

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100004201

Date Listed:

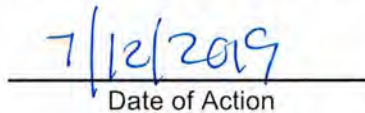
Property Name: Cimarron City Jail

County: Gray

State: KS

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation


Signature of the Keeper


Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

In Section 3 of the National Register nomination form no level of significance was checked. This is to confirm that the Cimarron City is being listed at the local level of significance for Criteria A and C, in areas of significance of politics/government and architecture.

The KANSAS SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

4201



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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name Cimarron City Jail

Other names/site number KHRI# 069-168

Name of related Multiple Property Listing NA

2. Location

Street & number East Avenue D not for publication

City or town Cimarron NA vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Gray Code 069 Zip code 67835

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 local Applicable National Register Criteria: X A B X C D

Patrick Zollner 5/6/19
Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
X 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:) _____

Alexis Abernathy 7/12/2019
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

an

Cimarron City Jail
Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/correctional facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/utilitarian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: STUCCO

roof: WOOD SHINGLE
other: _____

Cimarron City Jail

Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas

County and State

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.)

Summary

The Cimarron City Jail is one story, 12'x16' white concrete building at the corner of Main Street and Avenue D. The front and east side of this square-shaped building has a barred window on each side. The Jail has a room and one interior holding cell. The holding cell has the original toilet and sink. There are writings or graffiti on the wall that show how long a prisoner was in the cell with a date of the arrest, offense, and how many days spent in there. There is a chimney, but the wood burning stove is no longer inside. Specific alterations are unknown, but the jail is still on the original site. This building is now vacant and used for storage only. The surrounding landscape features some elements that appear to be contemporaneous with the Jail, such as a hitching post.

Elaboration

Setting

The Cimarron City Jail is located on E Avenue D, in Cimarron, Gray County, Kansas. Located in the Great Plains of western Kansas, Cimarron lays between Garden City and Dodge City. The town was settled in 1878 along the Santa Fe Trail. Stretching approximately 1.14 square miles, Cimarron has a population of 2,184 in 2010. The City Jail is located on the south side of E Avenue D, between South Main Street and South 1st Street. Surrounded by city offices, businesses, and residential development, the City Jail is located alone on a grassy lawn.

Exterior

The Cimarron City Jail was constructed in 1929 and is a one-story concrete building that lacks any ornamentation. The building has a flat roof, measures 12' wide by 16' deep, and the exterior is made of concrete and stucco. The north façade contains a single slatted-wood door set in a large metal frame and a small window to the left of the door. The east elevation has a chimney in the middle of the elevation, and a small window on the top left side. The west elevation is a flat stucco wall with no openings or decoration. The south elevation contains a single small window. All of the windows have a set of vertical metal bars set inside the frame.

Interior

The interior walls are covered in stucco, which is mostly cracked and deteriorated. Once inside, the first room takes up about two-thirds of the building and lack any ornamentation or finishes. Pieces of the ceiling have collapsed, and the lower half of the walls are severely deteriorated. The floor is made of a solid concrete slab. Directly across from the entrance is an interior wood-paneled door with a metal lock that opens to the holding cell. The cell is in the same condition as the other room, with the walls, ceiling, and floor severely deteriorated. The east wall features the remnants of a chimney that is no longer functional, and a small toilet and sink. Currently, random items are being stored in this room and building.

Integrity

The Cimarron City Jail retains a high degree of its historic integrity as a small concrete building and the city jail. While the condition of the original materials is severely deteriorated, they are still extant. Its historical identity is conveyed through the retention of the original features, and its original location, setting, feeling, design, workmanship, and association. It is a good example of a rural city jail building.

