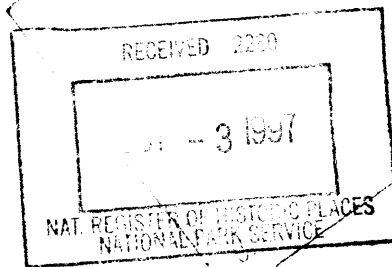


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1292

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 Appanoose County Sheriff's Residence and Jail

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 527 North Main N/A not for publication

city or town Centerville N/A vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Appanoose code 007 zip code 52544

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 Oberkirch DSHP 9-22-97
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:)

Edson H. Beall 10/30/97
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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	5	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	5	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

Architectural & Historical Resources of Centerville, IA 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: Correctional Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

Stone

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Stucco

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.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

LAW

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1872-1946

Significant Dates

1872

1904

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Shaw, Jacob and Wentworth, Thomas

Pauly Jail Building Co.

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:

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1,5	5,1,0,0,0,0	4,5,0,9,0,0,0
	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 Marlin O'Connor, ACHS, and Molly Myers Naumann, Consultant

organization Centerville Historic Preservation Comm. date 2/97

street & number 167 West Alta Vista telephone (515) 682-2743

city or town Ottumwa state IA zip code 52501-1437

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 Appanoose County Historical Society (ACHS), Marlin O'Connor, President

street & number 100 West Maple telephone (515) 856-8040

city or town Centerville state IA zip code 52544

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

CFN-259-1116

APPANOOSE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE & JAIL
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

CLASSIFICATION:

Name of related multiple property listing: "Iowa Correctional Facilities: 1839-1942"

DESCRIPTION:

The Appanoose County Sheriff's Residence and Jail, built in 1872, is located on the east side of Main Street one and one-half blocks north of the Courthouse Square in Centerville. The area around the jail is residential in nature. The grade of Main Street has been raised over the years, and it is now necessary to descend a set of steps to reach the front yard and entrance of the building.

The two distinct functions of the sheriff's residence and jail (42' x 42') are readily apparent from the exterior with a front portion of brick and a rear wing of stone. The main (front) block is a two story brick rectangle measuring 42' x 22' with a symmetrical three bay facade on the side gable. The entrance features a transom and sidelights and the 6/6 double hung windows have limestone sills and lintels. The end walls contain two windows on each floor. The roof appears to be flat but slopes gently to the rear. Brick corbeling is found along the cornice. A broad porch extends across the facade. This porch retains elements from two different periods: 19th century brackets and early 20th century classically-inspired columns.

On the interior the house follows the typical I-house plan having a central hall with staircase leading to the second floor. A single room (measuring 14' x 16') is located on each side of this hall, a parlor and dining room on the first floor, and two bedrooms on the second. Walnut was used for the staircase and woodwork, and all interior doors feature transoms. Ceilings throughout are 9' 7". The walls are plastered and currently covered with wallpaper. Present flooring is of 2" oak. Around 1879 a single story frame wing (11' x 24") was added to the south end of the house to serve as a kitchen and pantry. This part of the house has a gable roof. A small porch extends across the rear of the kitchen wing, opening into the back yard. The living quarters is the only part of the building to have a basement, or cellar. This has a dirt floor and walls of coursed limestone rubble.

The single story rear jail portion (42' x 20') is of locally quarried blue limestone. It rests on a stone foundation said to be 9' thick (several feet of riprap covered with a cut stone foundation). The walls are 2' thick and are of coursed ashlar blocks measuring from 4 to 10' long. The jail originally contained four cells which were also made of cut stone and which were set with iron balls, making it almost impossible to remove a stone. Each cell measured 6' x 10' with a 10' ceiling and had an iron door which opened into the central hall. A door from this hall into the sheriff's residence was the only entrance/exit. The cells were located in the center of the room, with a 10' wide hallway along three sides. Windows in the jail were located 7' above the floor and measured 2'5" x 1'10" with heavy iron bars.

