

**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 Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 220 East Market Street N/A not for publication
city or town Newport N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Vermillion code 165 zip code 47966

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 36CFR 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.)

[Signature] 2-1-99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
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 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

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
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT:

Correctional Facility

DOMESTIC:

Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN:

Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN:

Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation

STONE: Limestone

walls

BRICK

STONE: Limestone

roof

ASPHALT

other

WOOD

IRON

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE _____

LAW _____

Period of Significance

1868-1948 _____

Significant Dates

1868 _____

1896 _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Leach, C. B.: Architect _____

Gaddis, John W.: Architect _____

Epperson, Richard: Builder _____

9. Major Bibliographic 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:

Vermillion County Historical Society _____

Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's
Name of Property

Vermillion IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property <1

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	465250	4411820	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				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 Mark Dollase, Western Regional Director
organization Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana date 1-15-98
street & number 643 Wabash Avenue telephone 812/232-4534
city or town Terre Haute state IN zip code 47807

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 Vermillion County Indiana Historical Society, Inc.
street & number P.O. Box 273 telephone 765/492-4059
city or town Newport state IN zip code 47966

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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Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
Vermillion County, Indiana

DESCRIPTION

The Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence was constructed in two parts by the Vermillion County Commissioners beginning in 1868, with an addition in 1896. The original structure was designed by C. B. Leach, while plans for the jail block addition were completed by Vincennes architect John W. Gaddis in late 1895. The sheriff's residence was designed in the Italianate style, while the jail addition is a vernacular example of Romanesque Revival style architecture. The juxtaposition of the two styles creates a building of sharp contrasts.

The jail and sheriff's residence is a two-story structure, with a basement and full attic. It is located on the northeastern corner of Market and George Streets in Newport, Indiana, one block east of the Vermillion County Courthouse. The building is situated between the commercial uses of the courthouse square and the residential area directly to the east.

The sheriff's residence portion of the building (1868) rests upon a raised limestone foundation, which is covered by a concrete parge coating. The exterior walls are made of red brick, and have been painted that color several times. Its three exterior elevations terminate in a projecting wood cornice, which has been painted white. Originally this cornice was enriched by heavy Italianate brackets which have since been removed. The building is covered by a steeply-pitched hipped, almost Mansard, roof. This is currently truncated by a low-pitched gable section, and covered with asphalt shingle. Originally, the upper section of roof was either flat or minimally pitched and the entire roof sheathed with slate.

Its main facade, which faces to the south, consists of three bays (photo 1). The central bay is comprised of a projecting pavilion, which juts approximately two feet from the plane of the main facade. The projecting pavilion contains the building's main entrance on the first floor, and a pair of round-arched windows on the second floor. The pavilion terminates at the cornice in a gable with substantial returns. The wood-framed entrance now surrounds a replacement metal door and sidelight; just above the door is a transom which is divided into two panes by a single vertical muntin bar.

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Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
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The two bays which flank the central projecting pavilion consist of paired windows with tall, narrow openings topped by brick segmental arches. The sills below each set of windows are made of limestone. All fenestration on the main facade consists of one-over-one, double-hung wood windows. Aluminum storm windows cover all exterior window openings on the sheriff's residence. A broad porch stretches across the first floor of the main facade. It was likely added in 1896 when the building was converted so that its sole use was as a sheriff's residence. The porch consists of concrete steps and floor surface, brown brick walls with concrete caps, wood turned posts and a wood--framed roof structure. It appears the turned posts were shortened at the time the concrete floor and brick walls were installed (c.1925). Along the cornice of the porch are small decorative brackets; a pedimented gable is centered over the porch's front steps. Interlocking asphalt shingles cover the roof of the porch.

The west elevation of the sheriff's residence portion is three bays wide, with three windows on both the first and second floors (photo 2). Each window has a segmental arch opening and a limestone sill below. The windows are comprised of four-over-four, double--hung wood sash. Projecting from the roof is a gabled dormer with decorative wood trim and a pair of casement windows. A tall brick chimney is also located on the roof's western slope.

The east facade is also comprised of three bays, with three windows on both the first and second floors (photo 3). Each window has a segmental arch opening and a limestone sill below. The windows consist of four-over-four, double--hung wood sash. A screened-in porch of wood-frame construction (probably not original) was located at the northern end of the east elevation until mid-1997, when it was removed due to extreme deterioration.

