

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

292

# 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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Dodge County Jail  
Other names/site number: N/A  
Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 5100 Courthouse Circle  
City or town: Eastman State: Georgia County: Dodge  
Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:  
X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

		<u>28 MAR '13</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>		<b>Date</b>
Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources		
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>		
In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.		
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>		<b>Date</b>
<b>Title :</b>		<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Ver Eason H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

5.22.13  
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



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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Renaissance

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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#### Summary Paragraph

The Dodge County Jail is located in downtown Eastman, Georgia, immediately northeast of the Dodge County Courthouse. It faces southwest toward Courthouse Circle. The oldest part of the jail is a two-story, red brick edifice dating to 1897. It has an inverted T-shaped plan with Italianate and Renaissance Revival elements on the symmetrical front façade. The front section, which once housed living quarters for the sheriff and his family, is more elaborately decorated than the rear portion, which includes the intact jail cells. On the northwest and southeast sides of the 1897 building, there are two one-story brick additions that were constructed between 1949 and 1954. The 1897 jail and its additions have good historic integrity on both the interior and exterior. The major missing feature is a bell tower that once rose above the central bay. The only other building on the property is a small wooden storage shed. The current county jail is in a non-historic building to the east, which is outside the National Register boundary.

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### **Narrative Description**

The Dodge County Jail is located in the heart of downtown Eastman's government district. This area is a few blocks north/northeast of Eastman's main commercial crossroads, which is an unusual arrangement for a Georgia county seat. The jail stands a couple of hundred feet to the northeast of the Dodge County Courthouse, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The jail's principal façade faces the courthouse and the circular drive known as Courthouse Circle (photograph 6). This circular drive also services several other county administrative offices, including the County Commission, Tax Assessor, and Probate Court.

The jail is a two-story, Renaissance Revival-style, brick building constructed in a front-facing T plan (photographs 1-2 and 7-8). The oldest section of the jail, which dates to 1897, is three bays wide (cross of the T or "front section") and five bays deep (the stem of the T or "rear section"). Front-facing second-floor windows have round arches with floral pressed-metal panels above the one-over-one sashes (photographs 4 and 5). First-floor windows have segmental arches. Granite is used as a decorative element in keystones, belt courses, chimney shoulders, and a water table. The center of the three-bay façade projects forward and once supported an elaborate bell tower that was removed sometime between 1918 and 1937. The main roof is side-gabled on the front and hipped on the rear with asphalt shingles. A 7/8-width, hip-roofed, front porch is centered over the entry door. The front portion of the building had exterior chimneys on each end, but only one is completely intact. Windows on both floors of the rear section have thick metal bars on the exterior (photographs 11 and 12).

The interior plan reflects the dual use of the building (photographs 13-16 and 18-30)). Both levels of the sheriff's residence have two rooms separated by a central hall with a wood staircase. Significant features include plaster walls and wood newel posts, mantels, trim, wainscoting, and cabinetry. The rear section has intact jail cells on both floors. These vary in size, but most include lattice steel doors, built-in metal bunk beds, and original hardware. The second floor also has a former hanging room with a working trap door and eyehook for the noose.

### Exterior

The front section, which served as the sheriff's living quarters, has more decoration than the rear section, which housed the prisoner's cells. The jail's masonry walls were constructed using red brick and mortar, laid in a common bond of six stretchers and one header. The jail has a slightly raised basement accentuated by a granite water table. The jail also retains many of its original double-hung sash windows. The front section is capped by a side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles, while the rear section is capped by a hipped roof (photograph 9). This roofline is accented by a pressed galvanized tin cornice that rises above a thin, brick belt course. Although the jail's built-in gutters were

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removed at an unknown date, one can still see shadows of this water conduction system on the brickwork.

The principal (south) façade of the jail's front section has a projecting square tower in the central bay (photograph 1). The south façade also has a one-story, 7/8-width porch supported by four metal pipe posts and horizontal rails (photograph 2). Originally this porch had four wooden posts and a wooden balustrade, which were removed between 1949 and 1954. The south façade's main entrance has a non-historic, glass double-door in the central bay, with the original paired transom lights and brick segmental arch above. Originally the jail had a wooden double door, but this door was replaced by the current sliding glass door in the 1970s. The first-floor windows of the south façade are also capped with brick segmental arches.

The south façade's second story is more elaborately detailed (photographs 4 and 5). It is delineated by a thin granite belt course that runs around the entire building. The windows of the first and third bays are adorned with raised brick round arches, each capped with a white granite keystone. These double-hung sash windows are also topped with pressed metal panels in a decorative floral pattern that has been painted white. The central bay has narrow, paired, double-hung sash windows. These paired windows are also capped with raised brick round arches and decorative pressed metal panels. Between these paired brick arches is a large polished granite wedge, inscribed with the date "1897." The south façade's central bay is topped with the remains of a brick tower and a shed roof, which now appears much like a large wall dormer. Originally, the central bay was topped by a tall bell tower with large round arched openings and steep pyramidal roof. This tower was removed sometime between 1918 and 1937.

The east and west elevations of the front section are almost mirror images of one another. The first-story windows of these facades are topped with brick segmental arches, while the second story windows are adorned with round arches (photograph 8). Both the east and west facades have a central chimney with decorative granite shoulders near the gabled roof. However, only the western chimney stack currently rises above the roofline. Historically, both chimneys would have risen above the roofline.

The rear section of the jail is much less elaborately decorated (photograph 11). This section housed the prisoners' cells and the jail's inner workings. Each of the three sides of the two-story rear section has three bays of barred double-hung sash windows (photograph 12). These windows are topped by brick segmental arches. A single chimney stack with decorative brickwork rises from the center of the rear section's hipped roof. Originally, the rear section of the jail had a partial-width porch on its west

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façade.<sup>1</sup> This porch would have sheltered the entrance to the prisoner's cells. By 1918 a second and larger partial-width porch was built on the jail's east façade.<sup>2</sup> However, both porches were removed for the construction of the western and eastern additions between 1949 and 1954.