In 1904 the jail was remodeled with the installation of steel and iron cells, new windows

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

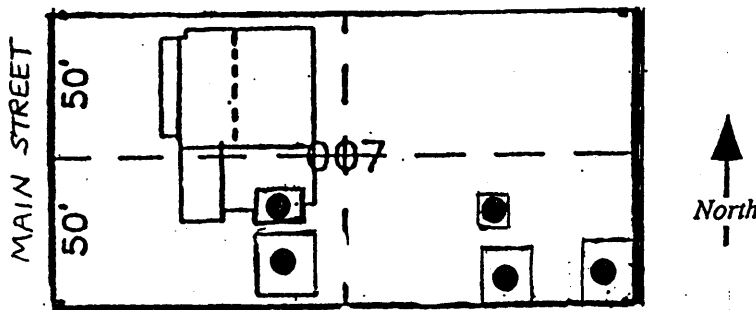
CFN-259-1116

APPANOOSE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE & JAIL APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

DESCRIPTION (Continued):

and new ceilings. The present interior reflects this remodeling. At that time the door opening directly into the sheriff's residence was closed, and a new door was created in the south wall (the southwest corner of the jail block). The cells were designed and installed by the Pauley Company of St. Louis at a cost of \$4,087. This Pauley system included four cells for men, each measuring 6'6" x 8', and a separate area for women and juveniles. The men's cells were arranged in a cell block in the center of the room, with a narrow corridor on all four sides. New, larger windows allowed adequate light and ventilation into the cell block without the prisoners being near the exterior walls. The metal cell block held two cells on each side of a 7' corridor. Each cell held four bunks. The doors into the individual cells were controlled by levers located on the outside of the cell block in the jailor's corridor. A brick wall was constructed to separate the south part of the jail and two metal cells were installed in this area to house women and/or juveniles. These cells were the same size as those in the men's area and also opened into a narrow locked corridor for safety purposes. During this remodeling plans were also being made for future plumbing and heating improvements.

The present owners (the Appanoose County Historical Society) have maintained the property as a museum, making improvements in recent years. The old roof has been replaced on both parts of the building. Landscaping has included a new brick sidewalk and flower garden in the front yard with old-fashioned street lights. A log cabin has been moved to the site and is located immediately south of the building. Shortly after the turn of the century a small gable roof building was constructed near the southeast corner of the kitchen wing. Around 1940 a shed roof was built over the area between the kitchen, the jail, and this building, to protect the sheriff and prisoners, and to create a carport which opens to the east. This is not visible from the street. A log cabin has been moved to the site and is located immediately south of the building and there are three sheds located at the rear of the 200' lot. The gable roof building, log cabin, and three sheds are considered non-contributing but are not intrusive. These are indicated by dots on the site map below.



This property retains a high level of integrity and is a good example of its building type, the combination sheriff's residence and jail. For a full discussion of integrity requirements for this property type see Section 8, page 9.

United States Department of the Interior
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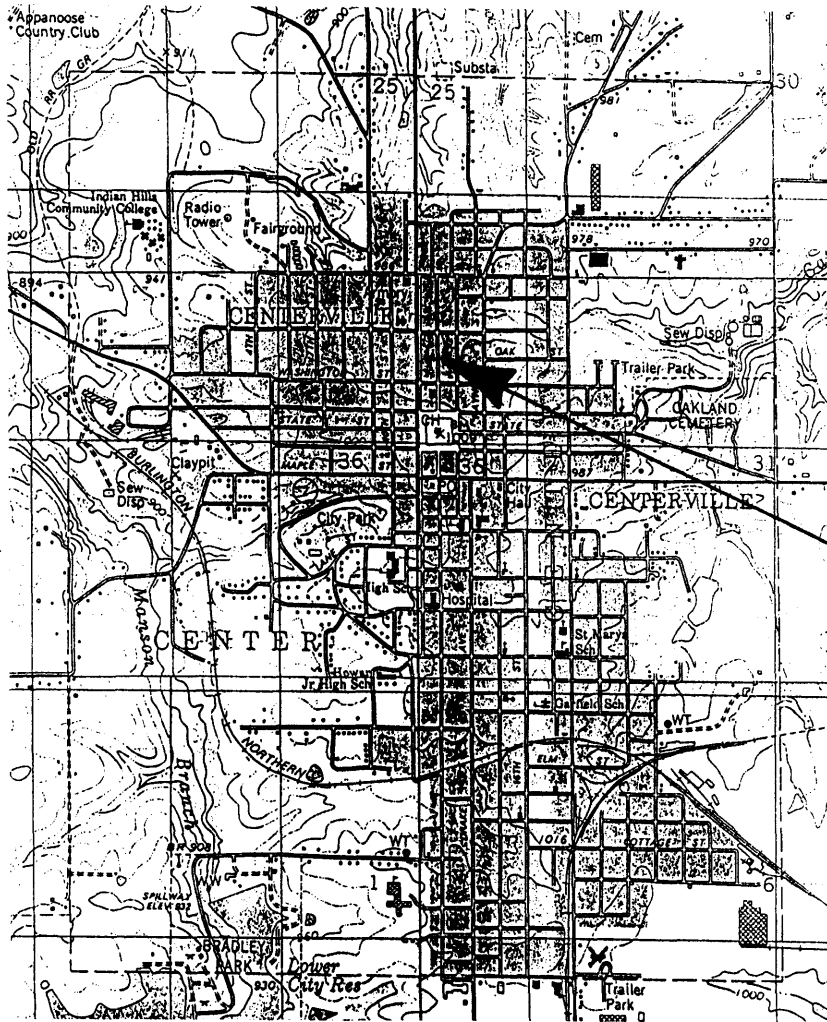
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

