

SAMPLE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

refnum 040000000

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 any 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 Noble County Jail & Sheriff's Office

Other names/site number NA

2. Location

street & number 419 West Street not for publication

city or town Caldwell vicinity

state Ohio code OH county Noble zip code 43724

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Barbara Power, Dept. Head Inventory/Registration December 31, 2003
Signature of certifying official Date

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

State or 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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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 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	na	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

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)

LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	STONE
roof	STONE / Slate
walls	BRICK
	STONE / Sandstone
other	WOOD

Narrative Description

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

SEE ATTACHED

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)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

A. Social History

C. Architecture

Period of Significance

1882-1952

Significant Dates

1882

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

ARCHITECT / J.W. Yost

CONTRACTOR / Mill & Summers

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)

- Criteria for preliminary determination, National Register, National Historic Landmark, Historic American Buildings Survey, and Historic American Engineering Record.

Primary location of additional data

- Criteria for State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, and Other.

Name of repository: Noble Co. Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property LESS THAN ONE**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 455710 4399610
2 _____Zone Easting Northing
3
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 organization Jonathan Glance / Phillip Markwood Architects, Inc. date June 1, 2002
street & number 240 North Fifth Street, Suite 140 telephone 614.461.8300
city or town Columbus state OH zip code 43215

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

Noble County Jail and Sheriff's Office
Noble County, Ohio

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Noble County Jail and Sheriff's Residence is located in downtown Caldwell, Ohio on the historic Courthouse Square (Pic. 1 & 2). Adjacent to the building is a small park and the wonderfully detailed Late Victorian Oddfellows Building which now houses law offices on the upper stories and a café on the ground floor. The Jail and Sheriff's Office and Oddfellows Buildings are the most capable Late Victorian buildings on the square. Across the street from the jail is the Neoclassical Courthouse Building, centered in the Courthouse Square. On the opposite end of the block is the Art Deco 'Roxy' movie theater. Although no longer used as a theater, the building has been converted into retail and office space.

The Jail and Sheriff's Residence is an interesting building typology in that it previously combined the residence of the prisoners with that of the prison guard and had been in continuous use until as recently as 1998. Since 1998, the Noble County Historical Society has been in the process of restoring the building with the intention of making it their offices and the town's Visitor's Center.

The structure is a three story brick and sandstone Victorian Queen Anne with a footprint of about 40 by 60 feet. It was constructed in 1882 by Mill & Summers, local builders of much significance in Noble County, with a construction cost of 9477.55 dollars¹. The building was designed by J. W. Yost, an important architect practicing in Columbus at that time. The primary material used in its construction is a muted orange-red brick that was manufactured at the Ava Brick Company in nearby Ava. The brick is accented by light brown horizontal sandstone banding and a weighty sandstone watertable that extends two feet above the sidewalk. The façade is adorned with several decorative architectural features including stone finials at the corners, wood brackets located under the roof overhang and decorative stone and brick patterns on the street elevation and gable.

The majority of the decoration was saved for the street façade (Pic. 3); one might speculate that the restrictive budget did not allow Yost to extend the same level of detail to the other facades. The general organization of the front façade is the paragon of the Queen Anne style, with an asymmetrical façade, a dominant front facing gable and a partial width, asymmetrical porch (Pic. 4). On the dominant front facing gable there is a pair of double-hung windows at each floor level including the basement and attic (Pic. 3). The pairs of windows are centered about the gable and framed by elaborate pilasters on the first and second floor. Although each pair of windows is the same width, hierarchy is achieved by changing the heights and adding depth to the pilasters that frame them (Pic. 5). For example, the first floor fenestration is the tallest and adorned with an elaborate sandstone lintel, mullion, sill and brackets (Pic. 6) while the attic windows are small and unassuming. Typical of the Queen Anne style, the gable is an intricately decorated patterned masonry motif of brick and sandstone squares that are geometric relief patterns. Also adorning this elevation are sandstone finials at the corners.

On the long gable of the public façade, the dominant feature is the aforementioned asymmetrical porch (Pic. 4). The porch announces the location of the residence's front door. Adjacent to this door is an imposing sandstone stair and stoop that leads to another front door – that of the sheriff's office (Pic. 7). This door has a segmented arch transom. One might imagine that Yost provided a porch for the residential front door to differentiate between that of the private residence and that of the office; the porch creates a semi-private zone and obscures the view to the residential door, while the massive stair and segmental arched office door suggests a more public realm.