Cimarron City Jail
Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas
County and State

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1929-1958

Significant Dates

1958

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

NA

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1929, the year the Cimarron City Jail was constructed and continues until 1958. The building was placed in service in July 1929 and continued to be used as the city jail until 1958. The period of significance closes in 1958 as that is the last year the building was used as a jail.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

NA

Cimarron City Jail
Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas
County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Summary

The small concrete Cimarron City Jail is significant for its form – a small structure having a single jail cell – and historic function. The Cimarron City Jail is an excellent example of other similar small city jails in Kansas. Regarding their historic functions, most of the small jails were constructed to temporarily house prisoners until they could be transferred to the county jail. Some of the jails were noted as being places for troublesome people under the influence of alcohol to sleep off the effects for the night. In the case of the Cimarron City Jail, prisoners were kept in the holding cell until the county sheriff could be located. The prisoners would then be transferred to the county jail also located in Cimarron. The building is eligible under Criterion A for POLITICS/GOVERNMENT, as well as Criterion C for ARCHITECTURE.

Elaboration

Establishment of Gray County:

The City of Cimarron becomes one of the earliest settlements in Gray County. In 1878, Cimarron was named for its location at the head of a branch of the Santa Fe Trail known as the Cimarron Route or the Dry Route. The shorter, favored Cimarron Route headed directly southwest, crossed the panhandle of Oklahoma, then into New Mexico where it reconnected with the Mountain Route near Fort Union. A drawback of the shorter Cimarron Route was that water was less available; thus the name of the Dry Route. The other longer route (Mountain Route) continued west along the Arkansas River to Bent's Fort in LaJunta, Colorado then south to Fort Union and eventually Santa Fe. Although the water was more available along the mountain route, it took a more extended amount of time to travel to New Mexico along this route. The first use of the Dry Route was in 1822 by William Bucknell.



Directions-Santa Fe National Historic Trail, "Santa Fe National Historic Trail Route Map," U.S. National Park Service, April 2019.

In March of 1879 Gray County's first newspaper, the *New West* was established in Cimarron. The newspaper was proclaimed to be "Devoted to the Development of the Great American Desert." Kansas is located within the central portion of what was the original Louisiana Purchase. Thomas Jefferson referred to the Louisiana Purchase as being the "Great American Desert."¹ This first newspaper could be considered an indication that the early settlement and

¹ *Kansas: A Cyclopaedia of State History, Embracing Events, Institutions, Industries, Counties, Cities, Towns, Prominent Persons Etc.*, ed. Frank W. Blackmar. A. M. Ph.D., (Chicago, Standard Publishing Company, 1912), Volume 1, page 782-783.

Cimarron City Jail

Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas

County and State

development of Gray County involved agriculture and livestock. In 1883 A. T. Andreas in his *History of the State of Kansas* indicated early development in the county was partly the handling and raising of livestock, stock businesses, and farming.²

By an act of the state legislature of Kansas on March 2, 1881, several Kansas counties' boundaries were restructured. New counties were created while others were renamed. Gray County was created by combining the whole of Foote County and the southern half of Buffalo County. The northern half of the former Buffalo County would become the southern part of Lane County. Gray County was named in honor of Alfred Gray who, at the time, was the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.³ Cimarron, Kansas is one of seven communities located in Gray County. In what would become a two-year long battle for the permanent home of the Gray County seat, in 1887 Cimarron won out over the neighboring town of Montezuma. This election would not be the last of the battles for the county seat.

The new boundaries designated by the Kansas legislature, for the renaming counties would eventually become troublesome for the new counties. Generally, one of the first issues to be addressed was the establishment of a new county seat. Differences of opinions arose between townsfolk whose city was believed to be the better candidate to become county seat. Thus arguments developed amongst the citizens of the county as well as the county governments regarding where to locate the county seats. Gray County was no different than other counties in the process of deciding what city to establish as the county seat.

After several years of often bloody ordeals and erroneous elections, the Gray County seat changed back and forth between Ingalls and Cimarron. Several of the ordeals would prove to be deadly in the fight for whether Cimarron or Ingalls would become the new and permanent county seat. Later tussles were often referred to as the 1889 Gray County Seat War. On one occasion on January 12, 1889, a Cimarron man was killed, and several citizens from both towns were wounded. Eventually, the state militia intervened in the conflict. Following a special election in February 1893, Cimarron received the majority of votes over the Ingalls' votes to determine the county seat would be moved for the final time back to Cimarron.⁴ By the 1890s, Gray County had a population of approximately 2,400 people.