CFN-259-1116

APPANOOSE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE & JAIL APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

DESCRIPTION (Continued):



U.S.G.S Map of Centerville

Courthouse Square is shown as white square near center.
Location of Sheriff's Residence and Jail is indicated by arrow.

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National Park Service

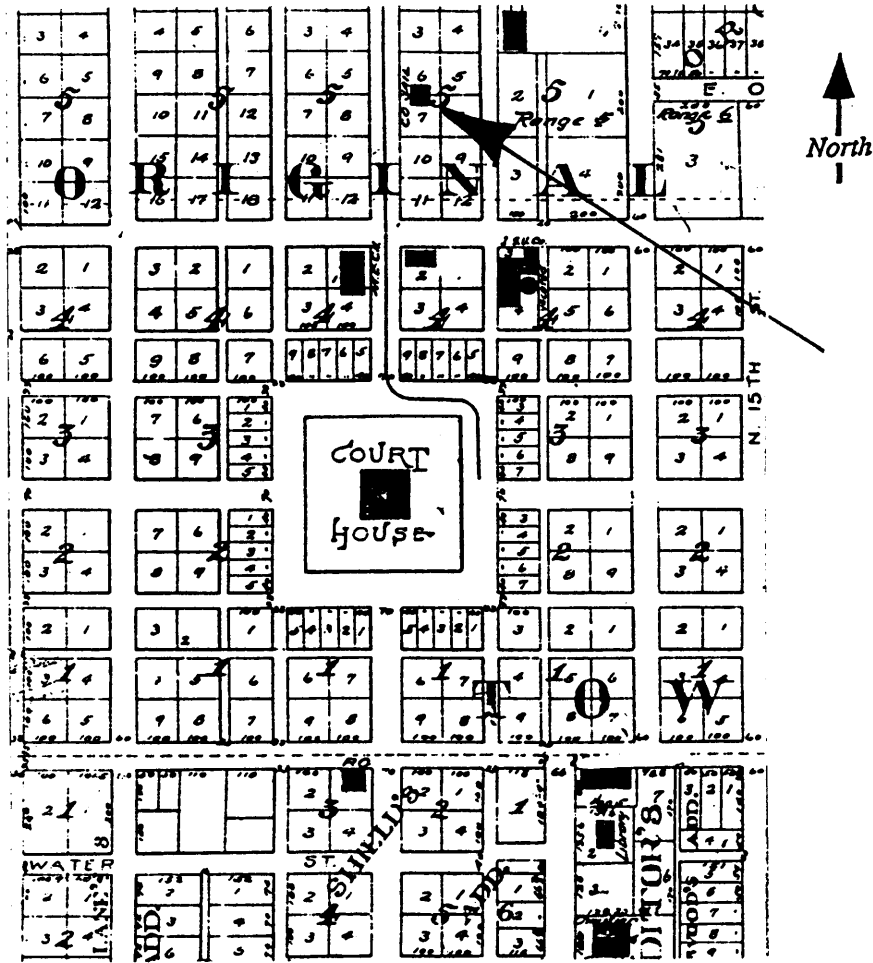
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

CFN-259-1116

APPANOOSE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE & JAIL
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

DESCRIPTION (Continued):



Plat map shows location of Sheriff's Residence and Jail (see arrow) in relation to the Courthouse Square.

