

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 WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL AND SHERIFF 'S RESIDENCE

other names/site number 201-5670-0003

2. Location

street & number 23 COMMERCIAL not for publication

city or town WASHINGTON vicinity

state KANSAS code KS county WASHINGTON code 201 zip code 66968

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.)

Richard Lambertz D-SHPO, 6/4/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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

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		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: Correctional facility;
jail

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: Government Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: limestone; rectangle gable/
hipped roofs

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone

walls STONE: limestone

roof WOOD: shingle

other 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.)

- XX 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.
XX 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

1899

Significant Dates

1899

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

HOLLAND, JAMES C., ARCHITECT
ZEIGLER & DALTON, BUILDERS

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:

- XX State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property LESS THAN ONE ACRE

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 4	6 6 6 7 6 0	4 4 0 9 3 3 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 JACK BARLEY, PRESIDENT

organization WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY date

street & number 11 E. STREET telephone

city or town WASHINGTON state KANSAS zip code 66968

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 BOARD OF WASHINGTON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

street & number 214 COMMERCIAL telephone 913-325-2974

city or town WASHINGTON state KANSAS zip code 66968

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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The Washington County jail and sheriff's residence is located at the northwest corner of Commercial and West 1st. Street, in the City of Washington, Washington Township, Washington County, Kansas (Pop.-1262). The two story Bigelow limestone building sits on a limestone block foundation.

Principal face of the building has an eastern orientation with overall measurements of approximately 58 feet east and west and 36 feet north and south.

The overall rectangular layout of the building is covered by two hipped roofs separated by a gable roof. The sheriff's residence on the east is covered with a hipped roof with three dormers on the east, north and south sides. A gable roof and the other hipped roof covers the jail. The jail, which occupies the west section of the building is shorter and narrower than the sheriff's residence.

Exterior of the building is constructed of Bigelow limestone which is light buff in color. The blocks are laid in a random pattern and the smaller blocks are laid so their combined height equals that of the larger blocks in the course. A finished limestone entablature defines the roof line and is cut to a particular size and shape.

There are two limestone string courses that run at the lintel level of the windows on the first and second floors. The string courses are rusticated and have a distinct character from the walls by a larger size limestone block. The limestone string courses and entablature do not encircle the jail and sheriff's residence at the same level. The jail section of the building is shorter than the sheriff's residence. The chimney is located in the northern elevation of the sheriff's residence.

Originally the blocks were laid with a lime and sand mortar, but the building has since been repointed with concrete. The jail is double walled with limestone blocks being laid up on the outside and inside.

Southern bay of the sheriff's residence eastern facade is covered with a porch. Three turned posts support a hipped roof. Limestone blocks support the concrete floor. Two poured concrete steps, date unknown, form the approach to the porch. A brick walk leads from the street to the sidewalk and poured concrete walk from the sidewalk to the porch's entrance.

The windows are double-hung sash and are the original windows in the building. The windows located in the jail are all steel barred. Small basement windows are located on the east, north, and south facades. Limestone lintels and sills are on top and under all windows and doors.

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A six foot chain link fence topped with three strands of barbed wire secures the exercise yard. The exercise yard is south and west of the jail and sheriff's residence. There are two gates located on the east and north sides. There is also a ten foot gate on the south-west corner of the yard. A one-story cement block addition to the north side of the sheriff's residence was added, date unknown, which serves as a service porch and the switch box for the emergency generator. In the north-west corner of the property is a 20'x24' steel building (noncontributing) which is within the secure area.

The sheriff's residence is entered from an eastern door into a central hallway. To the south is the living room and to the north is the dining room and kitchen. The interior of the sheriff's residence was remodeled in the early 1980's. The ceilings were lowered, walls were paneled and the floors carpeted. In the south west corner of the hallway is a staircase. The hallway continues west into the lock down area which consist of a large cell room where the cells and corridor are located. The wall separating the cell room and the sheriff's residence is of double limestone blocks. In the center of the cell room is a steel clad cage with four cells and a corridor. The ceiling and floor are concrete.