Early 20th Century History of Cimarron:

Cimarron was an active stop along the route of the Santa Fe trail in the mid-nineteenth century, with large numbers of wagon trains, and traders using the path. In the late nineteenth century Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railway Company developed a rail line along the Santa Fe Trail and creating new communities along the way, and thus Cimarron became a railroad town. At the same time, Cimarron was struggling to maintain position as the County Seat but eventually was given the permanent title.

By the early twentieth century, Cimarron was the only incorporated community in Gray County. Growth and population numbers would continue to grow through the early 1930s. "In 1910, Cimarron remained the county's only incorporated town, with a population of 587. The town reaped the benefits of record-high crop prices during World War I. By 1918, Cimarron boasted two banks, telephone service, a hotel, four churches and a grain elevator that was hailed [sic.] as the 'most important shipping point between Dodge City and Garden City.'⁵ ...The population grew to 1,058 in 1920 – and 1,499 in 1930..."⁶

Up until the late 1920s, and prior to the Stock Market crash in October 1929, Cimarron experienced growth like no other city in Gray County. Growth in several markets, as revealed in the following 1929 Cimarron newspaper article, would positively affect the town and the railroad too. Some of the marketed items mentioned in the article were commodities, livestock, and feed which were shipped out of the community. Consumable goods and products brought into Cimarron and Gray County by the railroad consisted of coal, flour, lumber, agriculture implements, automobiles and gasoline to name just a few. Although this is representative of just the railroad, one can speculate how the types and numbers of goods marketed and consumed could positively affect the city and county.

² *Cutler, William G.* "History of the state of Kansas." — Chicago: A.T. Andreas, 1883.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *City of Cimarron*, "History," City of Cimarron, Kansas, <https://cimarronks.org/about-cimarron/history/>

⁵ *Kansas: A Cyclopedic of State History, Embracing Events, Institutions, Industries, Counties, Cities, Towns, Prominent Persons Etc.*, ed. Frank W. Blackmar. A. M. Ph.D., (Chicago, Standard Publishing Company, 1912), Volume 1, page 349.

⁶ National Register of Historic Places, Gray County Courthouse (Old), Cimarron, Gray County, Kansas, National Register # 09000873, form prepared by Christy Davis.

Cimarron City Jail

Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas

County and State

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company brought products to Gray County and Cimarron and as well shipped out products produced by businesses and farmers of the area. In 1929 it was reported on in the local Cimarron newspaper.

“Annual Business by the Santa Fe Good Here. 650 Cars of Wheat etc. Shipped Out During 1928, and 414 Cars of Good Shipped In. Despite the fact that trucks to some extent cut into the gross freight business of the Santa Fe, 1928 was an exceptionally good year in freight shipments both in and out according to R. Sherwood, local agent. Six hundred fifty cars of farm products were shipped out during the year, including the following: 413 cars wheat, 60 cars corn, 46 cars kafir, 11 cars horses, 39 cars cattle, 36 cars hogs, 10 cars alfalfa hay, 35 cars miscellaneous including poultry, beets, iron, etc. During the same time 414 cars of manufactured products were shipped in for home consumption as follows: 78 cars coal, 15 cars flour, 25 cars lumber, 47 cars implements, 7 cars salt, 28 cars autos, 30 cars cement, 133 cars gasoline, 52 cars of miscellaneous materials. The above report does not include part cars received or individual local freight, but is for full car shipments only.”⁷

The quality of life for Cimarron’s citizens was expected to considerably increase when a natural gas pipeline supplying fuel for heat, lights, and power would arrive in Cimarron in the fall of 1929. Plans were drawn up to connect a natural gas supply pipeline between Dodge City and the natural gas fields in Hugoton, Stevens County, Kansas. Towns along the route would be able to connect to the main pipeline. A local paper, *The Jacksonian and Gray County Record*, reported:

“Natural Gas Soon. Plans are progressing nicely for the construction of a natural gas pipeline from the Hugoton field, thru to Dodge City. An ordinance for a gas franchise has been passed in Dodge City, and the holders of the franchise say they will be ready to turn on the gas for use in the town along the way by early next fall. Towns where franchises are under consideration besides Cimarron are Elkhart, Satanta, Rolla, Sublette, Copeland, Montezuma, Ensign, Garden City, and Dodge City.”⁸

The digging for the placement of the natural gas main lines in Cimarron was reported by the Cimarron newspaper to have started on October 3, 1929. Ironically the Stock Market crashed just twenty-one days later.

