. The woodwork throughout has been painted. It is all pine except for the staircase spindles and railing which are of walnut. Pine flooring is used throughout.

The second floor features four bedrooms, with the one in the northwest corner apparently used as an auxiliary cell for women or juvenile prisoners. This room has a steel door and frame and bars on the windows. These features do not appear original, but no date has been determined for the installation.

The jail wing is much more interesting in terms of interior design. It is basically divided into two sections. The south one-quarter contains the jail entry in the southeast corner, with doors leading outside and directly into the sheriff's residence, and a women's holding cell in the southwest corner. This cell features all metal doors and frames and bars on the window. The northern three-quarters of the wing is the jail proper. In the center of the room is a three cell steel cell block. This measures 18'3" square and is 7' high. Each individual cell measures 12' x 6'. The cell block is entered from the south end, with doors to each of the cells opening off a narrow hallway. The walls are of metal plates 6' x 5 1/2', with 6' x 2' plates on the ceiling. A visitor's bench is located along the east wall of the cell block. A walkway extends along all four sides of the cell block, but is only 18" wide along the north side. A bath has been constructed in the northwest corner of the wing. The steel cell block is original to the 1880 construction of the jail and was designed and built by P.J Pauly & Bro. of St. Louis, MO at a cost of \$4000.

Although the exterior has been altered by the above noted changes, the overall appearance of the building remains one of a masonry structure in the Italianate style, residential in nature with an institutional wing to the rear. This building retains a high level of integrity and is a good example of both building type (combination sheriff's residence and jail), and a popular style of the period (Italianate). For a full discussion of integrity requirements for this property type see Section 8, page 9.

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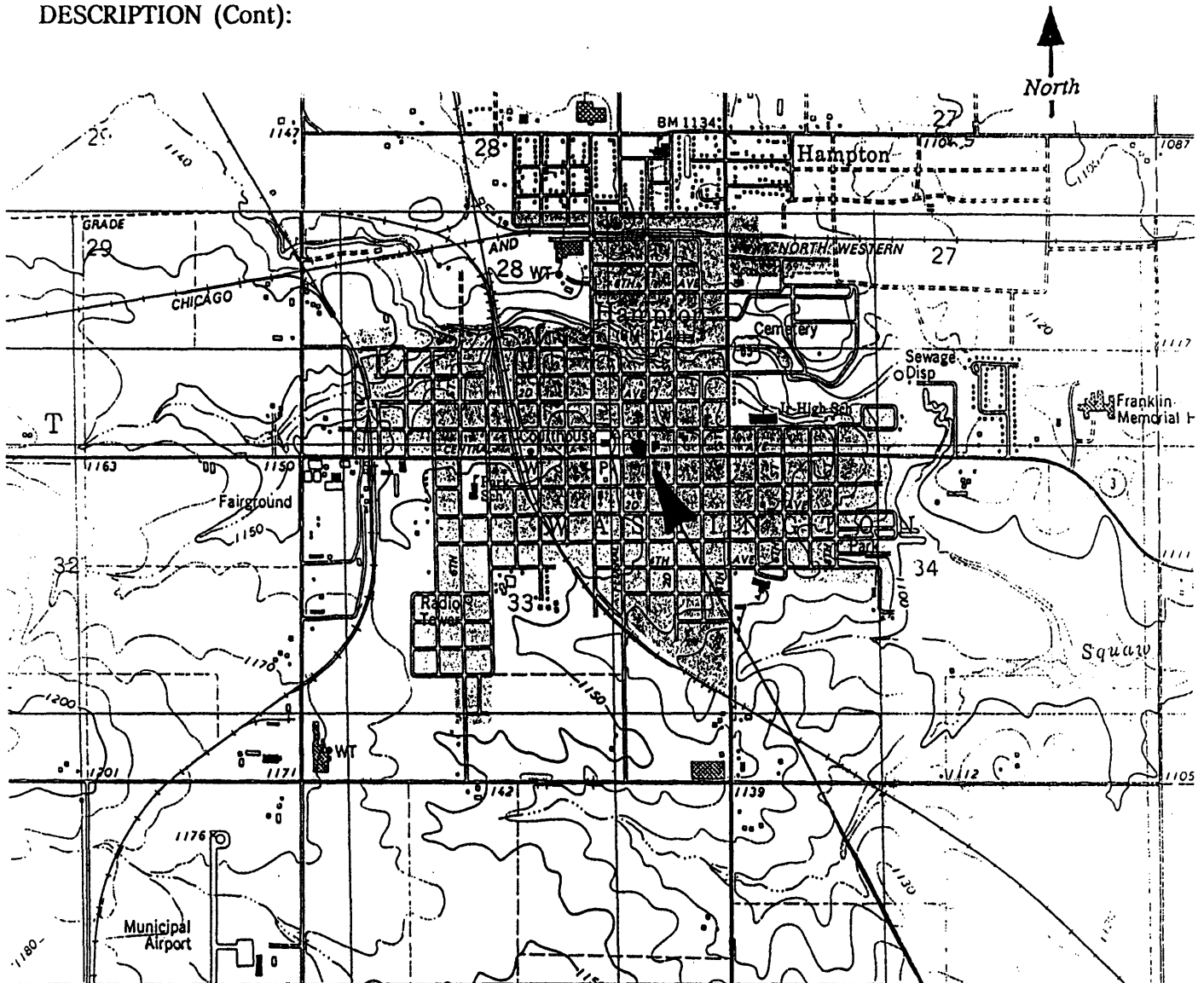
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Franklin County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Franklin County, IA