Directly above the front doors are two windows of different proportions and more simple decoration than those on the front facing gable. The slate roof was replaced in 2002 with a new imitation slate roof with copper flashing and a raised copper gutter. There is a significant overhang to the roof and decorative wood brackets at the corners. There is one gabled wood dormer placed directly above the residence's front door that is adorned with classical scrolls.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Noble County Jail and Sheriff's Office, Noble County Ohio

The north elevation (Pic. 8), south elevation (Pic. 9) and rear elevation (Pic. 10) are far less ornate but still repeat many of the themes of the street façade. Each of the side elevations can be read as a kind of duality of function, similar to the street elevation as illustrated by the formal duality created by the two front doors. Unlike the front façade, however, the duality is far less subtle, for the side elevations are designed to clearly articulate a separation of function. Those functions are that of the jail and that of the residence. This differentiation is achieved by a slight but significant change in eave lines, the projecting of the building footprint of the residence beyond that of the jail and by the implementation of much narrower fenestration. In addition, the residence has projected brick lintels or segmented arches while those at the jail are simple sandstone profiles. There are no decorative wood brackets on the jail, but numerous brackets exist on the south elevation and at the corners on the north elevation. The rear elevation is rather plain and utilitarian; there is a single double hung window on the first floor and a pair of metal utility doors that once opened to a fire stair that was demolished in 1999.

There have been only a few significant changes to the exterior since it was originally constructed. In 1999, the front porch that was added in the 1960's was removed and the original 1882 porch design was faithfully rebuilt². That same year, the windows were removed and replaced with wood windows with false muttons. This does not conform to the original building in that the original windows did not have muttons.

The functional organization of the floor plan is highly hierarchical; the Sheriff's office and residence is located on the street facing the courthouse square, while the jail cells are located at the rear on the alley. Like the exterior elevations, the interior of the building formally separates the function of the jail from that of the residence. This separation is articulated by a 2 foot masonry wall. However, this hierarchy is contradicted because many of the residential functions are shared with those of the jail. For example, the horizontal and vertical circulation are common to both the sheriff's office and the jail. Also, there was originally only one kitchen and bathroom facility designed for the building.

There have been few alterations to the plan of the building since it was originally built. The only major changes have occurred during the renovation and restoration over the last five years and these changes have been cosmetic in nature. On the interior in the Sheriff's residence, the walls have been re-plastered and the wood trim was retained and restored (Pic. 11). All original doors, moldings, stair banisters and treads, fire-place mantels and other such significant historical detailing have been retained and are being restored (Pic.12-15). The jail section of the structure is entirely historically intact, with a series of iron cells on the first floor (Pic. 16) and two large rooms on the second floor adorned with a barrel vaulted ceiling (Pic. 17,18).

The Noble County Sheriff's Residence and Jail is a wonderful example of Late Victorian architecture built by one of the county's most important builders and designed by one of Ohio's best architects practicing in the late nineteenth century. Perhaps even more significantly, however, is that the building remained in continuous use as a jail and sheriff's residence for well over 100 years. In a small rural community like Caldwell, the jail played an important role in the civic life of the town and remains close to the hearts of those who remember the time when the jail was still in use.

¹ *The Journal-Leader, Necessity and Controversy Marked Construction of Jail*, July 9, 2001

² *The Jeffersonian, County Looks at Old Jailhouse*, Macri, Kevin, January 7, 1997

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 1

Noble County Jail and Sheriff's Office
Noble County, Ohio

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Noble County Sheriff's Residence and Jail is qualified for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A because of its association with the development of prisons in the Mid-West and its prominence in the local community. It is also eligible for listing under Criteria C because it is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style and was designed by one of the most important architects practicing in the Mid-West at the end of nineteenth century.

In 1868, future President Rutherford B. Hayes, who was then governor of Ohio, spearheaded the Ohio Prison Plan that called for the construction of jails at the county level. As the population of the state grew, so too did the need for more prisons. The state capital was overwhelmed and needed to delegate some of the powers that had previously been centralized in Columbus. However, many of the counties in the southeast and northwest regions of Ohio were sparsely populated and did not have the demand for very large jails, therefore residences and jails were combined in many of these regions. In fact, 52 of these structures were built in Ohio's 88 counties during the late nineteenth century with nearly half still standing today.¹ Many of the remaining jails/sheriff's offices have already been listed on the National Register of Historic Places including the *Ashland County Jail* - NR 1978, the *Darke County Courthouse, Sheriff's House and Jail* -NR 1976 and the *Sandusky County Jail and Sheriff's House* - NR 1997. These structures were usually built at a public location in the center of town, many times near the courthouse and on the town square, thus making justice central to the identity of civic life.