Another interest amongst Cimarron was the popularity of the automobile, which perked people’s interests in the 1920s. Cars and trucks were becoming more readily available and affordable. Now people could travel farther and faster. The sale of automobiles in Cimarron and Gray County also provided a better way of life and income (although sometimes illegal in the case of bootlegging) for the county and the economy. Newspapers reported the numbers of automobiles bought and tagged in Cimarron - Gray County increased considerably between 1928 and early in 1929. One newspaper reported:

“756 Auto Licenses sold in the county to date. Although a month has passed, but 756 car licenses have been applied for up to Tuesday evening, divided as follows: 610 licenses for cars, 138 for trucks and 8 for dealers. This is only about a third of the licenses sold here last year, the total for 1928 being 2339.”⁹

Similar to other boom towns across the American West, Cimarron and Gray County, were not free from crime, thievery, and outlaws.

Law Enforcement - Gray County and Jails:

Although not unexpectedly, crime would also be on the rise in Gray County, Kansas in the 1920s. The construction of larger jails able to house numerous prisoners for longer sentences was incorporated into the construction of larger buildings such as city halls and county courthouse buildings throughout the state.

When access to the large jails for housing prisoners was not immediately available, law enforcement officers would rely on smaller jails that were constructed in some instances to be temporary holding cells. In cases of public drunkenness, the small jails would often serve as a place for people to sleep off the effects. Other crimes of lesser punishment or shorter terms would also be served in the smaller city jails.

In 1934, Cimarron’s neighboring town of Montezuma in Gray County enacted ordinances regarding jailbreaks and public offenses dealing with intoxication. Below are two articles dealing with those offenses. The first article notes those guilty of

⁷ *The Jacksonian and Gray County Record*. (Cimarron, KS) 28 February 1929. p. 1.

⁸ *The Jacksonian and Gray County Record*. (Cimarron, KS) 28 March 1929 p. 1.

⁹ *The Jacksonian and Gray County Record*. (Cimarron, KS) 31 January 1929 p. 1.;

Note: two digits of the number of ‘2,339’ was smudged in the newspaper article. Doing the math this number would still be close to the one-third number referenced in the article.

Cimarron City Jail
Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas
County and State

intoxication or driving vehicles while intoxicated will be placed in the city jail. The second article makes it unlawful for prisoners to break jail or having someone assist with jailbreaks.

(First published in The Montezuma Press, July 19, 1934.)
AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION ONE, ARTICLE TWO, ORDINANCE NO. 14.
Pertaining to Certain Public Offenses.
Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Montezuma, Kansas, that Section 1, Article 2, of Ordinance 14, be amended as follows: That any person, who shall be found to be in a state of intoxication, while within the City Limits, and who, while in the state of intoxication, shall enter and drive any automobile or other motor vehicle, while within the City Limits, shall be guilty of an unlawful act, and shall be placed in the City Jail, as provided in said Section 1, Article 2, of Ordinance 14, until he or she has become sufficiently sober to be tried. Upon said person's becoming sufficiently sober for trial, the penalty shall be, upon conviction, a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00) with costs added.
The above to be in full force and effect after it's publication in the official paper of the City.
Passed the City Council this 17th day of July, 1934.
JOE R. SMITH, Mayor.
Attest: T. J. GLASGOW, City Clerk

Montezuma Press (Montezuma, KS)
[Gray County]. 19 July 1934. p. 6.

(First published in The Montezuma Press, July 26, 1934)
ORDINANCE NO. 84
AN ORDINANCE MAKING IT UNLAWFUL TO BREAK JAIL OR TO ASSIST A PRISONER TO BREAK JAIL.
Be it ordained by the governing body of the City of Montezuma, Kansas:
SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, held in custody in the City jail, for violation of an ordinance of the City, by force to escape therefrom. It shall also be unlawful for any person to assist any such prisoner, in any way, to escape from the City jail. Any person convicted of violating this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$100, or by imprisonment not to exceed 3 months, or by such fine and imprisonment, and shall stand committed to jail until such fine and costs are paid.
SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official City paper.
Passed by the governing body this 25th day of July 1934.
(Seal) JOE R. SMITH, Mayor
Attest: T. J. Glasgow, City Clerk

Montezuma Press (Montezuma, KS)
[Gray County]. 26 July 1934. p. 8.