### Interior

As discussed above, the jail is divided into two sections. The front section was the residence of the sheriff and his family. Both levels of the front section contain two rooms separated by a central hall. The central hall has a broad, painted wooden staircase accented by a large newel post and wainscoting (photographs 13 and 20). The central hall's first level has a small foyer and a closet beneath the staircase (photograph 13). The central hall's second level contains a small bathroom that is located between the two bedrooms.

The four large rooms of the front section have plaster walls, three large double-hung sash windows, and a fireplace decorated with a late-Victorian-era wooden mantel. Each room also has decorative wooden window surrounds, wooden crown molding, and large baseboards. Historically, the first level rooms (photographs 14 and 15) were used as an office and living room for the sheriff and his family. The second level rooms were used as bedrooms (photographs 18 and 19).

The rear section of the building housed the prisoners' cells and working space of the jail. The jail's original kitchen (photograph 16) is located in the southeast corner of the rear section and was initially only accessible by a door to the sheriff's living quarters in the front section.<sup>3</sup> Prepared meals would then pass through a small opening in the wall to the prison area of the jail. The kitchen area now contains a small bathroom, which services the current employees of the sheriff's office.

The prison space of the jail was accessed by a single entrance located on the west façade. Directly above this entrance looms the drop door of the hanging platform. The design is such that everyone who enters the jail must pass beneath this somber space. The rear section has thick plaster walls, concrete floors, and thick bars over every window opening. All cells and doors are made of heavy gauge steel. The first level contains two small cells, a bathroom, and a large cell that could sleep 12 prisoners. The small bathroom contains two toilets, a sink and a shower. There is also a peep hole in the jail's southern wall, which allowed guards to see into the jail's rear section from within the front section without having to open any doors.

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<sup>1</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, Eastman, Georgia. Map. 1903. From the University of Georgia Digital Library of Georgia, Georgia Towns and Cities. <http://www.libs.uga.edu/maproom/collections/sanborn.html#georgia> (accessed January 11, 2010).

<sup>2</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, Eastman, Georgia. Map. 1918. From the University of Georgia Digital Library of Georgia, Georgia Towns and Cities. <http://www.libs.uga.edu/maproom/collections/sanborn.html#georgia> (accessed January 11, 2010).

<sup>3</sup> A second entrance to this area was created when the Eastern addition was built.

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The second level is accessed by an interior metal staircase at the southern end of the rear section. This level contains the hanging room (photograph 21) and two additional rooms. The hanging room, which still has a working drop door and the eyehook for the hangman's noose, is located in the southwest corner of the second level. Directly across from this space is a medium-sized cell with four bunk beds, a toilet, sink and shower (photographs 22, 23, and 30). The northern half of the second level contains a large room, which holds four small metal cells that are separated by a central common area with a toilet and sink (photograph 24). Each cell contains four metal bunk beds (photographs 25, 26, and 29). The jail cell area is in the middle of the room, which enabled the prison guards to walk the perimeter to keep an eye on the prisoners (photograph 27). Cells retain their historic hardware, including metal inscriptions bearing the name of the Pauly Jail Building Company of St. Louis (photograph 28).

The ceilings of both the jail's front and rear sections are formed by long, quartered, metal pipes that are supported by steel ceiling joists (photographs 14 and 15). These joists are anchored within the jail's masonry walls. The jail also has a small basement that can be accessed by exterior stairs on the northeastern corner of the building. The basement, which contains the boiler and other mechanical equipment, has a single metal-door entrance and barred window. The large boiler supplied heat to radiators located throughout the front and rear sections of the jail.

### Western and Eastern Additions

The Dodge County Jail has two vernacular, one-story, brick additions, which were built between 1949 and 1954. The western addition (photographs 8-10) is two bays wide and four bays deep. Its walls were constructed with an English bond and it is topped with a modern, metal shed roof. Originally, the western addition had a flat, concrete roof. The western addition's south façade has a partial-width porch over the entrance. This façade also has a large, 16-pane metal casement window. The four metal casement windows of the western addition's west façade have thick concrete lintels and sills. Both the north and east façades of the western addition have two metal casement windows, with similar lintels and sills. All windows in the western addition once had metal bars, but these were removed at an unknown time.<sup>4</sup>

The western addition originally housed three jail cells and some office space. Its thick interior walls are made of plaster. A small hallway along the western edge of the building allowed access to each cell. Although the western addition is still divided into three rooms, all bars and cell blocks have since been removed.

The eastern addition to the jail (photograph 3, center and 11, left) was constructed with red brick and white mortar, laid in a common bond of seven stretchers and one header.

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<sup>4</sup> It is likely that these changes occurred after 1973, the date at which Dodge County began to house prisoners in the new jail.

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This addition is three bays wide and two bays deep. It has small rectangular attic vents and a very flat or low-pitched, wood-framed roof with asphalt shingles. The eastern addition's south (front) façade has a full-width porch, the roofline of which is shared by the adjacent newer jail (photograph 3). There is a screened, wooden-door entrance in the south façade's central bay. There is also a similar entrance in the eastern addition's north façade, which is covered by a small partial-width porch (photograph 11).

Unlike the western addition, the eastern addition's metal casement windows do not have heavy concrete lintels. These windows simply have thin concrete sills. There is also no evidence of metal bars on the eastern addition's windows. This large, undivided space served as a kitchen and dining facility for the sheriff and his officers (photograph 17). The original kitchen sink is still located in the northwest corner of the room.

### Shed/Outbuilding

A small shed lies a few feet to the southwest of the jail. This one-story, front-gabled, wood-frame structure has a single entrance facing south. The shed has horizontal weatherboard siding and a metal roof. This one-room building houses the county's lawn and maintenance equipment. Its construction date is uncertain, and it is counted as a noncontributing building.

