

48
HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

ON BIBLIOGRAPHY
001439

PART I

5

Administrative and Historical Data

COUNTY JAIL

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park

April 1962

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORTPART IRESTORATION

of the
COUNTY JAIL

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

RECOMMENDED Charles Dennis Jr Date May 10, 1962
Superintendent

RECOMMENDED Robert G Hall Date Oct. 8, 1963
Chief, EODC

RECOMMENDED Elbert Cox Date Oct. 25, 1963
Regional Director

APPROVED: M. Stratton Date Nov 27, 1963
Director

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART I

Administrative

and

Historical Data

COUNTY JAIL

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park

By

James N. Haskett
Park Historian

April 1962

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART I

5. Administrative Data

- a. Structure Name - County Jail
Structure Number - B-4
- b. Proposed Use - It is proposed that the County Jail be rehabilitated to supplement the historic scene. It would provide space for an interpretive exhibit and storage space.
- c. Provision for Operation and Furnishing -
Funds for the operation of the County Jail would come from the regular Buildings and Utilities and Management and Protection accounts. Funds for furnishing the exhibit would come from Construction appropriations.
- d. Preliminary Estimate - The estimate for the cost of rehabilitating the County Jail is \$ 14,100.00.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART I

6. Historical Data

FOREWORD:

This Study marks the culmination of a number of years of research. Like so many National Park Service Studies, it is based upon the efforts of a number of individuals. The most helpful were: Former Superintendent Hubert A. Gurney; Park Historians Ralph Happel and W. Jerry Lowrey, as well as Ranger-Historian Marvin W. Schlegel. Their research provided much of the basic data from which this report was written.

Considered in the light of the amount of time and effort expended, little conclusive evidence was found. Research activities first included an investigation of all primary sources of information such as state and county records. This was of limited value as all pertinent records were destroyed in the burning of Appomattox County's Court House in 1892. With the failure of primary sources, information had to be sought elsewhere. This was done by an investigation of contemporary newspapers, interviews with older inhabitants and even by obtaining newspaper coverage in an attempt to discover previously unavailable data. Though some facts were added by these means, the overall investigation was somewhat less rewarding than was hoped.

In order to ascertain that the many sources previously investigated would not again be investigated, a negative research section is included in the Bibliography.

Though a wealth of information was not obtained, a sufficient amount was secured upon which to base a series of logical conclusions. Information could be uncovered which might invalidate certain of these conclusions but they are valid in the light of known data. The Architect's and the Archeologist's investigations will either substantiate or invalidate these conclusions.

This narrative is divided into several subjects each of which describes a portion of the story. Though our prime concern is the Second Jail, no story could be complete without reference to the First Jail.

First Jail (1847 Circa 1865)

The new county of Appomattox was created under an Act of the
1
Virginia Legislature of February 8, 1845.

1 Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, Passed at the Session
Commencing December 2, 1844, and ending February 22, 1845.
(Richmond: Samuel Shepherd, Printer to the Commonwealth, 1845),
pp. 38-42.

It was taken from portions of the older counties of Buckingham,
Charlotte, Campbell, and Prince Edward. The object of this new county
was to provide a County Court more accessible to the inhabitants of
this section.

Since Virginia Law required that: "The Court of every County
or Corporation shall cause to be erected and kept in repair . . .
one common jail and county prison, well secured with iron bars,
2
bolts and locks . . ."

2 The Revised Code of the Laws of Virginia. Vol. I, (Richmond:
Printed by Thomas Ritchie, Printer to the Commonwealth, 1819),
p. 250.

At this time the Commissioners of Appomattox County were
J. W. Flood, J. McDearmon, David Robertson, John Johns, and William
Trent. They met and agreed upon which type or rather types of Jails
would be satisfactory. It then became a question of economics and
bids were asked on these several types of structures. This request
for bids was published every third day from September 8, 1845
through October 9, 1845, in the Lynchburg Virginian. The article
read as follows:

"PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A JAIL"

The undersigned invite persons to make proposals to (sic) building a jail at Appomattox court house, as follows, viz: A house 40 x 20 feet, two stories high, twenty feet from the foundations, four rooms, 2 below and 2 above, and a passage of 8 feet, and of hammered dressed rock, solid masonry; the rocks secured with iron doweling pins, the walls to be two feet thick. A house of similar size and divisions, of brick, the walls to be 18 inches thick, with two windows to each room, two feet square, with iron grates, with one outer door faced with sheet half inch thick, and the requisite number of doors for the other rooms and passages, of strong plank, similarly faced. The floors of hewn oak logs, 10 or 12 inches wide, and 6 inches thick.

Also a house of hewn logs; of sound heart oak, secured by doweling pins, the logs to be 10 inches square, the house 30 feet long by 18 feet wide, in the clear, with 2 rooms on the lower floor and 2 rooms and a passage on the second floor; the floor and ceiling of one room on second story to be of hewn logs, 10 inches wide and 6 inches thick; the interior of this room to be faced or ceiled with sheet iron; the balance of the interior of the house to be ceiled with inch oak or pine plank, and the whole exterior surface of this house to be covered by strong sheet iron, with a good and sufficient lap and put on by 20 penny cut nails. The doors and windows of this house to be in all respects like those already described, should the undersigned to conclude to build of logs. The roofs, in either case, to be strong and well constructed, and covered with tin; a chimney at either end of the house, with a fireplace above and below in each.

The object of the undersigned is to elicit proposals as to the cost of the above described buildings; and the time at which they could be finished. Persons disposed to undertake will be prepared to submit their bids or proposals at Appomattox October court, 1845.³

³ The Lynchburg Virginian, September 8, 1845, p. 3.

A satisfactory bid must have been forthcoming for the following years saw the completion of a Jail for Appomattox County. This

This information comes from an account by George T. Peers. Mr. Peers was the Clerk of Appomattox County for better than forty years. In a series of newspaper articles, he told much of the early history of the county. His recollections stated: "The erection of the Public buildings was commenced in that year (1846) and jail were completed in 1847."⁴

⁴ The Lynchburg Virginian, "Some Recollections and Reminiscences of Appomattox County", April 1907.