The desire of Hayes to augment the presence of the penitentiary and reformatory branch of the judiciary system at the local level explains the attention to architectural design in most of these building typologies, and the Noble County Jail and Sheriff's Residence is no exception. The Jail and Sheriff's Residence is an excellent example of Late Victorian Queen Anne design. Notable details of this structure include the asymmetrical façade and floor plan, dominant and detailed gable end facing the front, and ornate detailing such as finals at the corners and wood brackets at the soffits. The jail was designed by Joseph Warren Yost (1842-1923).² Yost was born near Clarington, Ohio and attended Harlem College in 1864 and Mount Union College from 1866 to 1868 but did not obtain a degree. He began a practice in 1870 in Bellaire, Ohio in which he designed numerous public buildings in and around central Ohio, including the Guernsey County Courthouse in Cambridge. In 1882, he moved his office to Columbus where he worked on Orton Hall on the campus of Ohio State University and an addition to the Ohio State House. He then formed a brief partnership with Frank Packard around 1892. In 1896, Yost published an important essay that was presented at the *Thirteenth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects*.³ He ultimately moved to New York City in 1900, where he formed the firm D'Oench and Yost. Yost died near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1923.

The Noble County Sheriff's Residence and Jail is important to the social history of the State of Ohio because of its role in the history of the penal system and the way in which it manifested the ideals of law and order on a local level. This building is also significant for its architectural prowess given that it is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style and designed by one of the state's leading nineteenth century architects. It is for these reasons that this building should be listed with the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A & C.

¹ *An Architecture of Authority: The Jail/Sheriff's Residence of Northwest Ohio, 1876-1902*, Frank Maling Bosworth III, Dissertation Faculty of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA, 1995.

² *The Jefferson*, *County Looks at Old Jailhouse*, Macri, Kevin, January 7, 1997.

³ *Roots of Contemporary American Architecture*, Lewis Mumford, Ed., Dover Publication, Inc., New York, NY, 1972, Pg. 152-158.

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Section number 9 & 10 Page 1

Noble County Jail and Sheriff's Office
Noble County, Ohio

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bosworth, Frank, *An Architecture of Authority: The Jail/Sheriff's Residences of Northwest Ohio, 1876-1902*, Dissertation, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA, 1995.

Macri, Kevin, *County Looks at Old Jailhouse*, The Jeffersonian, Cambridge, OH, January 7, 1997, Pg. 1, 5

McAlester, Virginia and Lee, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Alfred A Knoph, New York, NY, 2000

Mumford, Lewis (Ed.), *Roots of Contemporary American Architecture*, Dover Publishing Inc., New York, NY, 1972

Pickenpaugh, Roger, *Necessity and Controversy Marked Construction of Jail*, The Journal-Leader, Caldwell, OH, July 9, 2001, Pg. 1

Pickenpaugh, Roger, *Historic Noble County Jail Full of Tales to Tell*, The Times Recorder, Zanesville, OH, March 28, 1998, Pg. 1, 12A

Rifkind, Carole, *A Field Guide to American Architecture*, The Penguin Group, New York, NY, 1980