DESCRIPTION (Cont):



U.S.G.S. Map of Hampton

Franklin County Jail one-half block east of Courthouse.

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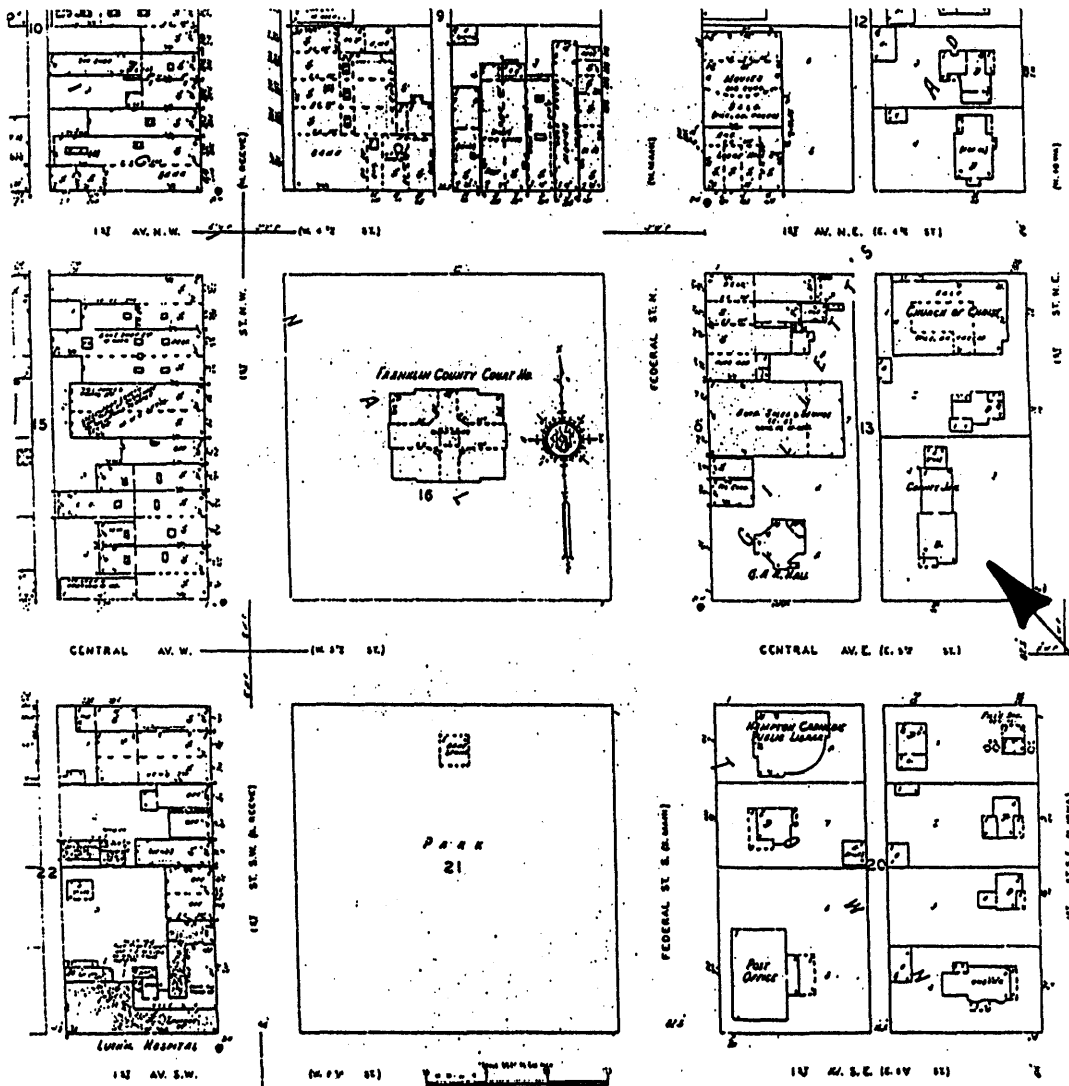
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Franklin County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Franklin County, IA