Beyond its existence, little concrete information was discovered concerning the first Jail. At present, there is no proof that the original specifications as outlined in the announcement were followed. The only clue to its appearance is found on the 1865 view of the Court House by O'Sullivan. In this photograph, one is able to discern portions of a two story brick structure. Unfortunately, most of the building is obscured by foliage or other objects. Because of this, we are not even able to determine its general condition at the time of the Surrender. This building was located north east of the Court House directly in front of the non-historic Ferguson or Rosser House. This location is generally defined by Preston Holder's McLean House Report. One phase of the archeological investigation on the McLean House was additional preliminary digs at other sites. Such a preliminary investigation was conducted at the First Jail Site. Holder states:

"In preparing a flower garden just exterior to the front fence of the Superintendent's residence

(Ferguson House) and about 10' to the north of the front walk, a local workman turned up several whole bricks. Superficial examination of the area to a depth of about two feet revealed the back-filled foundation-trench of a building with wall-bricks and mortar still in situ. It is assumed that further exploration in this area would reveal the foundation of the pre-Civil War Jail which historical records indicate stood in this general area." ⁵

5 Preston Holder, "Archeological Excavations at the McLean Site, Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, Virginia" (Appomattox Court House, Va.: May, 1942), p. 49. (Typed).

Save for the time of its construction and the fact it was standing in April of 1865, there is little else known about the First Jail. One particularly tantalizing puzzle is this structure's fate. In the absence of actual evidence, the researcher must resort to deductions.

It is the investigator's premise that the first Jail was burned or met with some other disaster prior to 1870.

This conclusion is based in part upon the period of history in which these events transpired. The War left Virginia in dire economic straits. Certainly in such a period it does not seem likely that the County would undertake a major public works project unless forced to do so. Therefore, if the First Jail were still standing it seems that it would have been patched up rather than replaced during such a period of economic stress.

The only substantiation of this theory comes from an interview conducted by Ralph Happel with Mr. W. A. Moses, in 1941.

Mr. Moses stated that the Jail had burned before his time and that he never recalled hearing anything of its appearance from the older people. He did recall burnt brick and foundation at the general location of the first Jail.

Just when this destruction occurred is also unknown. Considered in the light of later evidence to be presented concerning the Second Jail, it is probable that the First Jail was destroyed within two years of the Surrender.

Second Jail (Circa 1870 - Present)

The fundamental reason for this study is this historic structure's background. As previously indicated, this structure is still standing on the southeastern corner of the County Plot. It is a three-story brick building. Each floor is divided into two rooms and a hall. The first floor also contains a small closet under the stairs in the hall. The two upper floors are used exclusively for cells. These cells feature such sturdy construction as to render escape difficult. An interlacing grillwork of strap iron covers the walls, floors and ceilings of each cell on the second floor. The floors and walls of the third floor are also of similar construction. It is peculiar that the ceiling and other portions of the upper floor present a peculiarly unfinished appearance. The doors are particularly formidable with stone door frames and an inner grill of iron plus a solid outer door of heavy planks studded with nails. The downstairs rooms

were of less sturdy construction and must have been intended as Jailer's Quarters and Sheriff or Jailer's Offices. Though it at times seems to have served in other capacities.

Local inhabitants believe that the Second Jail was begun prior to the War (1858 or 1860) and completed around 1870. Two local historians, Miss Burke and Mr. Featherston also subscribe to this theory.

⁶ Master Plan, Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, 1941. Bibliography and Master Plan, Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, 1942. Description of Historic Buildings & Sites.

Some value can be added to this theory by the very location of the Second Jail. It would be logical to assume that if the First Jail were destroyed before the Second Jail was begun, the new building would normally be erected on the same site. This theory is not perfect in that it might have been easier to start elsewhere rather than clearing away the rubble of the First Jail.

Some limited weight is also derived from an interview with Mr. R. W. Smith of near Spout Spring, Appomattox County. He recalled a neighbor, Tom Spencer, speak of having hauled lumber for the Second Jail. He believes that Spencer told him that this was in 1860.⁷ Being deceased, Spencer was unavailable for comment.

⁷ Note Card File, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. Smith believed that this lumber was secured in the "Marshall" neighborhood.⁸

⁸ Ibid.

One source depicts the Second Jail as complete at the time of the Surrender. This information was secured in an interview with Mr. Tom Martin of Rustburg. Mr. Martin stated that he was in the Village the day of the Surrender and recalls that the Jail⁹ was completed at that time. Despite Mr. Martin's advanced age

⁹ Ibid.

(104 in 1958) his remembrances must be disregarded in the face of more authoritative evidence.

If the Second Jail was standing in 1865 it would have shown on the 1865 photograph of the Court House by O'Sullivan. A careful check of the area southeast of the Court House eliminates the possibility of the Second Jail being completed in 1865. Even the possibility of a distortion or retouching is excluded by the clearly visible fences at a point beyond the location of the Second Jail. This photograph removes any chance of a completed building at this time. It does not, however, destroy the basic premise (begun 1860-finished 1870) in that the foundations could have been completed. It does preclude any but the most limited work on the Jail.

Assuming that the first Jail burned and that in 1866 Virginia State Law forced the County to erect a new Jail, the questions remain:
¹⁰
when? and how? A logical conclusion is that this Jail was built

¹⁰ Acts of the Assembly, Virginia, 1865-66. An Act to Provide for the Erection and Maintenance of Jails approved January 6, 1866. Richmond: 1866.

with day labor rather than by an overall contract. As the County

would be hard pressed to raise the funds necessary for a single contract, it would be more practical to authorize construction as funds became available. This theory is supported by the very building itself. By casual observation one can easily discern at least **five** different phases of construction on the building. This is especially noticeable on the ends of the buildings. The partially finished upper floor also gives evidence of this method of construction. The conclusion is greatly strengthened by evidence secured from Mr. Duval Conner of Appomattox, Virginia. Mr. Conner recalls that his father told him something of the construction of the Second Jail. According to his account, his father, Jennings Conner and an uncle, John Conner, did the masonry work on the third type of masonry on the Jail. This was upon their return from four years of service in the Confederate Army. This particular type of masonry is the very distinctive band of white striped bricks found ¹¹ on the upper portion of the second floor.