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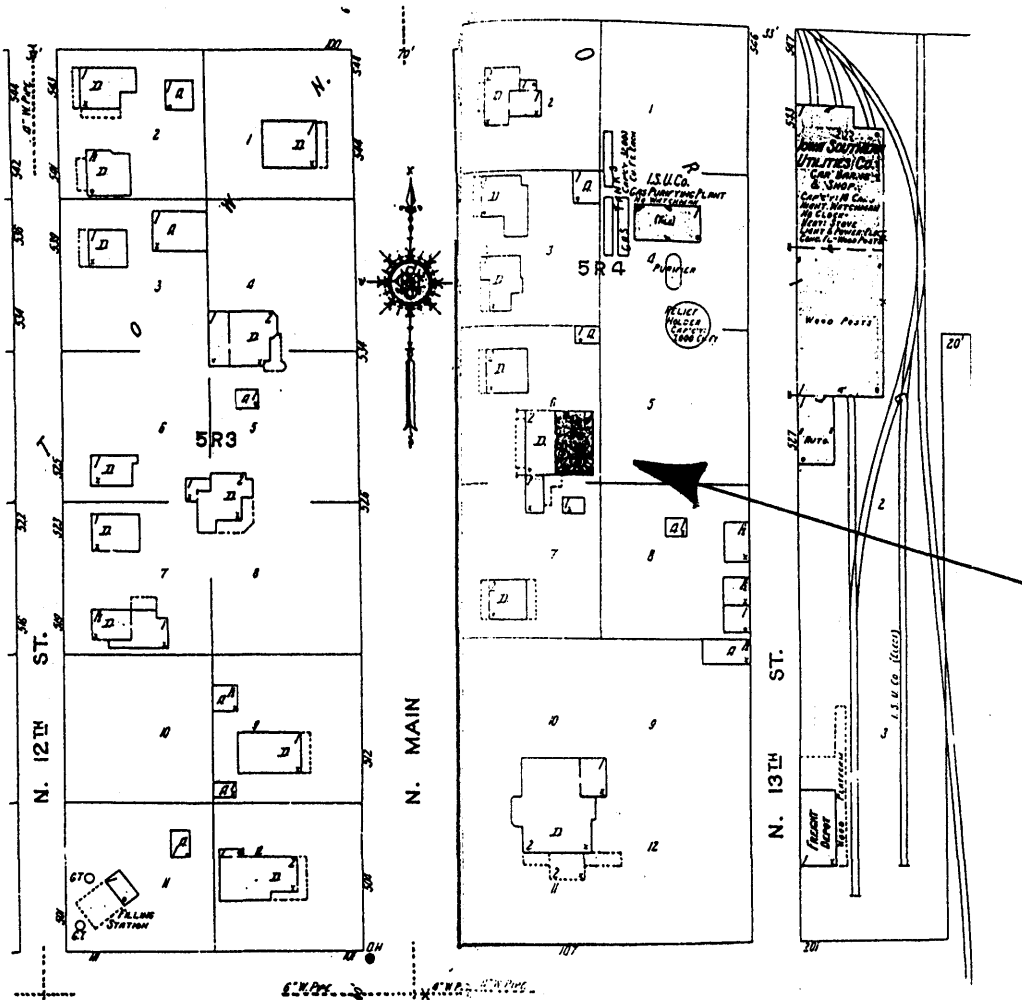
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

CFN-259-1116

APPANOOSE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE & JAIL APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

DESCRIPTION (Continued):



1924 Sanborn Map shows relationship of Sheriff's Residence and Jail to other houses in the neighborhood. Note presence of front porch, back porch on kitchen wing, and small building due east of the kitchen.