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**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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1897-1963

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1897 – oldest portion of jail is built

1949-1954 – approximate construction dates of two additions

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Golucke, James W.

Pauly Jail Building Company

\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Dodge County Jail is significant under Criteria A and C at the local level as a good example of a late-19<sup>th</sup>-century jail built in a county seat in Georgia. The period of significance begins with the 1897 construction date and continues to the end of the historic period in 1963, during which it was in continuous use as a jail. The jail is significant in the area of architecture as a good and intact example of a late Victorian-era building constructed to serve as a county jail and sheriff's residence. The two-story brick building retains its original plan and materials, with an intact residential area and pre-fabricated jail works by the Pauly Jail Building Company of St. Louis, a major jail-design firm. The architect was James W. Golucke of the Atlanta firm of Golucke and Stewart, noted for their design of several Georgia courthouses. Two later additions were constructed between 1949 and 1954. The Dodge County Jail is also significant in the area of politics and government because it served as the county's only jail from 1897 until 1973, as well as the residence for the county sheriff and his family, a system common to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, but not usually found today. This jail reflects the county government system that developed in the state of Georgia. Along with county courthouses, jails represented law, order, and a sense of community. The imposing building suggests that the newly formed Dodge County intended to convey a sense of solemnity and grandeur around its government complex.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Dodge County Jail is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture. Constructed in 1897, with later additions, it is a good example of a jail that was also designed to house the county sheriff and his family. Much of the jail's exterior and interior remains intact. It represents the work of the Atlanta architecture firm of Golucke and Stewart, along with the prefabricated cell blocks of the Pauly Jail Building Company of St. Louis, Missouri. Late Victorian-era features on the building include the elaborate pressed-metal panels on the arched windows, the decorative use of granite, the remnant of the bell tower, and the large, one-story, front porch. Jails built during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries were constructed of fireproof materials, in this case brick, which reflect the concern for safety not offered in earlier log and frame jails. These jails also reflected the prosperity of developing counties. The architecture of the jails expresses their multi-purpose uses. In addition to housing prisoners, space in the building had to provide for the jailer's office, family living quarters, and cooking facilities. This building also represents the evolution of jail architecture from primitive buildings in

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the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to buildings considered modern and up-to-date by the end of the century. It still retains its stark steel cells and prison hardware.

The designs of county jails were dependent on local circumstances and budget. These utilitarian buildings were often made less austere by the addition of exterior ornament reflecting the styles deemed appropriate for institutional buildings of their time. Sometimes the form almost completely disguised the function --- except for the bars on most of the windows. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Italianate elements were often used. Around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Romanesque Revival style was commonly employed to convey the idea of an impregnable castle or fortress.

There were several necessary elements in these purpose-built facilities that also affected their design. In order to be relatively fireproof and escape-proof, jails used brick and concrete construction with thick walls. Beginning in the 1870s, the sheriff and his family often lived on the first floor or in the front section of the building. (This would be the most elaborate residence in many small towns.) There would also need to be an office, cooking facilities, and cells. The sheriff's wife might be the jail cook, as was the case in Dodge County. Cells (usually on the upper floors and/or the rear) were arranged so that prisoners could be segregated by gender, age, race, and/or severity of their offense (for example, "drunk tanks", such as the large holding cell in the Dodge County Jail). Unlike state prisons, county jails rarely had workshops or laundries, as they did not have a constant long-term inmate population.

A high percentage of the construction costs of jails were for the steel cell units. Multiple sets of communal cells became the norm --- usually housing two to four inmates per cell. The emphasis was on security, less than on humane treatment or proper light or ventilation. Free-standing islands of cells could be separated from the exterior walls by a walkway, thus reducing the likelihood of escape. This design, used in Dodge County, was adapted from those used in large penitentiaries. Nationwide there were 8 to 10 major companies that manufactured cells. They produced technologically complex cell units that were prefabricated for installation. Many had built-in bunks, sinks, steel floors and ceilings, and lever-operated locks.

One of the largest jail-building companies in the U.S. was the family-owned Manly Jail Works, begun in 1888 in Dalton, Georgia. The business started by creating horse-drawn, steel-wheeled "Manly Portable Convict Cages" to transport inmates to work sites. Another major company was Pauly Jail Works of St. Louis, Missouri, which began as a steamboat blacksmith operation in 1856. It was the Pauly firm that was hired to provide the cells for the Dodge County Jail. These companies almost never designed the entire building, as architects were needed for the building "envelope" that surrounded the cells.

The building's architect was James W. Golucke (1857-1907) of Golucke and Stewart, who designed many county jails in Georgia. Best known for his courthouses, Golucke usually designed monumental brick buildings using either the Romanesque Revival

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style or classical styles. Other than Dodge County, his jails included Rockdale County (1897), Macon County (1899), Twiggs County (1902), Pickens County (1906), Newton County, and Whitfield County. (In a bitter twist of fate, Golucke died while imprisoned in Baker County for allegedly misappropriating funds for the construction of the county courthouse.)

The Dodge County Jail is also significant under Criterion A in the area of politics/government. Jails were an essential part of a county government's system of law and order. The jail served as the correctional facility in which prisoners were held and sentences were carried out. The Dodge County Jail was used in this capacity for more than 70 years (1897-1973). In addition, various sheriffs, in their role as the county's chief law enforcement officer, resided in the jail's living quarters for 100 years (1897-1997). The sheriff's elegant living quarters are a stark contrast to the prisoner's cold, steel cells, though the two spaces are only separated by a few feet of brick and plaster. The entire building suggests the progressive image that the newly-formed Dodge County may have intended to convey in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The elegantly designed jail is a major landmark in downtown Eastman and continues to be an important asset for the Dodge County government.