The interior of the sheriff's residence is divided into a series of four large rooms per floor, with several smaller ancillary rooms, around a central stairwell. The entry hall is dominated by the original staircase, complete with cherry newel posts, balusters and railing (photo 4). The entry hall retains its original ceiling height and wooden trim; however, poor quality plaster finishes and floor coverings have diminished the hall's appearance. In addition, the original door opening into what was probably the parlor in the southwest corner of the building has been replaced by a wide span opening with low

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Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
Vermillion County, Indiana

quality pine trim. Throughout the building, wall finishes are primarily plaster and lath, but do include drywall and prefinished wood panel surfaces as well.

The room at the southwest corner of the house, likely a formal parlor in its heyday, is a mix of original features and later alterations. Original wood details such as baseboards and window trim remains intact. The pine fireplace mantel, accompanied by a flanking set of built-in bookcases, surmount a brick firebox and hearth. The mantel is not original, but reminiscent of vernacular Arts and Crafts handiwork (c.1925). Dropped ceilings from its most recent use as an office have just been removed, once again revealing the room's original ceiling height. A false wall has been installed at the north end of the this room, in a poor attempt to reverse an earlier change, which created a wide opening between the parlor and original dining room. A door opening leads into this room.

The former dining room has few original details intact. During its adaptation as an office space (c.1970s), the hardwood floor was covered with carpeting, the walls were drywalled, and an acoustical tile dropped ceiling was installed. Although some original features may exist above this ceiling, none are currently visible.

At the back of the stair hall and between the dining room and kitchen existed a small butler's pantry and kitchen pantry. This would have functioned as a serving area for food to the dining room, a strong tradition during the Victorian era. Original features remaining include the wood trim around the doorways to the stair hall, kitchen and dining room, and the doorways to the latter two rooms include transoms. Unfortunately, the old butler's pantry was severely altered into a bathroom (c.1970s), leaving behind vinyl floor covering, panelling on the walls and a dropped ceiling of acoustical tile.

To the east off the stair hall is a large room, presumably another parlor or perhaps the sheriff's office. Much of this room's original wood trim is intact, around doors and windows as well as baseboards. However, this room too has been altered, including carpeting, panelling on walls, and a dropped ceiling of acoustical tile. At the north end of the room, an original door opening allows passage to the kitchen.

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Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
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The kitchen lies at the northeast corner of the sheriff's residence. Like some of the other rooms, the original wood trim remains intact, including baseboards and trim around doors and windows. Transoms are extant over doors into the pantry, into the jail, and to the exterior. The exterior door's trim and transom are arched, and the transom is divided into two lights by a singular muntin bar. The exterior door itself, however, is quite new. Other alterations include vinyl floors and a dropped ceiling of acoustical tile.

The second floor consists of seven rooms. These rooms consist of wood, vinyl and carpeted floor surfaces, plaster or texturized wall surfaces, and suspended acoustical tile ceilings. Much of the original wood trim remains, and several doorways retain original transoms. A small room at the northwest part of the residence is separated from the jail block by a metal door with a padlock.

The jail block is a vernacular interpretation of the Romanesque Revival style, a design made popular in the late 19th century by prominent American architect H. H. Richardson. The exterior elevations consist of rock-faced, rusticated limestone blocks, with continuous smooth-faced horizontal limestone coursing at the window sills and lintels. The west elevation of the jail block is distinguished by its projecting entrance pavilion, including a steeply-pitched gable (photo 5). The pavilion is two bays wide, and features metal-clad trim and a metal-clad tourelle (historic photographs indicate two matching tourelles, but one is now gone). The first-floor doorway, which is flanked by narrow windows, is accessed by concrete steps with metal-pipe railings (photo 6). It contains a multi-light paneled wood door set behind a security door of iron bars. A pent roof porch with ornate metal brackets shelters the entrance.

The fenestration on the projecting pavilion, comprised of either arched or rectangular openings with double-hung wood windows, are protected with iron security bars. The single window in the pavilion's gable is surmounted by a heavy half round arch whose tympanum is open. Just above this feature, in the gable's peak, is an ornamental fleur-de-lis pattern.