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National Park Service

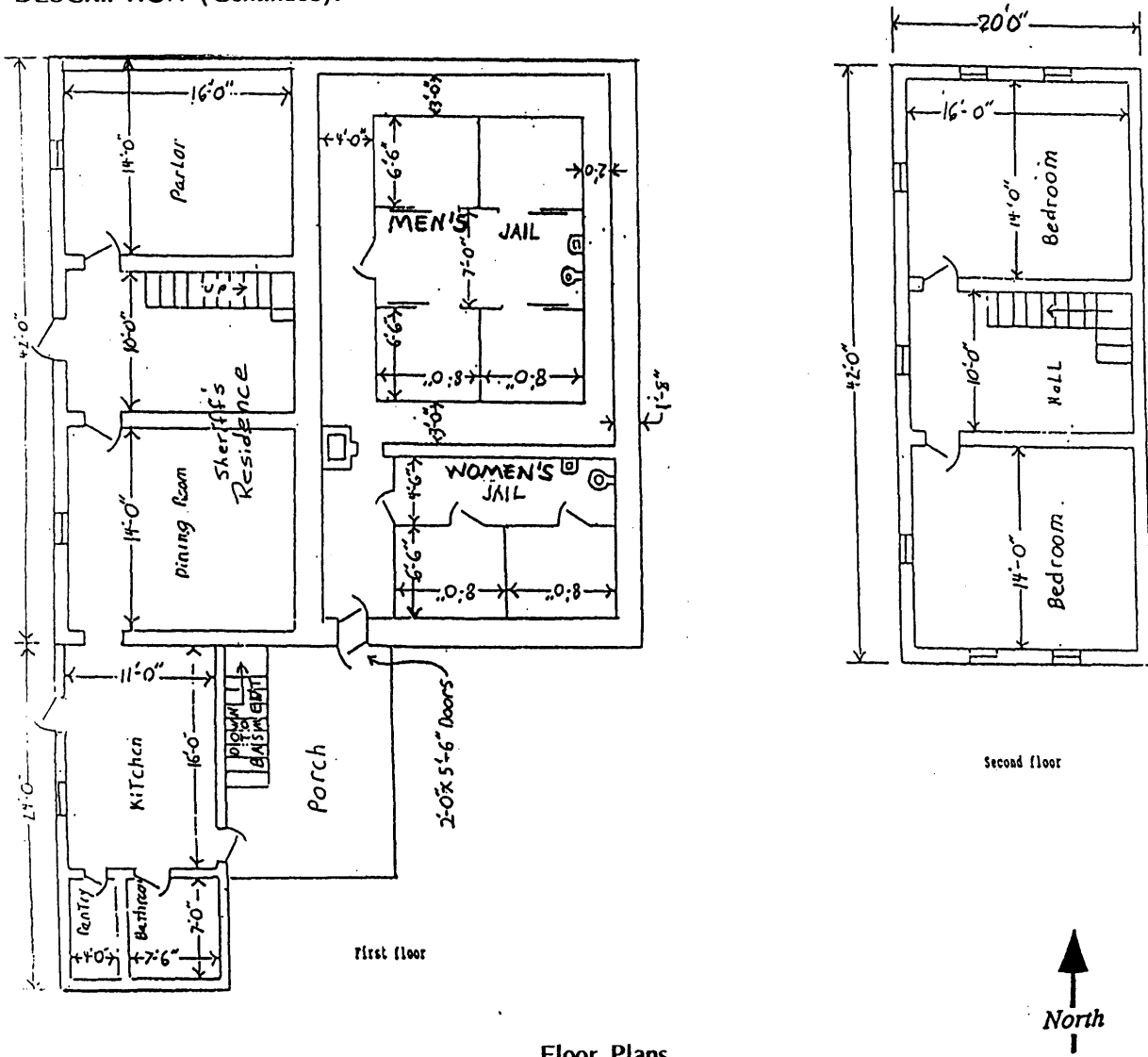
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

CFN-259-1116

APPANOOSE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE & JAIL
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

DESCRIPTION (Continued):



Floor Plans

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7

CFN-259-1116

APPANOOSE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE & JAIL
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Appanoose County Sheriff's Residence and Jail (1872) is locally significant under Criterion A for its century of service as a county jail and because it illustrates Centerville's importance as the seat of county justice. It is significant 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).

The sheriff and his family resided in the house, with his wife usually in charge of providing meals and laundry services for the prisoners. The jail wing contained multiple cells, often in the form seen in the Appanoose 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 the one in Centerville, 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 Appanoose County Jail is located one and one-half blocks north of the Courthouse Square on Main Street. Like other public buildings these were built of brick and/or stone to give an appearance of mass and permanence. Note that the two parts of the Appanoose County building were defined by the use of different materials: brick for the residence, and stone for the jail.