¹¹ Note Card File, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

On the basis of this limited evidence, it is possible and probable that this construction continued over a period of several years.

A possible clue as to the completion date of the Jail was obtained from one of the original Jail locks. The latch face (see photograph) of the only original lock in the Park's possession was examined and the manufacturer's name and address discovered. The

inscription read as follows:

"G S DIUGUID"
"LYNCHBURG VA"

An investigation disclosed that a foundry and mill owned by Jesse T. and George S. Diuguid had been in operation in Lynchburg's lower Basin since 1839.¹² By 1860, this had become a sizeable

¹² Lynchburg City Deed Book O, p. 180.

operation employing sixteen men and producing one hundred tons of tobacco fixtures, plantation utensils and castings that year.¹³

¹³ Census of 1860, Schedule 5, p. 3.

Jesse T. Diuguid was dead by 1862.¹⁴ Whether he had been an active

¹⁴ Lynchburg City Grantor's Book C, D - June 1, 1805 - December 31, 1935, p. 140.

partner or not could not be discovered by the limited data uncovered.

The business was sold to William H. Hall and Samuel H. McKinney in April 1st 1868.¹⁵ They being commission merchants, might have con-

¹⁵ Lynchburg City Deed Book O, p. 301.

tinued the business in operation for a short time. However, by January 1, 1869, the property was turned over to W. C. Hebener and G. M. Thomas. A special agreement was made by Hall and McKinney that the property might be used for distilling spirits and that the liens of the United States Government for taxes or penalties would have precedence over any other claims.¹⁶ This marks the last date

¹⁶ Lynchburg City Deed Book, Y, p. 456.

that this concern could have manufactured the lock, as there is no

evidence that the firm ever was used as a foundry again.

While this might be used to fix the date of the completion of the Jail it can only be used in a general sense. This is due to the possibility that the lock was part of an overall purchase of iron fittings prior to the completion of the Jail. As no other locks have been located there is no way of determining whether they were purchased singularly or as a group.

One very strong argument for the circa 1870 date is the very strength of the Jail itself. Appomattox is a small county, with a completely rural population. This does not appear to be a breeding ground for crime on a large scale. Yet here is found this large, heavily reinforced detention facility, why? At only one period in the history of this county has there been social unrest of such a scale and nature to justify such a building. This was in the reconstruction or post-war period. One has only to read the newspapers of this period to know that violence of both a personal and racial nature was widespread. For example, in February of 1870, there was a mass Jail break in Buckingham County, an attempted Jail break at Appomattox Court House and an attempted Jail break in¹⁷ Henrico County. Certainly a period which had many events of this

¹⁷ The Lynchburg News, February 18, 1870 and February 24, 1870. type would justify such an impressive structure. The later years of this century would not. During the 1880's and 1890's the Jail was empty for at least half of the year and seldom, if ever, completely full.

Another discovery helps to substantiate the 1870 date. A newspaper article dated November 1869 notes that eight prisoners from Prince Edward County's insecure jail had been lodged in the Lynchburg Jail to insure their safekeeping.¹⁸ It does not seem logical that they would have been sent the extra 25 miles to

¹⁸ The Lynchburg News, November 20, 1869

Lynchburg if Appomattox's sturdy lock-up had been available. Even the attempted Jail Break of February 1870 does little to discredit this; it could have been attempted from either a partially complete, newly finished, or even old Jail.

Nothing pertinent has arisen to seriously dispute the 1870 completion date. Equally so, nothing completely trustworthy had been found to substantiate it.

From its construction until May of 1896, the Second Jail ~~has~~¹⁹ served as Appomattox County's place of detention. At this time

¹⁹ The last mention of the construction of the third Jail appeared in the Supervisor's Record Book (1892-1904), Appomattox County, in May of 1896. It must have been put into operation shortly after this.

it was replaced by the Third Jail which stands in Appomattox.

The conditions which made the construction of so formidable a Jail necessary must have soon faded. Most of the years of its use must have passed in a generally peaceful, undisturbed manner. Prisoners were few, and seldom of a dangerous nature.

Local inhabitants recall only one escape and most versions are quite similar. They all agree that the prisoner was a slim young man or boy and that he cut under the bars loosened a few bricks and let himself down on a sheet. This was done from the east cell on the third floor. There is some indications of an escape at this window. Whether this is the escape described in the 1870 account is unknown.

For most of this period, the County either could not, or would not, employ a Jailer. In most instances, the Sheriff also acted as jailer, as he still does today. The absence of a Jailer necessitated that other arrangements be made to feed the prisoners. For many years, food was secured from William Rosser's boarding house. ²⁰

²⁰ Note Card File, Bryant, Moses & O'Brien.

The absence of a Jailer also created another interesting situation at one time. Since the two downstairs rooms must have been intended for the Jailer, there was no use for them. Being of a thrifty bent, the Commissioners rented the downstairs for several years to a well-known local lawyer and character, Colonel Bob Poore (pronounced Poe). Colonel Poore was for many years an unofficial chamber of commerce and official greeter for the "Old Court House". Like so many country lawyers, he supplemented his income by another occupation. From 1882 to 1887 he ran a school in one of the rooms of the Jail. He used the other room for living quarters. Colonel Poore must have been the kind of teacher that the pupils like. Some

Some of his former students reminisced that when the weather was nice, and the Colonel did not feel like teaching, school was dismissed and the Colonel and the boys proceeded to the Appomattox²¹ to get in a little fishing.

1 Note Card Files, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

As to living conditions in the Jail itself, very little came to light. From the evidence in the structure the first attempts to heat the cells must have been with grills in the floor conducting heat from the two first floor fireplaces. These must not have proved too successful because they were later replaced by stoves, as the flue openings indicate. As to the interiors of the cells during their period of use only one account has been discovered. This comes from Mr. Layne. He described the cells as having interior walls of plaster and with very sparse furnishings. So sparse, in fact, that the prisoners usually had nothing but a blanket to sleep on. He stated that the rings in the floor were used to chain prisoners who were sentenced to death or insane persons. The few women inmates were usually confined in the west²² room on the third floor. Most of the women prisoners were insane.

