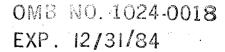
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections





1. Name	9				
historic	Properties	Associated with the	Oconee County Pena	1 System	Themalia
and/or common				•	
2. Loca	tion				
street & number				not	for publication
city, town Wa	elhalla	vicinity o	f cagagressismulate	trict	
state 5		code cou	unty Oconee	4	code
3. Class	ification	<u> </u>			
district building(s) structure site	Ownership X public private both Cublic Acquisition NA in process NA being conside	X yes: restricted	entertainme d governmen	ent t	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other: VaCant
ame	or of Pro	ee County			
treet & number	West	Main Street			
ity, town	Walhalla	NA vicinity of	f s	tate South	Carolina 2969
5. Locat	tion of L	egal Descrip	otion		
ourthouse, registr	y of deeds, etc.	Oconee County Cour	rthouse	A	
treet & number		West Main Street		<u>.</u>	
ity, town		Walhalla	s	tate South	Carolina 2969
6. Repre	esentatio	on in Existin	g Surveys		
Inventory Hile in South	of Historic Carolina	laces has thi	is property been determin	ed eligible?	yes _X_ no
late 1981		•	federal _X	state	_ county local
lepository for surv	ey records South	n Carolina Departmen	nt of Archives and	History	
ity, town	Colur	nbia	s	state South	Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition deteriorated	Check one _X_ unaltered	Check oneX_ original site
good ruins unexposed	_X_ altered	moved date NA for jail on wheels

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The nomination for the Properties Associated with the Oconee County Penal System includes two properties located within the city limits of Walhalla, the county seat of Oconee County, South Carolina. The properties are the Oconee County Jail, a two-story, brick building constructed between 1901 and 1906, and a jail on wheels, the only remaining one of several metal cages on wheels used as quarters for convicts serving on the county chain gang in the early twentieth century. Although alterations were made to the rear of the jail and it was stuccoed in the 1930s, and the cage is now located on the property of the modern law enforcement center rather than on a work site, both the jail and the cage retain sufficient integrity to convey their historical associations.

Additional Information: The penal system in Oconee County conformed to the county penal system which was enforced throughout South Carolina in the early twentieth century. The county jails of the state were intended for the detention of persons awaiting trial in state courts who were unable to pay bond. If a person was convicted, he was sentenced to serve at hard labor, usually on the county chain gang. Female convicts and convicts not wanted by the county authorities were sent to the state penitentiary. Most convicts served their sentences on the county chain gangs. For example, in 1916, 3266 persons were committed to county chain gangs, while the population of the penitentiary in 1916 was 211.

Like other early twentieth century South Carolina jails, the Oconee County Jail consisted of two sections, the jailer's residence and the jail department. The front portion of the jail served as the jailer's residence and the prisoners were kept in the rear wing.²

The county chain gangs were located near the roads on which they were working. Guards usually lived in tents; the convicts' quarters were generally cages, cars, or tents. Cages were used in Oconee County. The cages and cars were on wheels and were usually about seven feet wide, seven feet high, and eighteen feet long. The cars had wooden sides; the cages, which were more common, were made of iron or steel strips, about two inches wide, woven in three- to five-inch squares. In December 1916 visits to some county chain gangs by representatives of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of South Carolina revealed that at least fourteen other counties in addition to Oconee were using cages as quarters for convicts on their chain gangs. 4

The resources included in this nomination, the Oconee County Jail and the Oconee County Cage, are the only remaining properties associated with the early twentieth century Oconee County penal system.

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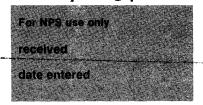
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Architecture: The Oconee County Jail is a locally important public building which incorporates several elements of neo-medieval design. The stepped and crenellated parapet, the asymmetrical plan with projecting polygonal bays, and the suggestion of a tower are direct architectural references to the popular conception of a medieval castle. It is likely that this architectural quotation was a deliberate attempt to relate the building's incarcerative function with the image of a medieval donjon, keep, and stronghold. The Oconee County Jail bears a striking resemblance to the Anderson County Jail, which was built ca. 1898 and designed by noted architect Frank P. Milburn. Milburn was known to re-use plans (the plans for the Forsyth County Courthouse in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, were re-used to build the Anderson County Courthouse in Anderson, South Carolina, ca. 1898)*, and it is possible that the Oconee County Jail was built from plans by Milburn.