Early in the history of Appanoose County arrangements were made to build a jail, and specifications were prepared, but the project was abandoned, probably due to lack of funds. About

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

CFN-259-1116

APPANOOSE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE & JAIL
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued):

1855, a small stone building was constructed to serve as a "strong house." This was used for about ten years, until an alleged horse thief easily escaped. For several years following this, prisoners were sent to Ottumwa for incarceration. (1878 History of Appanoose County, Iowa, p. 433)

In 1871 the Board of Supervisors agreed to the need for a new jail facility, and on June 9, 1871 awarded a contract to Jacob Shaw and Thomas Wentworth to furnish the material and do all the masonry work necessary for the erection of a county jail. J.D. Jenks was given the contract to supply the material and provide all the carpenter and iron work for the same. Shaw and Wentworth's bid was for \$6,176.37, while Jenks' was for \$2,545.22. (Weekly Citizen, June 17, 1871) The jail was completed the following year. In addition to carrying a complete description of the new facility, the newspaper noted that

.....something like 100,000 brick and 800 perches of stone will be used in its construction. The stone used is of the best quality and is from quarries near town. It is blue limestone and age and weather will not have the least effect upon it.....When completed the jail will be one of the best and strongest in Iowa. With a \$30,000 Court house, a \$10,000 jail, a \$6,000 poor farm, and the County Treasurer prepared to redeem outstanding warrants, who can say that the financial condition of Appanoose County is not of the best? (Centerville Citizen, May 18, 1872)

In 1904 the Board of Supervisors again had problems with the county's jail facilities. It was felt that in "its present condition" it was both unsafe and exceedingly unsanitary. The newspaper noted that

At present there is great danger of disease and a resultant damage case. Also men and women cannot be secluded, there being at present four women in the jail and no way of putting more than a thin wall between them and the men. (Centerville lowegian, April 8, 1904)

The improvements recommended for the jail included installation of new steel and iron cells, new windows to provide more light and ventilation, and a new ceiling. The Board of Supervisors contracted with the Pauly Co. of St. Louis, Missouri to provide the cells at a cost of \$4,087. The contract for the other necessary work (windows, etc.) was given to W.M. Peatman for \$798. The Pauly steel cells installed in the Appanoose 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 cell block contained four cells arranged two to a side with a center corridor. The Auburn type became the most common in the late 19th century.

According to McKay's MPD (p. 124) the Pauly Co. was also known as P.J. Pauly & Bro. and as the Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Co. It has been determined that they supplied the

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

CFN-259-1116

APPANOOSE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE & JAIL
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued):

iron work for at least eight other county jails in Iowa between 1878 and 1912 (including those in Franklin and Wapello counties).

The building was utilized as the sheriff's residence and jail until the mid-1960s. In 1973 the Board of Supervisors presented the deed to the building to the Appanosse County Historical Society for use as a museum.

The integrity requirement 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 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. The 1904 remodeling altered the interior arrangement, but it installed new equipment which is significant in the development of corrections facilities. This remodeling is an important part of the jail's history and is not considered intrusive. The Appanosse 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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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 & 10 Page 10

CFN-259-1116

APPANOOSE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE & JAIL
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

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Centerville Citizen, May 18, June 1, September 14, October 5, 1872.

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History of Appanoose County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Co., 1878.

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.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Centerville: 1883, 1888, 1893, 1898, 1907, 1913 and 1924.

Taylor, L.L. (Ed.) Past and Present of Appanoose County, Iowa. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Pub. Co., 1913.

Weekly Citizen, June 17, 1871.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Original Town, S 1/2 Lot 6, N 1/2 Lot 7, S 1/2 Lot 5, N 1/2 Lot 8, Block 5, Range 4.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

This is the area historically associated with this resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photo Page 11

CFN-259-1116

APPANOOSE COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE & JAIL
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

PHOTOGRAPHS: Appanoose County Sheriff's Residence & Jail
527 N. Main, Centerville
Appanoose County, Iowa

All photographs of the Appanoose County Sheriff's Residence and Jail were taken by Nancy Bennett in February 1997, and all negatives are located in the files of the Community Programs Bureau, State Historical Society of Iowa (SHSI), Des Moines, IA.

- #1 Facade (west elevation) and kitchen wing showing log cabin, looking northeast.
- #2 Facade, looking southeast.
- #3 Facade and kitchen, looking north northeast.
- #4 Kitchen wing (south elevation), looking north.
- #5 Jail wing (east and north elevations), looking southwest.
- #6 Jail (east elevation), looking northwest.
- #7 Interior: Detail of plaque "The Pauly Jail Building Co., St. Louis, MO"