22 Note Cards Files, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

The fate of at least two occupants of the Jail is known. They were hanged. They were Negroes and their crime was that of getting rid of their wives without benefit of divorce. So peaceful was

Appomattox at this period that it did not even support the dignity of a gallows; the condemned being executed on a large poplar tree near the Peers House. Mr. F. A. O'Brien remembered several stories in connection with these hangings. One, he recalled, had an audience of approximately 5,000 persons, all of whom were singing, praying and shouting as the time of the execution drew near. He also heard that one of the murderers could never get enough ginger cakes during his lifetime. He sold his body to doctors for experiments in return for all of the ginger cakes that he could eat. He sat on the pine box that was his coffin on the way to the Gallows, eating ginger cakes.

Despite its occasional glimpses of the spotlight, little disturbed its tranquility during the twenty-six years of its use.

Evaluation:

Though limited as to primary and secondary source material, enough evidence was uncovered upon which to base a series of logical conclusions as to the true situation. This study certainly has exhausted the normal sources of material for such a report.

While it seems safe to assume that the Second Jail was not complete or near completion at the time of the Surrender, nothing has arisen to discredit the original theory that some limited work was done upon it prior to 1865.

Until such evidence is found, in view of its 1860 beginnings this building can be called historic as of the April 1865 restoration date.

BIBLIOGRAPHY (Annotated)

A. Published Official Documents

Acts of the Assembly, Virginia, 1865-66. An Act to Provide for the Erection and Maintenance of Jails approved January 6, 1866. Richmond: 1866.

(Circuit Courts could issue writs of Mandamus directing County or Corporation Courts to repair or erect Jail where necessary).

Acts of the Assembly, Virginia, 1893-94. An Act to Authorize the Board of Supervisors of Appomattox County to Borrow Three Thousand Dollars, approved March 7, 1894. Richmond: J. H. O'Bannon, Superintendent of Public Printing - 1894.

(To raise funds for the erection of the third Jail)

The Revised Code of The Laws of Virginia, Vol. T. Richmond: Printed by Thomas Ritchie, Printer to the Commonwealth, 1819.

(Required erection and maintenance of an adequate Jail)

B. Official Records (City, County, etc.)

Census of Lynchburg, 1850. Available Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg.

(Detailed list of George S. Diuguid's Household)

Census of Lynchburg, 1860, Schedule 5, pg. 3. Available Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg.

(Resume of Foundry's production, capitol, equipment, staff, etc.)

Lynchburg City Deed Book O. p. 180

(Diuguid acquisition of Foundry Property)

Lynchburg City Deed Book O. p. 301.

(G. S. Diuguid & Wife Sell Foundry to Hall & McKinney)

Lynchburg City Records - Grantee's Book C-D June 1, 1805-1935.
(Properties acquired by Diuguids)

Lynchburg City Records - Grantor's Book, C-D June 1, 1805.
(Dec. 31, 1935).

(Properties sold by Diuguids)

Supervisors Record Board, Appomattox County, 1892-1904.

(Gives details of the construction of the third Jail and conversely the dates of the final use of the Second Jail).

C. National Park Service Studies & Documents

Master Plan, Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, 1941. Bibliography.

(Gives sources of the 1860-1870 construction date for the second Jail)

Master Plan, Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, 1942. Description of Historic Buildings & Sites.
(Supplies same general information as above item)

Holder, Preston. Archeological Excavations at the McLean Site, Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, Virginia.
Appomattox Court House, Va. May, 1942. (Typed).

(Furnishes evidence as to the type of construction and location of the First Jail)

D. Newspapers

Lynchburg Daily Virginian, February 1, 1892.
(Item relating burning of Court House)

Lynchburg Daily Virginian, February 2, 1892.
(General Article on fire; no pertinent details)

Lynchburg Daily Virginian, February 4, 1892.
(Editorial which bemoaned the loss of the Appomattox County records)

Lynchburg News, November 20, 1869.
(Prisoners from insecure Prince Edward County Jail sent to Lynchburg Jail)

Lynchburg News, February 13, 1870.
(Assault on Sheriff of Appomattox County)

Lynchburg News, February 18, 1870.
(Mass Jail Break in Buckingham)

Lynchburg News, February 18, 1870.
(Attempted Jail break at Appomattox Court House)

Lynchburg News, February 24, 1870.
(Attempted Jail break in Henrico County)

Lynchburg News, March 23, 1870.
(Assailant of the Sheriff of Appomattox captured in Lynchburg)

Lynchburg News, August 6, 1870.

(Appomattox' Sheriff's assailant to be tried by Campbell County Court).

Peers, George T. "Some Recollections & Reminiscences". Unidentified Lynchburg Paper, Series published during April of 1907. (Pinpoints completion of first Jail; also contains much pertinent information about early history of the County)

E. Interviews

(On Note Cards and Tapes)

Bryant, Reuben. June 23, 1958. (Note Card)
(Many pertinent details concerning last twenty years of use)

Conner, Duval. February 8, 1961. (Note Card)
(Important information on Second Jail's Construction and other general information)

Davis, Robert R. March 15, 1962. (Note Card)
(General information, 1880's and 1890's)

Layne, _____. August 11, 1958. (Note Card)
(General information, 1880's-1890's)

Martin, Tom. August 19, 1958. (Note Card)
(Questionable statement concerning state of Second Jail at the time of the Surrender)

Mitchell, E. T. February 12, 1961. (Note Card)
(General information, 1880's - 1890's)

Moses, W. A. September 17, 1941. (Note Card)
(General information, 1880's - 1890's)

Moses, W. A. September 17, 1941. (Note Card)
(On direct reference to fate of first Jail)

O'Brien, F. A. February 27, 1959. (Note Card)
(General information, 1880's - 1890's)

Smith, Richard W. August 18, 1958. (Note Card)
(Account (second-hand) of securing of lumber for the Second Jail)

Smith, Richard W. December 10, 1958.
(Indicates neighborhood where lumber for second Jail was supposed to have been secured)

F. Books

Survivor's Association, History of the Corn Exchange Regiment.
Philadelphia: J. L. Smith, Publisher, 1888.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PART II: NEGATIVE RESEARCH

COMMENT: A vast amount of time, energy, and effort has been dedicated to this study with little concrete results. The greatest accumulation of data has been negative. To forestall any loss of this information to any future researcher, I have decided to create a negative research section of the Bibliography. In this way, any future student will be able to begin where this study leaves off rather than from the beginning.