Since 1932, Georgia has been divided into 159 counties --- the second largest number of any state in the nation. County governments perform many crucial functions, but one of the most central has always been law enforcement. Therefore, it follows that Georgia has numerous county jails dating from various periods in its history. Many jails were so well constructed that they survived decades after newer facilities replaced their functions. These historic jails provide a glimpse into the penal system that evolved in the state. Like county courthouses, jails can symbolize how communities relate to governmental authority. New jails were often touted with much fanfare in the local newspaper, as they were commonly among the most architecturally prominent public buildings in a county seat. During the Victorian era, some communities balked at the idea of jails being located in the center of town. Though a location near the courthouse was convenient, many jails were placed away from residential or commercial areas, so as to keep them distant from "polite society."

The earliest jails in some locales were no more than primitive lock-ups or "calabooses." As the state developed a more standardized legal system after the Civil War, counties began to build more "respectable" facilities with the most up-to-date construction techniques. The purpose of county jails was to hold individuals convicted of minor offenses (usually misdemeanors such as public drunkenness), those awaiting trial, and those awaiting transfer to the state prison. However, there were times when most punishment was carried out at the local level. County sheriffs were powerful figures in Georgia, and enlightened penal reform evolved slowly. Even when capital punishment was a state function, local jails sometimes came equipped with gallows, perhaps as a warning to the populace. There is no evidence that the gallows at the Dodge County Jail were ever used.

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### Developmental history/additional historic context information

Dodge County is a relatively new county in the state of Georgia. It was formed by an act of the state legislature in 1870.<sup>5</sup> At that time, a number of towns were forming along a new railroad line that ran from Macon to Brunswick.<sup>6</sup> Eastman, the county seat of the newly formed Dodge County, lies directly on this railroad line.<sup>7</sup> William Pitt Eastman, a capitalist from New Hampshire, donated a large circular piece of land to Dodge County for the construction of government buildings.<sup>8</sup> William E. Dodge, for whom the county is named, also donated money for the construction of the original two-story, wood-framed courthouse.<sup>9</sup>

The Dodge County Jail was built in 1897 a couple of hundred feet to the northeast of the courthouse. Prior to that time, there was much discussion in the local paper about the need to build a new jail.<sup>10</sup> Between 1870 and 1897, the county used a small one-story brick building to the southeast of the courthouse as a jail.<sup>11</sup> Many people voiced their concern for the construction of a newer facility. After a number of bids were collected, the county chose noted courthouse architects Golucke and Stewart to design the jail.<sup>12</sup> J.W. Golucke (1857 – 1907) was a well-known, Atlanta-based architect who practiced with G.W. Stewart between 1891 and 1900.<sup>13</sup> Golucke designed many county government buildings during his life, including several county courthouses and jails.<sup>14</sup> In addition to the Dodge County Jail, Golucke also designed jails for Rockdale, Macon, Twiggs, Pickens, Newton, and Whitfield counties in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.<sup>15</sup>

After securing an architect, the county selected the Pauly Jail Building Company, based in St. Louis, to construct the building for \$8,636.50.<sup>16</sup> This well-known company was founded in 1856 and is still in business today.<sup>17</sup> Much like other jails built by Pauly in

<sup>5</sup> Mrs. Wilton Philip Cobb, *History of Dodge County* (Atlanta, Foote & Davies Co., 1932), 27.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* at 28.

<sup>10</sup> "Grand Jury Recommendation," *The Times-Journal*, February 5, 1897.

<sup>11</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, Eastman, Georgia. Map. 1898. From the University of Georgia Digital Library of Georgia, Georgia Towns and Cities. <http://www.libs.uga.edu/maproom/collections/sanborn.html#georgia> (accessed January 11, 2010).

<sup>12</sup> "Plan is Selected for Jail," *The Times-Journal*, June 4, 1897.

<sup>13</sup> Robert M. Craig, "J.W. Golucke", in *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-1068> (accessed January 11, 2010).

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> "New School House and Jail," *The Times-Journal*, August 13, 1897.

<sup>17</sup> Pauly Jail Building Company, Inc., Pauly Jail History, <http://www.paulyjail.com/about/history.html> (accessed January 11, 2010).

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Georgia, Dodge County's new jail would have two sections. The front part, to be used as a residence, would have "two rooms down stairs and two above" with a "handsome tower for an alarm bell."<sup>18</sup> Its jail cells in the rear section were to "be of the very finest chrome steele (sic) and as secure as any in the land."<sup>19</sup>

Although the jail originally had a large bell tower with a steep, pyramidal roof, this tower came down sometime between 1918 and 1937. A 1918 Sanborn Insurance map clearly shows that the jail had a three-story tower.<sup>20</sup> However, the tower and unique pyramidal roof are not visible in a 1937 aerial photograph of downtown Eastman.<sup>21</sup> There is no written documentation of this change and the reason for it remains unknown. Much of the tower was removed, although its brick base was left intact. The remaining structure looks much like a large wall dormer with a simple shed roof.

Between 1949 and 1954, Dodge County built two additions to the jail.<sup>22</sup> The larger western addition housed three more jail cells.<sup>23</sup> The smaller, one-room eastern addition served as kitchen and dining space for the sheriff, his family, and staff. Both additions have small partial-width porches, supported by a raised brick and concrete platform. The porch on the jail's front section also has a similar raised brick and concrete platform, constructed out of the same materials. From this similarity of construction, it is likely that the jail's original wooden porch was replaced by the brick and concrete porch at the same time that the two additions were built (1949-1954).

The jail served as both office and home for the sheriff, the county's chief law enforcement officer. Dodge County sheriffs who used and lived in the jail include: J.C. Rogers (1893-1908); John W. Taylor (1909-1913); C.N. Mullis (1914-1928); G.C. Rogers (1929-1936); Ernest Jones (1936); John C. Lewis (1937-1944); Ollie B. Peacock (1945-1946); Lewis F. Mullis (1947-1966) and Jackson Jones (1966-1997).<sup>24</sup> The historic building served as Dodge County's jail until 1973. In 1973, a modern, one-story jail was built adjacent to the historic structure.<sup>25</sup> The new jail (outside the boundaries of this nomination) can accommodate a maximum of 56 prisoners.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Supra, note 12.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, Eastman, Georgia. Map. 1918. From the University of Georgia Digital Library of Georgia, Georgia Towns and Cities. <http://www.libs.uga.edu/maproom/collections/sanborn.html#georgia> (accessed January 11, 2010).