DESCRIPTION (Cont):



1938 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map
indicating location of Sheriff's Residence and Jail
in relation to the other four public buildings.

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

DESCRIPTION (Cont):

Court House, Soldiers Monument and Jail, Hampton, Iowa



Historic view showing Sheriff's Residence and Jail at right
with Courthouse at left, and GAR Memorial Hall in center.

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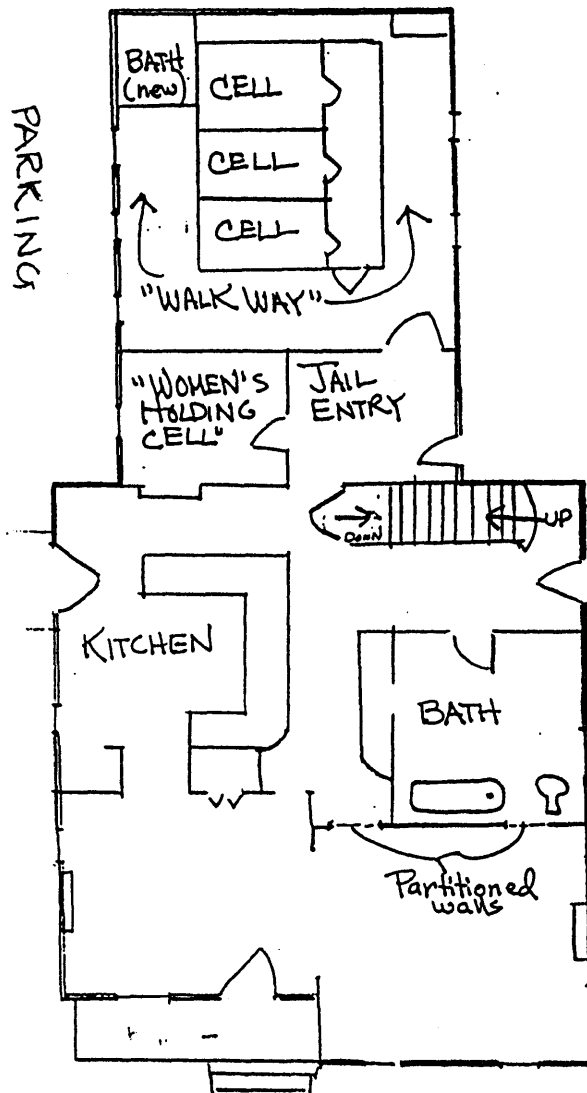
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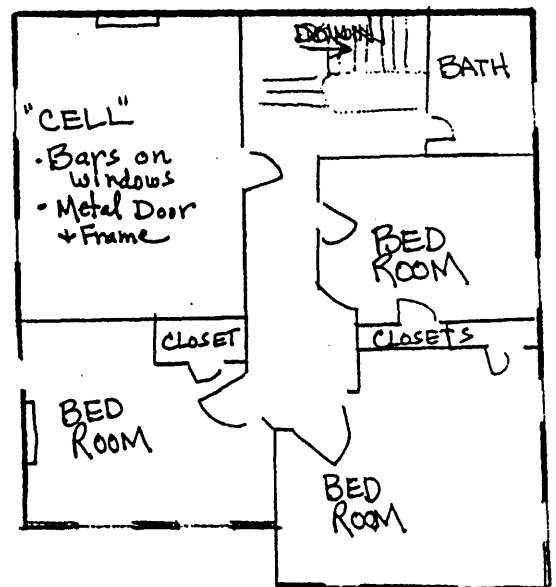
CFN-259-1116