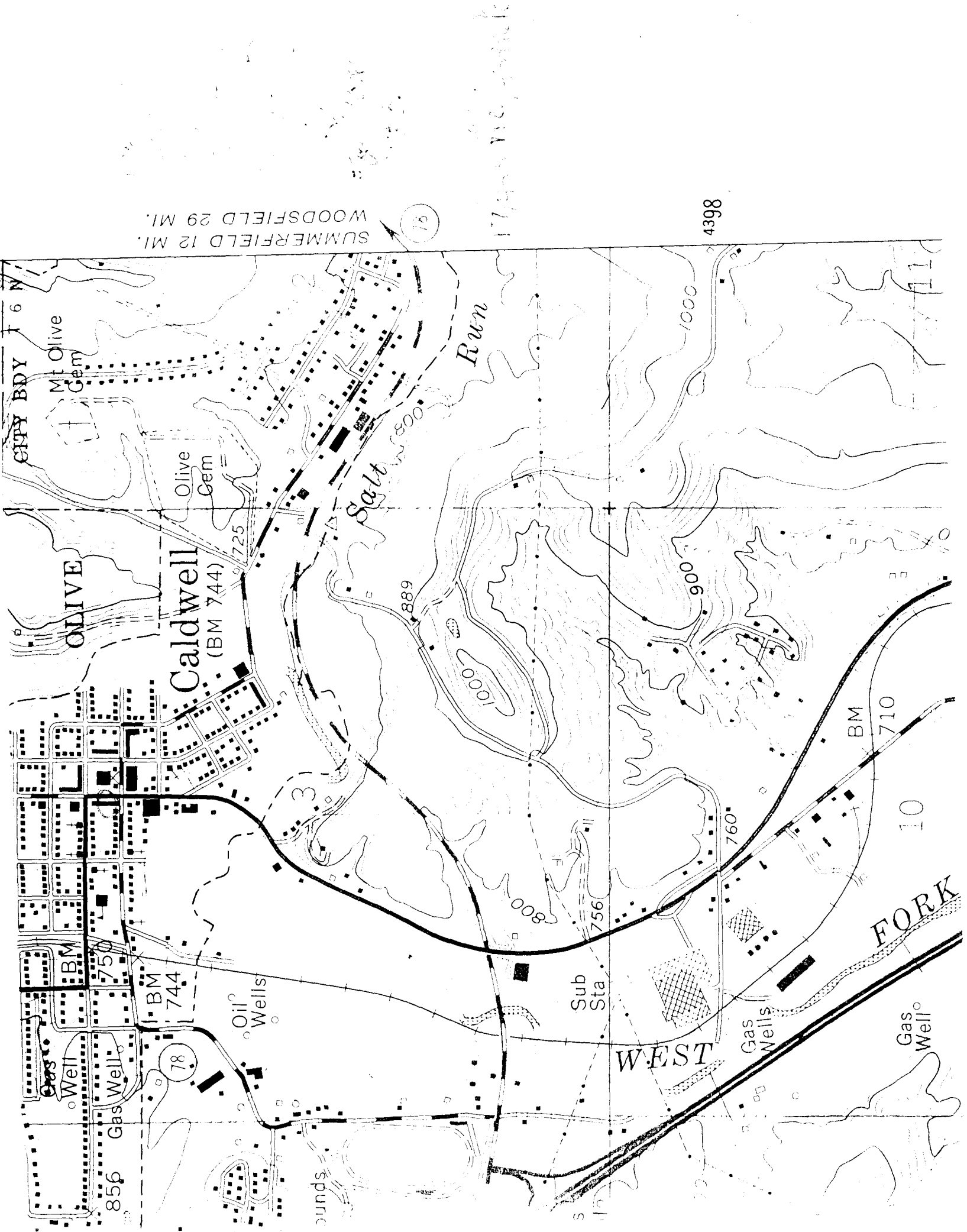
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description:

Boundaries shown as dotted line on accompanying map entitled *Noble County Jail and Sheriff's Office, Site Plan*

Verbal Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Jail and Sheriff's Residence.



SUMMERFIELD 12 MI.
WOODFIELD 29 MI.

4398

6 N

CITY BDY

Mt Olive Gem

Olive Gem

OLIVE

Caldwell
(BM 744)

Salt Run

WEST

FORK

856

Gas Well

BM 744

78

Oil Wells

ounds

Sub Sta

756

800

Gas Wells

760

BM 710

10

Gas Well

889

1000

900

1000

76

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

567 East Hudson Street
Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030
614/ 298-2000 Fax: 614/ 298-2037

Visit us at www.ohiohistory.org



**OHIO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**
SINCE 1885

March 4, 2004

Judy McMullen
Noble County Historical Society
419 West Street
Caldwell, Ohio 43724

Dear Ms. McMullen:

Congratulations on the recent listing of your property into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Noble County Jail and Sheriff's Office** at 419 West Street in Caldwell, Ohio on February 20, 2004. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Thank you for your interest in historic preservation and the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers
Department Head
Planning, Inventory, and Registration

Cc: Jonathan Glance, Form Preparer
Mayor Allen Matthews, City of Caldwell
Senator James E. Carnes, District #20
Representative Nancy P. Hollister, District #93
Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Development
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

National Register of Historic Places File Checklist

The following materials are contained in this file of the National Register form for:

Name: Wood County Jail and Court House Office

County: Wood

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form *(and original copy)*
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- Photograph(s) *(2-10-1988)*
- Photograph(s) (copies)
- USGS map(s)
- USGS map(s) (copies)
- Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)
- Correspondence
- Other _____