Cimarron City Jail:

In the summer of 1929, Cimarron would begin construction on its new city jail. A July 4, 1929 newspaper article reports the twelve by sixteen one-room jail was to be constructed of concrete. It would have bunks and a lavatory.¹⁰

¹⁰ *The Jacksonian and Gray County Record*. (Cimarron, KS) 04 July 1929. p. 1.

Cimarron City Jail

Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas

County and State

"To Build a City Jail. Plans are being made to build a city jail, where persons arrested may be kept temporarily until brot [sic.] for trial. At present when the city marshal makes an arrest he must first find the sheriff before they can be placed in the county jail. This has proven unsatisfactory. The jail will be built of concrete being one room about 12x16 feet and with bunks, lavatory, etc. According to Mayor English the building will be built as soon as possible, either on the city lots north of the Cash & Carry grocery, or north of the swimming pool."

After the jail was completed in July the first two prisoners were held there on Sunday, July 21, 1929. One individual was arrested for disturbing the peace at the Cimarron swimming pool. The second arrest was for a liquor charge.¹¹

"Initiate New City Jail. The new city jail, recently completed, had the first occupants Sunday, July 21st, when two arrests were made. L. C. Houser was arrested at the swimming pool for disturbing the peace, and E. H. McPike was arrested on a liquor charge. Both were fined \$10.00 and costs, after which they were released."

Perhaps of boredom or to gain recognition, some of the people incarcerated in the Cimarron City Jail over the years would graffiti parts of their experiences on the walls. Two of the most legible of these writings have been photographed and are listed here:

"16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49. Bert Calwell. [date eligible] Dodge City."
"Rex Calwell. Born nov 10, 1900. Got in jail 1958 Drunk."¹²

An interesting case appeared in August 1929 when three car thieves from Los Angeles, California were traveling to Youngstown, Ohio. When they arrived in Cimarron in a Chevrolet roadster stolen in Los Angeles, they would steal a tire from a local automobile dealership. Two of the thieves were kept in the Gray County jail while the third was held in the Cimarron City Jail. The individual in the Cimarron City Jail would end up with the worst end of the deal from his two other buddies.

"Car Thieves Caught Here, But Escape. Wm. Cafaro, Mike DeSantas and Dewey Lowell, on their way to Youngstown, Ohio, from Los Angeles, Calif., were arrested here by City Marshall Davis Sunday evening for stealing a tire and rim from the Crawford Bros. Motor Co. The men confessed to stealing the Chevrolet roadster they were driving, in Los Angeles. Lowell and Cafaro were put in the county jail, DeSantas in the city jail. About midnight it was discovered that the two in the county jail had escaped. They had worked the outer door to the jail, gone to the Sheriff's office downstairs, and tying blankets together, had let themselves down on these the three stories to the ground. Free, they hunted up the third member of their gang, got \$20.00 from him and disappeared. No trace of them has been found. DeSantas is being held here until officers come for him on the charge of stealing the car in Los Angeles, to which he has confessed."¹³

¹¹ *The Jacksonian and Gray County Record*. (Cimarron, KS) 01 August 1929. p. 1.

¹² Transcription of graffiti recorded from the interior walls of Cimarron City Jail.

¹³ *The Jacksonian and Gray County Record*. (Cimarron, KS) 15 August 1929. p. 1.

Cimarron City Jail
Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas
County and State



Figure 1: Cimarron City Jail. The photo was taken in September 2018.

Other Similar Kansas Jails:

The concrete Cimarron City Jail was constructed one block south of the county courthouse and just off the business district on South Main Street. In Kansas, there are several other community jails built in a similar manner and at a similar time. More information on the following jails is accessible by their accompanying Kansas Historic Resources Inventory [KHRI] links in footnotes.