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

DESCRIPTION (Cont):



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Franklin County Sheriff's Residence and Jail (1880) is locally significant under Criterion A because this was the predominant local jail type in Iowa for over a century beginning in the 1840's, and under Criterion C as a good example of the sheriff's quarters/jail subtype of a local corrections facility.

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. There are 52 examples of the sheriff's quarters/jail subtype remaining in the state of Iowa that are more than 50 years of age. (At least one identified by McKay, that in Keokuk County, has been demolished since her survey). Approximately a dozen of these were built prior to the Franklin County Jail (1880).

The sheriff and his family resided in the house, with his wife usually in charge preparing meals and laundry services for the prisoners. The jail wing contained multiple cells, often in the form seen in the Franklin County facility, a cluster of individual cells within a larger steel cell block. In addition, there would usually be one or more cells isolated from the main cell block 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. These jails have been referred to as "publicly maintained facilities for the teaching of vice." (McKay, MPD, p. 101) Although a study of Iowa jail facilities was conducted as early as 1911, there was no state-wide program of inspection until 1968. Marked improvement has been made since that time, with many of the county jails, including Franklin's, 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 Franklin County Jail is located immediately east of the courthouse square on Central Ave. Like other public buildings these were built of brick or stone to give an appearance of mass and permanence, and often details of a

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Cont):

popular high style were given to the residential portion of the building. Several early Iowa jails have Greek Revival elements, while Romanesque and Classical Revival were popular later in the 19th and early 20th century. However, from c.1860-80 the Italianate was a very popular style for both residential and commercial design, and it was used for many of the jails built during that period. The Franklin County Jail is a good example of Italianate design.

In early 1880 the Franklin County Board of Supervisors made the determination that there was a need for a county jail. There was a lengthy discussion of where the jail should be located, with the decision finally being made to build it one-half block east of the courthouse square, just across the street from the Methodist Church. The \$625 cost of the two lots was divided between the county (\$400) and the city of Hampton (\$225). Minutes from the Board of Supervisors' meetings provide details about the construction of the facility. Even before the site had been selected the Supervisors had let the contract for the steel cells to P.J. Pauly & Bro., of St. Louis for the sum of \$5,000. They next awarded the contract for construction to D.W. Dow of Hampton. According to the local newspaper, Dow agreed

to erect the county jail under contemplation according to the plans and specifications now before the Board of Supervisors of said county, being drawn under the direction of Blackmar (sic), Dorr & Co., of Burlington, Iowa.

According to McKay's MPD (p. 124), P.J. Pauly & Bro. was also known as the Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company, and it has been determined that they supplied the iron work for at least eight other county jails in Iowa between 1878-1912. P.J. Pauly and his son John were both blacksmiths who came to this country from Germany. They began the manufacture of jail cells and related equipment in 1870 as Mr. P.J. Pauly and Son. Pauly appears to have had at least one agent in Iowa, Blackman, Dorr & Company. McKay says that it appears Pauly supplied the actual plans as well as the cells for the Plymouth County Jail in LeMars. From the Franklin County Board of Supervisors' minutes it would seem that although the plans for the facility in Hampton were submitted by Blackman, Dorr & Company, they were probably drawn by the Pauly firm. The steel cells installed in the Franklin County jail are of the Auburn type, that is, the steel cell block is located in the center of the room, with open space around it, rather than the cells being built along the exterior walls of the building. The Auburn type became a common type in the late 19th century.