<sup>21</sup> UGA Map Library, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dodge County [air photo], 1:20,000, Photo # JS-2-69, San Antonio, TX, 1937.

<sup>22</sup> This date range was chosen by comparing aerial photographs of Dodge County taken between 1937 and 1979. Compare UGA Map Library, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dodge County [air photo], 1:20,000, Photo # JS-5F-95, San Antonio, TX, 1949 and UGA Map Library, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dodge County [air photo], 1:10,000, Photo # JS-15N-43, Louisville, KY, 1954. The 1954 aerial shows both the western and eastern additions, but they are not visible in the 1949 aerial.

<sup>23</sup> Jackson Jones, telephone interview by Trent Myers, January 5, 2010.

<sup>24</sup> Martha Saunders et al., *History of Dodge County, Georgia 1932-1992* (Alpharetta, Georgia: WH Wolfe Assoc., 1993), 102.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid at 101.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

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The jail served as the sheriff's living quarters for 100 years (1897-1997). Sheriff Jackson Jones was the last sheriff to live in the historic jail. He and his family lived in the jail's front section from 1966 until he left office in 1997.<sup>27</sup> Since 1997, the first floor of the jail's front section has served as office and administrative space for the Dodge County sheriff's office and the local branch of the Georgia Emergency Management Agency. Other areas in the old jail serve as storage space for the sheriff's office and the county government. The eastern addition is used as meeting space for the parole office and the fire department. The western addition is used as storage space for the probate court and the Dodge County Commission.

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<sup>27</sup> Jackson Jones, telephone interview by Trent Myers, January 5, 2010.

Dodge County Jail  
Name of Property

Dodge County, Georgia  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Blanchard, Haley, and Kenneth H. Thomas. "County Jails of the South Georgia Area." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination Form, 26 August 1982. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Cobb, Addie Davis. *History of Dodge County*. Atlanta: Foote & Davies Co., 1932.

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Jones, Jackson. Telephone interview by Trent Myers. 5 January 2010.

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Pauly Jail Building Company, Inc. "Pauly Jail History," <http://www.paulyjail.com/about/history.html> (accessed January 11, 2010).

"Plan is Selected for Jail." *The (Eastman, GA) Times-Journal*, 4 June 1897.

"Present Day Jail" (photograph). *The (Eastman, GA) Times-Journal*, Centennial Edition, 4-9 May 1970.

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Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, Eastman, Georgia, Map. 1903. From the University of Georgia Digital Library of Georgia, Georgia Towns and Cities. <http://www.libs.uga.edu/maproom/collections/sanborn.html#georgia> (accessed January 11, 2010).

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, Eastman, Georgia, Map. 1918. From the University of Georgia Digital Library of Georgia, Georgia Towns and Cities. <http://www.libs.uga.edu/maproom/collections/sanborn.html#georgia> (accessed January 11, 2010).

Saunders, Martha, et al. *History of Dodge County, Georgia 1932-1992*. Alpharetta, GA: WH Wolfe Associates, 1993.

Dodge County Jail

Name of Property

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County and State

University of Georgia (Athens) Map Library. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dodge County (aerial photograph), 1:20,000, Photo # JS-2-69, San Antonio, TX, 1937.

University of Georgia (Athens) Map Library. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dodge County (aerial photograph), 1:20,000, Photo # JS-2C-23, Philadelphia, PA, 1942.

University of Georgia (Athens) Map Library. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dodge County (aerial photograph), 1:20,000, Photo # JS-5F-95, San Antonio, TX, 1949.

University of Georgia (Athens) Map Library. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dodge County (aerial photograph), 1:10,000, Photo # JS-15N-43, Louisville, KY, 1954.

University of Georgia (Athens) Map Library. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dodge County (aerial photograph), 1:20,000, Photo # JS-2EE-186, Louisville, KY, 1963.

University of Georgia (Athens) Map Library. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dodge County (aerial photograph), 1:20,000, Photo # JS-4LL-78, Louisville, KY, 1969.

University of Georgia (Athens) Map Library. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dodge County (aerial photograph), 1:40,000, Photo # 13091-277-76, Louisville, KY, 1979.

Wilson, Jared R. "Understanding Georgia's County Jails, 1870-1930: A Contextual and Architectural Analysis." Graduate paper, Georgia State University Heritage Preservation Program, 2009. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dodge County Jail  
Name of Property

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** N/A

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 32.201678 | Longitude: -83.175935 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |

Dodge County Jail  
Name of Property

Dodge County, Georgia  
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**Or**  
**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is indicated by a heavy line on the attached tax map (National Register boundary map), which is drawn to scale.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the 1897 jail, along with its 1949-1954 additions, and a buffer of surrounding land that includes most of the historic grounds of the jail. It does not include the portion of the lot beyond the fence line that demarcates the new (current) jail, because this part of the lot does not maintain historic integrity.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Denise P. Messick, Historian  
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city or town: Atlanta state: GA zip code: 30309  
e-mail samuel.t.myers@gmail.com  
telephone: 770-315-2459  
date: March 2013 (date of final revisions by Denise Messick)

---

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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### **Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### **Photo Log**

Name of Property: Dodge County Jail

City or Vicinity: Eastman

County: Dodge

State: Georgia

Photographer: Charlie Miller, Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources

Date Photographed: November 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 30. Front (southwest façade) of historic (1897) Dodge County Jail. Photographer facing northeast.
- 2 of 30. South corner of historic jail and southeastern addition. Photographer facing north.
- 3 of 30. Southeastern addition to historic jail and portion of new (non-historic) jail building. Photographer facing northeast.
- 4 of 30. Center second-floor windows on front of jail. Photographer facing northeast.
- 5 of 30. Second-floor window above south bay of front façade. Photographer facing northeast.
- 6 of 30. Overview of historic jail (on left) and "new" jail (on right). Photographer facing east/northeast.
- 7 of 30. Western corner of historic jail. Photographer facing east.