The second floor is reached by a dog-legged staircase. The staircase opens into a hallway. To the east are three bedrooms and a bathroom and to the west is another cell room which contains two cells and a corridor. Both the cells and corridors on the first and second floors were purchased under the patent by P.J. Pauly and Bro., of St. Louis, Missouri. The cells and corridor on the second floor were used in the counties first jails which were purchased in 1878. Imprinted on the steel cell were "Patented September 16, 1874, Lever Lock, P.J. Pauly and Bro. St. Louis." The cell room on the first floor has had considerably modifications to comply with the Department of Corrections and the State Fire Marshall Operational Standards.

The interior of the jail and sheriff's residence will be returned to its high degree of integrity as it was at the turn-of-the-century. The exterior of the property retains a high degree of architectural integrity as an example of the turn-of-the-century jail and sheriff's residence. The jail and sheriff's residence share such a close proximity that importance is placed equally between them.

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The Washington County Jail and Sheriff's residence (c. 1899) is being nominated to the National Register under criteria A and C for its historical association with the growth and development of Washington County and for architectural significance as a limestone turn-of-the-century county jail and sheriff's residence. The building served as a sheriff's residence until 1980, until the residence was then converted to the sheriff's department. In January 1994, the jail was not able to meet the requirements by the state jail and fire inspectors. The first floor cell room was then converted to a holding area for prisoners. Currently, the building is being used as a holding area and the offices for the Washington County Sheriff's Department.

On March 29, 1899, the county commissioners met at their office in the courthouse in a special session. O.W. Cook, Chairman; Fred Brockmeyer Sr. and Martin Person, commissioners, were present. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the matter of the construction of a new county jail and sheriff's residence. The board decided to inspect plans and specifications on April 12, 1899. The cost was not to exceed \$8,000.00 and to be built of Bigelow stone.

On April 10, 1899, the county commissioners met with J.C. (James Clinton) Holland, (1853-1919) a prominent Topeka architect. He was designated by the commissioners to prepare plans, specifications and details for the jail and sheriff's residence. On May 18, 1899, the commissioners met again with Mr. Holland to inspect plans and receive proposals for the jail. Mr. Holland was paid \$150.00 on July 5, 1899 and a final payment of \$150.00 on October 2, 1899 for his architectural services.

Holland specialized in public and quasi-public buildings, designing many prominent buildings in Topeka as well as sixteen county courthouses in Kansas, schools, churches, YMCA's, jails and business buildings in Kansas and other states.

Holland served as state architect from 1895 until 1897, during which time the central wing of the capital building, except the central dome, was completed. In 1885 Holland came to Topeka from an architectural practice in Toledo, Ohio. He joined C.B. Hopkins in an architectural practice that existed until 1897. Holland served the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway as a "special architect" during the years following his service as state architect. In 1898 he established his own firm, and it was during this period the Washington County Jail contract was let. In 1903 he formed a partnership with Frank Squires which lasted until 1915 when he took his son, B.A. Holland into partnership. The firm J.C. Holland and Son continued in business after Holland's death in 1919.

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Holland was born in Lima, Ohio, he received his education at Northwestern Ohio Normal University and the School of Architecture at Cornell University. Upon completion of his year long studies at Cornell University in 1882, Holland taught architecture at Northwestern Ohio Normal University until his move to Topeka in 1885.

The construction and materials exclusive of steel and iron was let to Zeigler and Dalton. They were paid in three separate warrants for a total of \$6,475.17.

The only reference to the type of building stone used in the construction of the sheriff's residence and jail was "Bigelow stone". This reference was made by the county commissioners in minutes of their special meeting on March 29, 1899, as to the type of stone to be used.

Accordingly to the Kansas Geological Survey, they have no information that relates directly to Bigelow limestone. However, there was a town named Bigelow in the southeastern part of Marshall County, Kansas. We were referred by the Marshall County Historical Society to a Mr. Don Winters, Route 1, Frankfort, Kansas.