A. Official Records (County-State)

Acts of the Assembly (Virginia), 1865-1871 (less 1869) 1893-94.
(No pertinent data save that mentioned in Bibliography)

County & Circuit Court Records (1856-1862)

Land Tax Books
(Not pertinent; information concerning first and second Jails)

B. Related Governmental Agencies Contacted

Department of the Treasury, Commonwealth of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
State Corporation Commission, Bureau of Insurance, Richmond 9, Va.

C. Collections & Authorities Contacted

Bradshaw, H. C. Author of the History of Prince Edward County.

Duke University Library, Durham, North Carolina.

Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino 9,
California (Birginiana Collection).

Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Virginia.

Scruggs, Philip Lightfoot, Editor, The Lynchburg News, is preparing a history of Lynchburg.

The Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia.

D. Insurance Firms Contacted
(An attempt to locate the policy on Jail
and other possible vital information)

Hartford Fire Insurance Company, 190 Asylum Ave., Hartford 15,
Connecticut.

Independent Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Fairfax County,
Virginia, 130 South Royal Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Insurance Company of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia 1,
Pennsylvania.

Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia, 204 Mutual Building, Richmond
19, Virginia.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company, 80 Maiden Lane, New York 38, N. Y.

The Hanover Insurance Company, 111 John Street, New York 38, N. Y.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Loudoun County, Waterford, Va.

Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Co., (now Globe Indemnity Co.,
150 William Street, New York 38, N. Y.

E. General Bibliographical Works Consulted

Cappon, Lester J. Bibliography of Virginia History Since 1865
(University of Virginia: The Institute for Research in the
Social Sciences, 1930)

Swem, Earl G. A Bibliography of Virginia, Part I. (Appeared
serially in the Virginia State Library's Bulletin (Richmond),
V. 8, Nos. 2,3, and 4, April, July, October 1915.

Swem, Earl G. Virginia Historical Index. (Roanoke, Va., The Stone
Printing and Manufacturing Co., 1934-36. 2 V.)

F. General Works

No attempt will be made to list the books which were investigated
with no results, during the course of the research on this work.

This is principally because it would involve an extensive list of books. It is safe to say that any work whose extractions are contained in Card Files, or which is in our Library, has been investigated for any reference to the Jail.

G. Newspapers

Lynchburg Virginian - October 2, 1845 - December 4, 1851

Lynchburg Virginian - September 1859 - March 7, 1861
August 1, 1864 - March 1, 1866

Lynchburg News (With random copies of Tri-Weekly News intermingled), February 3, 1869 - April 30, 1870

Lynchburg Virginian (Tri-Weekly) - May 2, 1870 - July 15, 1870
(To cover 1870 Court Days)

Lynchburg Daily News - January - April, 1892.

Lynchburg Daily Virginian - February 1-5, 1892

Times-Virginian - January 1893

Richmond Times-Dispatch - February 1-7, 1892

Comments: Negative, except where previously mentioned; not conclusive because of gaps in many of the papers.

H. Interviews, Local Inhabitants

These interviews are recorded in the Card Files and in some instances on metallic tapes. Save for those interviews previously recorded in the Bibliography, the remainder proved negative where the first and second Jails were concerned.

Photograph #I - O'Sullivan Negative of the Court House
(Circa April, 1865)

A view of the west face of the Court House taken in the Stage
Road from the vicinity of the F. Weeks Store.



Photograph #II - Blow-up from Court House Photograph (Circa 1865)

Shows the section north and east of the Court House. This is the only known photograph of the first Jail. Insufficient to determine condition though general details such as type and height available.



Photograph #III - Blow-up from Court House Photograph (Circa 1865)

Covers the section south and east of the Court House. Evidence of the Second Jail would be visible here if work had progressed much beyond the foundations.



Photograph #IV - Photograph of Second Jail, 1913.

Differs little from present time. Note that the road fill had not been used at this time, thus affecting the topography. Second story hall windows still contain several bars.



The old Jail. Appomattox CH. Va deserted.

Photograph #V - Original Lock from Second County Jail.
Made by G. S. Diuguid. Mark stamped on face of latch bolt.
Photographed 1962.



Photograph #VI - Face of Latch bolt. Contains stamping
"G S DIUGUID"
"LYNCHBURG VA"

Photographed 1962.