With the exception of the jail block's projecting pavilion, the remainder of the 1896 addition is fairly utilitarian in appearance. Four window openings can each be found on the basement, first and second floors of the east and west facades; however it

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Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
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interesting to note that there is no evidence that windows were ever installed in the jail block. Iron security bars and metal security screens cover the openings. A similar situation exists for the four openings on the north elevation (photo 7). A bracketed metal cornice wraps around the three elevations of the jail block. The hipped roof surfaces are covered with asphalt shingle roofing material; two brick chimneys are visible primarily on the east elevation (photo 8).

The stair hall within the jail block's projecting pavilion is a critical interior space. It divides the sheriff's residence from the cell blocks, while providing a waiting area for visitors of the incarcerated. This entry area includes an encaustic tile floor surface, plaster walls and original wood trim finishes (photo 9). The ceiling is comprised of a series of shallow vaults with a corrugated metal surface.

Along the south wall, one set of stairs made of iron leads to the second-story (photo 10), while another stair of similar material provides access to the basement. Also along the south wall is a 1/2 inch thick steel plate door which opens from the kitchen within the sheriff's residence. As the sheriff's wife was often also jail matron, her responsibilities included cooking meals for the prisoners in the kitchen and transporting the food to the jail block.

The basement below the jail block and a small part of the sheriff's residence is accessed via an iron staircase from the stair hall. The main function of this space was to house a large heating plant and the coal which fed it. Walls are exposed limestone and brick, while the floor is concrete. The ceiling is comprised of steel panels and steel I-beams which support the weight of the floor above. A set of sandstone stairs contained within a concrete bulkhead ascends out a cellar entrance with wooden doors, emerging on the east elevation.

The first floor of the jail block retains much of its original configuration. It is accessed through a steel mesh "screen door" as well as a half-cylinder of iron bars, which enabled the jailer to inspect prisoners while maintaining a protective barrier (photo 11). To the immediate left and right are greeting ports, where prisoners could meet with visitors. In addition, a sliding metal tray near the east wall enabled food to be slid through from the matron to the jailer (photo 12).

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Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
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A heavy iron lattice door and riveted steel plates divide the cell block from the greeting ports. The first floor cells are grouped around a central open area, with a perimeter corridor between the cells and exterior walls. The walls are plaster over limestone blocks, while the floors are concrete. There are three cells on each side of the open area, and one on the end, totalling seven cells in all. Each cell is approximately 7' x 7' in size, with riveted steel ceilings at a height of seven feet (photo 13). Each cell has two steel beds and a toilet (the latter are recent alterations), and a latticed iron door, which swings outward into the central open area. These doors have remote mechanical locking devices individually operated from the entry hall area. The ceiling of the jail block is a series of shallow vaults with a corrugated metal surface.

The second story of the jail block also retains a high degree of integrity. Like the hall area on the first floor, there is an encaustic tile floor, plaster walls and shallow vaulted ceiling with corrugated metal surface. At the west end of the second-story hall are two toilets, presumably for use by guards and the public. At the east end is a dumb-waiter and food pass-through, like the one on the first floor. Also like the first floor, there are greeting ports along the north wall dividing the hall and the jail block. A half-cylinder of iron bars is also located on this wall.

Beyond the half-cylinder, there is the area where prisoners sit to meet with visitors and a metal table attached to the wall (photo 14). At the west end of this space is a cell completely separate from the others and enclosed by riveted steel plates, with the exception of the latticed iron door. It is speculated this was designed for use as solitary confinement. Beyond another wall of riveted steel plates and a pair of latticed iron doors is the upstairs cell block. In later years, this area was used solely for female prisoners.

The four cells are centrally located with large open areas to the exterior walls. The finishes within this cell block are concrete floors, plaster walls over limestone blocks and exposed corrugated metal ceilings. The cells are comprised of riveted steel panels and iron bars with latticed iron doors. However, these cells are larger in size, approximately 7' x 10', with a steel ceiling at seven feet. The height of the ceiling in this space is approximately 10 feet overall, allowing a comfortable clearance above the cells. Like those on the first floor, these cell doors have remote mechanical locking capability from a box in the stair hall. In recent years, a shower was added to the open area on the second floor cell block.

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Vermillion County Jail & Sheriff's Residence
Vermillion County, Indiana

In the future, the Vermillion County, Indiana Historical Society Inc. will continue their efforts to restore the former jail and sheriff's residence. Protection of the building's integrity and its unique features is a high priority for the historical society.