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- 8 of 30.** Western corner of historic jail. Photographer facing east.
- 9 of 30.** Northwestern addition to jail. Photographer facing southeast.
- 10 of 30.** Rear (northeast side) of 1897 jail and addition. Photographer facing south.
- 11 of 30.** Rear of 1897 jail and part of both additions. Photographer facing southwest.
- 12 of 30.** Second-floor window on rear of jail. Photographer facing southwest.
- 13 of 30.** Foyer/lobby in former sheriff's quarters of jail. Photographer facing northwest.
- 14 of 30.** Former sheriff's office. Photographer facing northwest.
- 15 of 30.** Former living room of sheriff's quarters. Photographer facing northeast.
- 16 of 30.** Former kitchen/dining area of sheriff's quarters. Photographer facing north/northeast.
- 17 of 30.** Interior of southeastern addition to jail. Photographer facing north/northwest.
- 18 of 30.** Former second-floor bedroom in sheriff's quarters. Photographer facing northeast.
- 19 of 30.** Former second-floor bedroom in sheriff's quarters. Photographer facing southwest.
- 20 of 30.** Second-floor stairwell in former sheriff's quarters. Photographer facing north.
- 21 of 30.** Gallows area and trap door of second-floor jail section. Photographer facing northwest.
- 22 of 30.** Large cell in second-floor jail section. Photographer facing northwest.
- 23 of 30.** Large cell in second-floor jail section. Photographer facing southeast.
- 24 of 30.** Corridor inside multiple-cell rear section of second floor. Photographer facing northeast.
- 25 of 30.** Bottom of raised bedframe inside cell. Photographer facing northeast.
- 26 of 30.** Close-up of bottom of bedframe inside cell. Photographer facing northeast.

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- 27 of 30.** Rear corridor outside cellblock on second floor. Photographer facing northwest.
- 28 of 30.** Detail of locks outside second-floor cellblock. Photographer facing north.
- 29 of 30.** View into small cell in rear of second-floor cellblock. Photographer facing northwest.
- 30 of 30.** Detail of door of large cell in second-floor jail section.

**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

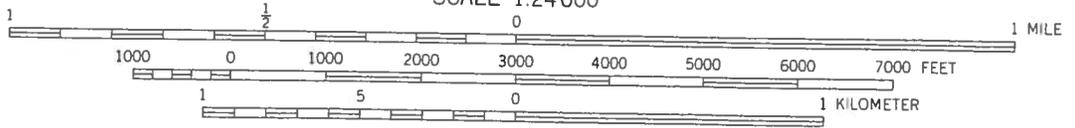
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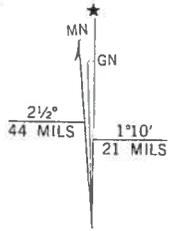
Longitude: -83.175935

EASTMAN QUADRANGLE  
GEORGIA - DODGE CO.  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