The man awarded the contract for construction, D.W. Dow, was a prominent Hampton attorney. He had arrived in the community just prior to the Civil War and established his law practice. He served as clerk of court for three terms, and later served three terms in the Iowa Legislature. Although his name is often mentioned in terms of

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Cont):

Franklin County legal history, in only one place is there mention of any background in the building trades. In the 1914 county history (p. 225) Dow reminisced about the early days of Hampton, and noted how little legal work there was....."I was compelled to go to work at my old trade--carpentering." This lack of building expertise obviously did not deter the Board of Supervisors from awarding him the jail contract. They appointed J.F. Latimer of Hampton "to superintendent the building of said jail house..." and evidently had faith that Dow would perform his duty appropriately. He hired local craftsmen for the actual construction: Wm. Nicklas of nearby Ackley was the brickmason, J.W. Johnson was the carpenter, and Leonard Shane was responsible for the plasterwork. Construction on the new building began April 13, 1880 and was nearly completed by August 28, 1880 when the first prisoner was sentenced to a term in the new jail.

The sheriff continued to reside in the residential portion of this building until sometime in the 1960s. At that time the space was converted into offices. The jail portion was used as a jail from its construction in 1880 until 1988. Since that time it has been used for several county purposes, now primarily providing storage space. The Franklin County Supervisors have been strong advocates for the both the preservation of this building and its listing on the National Register.

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 jail and dwelling (conversion of dwelling to offices is acceptable); post-1942 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.

Despite the application of stucco to the building exterior and the addition of the garage to the rear, the Franklin County Sheriff's Residence and Jail retains a high level of both exterior and interior integrity and meets the registration requirements established by McKay.

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

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Census of the State of Iowa. For the years 1867, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, and 1925. Des Moines, IA: State Printer (various).

Foster, Mrs. J.E. (Ed.) Franklin County History 1852-1970. Hampton, IA: Franklin County Historical Society, 1970.

Hampton Chronicle. All articles are from 1880.
Feb 28, Mar 18, Mar 20, Mar 27, Apr 13, May 1, May 15, Jun 5, Jul 1,
Jul 24, Jul 31, Aug 14, Aug 28.

History of Franklin and Cerro Gordo Counties, Iowa. Springfield, IL: Union Publishing, 1883.

McKay, Joyce. Municipal, County, and State Corrections Properties in Iowa. A Multiple Property Documentation Form for the National Register of Historic Places. Prepared for the State Historical Society of Iowa, 1992.

Pictorial Souvenir of Hampton, Iowa. Compiled by D.M. Anderson, Galesburg, IL, 1901.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Hampton: 1892, 1897, 1907, 1913, 1921, and 1938.

Standard Atlas of Franklin County, Iowa. Chicago: George A. Ogle & Co., 1908.

Stuart, I.L. History of Franklin County, Iowa. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing, 1914.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Lots 2 & 4, Block 13, Gillett's Addition to the City of Hampton.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

This is the area historically associated with this resource.

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Section number _____ Photo _____ Page 11

CFN-259-1118

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

PHOTOGRAPHS: Franklin County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
18 Central Avenue East
Hampton (Franklin County), Iowa

All photographs of the Franklin County Sheriff's Residence and Jail were taken by Robin Wagner in February 1996, and all negatives are located in the files of the Community Programs Bureau, State Historical Society of Iowa (SHSI), Des Moines, IA.

- #1 Exterior: Facade (south elevation), looking north.
- #2 Facade and west side, looking northeast.
- #3 West side and rear elevation, looking southeast.
- #4 Rear and east elevation, looking southwest. Note fenced-in exercise area.
- #5 East elevation, looking west.
- #6 Interior: View of front door looking southwest.
- #7 Parlor at southeast corner, used for storage, looking southeast.
- #8 Remodeled kitchen looking southeast.
- #9 Staircase from second floor, looking east.
- #10 Second floor hallway looking south. Note metal door at right to room at northwest corner.
- #11 Second floor room at northwest corner with bars on windows.
- #12 Jail: Women's holding cell in southwest corner, looking west.
- #13 Walkway along south side of cell block, looking east toward jailer's door.
- #14 Walkway along east side of cell block with visitor's table, looking north.
- #15 Inside cell block, two open cell doors, looking northwest.
- #16 Walkway along west side of cell block, bath at far end, looking north.