Wetmore Calaboose (pictured below-left): The stone Wetmore Calaboose was constructed on the block west of Wetmore's business district. It is a square 13' by 12.5' building of 15" thick native limestone construction started in ca. 1882 with construction completing July 7, 1883. The ceiling and wooden door are covered with metal. The original earthen floor was covered with concrete after an attempted jailbreak by tunneling. The first prisoner was arrested on August 31, 1883, for disturbing the peace and quiet...by public drunkenness.¹⁴



Figure 3: Wetmore Calaboose. 20 July 2010



Figure 4: Hoyt City Jail. 31 March 2019



Figure 5: Hoyt City Jail. 1900

Hoyt City Jail (pictured above middle and right): In circa 1900, the concrete Hoyt City Jail was formed and poured with concrete one block north of Hoyt's business district. The Jackson County seat is Holton, approximately fifteen miles north of Hoyt. According to *The Holton Recorder*, the jail had "...One of the two windows are visible to view, and the only door faces south...rusty bars...cover the window and a creaky iron gate...bars the door. The jail was built around 1920 [sic.] and was rarely used save for one-night visits by drunkards. There was a bunk along one wall attached to iron bars that serve for a ceiling. An old wooden stove was in the back, a hole in the roof remains as proof of its existence. A drain is

¹⁴ *Wetmore Calaboose #131-5820-00006*, in the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory, <https://khri.kansasgis.org/index.cfm?in=131-5820-00006> (accessed Spring 2019).

Cimarron City Jail

Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas

County and State

located in the northeast corner of the jail..."¹⁵ Further research has determined the jail to have existed as early as 1900.¹⁶ See photo and caption below for similarities of the Hoyt and Cimarron jail buildings.



Old Jefferson Town Jail 09 Mar 2013



Old Sedgwick County Jail. 15 April 2008

Old Jefferson Town – Winchester Jail (pictured above left): The building is wood framed. However, the original siding material is unknown for this ca. 1909 building. Currently, the small rectangular building is clad in pressed metal sheets that appear to be historic. According to an interpretive sign, this building was relocated from Winchester in 1977. "The Winchester town police were more likely to use the jail as a sleep-over for drunks then [sic] to contain a criminal. It also served as a meeting place for city council, police court and voting site."¹⁷

First Sedgwick County Jail (Relocated) (pictured above right): This small rectangular building was Sedgwick County's first jail. It is wood frame construction in ca. 1871 with rough-cut wood boards. "...The structure contained four holding cells and no offices; it was most likely built to hold short term prisoners..."¹⁸ The building measures 16' by 18' with horizontal siding, 6" thick walls, and five window openings for ventilation. This building was relocated in 1952 to the Old Cowtown Museum – its current location.



Tobias Water Town & Old Jail. 29 August 2011



Pottawatomie County Courthouse facing old jail 17 August 2017

Tobias Water Tower and Old Jail (pictured above left): The native stone Tobias Water Tower and Old Jail in Wilson was constructed one-half block west of the business district, most likely this would have been in the alley at the back of the main street businesses. The Wilson County seat is located in Ellsworth, sixteen miles southeast of Wilson. The building is of stone construction in ca. 1907. "...The water tower has an area on the ground floor that was used by the City Constable to house his prisoners until the train or wagon came to take them to the county seat..."¹⁹ Different from the other jails at

¹⁵ *The Holton Recorder*. (Holton, KS) 26 June 1980.

¹⁶ *Hoyt City Jail #085-147*, in the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory, <https://khri.kansasgis.org/index.cfm?in=085-147> (accessed Spring 2019).

¹⁷ *Old Jefferson Town – Winchester Jail #087-436*, in the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory, <https://khri.kansasgis.org/index.cfm?in=087-436> (accessed Spring 2019).

¹⁸ *First Sedgwick County Jail (Relocated) # 173-5880-00050*, in the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory; <https://khri.kansasgis.org/index.cfm?in=173-5880-00050> (accessed Spring 2019).

¹⁹ *Tobias Water Tower & Old Jail #*, in the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory, <https://khri.kansasgis.org/index.cfm?in=053-5940-00012> (accessed Spring 2019).