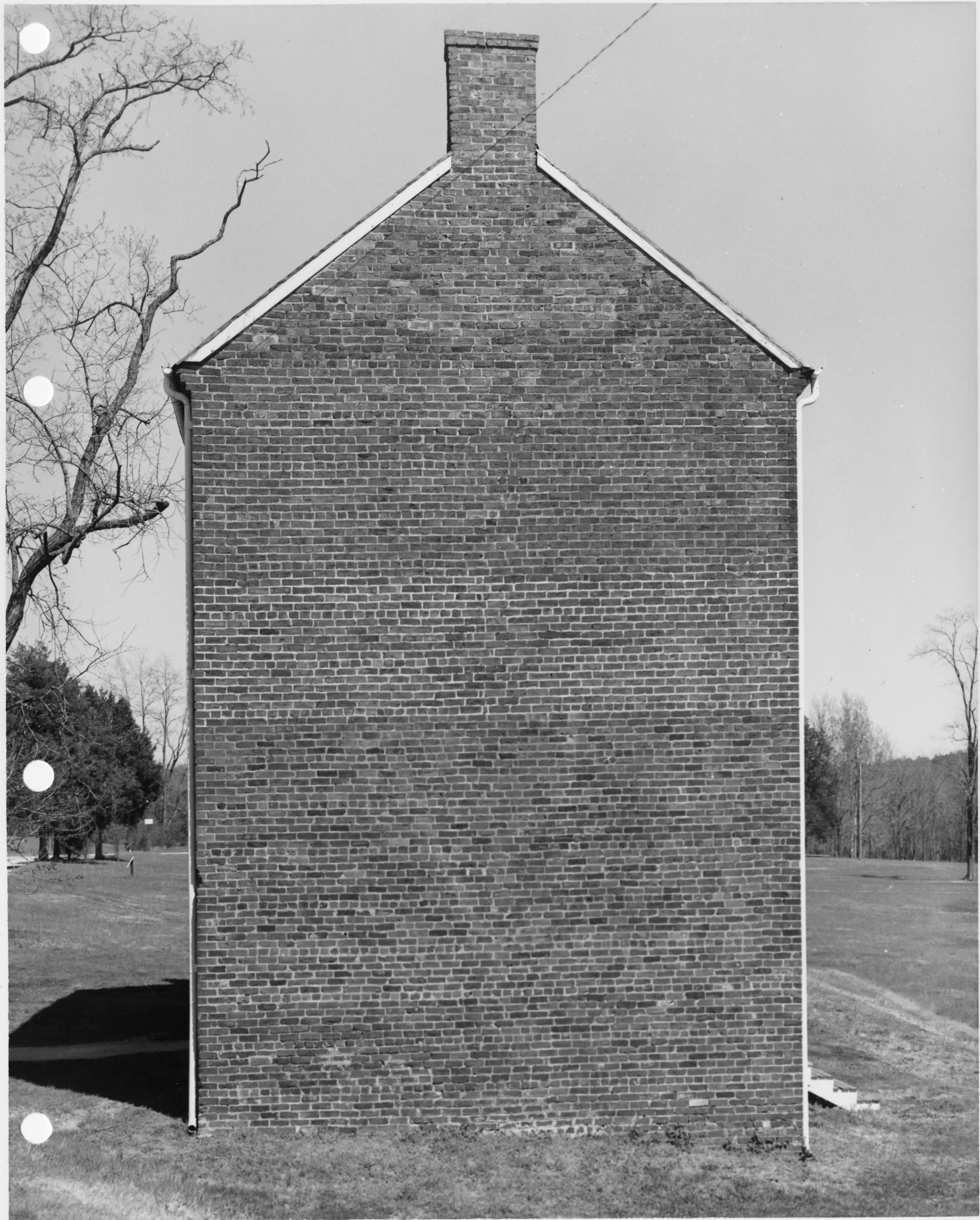


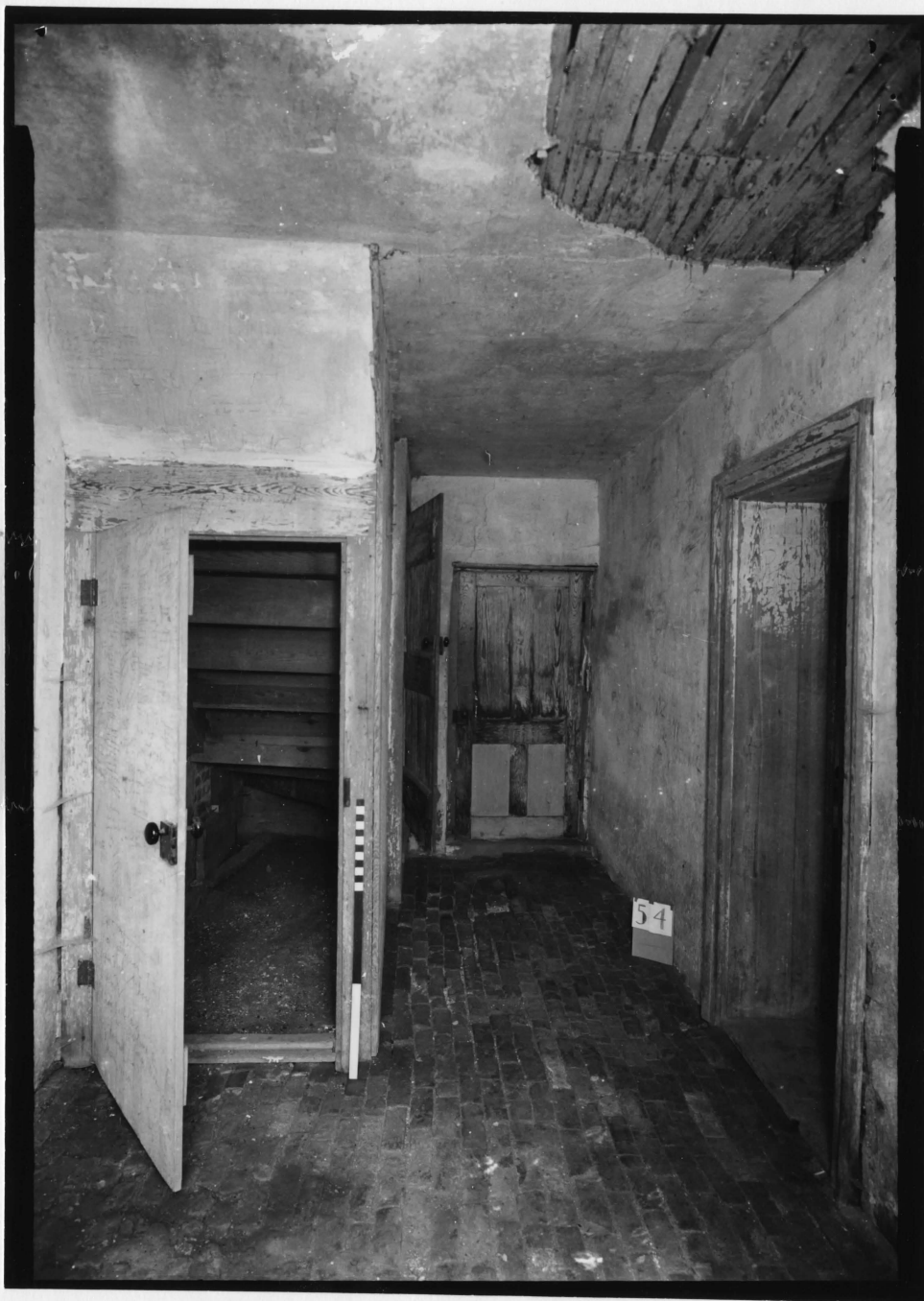
Photograph #VII - Present Day View of Second Jail (1962)



Photograph #VIII - View of West Face of Jail (1962)

Note the five distinct phases of construction.