*Frank A. Dickson, <u>Journeys Into the Past: The Anderson Region's Heritage</u> (Anderson: Frank A. Dickson, 1975), p. 47.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—Carcheology-prehistoricagriculturex architectureartcommercecommunications	heck and justify below community planning conservation economics education engineering expioration/settlemen industry Invention	landscape architecture law literature military music philosophy politics/government	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify) social_history
Specific dates	1901-06, 1938-39	Builder/Architect	nknown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Included in the nomination for the Properties Associated with the Oconee County Penal System are the Oconee County Jail, a two-story, brick building constructed between 1901 and 1906, and a jail on wheels, a metal cage on wheels which was used in the early twentieth century to quarter prisoners serving time on the chain gang. The properties are located within the city limits of Walhalla, the county seat of Oconee County, South Carolina. Together these two resources are historically significant as visual reminders of the main components of the early twentieth century penal system in Oconee County and the state, the jail and the chain gang. Oconee County is the only county known to retain both an early jail and a cage or car for chain gang members in a basically unaltered state. In addition, the Oconee County Jail is a locally significant architectural design.

Social History: The Oconee County Jail and the Oconee County Cage reveal information about the treatment of criminals in Oconee County and in the state in the early twentieth century. Since prisoners in county jails were generally persons awaiting trial who were presumably innocent under the law, the social ideal was to hold them for appearance at court, yet prevent them from suffering physically or morally. Life on the county chain gangs was harder. Since idleness was considered detrimental to the character of criminals and since crime was expensive and harmful to society, labor on chain gangs was intended to reform convicts while at the same time not prove physically injurious. The convicts wore leg chains and usually worked from sunrise to sunset. Living conditions were harsh. The cage was one facet of these harsh conditions.

<u>Properties Associated with the Oconee County Penal System</u> Footnotes

- l"The Treatment of Convicts on Some County Chain Gangs," Quarterly Bulletin of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of South Carolina 3 (March 1917): 31; "Crime and Its Treatment in South Carolina," Quarterly Bulletin of the State Board of Public Welfare 3 (June 1922): 3-5.
- ²Sanborn Map Company, <u>Walhalla</u>, <u>Oconee County</u>, <u>South Carolina</u> (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1906); "What It Means to Be a Prisoner in Some of Our County Jails," <u>Quarterly Bulletin of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of South Carolina</u> 3 (March 1917): 23.
- 3"County Chain Gangs," Quarterly Bulletin of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of South Carolina 1 (December 1915): 141.
 - ⁴"The Treatment of Convicts," pp. 32-71.
 - ⁵"What It Means to Be a Prisoner," p. 5.
- ⁶"The Work of Local Committees of Visitors: A Handbook," <u>Quarterly</u>
 <u>Bulletin of the State Board of Public Welfare</u> 2 (June 1921): 8; "The Treatment of Convicts," p. 31; "County Chain Gangs," pp. 141-46.
 - ⁷Keowee Courier (Walhalla, S.C.), 8 February, 29 May 1868.
 - ⁸Ibid., 21 May, 17 September 1869.
- Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, Passed at the Regular Session, January February 1901, p. 861.
- 10 Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, Passed at the Regular Session, January February 1902, p. 1207.
- 11 Sanborn Map Company, <u>Walhalla</u>, <u>Oconee County</u>, <u>South Carolina</u> (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1906).
- 12"County Jails," Quarterly Bulletin of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of South Carolina 1 (December 1915): 106, 127-28.
- 13"County Chain Gangs," Quarterly Bulletin of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of South Carolina 1 (December 1915): 160.
- 14"Our Third Inspections of the County Chain Gangs," Quarterly Bulletin of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of South Carolina 3 (December 1917): 175.
- 15 Fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of South Carolina, 1918, to the Governor (Columbia, S.C.: Gonzales and Bryan, 1919), p. 158.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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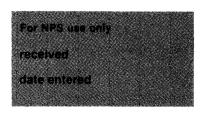
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- "County Jails." Quarterly Bulletin of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of South Carolina 1 (December 1915): 98-134.
- "Crime and Its Treatment in South Carolina." Quarterly Bulletin of the State Board of Public Welfare 3 (June 1922): 3-16.
- Fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of South Carolina, 1918, to the Governor. Columbia, S.C.: Gonzales and Bryan, 1919.
- Keowee Courier, 8 February, 29 May 1868; 21 May, 17 September 1869.
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- "What It Means to Be a Prisoner in Some of Our County Jails." Quarterly Bulletin of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of South Carolina 3 (March 1917): 5-30.
- "The Work of Local Committees of Visitors: A Handbook." Quarterly Bulletin of the State Board of Public Welfare 2 (June 1921): 3-31.

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Multiple Resource Area Thematic Group dnr-11

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