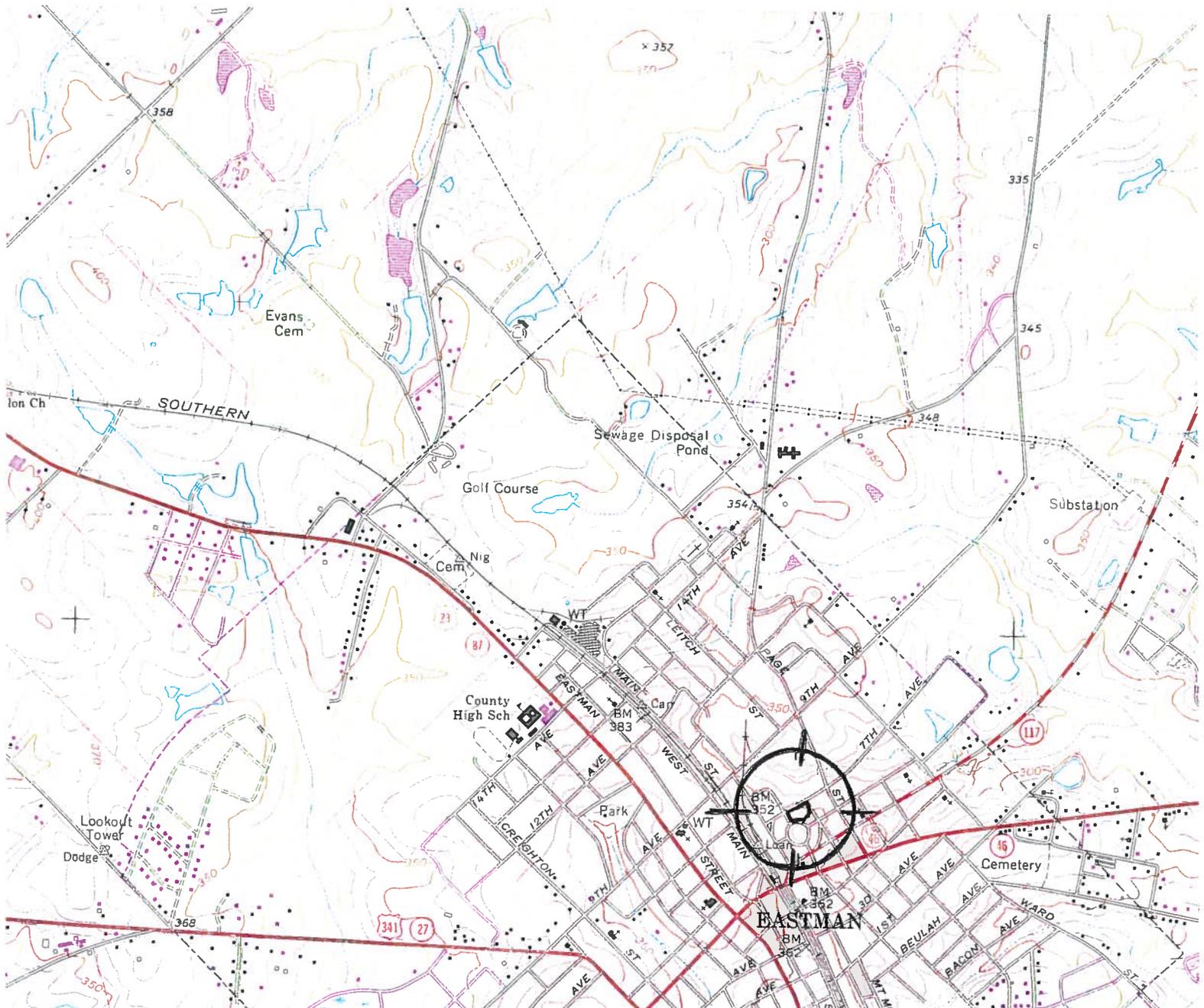
SCALE 1:24000



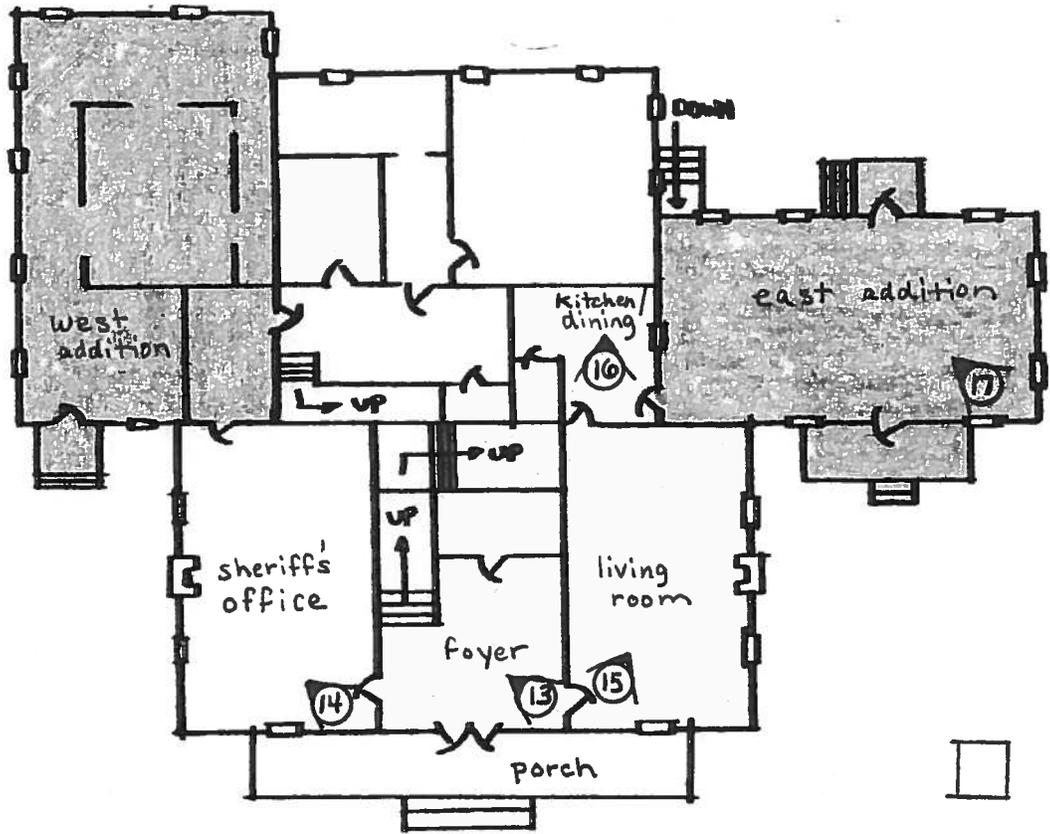
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