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Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
Vermillion County, Indiana

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C. As a significant example of a public building linked to both local politics and government, the Jail and Sheriff's Residence qualifies under Criteria A. Its function as a combined use facility (residential and correctional), the combination of its two distinctive architectural styles, and its association with important Indiana architect, John W. Gaddis are the basis for its eligibility under Criteria C.

The position of county sheriff was an elected one in the 19th century, just as it is today. The authority of the position includes the responsibility to house the convicted in suitable quarters. During the settlement period of the Midwest, the most secure and humane way to house and feed prisoners was to place them under the sheriff's supervision, for which he received a stipend from the county. By the mid-19th century, county governments provided housing for the sheriff and his family during his elected tenure, in the same structure as the jail cells. These jails were no more than houses with one or several secure rooms.

Later in the 19th century, the two functions of a single family home and jail block were more clearly delineated. Examples such as the Montgomery County Jail and Sheriff's Residence (1882) and the Morgan County Sheriff's House and Jail (1890) are indicative of this trend. Overall, jails were becoming more modern in layout and appearance. The massive stone and brick construction methods lent these and other public buildings a sense of permanence and security to the communities which they served.

By the mid-20th century, the need for the sheriff to live next to the jail block diminished, although this tradition continued for some years in more rural locations. Sheriffs would remain in their private homes as their place of residence, so the sheriff's offices were often moved into the former residence portions of the buildings. Some jail and sheriff's residence buildings remain extant today, but most often not in their original function. While some are museums or county offices, others have been adapted for commercial purposes. With more than two thirds of the state's 92 counties covered by the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, and additional National Register data, 28 existing jails and sheriff's residence buildings have been identified. The oldest known example is in Ohio County (c.1840).

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Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
Vermillion County, Indiana

The Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence is representative of the development of correctional history in Indiana. Rooms in which to confine prisoners were designed into the residential portion, completed in 1868. As the trends for modern facilities developed into the home being separate from the jail block, Vermillion County conformed with a substantial jail addition in 1896. On the local level, the jail and sheriff's residence records a significant aspect of local government from the mid-19th and 20th centuries.

The brick portion of the Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence (1868) was the third correctional facility to serve the county since its organization on February 1, 1824. The Vermillion County Commissioners let the contract for the erection of the first jail in June, 1828, which was to be "16 x 28 feet ground area, two stories high of hewed timbers with a partition of twelve feet for a debtor's and criminal's room". Samuel Hedges was the contractor, receiving \$369.00 for his work. This jail was replaced in 1837, but after continual repairs and reinforcements to that structure, the Board of Commissioners asked for proposals for a new jail in March of 1861. However, the outbreak of the Civil War deferred those plans. When the county courthouse burned in 1866, its reconstruction required the county's limited funds, so the jail project was again postponed.

According to county records, it was in early 1868 that the subject of jail construction was again discussed by county officials. The commissioners hired C. B. Leach to design the jail and sheriff's residence, approving his proposal of a brick, Italianate-style building. Bids were let and the lowest submitted was for \$10,928.00 by Richard Epperson of Crawfordsville. He was hired to be the project's contractor. Lots 107 and 108 in the town of Newport were purchased from John Parrett for the building's site, just one block east of the courthouse square. Construction was begun in the spring of 1868, and the commissioners accepted the completed building late in the same year.

The grounds of the jail were witness to an early form of justice in 1879, when the only legal hanging in Vermillion County took place from a tree behind the jail and sheriff's residence. Walter Watson killed Ezra Crompton after a fight on January 8, 1879. The highly publicized trial and subsequent execution on April 3, 1879 were closely followed by a newspaper of wide circulation, the *Hoosier State*.

The need for the fourth correctional facility for Vermillion County, in the form of an addition to the 1868 structure, was first realized by Sheriff Joseph Dillow in 1892.

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Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence Vermillion County, Indiana

Convicts being held in the jail broke into his living quarters, stealing items including his gold watch. He called on the commissioners to build a separate jail block for prisoners. Dillow was successful after several years, because in 1895 Vincennes architect John W. Gaddis was hired to design the jail block. In the spring of 1896, the contract was let to Martin Lori of Huntingburg, Indiana, for \$15,700.00. The jail cells were manufactured by Pauly Jail Building & Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, Missouri. Upon the completion of this addition, the 1868 structure was used solely as the sheriff's residence.