Mr. Winters lives three miles north and west of the abandoned town of Bigelow, and is one of the few persons still remaining with any knowledge of the history of Bigelow and the quarries. Mr. Winters is 87 years and both he and his father and grandfather grew up in and around the Bigelow community. He knows of no written history of Bigelow other than what has been related to him. He relates that during the 1870's and on through the turn-of-the-century, the quarries were in their heyday. During this time span, the population at the greatest was approximately 300 people. Most of these were employed by the quarries. The quarries were located south and east of Bigelow. The quarries were either privately owned or owned by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The railroad used the stone in the construction of their bridges and culverts. They felt that the Bigelow stone was the best quality of limestone in the country.

In the early 1950's the town of Bigelow with all its limestone buildings were demolished to make way for the building of the Tuttle Creek Reservoir. Mr. Winter's father had a limestone barn 156 feet long built in the side of a hill.

Mr. Winters describes the quarrying procedures once the overburden was removed. The slabs were pried loose at the seams. Holes were drilled in the slab 5 to 7 inches deep and 10 to 12 inches apart. Feathers and plugs were placed in the holes and tapped with a hammer to break the stone into desired widths. Little rocks were placed under the stone slabs to make them break easier.

* Personal Interview

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"The Funston Limestone crops out in a belt extending from Nemaha County in the north to Cowley County in the south. In most places the main part of the Funston is a hard bed 24 to 30 inches thick, but near the eastern edge of Pottawatomie County the rock is much thicker and is soft enough to be readily cut and worked. Stone has been quarried from the Funston in this area for many years and has acquired the name of "Onaga limestone" because of its proximity to the town of Onaga. Extensive search along the outcrop has failed to disclose any other part in which the characteristics found in this particular location are duplicated." (Kansas Building Stone P. 102)

J.P. Pauly and Bro. of St. Louis were paid \$2,301.95 for four steel clad cells and corridor which was installed on the first floor. The original cells and corridor are still in use. Imprinted on the cells was "Patented Key-Bar Operating, June 22, 1890-August 3, 1892.

On September 18, 1899, the commissioners inspected the sheriff's residence and jail which were now completed and a final settlement was approved.

As previously mentioned, the existing Washington County Jail and Sheriff's residence is the oldest operating facility of its kind in the State of Kansas. It is a landmark of America's past; it stands as a monument to an era sandwiched between the decline of America's frontier and the advent of the 20th Century. Current plans call for this limestone-construction, this edifice from another century, from another place and time, to ultimately become a Law Enforcement Office Museum. Washington County residents are currently working on preserving the State's (as well as the middle-west's), turn-of-the-century law enforcement heritage. We strongly feel that this unique, limestone construction is a one-of-a-kind edifice. It should become a national landmark and be forever preserved in the National Register of Historical Places. From the building's unique and "sturdy" architectural conceptualization and construction infancy, through years of pragmatic operation, growth and change, to its eventual replacement as the law enforcement center of this rural Kansas community, the Washington County "jail" has lived through work wars, conflicts, internal combustion engines, flight, rural electrification, depression, recessions, indoor "modernization," technological advancements..., and tornadoes. This century-old edifice, suffice it to say, remains significant because it currently stands as a working monument to Kansas, the middle-west's, and the nation's past, present and future law enforcement heritage.

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SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Washington County commissioners proceeding 1878 to 1899.

Risser, Hubert, E. Kansas Building Stone State Geological Survey of Kansas, Bulletin 142, Partz, University of Kansas Publications, Lawrence, Kansas, 1960.

Washington Republican April 7, 1899 and September 22, 1899.

Record of expenditures of Washington County, Book B, Page 84 and 88.