UTM GRID AND 1985 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET







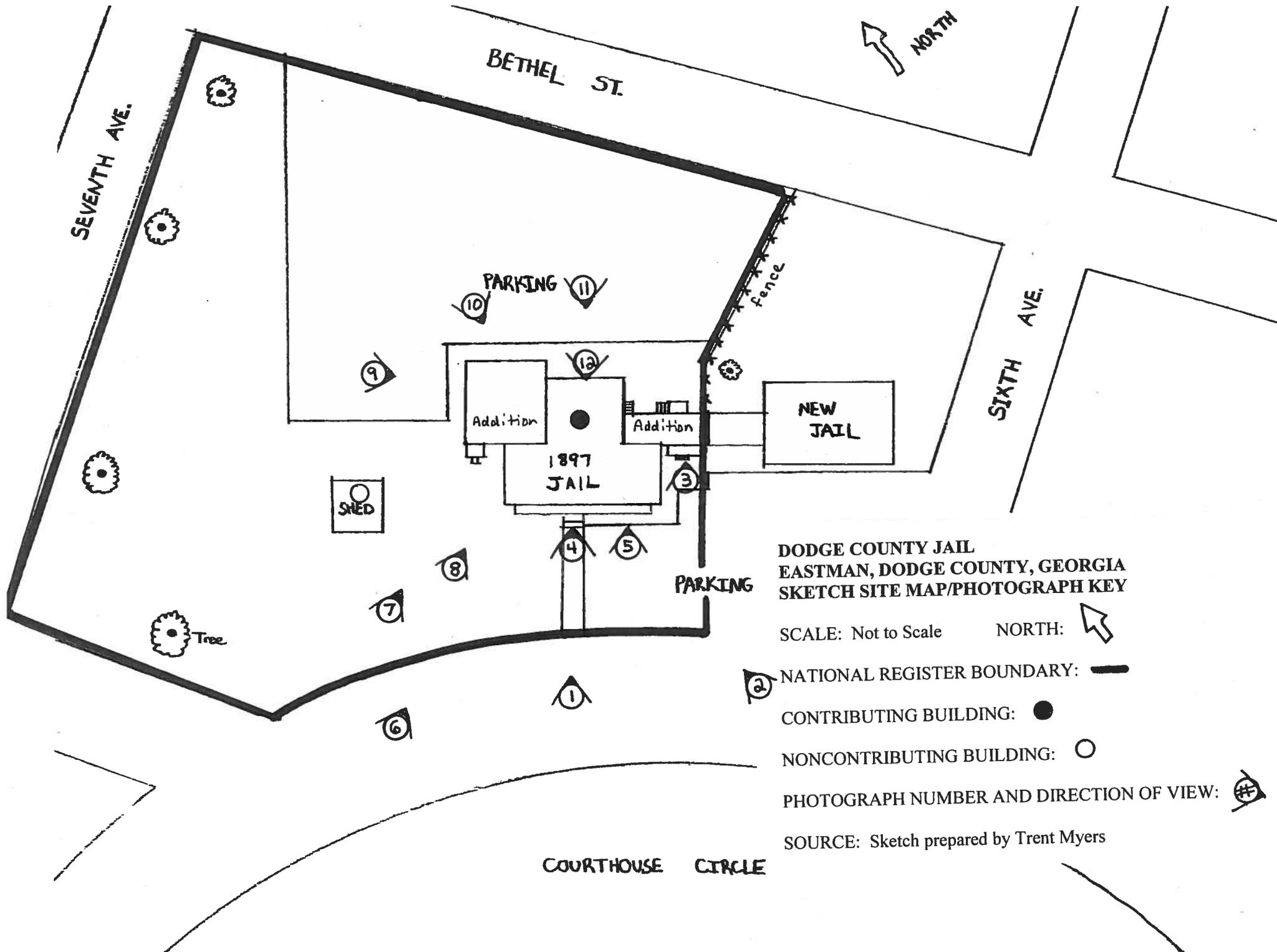
**DODGE COUNTY JAIL  
EASTMAN, DODGE COUNTY, GEORGIA  
FIRST FLOOR PLAN/PHOTOGRAPH KEY**

SCALE: Not to Scale      NORTH: 

PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER AND DIRECTION OF VIEW: 

SOURCE: Sketch prepared by Trent Myers

-  1897 Building
-  1949 - 1954 Additions



**DODGE COUNTY JAIL  
 EASTMAN, DODGE COUNTY, GEORGIA  
 SKETCH SITE MAP/PHOTOGRAPH KEY**

SCALE: Not to Scale      NORTH: 

 NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY:

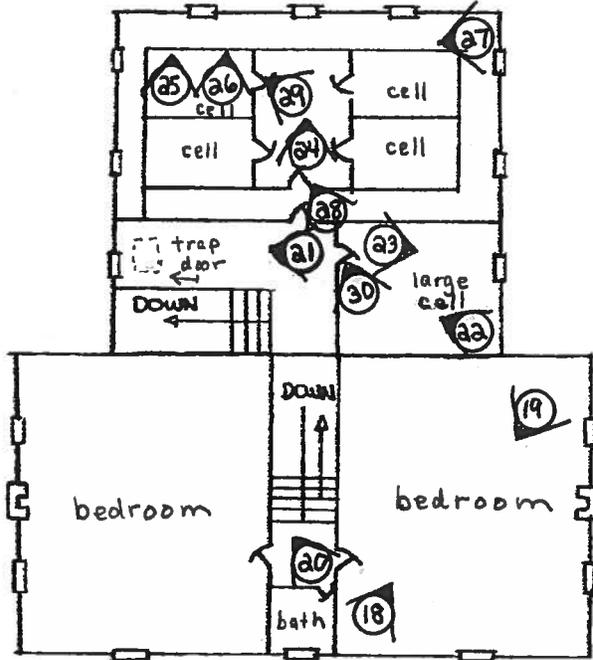
 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING:

 NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDING:

PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER AND DIRECTION OF VIEW: 

SOURCE: Sketch prepared by Trent Myers

COURTHOUSE CIRCLE



**DODGE COUNTY JAIL  
EASTMAN, DODGE COUNTY, GEORGIA  
SECOND FLOOR PLAN/PHOTOGRAPH KEY**

SCALE: Not to Scale

NORTH: 

PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER AND DIRECTION OF VIEW: 

SOURCE: Sketch prepared by Trent Myers



DODGE COUNTY  
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

SHERIFF'S PATROL

76



INGHAM COUNTY  
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

SHERIFF

Hyundai





1897









SHERIFF

DODGE #17

DODGE COUNTY SHERIFF

GV3701Z

DUAL 911



















↑  
UP







AMERICA'S BEST CHEV  
SURE SHAR  
BEL-RAY  
108  
SAFARI LAND  
THE ONLY BEAR  
WILL EVER PRIC  
HOW 'BOUT  
THEM DOGS!











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M.L. Fordham

M.L. Fordham

DEC 15

JAN 1

31

FEB

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

MARCH

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SHELL GO D BE WITH ME AGAIN HE HELP A GOOD MAN GO BACK HOME WHY DONT YOU BE GOOD HE WILL SEE YOU HOME

you NOT LEVING THAT ALL YOU NO SEE ME GO OUT OR HERE I WANT YOU TO NO THAT GOD ICANT ME OUT TO GO BY

FREE

JAN 1 31 FEB 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

SHELL GO D BE WITH ME A G E A M HE HELP A

~~YOU NOT~~ LEVING THAT ALL YOU



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BY  
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2216 DEWANE STREET  
ST. LOUIS, MO.