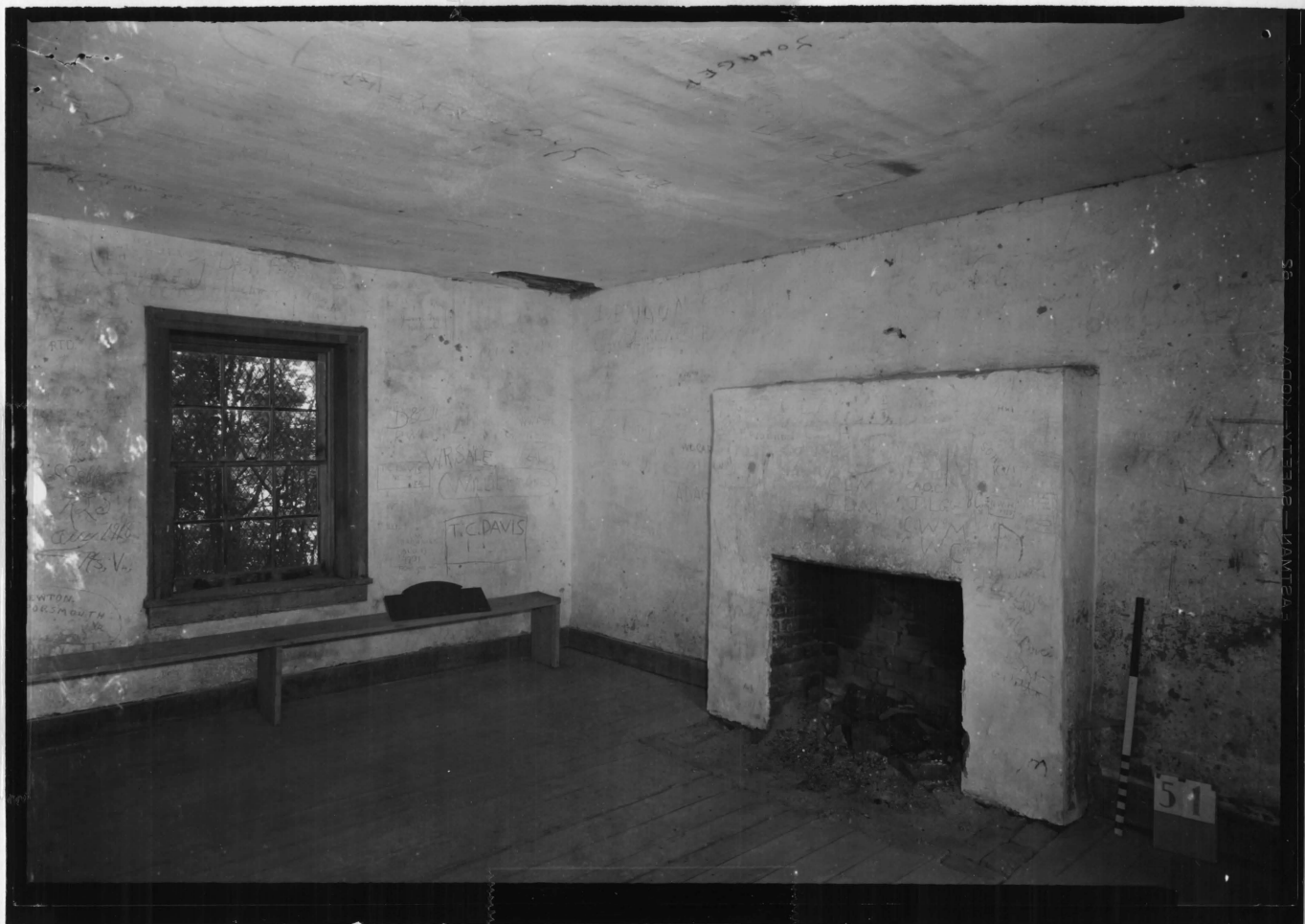




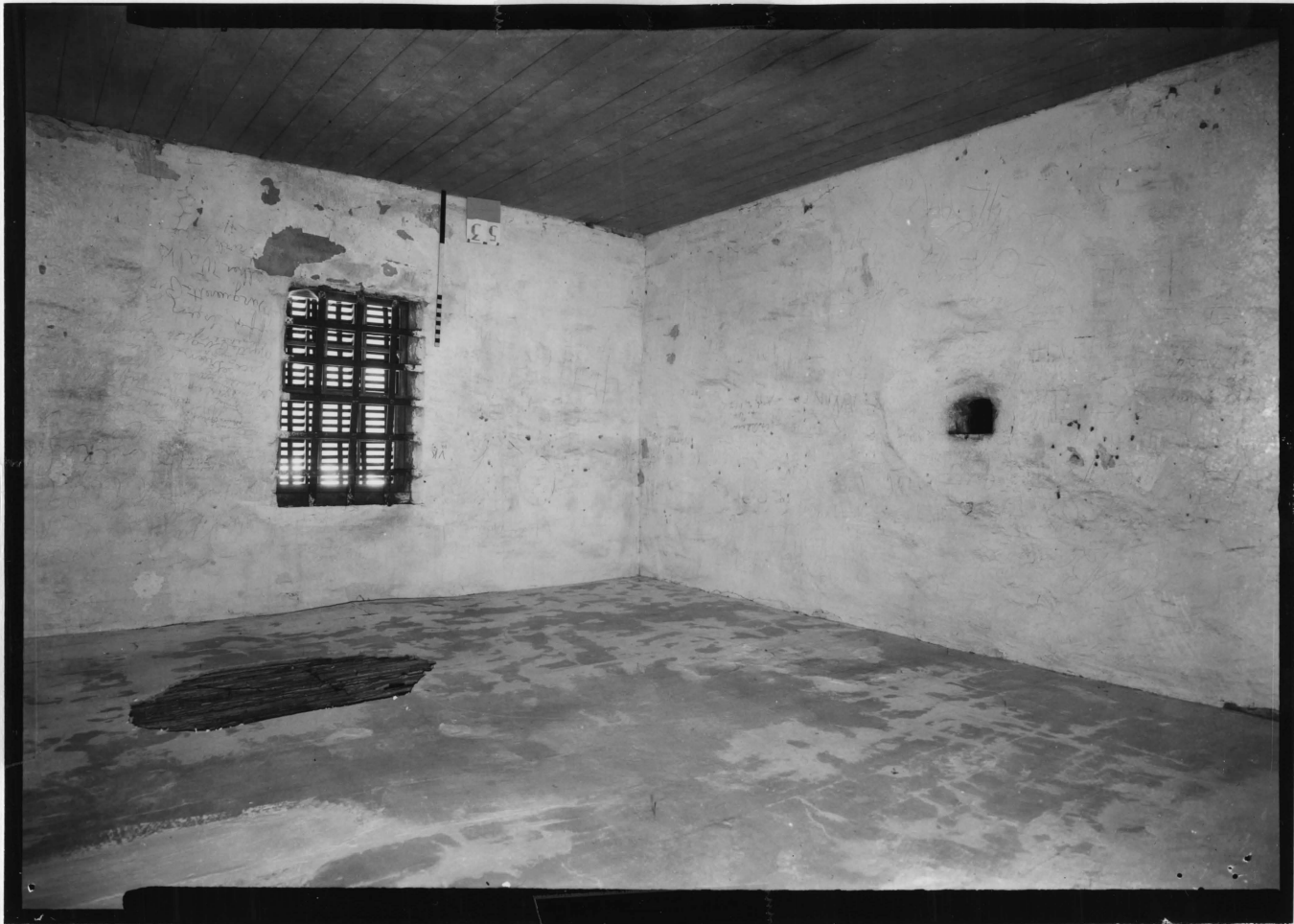
Photograph #IX - View of First Floor Hall (Circa 1937)
This was taken prior to any stabilization work.