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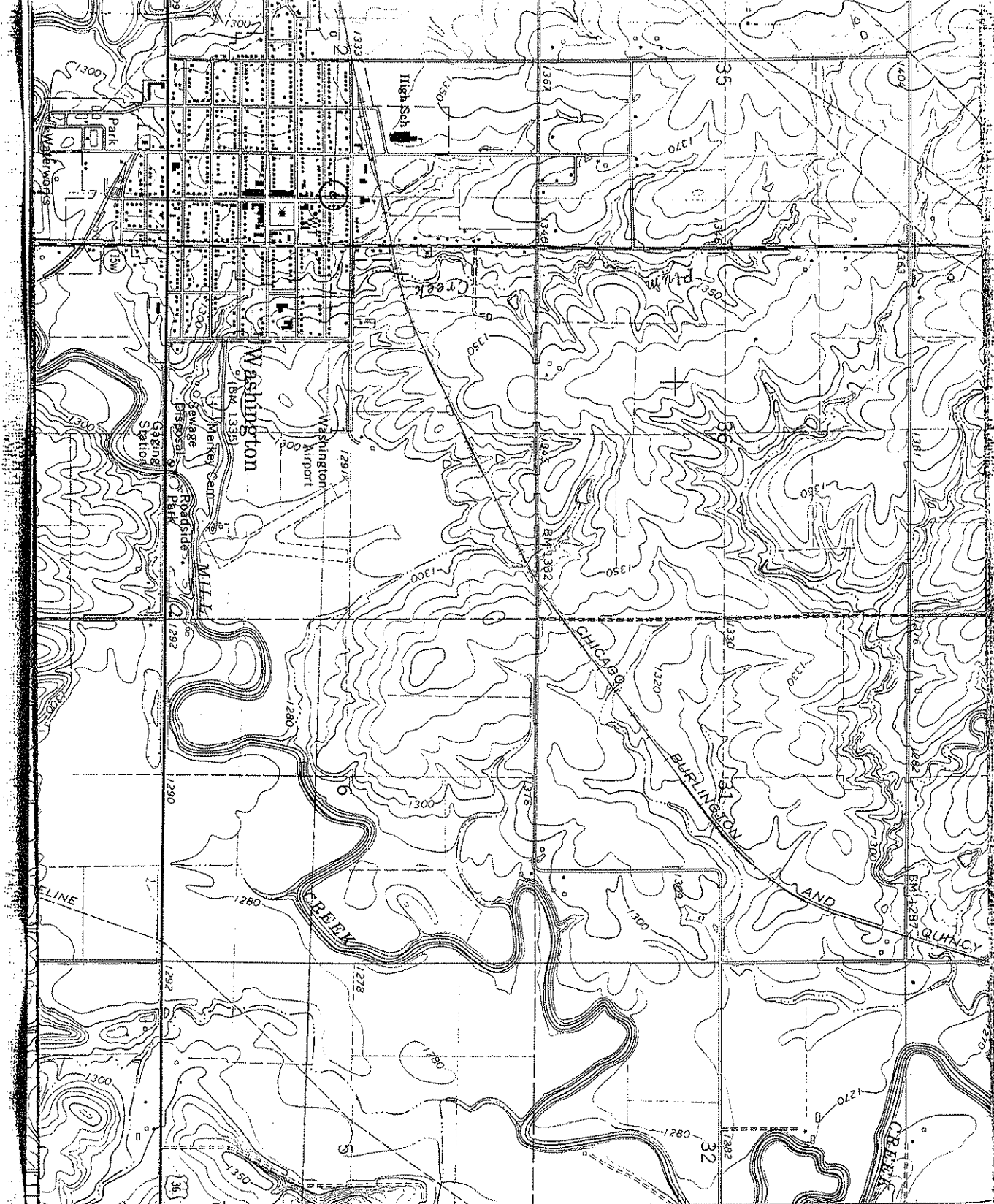
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located on Lots 7,8 and 9 in Block 4 in the City of Washington. The property is bounded to the east by Commercial Street, to the north and south by property lines and to the west by an alley.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the property that is historically associated with the jail and sheriff's residence.



8 MI. TO KANS. 15 E
 ANOVER SW) 6663 IV SW
 MARYSVILLE 19 MI

WASHINGTON
 COUNTY JAIL #
 SHERIFF'S RESIDEN
 USGS Coordinates
 14 666760
 4409330

4410 T. 2 S.
 T. 3 S.
 4411 50'
 4412