The man who designed the addition in 1895-96 was a prominent architect across Indiana and Illinois. John W. Gaddis (1858-1931) was born in Olney, Illinois, and pursued his education at the University of Illinois School of Architecture at Urbana, Illinois (1880-83). He moved to Vincennes, Indiana in 1883, and established a prolific practice there which lasted for decades. In Illinois, Gaddis designed the Holdzkom Block in Effingham, the Opera House in Newton, and public schools in Newton, Sumner and numerous other small Midwestern towns. He secured many residential commissions in southern Indiana, including the Wilson-Beck House (1896) and the Hiram Hyatt House (1900), both in Washington, and the Bernard Kuhn residence in Vincennes. As time passed, commercial projects including the Hanna-Prevo Block (1909) in Greencastle and American National Bank in Vincennes enhanced his reputation. Gaddis became particularly well-known for his public buildings. Some of his notable works in Indiana included the Putnam County Courthouse (1905), Huntington County Courthouse (1906) and Clay County Courthouse (1914), as well as the Daviess County Orphanage and Hospital (1893). The only Carnegie Library which Gaddis designed in Indiana was at Columbus (1902); however, the building is no longer extant. Gaddis' 1896 addition to the Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence was not the only correctional facility he undertook in his career. Gaddis also designed the Knox County Jail and Sheriff's Residence in Vincennes, completed in 1903. One of Gaddis' later works was Greencastle's Masonic Temple (1922).

The Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence was among the few 19th century buildings of its type still functioning in its original use when it was closed in 1992. Sheriff Larry Jones filed a lawsuit against Vermillion County, stating the jail violated federal law and was no longer a safe place to house prisoners. The courts agreed, and Vermillion County built the current jail facility along Highway 63 outside of Newport. As a result, the county was willing to deed over the jail and sheriff's residence to the Vermillion County, Indiana Historical Society in 1993. The group intends to preserve the original character

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Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
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of the building, while adapting its use into the County Museum. As part of its efforts towards long-term preservation, the Historical Society attached protective covenants to the building in 1997.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Biographical and Historical Record of Vermillion County, Indiana. Lewis Publishing, 1888: pp. 208-211.

Biographical Sketch of John W. Gaddis, History of Knox and Daviess Counties. Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing, 1886: pp. 340-341.

Hoosier State (Newspaper), Vol. XXIV, #51. April 3, 1879: p. 2.

"John W. Gaddis Dies Saturday After Illness", Vincennes Sun Commercial, September 6, 1931: p. 1.

Parke and Vermillion Counties, Indiana. B.F. Bowen and Company, 1913: p. 257.

Ratio Preservation. "Feasibility Study of the Vermillion County Jail & Sheriff's Residence", November 1996, pp. 4-6. Copies available at Ratio Preservation, 100 Schrader Building, 107 S. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

Stuttgen, Joanne. "Morgan County Sheriff's House and Jail National Register nomination". Submitted January 18, 1996. Copies available at Indiana Division of Historic Preservation & Archeology, 402 W. Washington Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

Vermillion County Commissioners Records: Book 6: March 4, 1868, pp. 365-366; December 29, 1868, p. 459. Book 14: June 5, 1895, p. 303; February 24, 1896, pp. 458-459; March 2, 1896, pp. 469-472; March 8, 1896, pp. 496-497. Book 15: January 2, 1897, pp. 122-125. These records are on file at the Vermillion County Courthouse, Newport, Indiana.

Vermillion County Historical Society. Historic Scenes: Past and Present In Vermillion County, Indiana. 1974, p. 40.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 107 and 108 in the Original Plat of the Town of Newport, Except 60 feet of even width off the East End thereof. This is as recorded in Deed Record 155, Page 116, Vermillion County Courthouse. Parcel number for the property is 012-700-0008-00.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the property are lots 107 and 108, which are the historic boundaries, less 60 feet off the east end. This even width of 60 feet was removed by the Vermillion County Commissioners when the jail was deeded to the Vermillion County Indiana Historical Society in 1992. This 60 feet was deeded to the Town of Newport, because a water pump structure located there is the source of the town's water supply.