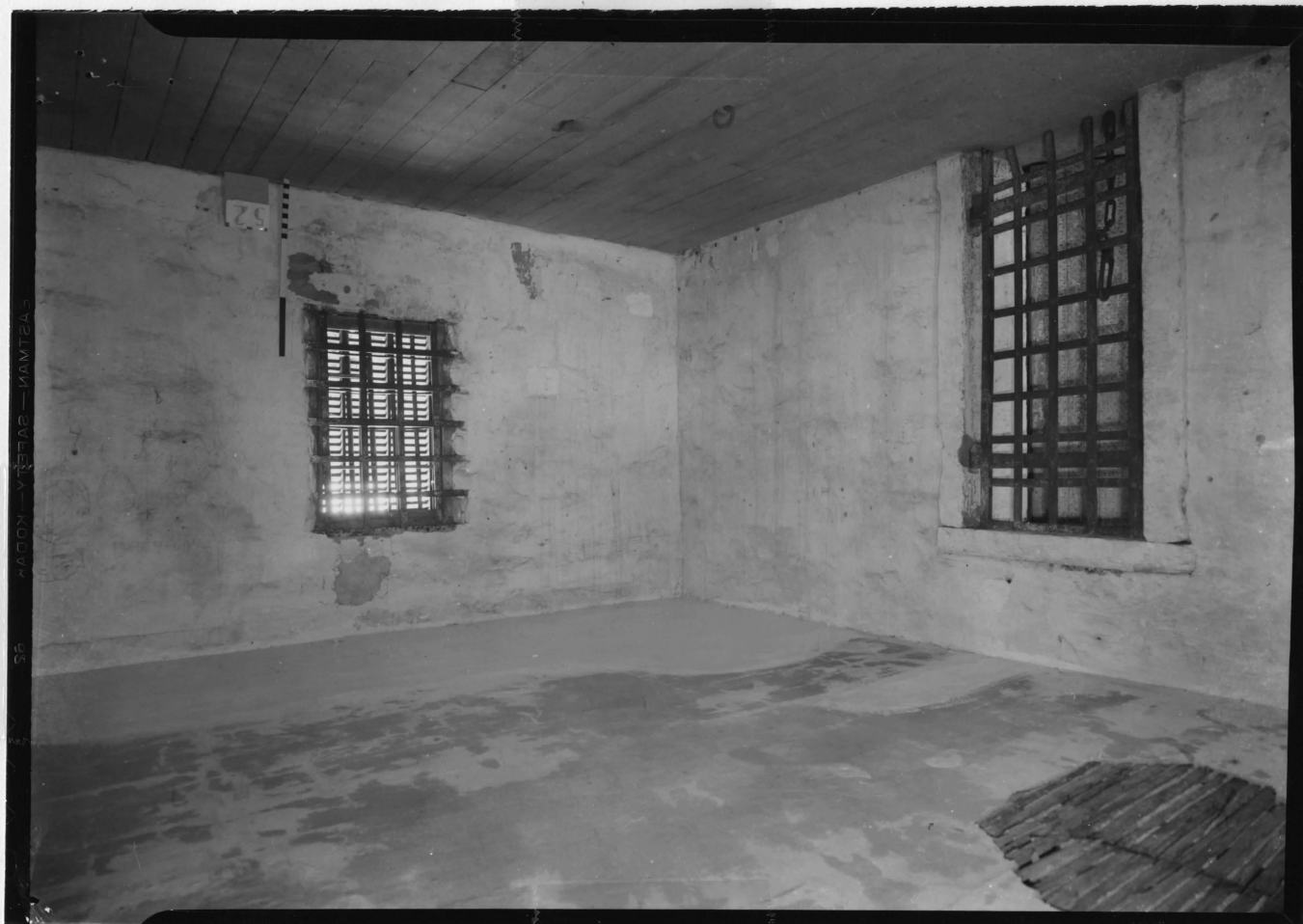
Photograph #X - View of Doorway, West Room, First Floor
(Circa 1937). This was taken prior to any stabilization work.



Photograph #XI - View of Fireplace, west room, first floor
(Circa 1937). This was taken prior to any stabilization work.



Photograph #XII - View of East Cell, Second Floor (Circa 1937). Note flue. This was taken prior to any stabilization work.



Photograph #XIII - Doorway, west cell, second floor (circa 1937)

Photograph #XIV - Ceiling of East Room, First Floor (1962)
Note the large number of beams and strips of strap iron
vertical to beams.



Photograph #XV - Inner and outer doors of west cell, second floor (1962)



Photograph XVI - Interior, East Cell, Second Floor (1962)