Cimarron City Jail

Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas

County and State

this time, the Tobias jail is a round structure, 18' in diameter, and 25' tall.

Pottawatomie County Courthouse and Jail (pictured above right): The building is of native limestone construction in ca. 1910. "...The jail in Louisville had been a small 12x16 stone building unable to fill the county's needs necessitating the use of neighboring Douglas County jail at a cost of \$226 per year. No mention was made to an early or temporary jail when the courthouse used temporary quarters after Westmoreland became the county seat in 1882. It is possible that the county continued to contract with Douglas County until a permanent jail could be built in Westmoreland..." The jail is an L-shape with cross-gable roof design.²⁰

This simple square or rectangle jail design was prominent in Kansas at the turn-of-the-century. The early twentieth-century construction used local materials that were accessible, and in some cases inescapable. The buildings had minimal or small openings as a practical measure to ensure the incapacitation of the jailed person. Most of these small jails were constructed as a measure to detain persons until the county sheriff could be located. Some of the structures have been relocated to other parts of the community after the cities no longer found them useful and were turned into museums.

Closing Points

The Cimarron City Jail is a small square concrete building that features one locked holding cell and an entry room. The building was constructed in response to a need from the community to detain persons until they could be relocated to the county courthouse. One of the most common uses of the jail seems to be holding intoxicated citizens until their inebriation wore off. The jail operated practically and functionally from its construction in 1929 and was used until 1958 as a place to detain people in Cimarron. The Cimarron City Jail is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for Criterion C under ARCHITECTURE as one of the last remaining examples of this type of jail with historic integrity and in its original location in Kansas. Also, the building is included for Criterion A under POLITICS/GOVERNMENT for its association with the local concerns from the community regarding the detainment of persons accused of a crime.

²⁰ *Pottawatomie County Courthouse – Old Jail Building #149-375*, in the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory, <https://khri.kansasgis.org/index.cfm?in=149-375> (accessed Spring 2019).

National Register of Historic Places, Pottawatomie County Courthouse, Westmoreland, Pottawatomie County, Kansas, National Register #100001950, form prepared by Brenda and Michelle Spencer with Dorothy Campbell.

Cimarron City Jail
Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

City of Cimarron, "History," City of Cimarron, Kansas, <https://cimarronks.org/about-cimarron/history/> (accessed Spring 2019).

Cutler, William G. "History of the state of Kansas." — Chicago: A.T. Andreas, 1883.

Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, Embracing Events, Institutions, Industries, Counties, Cities, Towns, Prominent Persons Etc. Edited by Frank W. Blackmar. A.M. Ph.D. Chicago, Standard Publishing Company, 1912, Volume 1.

Kansas Historic Resources Inventory. <https://khri.kansasgis.org/>

National Register of Historic Places, Gray County Courthouse (Old), Cimarron, Gray County, Kansas, National Register # 09000873, form prepared by Christy Davis.

National Register of Historic Places, Pottawatomie County Courthouse, Westmoreland, Pottawatomie County, Kansas, National Register #100001950, form prepared by Brenda and Michelle Spencer with Dorothy Campbell.

The Jacksonian and Gray County Record. (Cimarron, KS) 31 January 1929 p. 1.

The Jacksonian and Gray County Record. (Cimarron, KS) 28 February 1929. p. 1.

The Jacksonian and Gray County Record. (Cimarron, KS) 28 March 1929 p. 1.

The Jacksonian and Gray County Record. (Cimarron, KS) 04 July 1929. p. 1.

The Jacksonian and Gray County Record. (Cimarron, KS) 01 August 1929. p. 1.

The Jacksonian and Gray County Record. (Cimarron, KS) 15 August 1929. p. 1.

The Holton Recorder. (Holton, KS) 26 June 1980.

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): NA

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Cimarron City Jail
Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas
County and State

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>37.802108°</u> Latitude:	<u>-100.348797°</u> Longitude:	3	_____	_____
				Latitude:	Longitude:
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:

OR

UTM References

_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The Cimarron City Jail is located in the original city plat, block 61, lot 1, parcel number 1011104007002000.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The legal description defines the parcel on which the City Jail is located. The entire parcel is included as the nomination boundary as it was historically associated with the City Jail.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Taylor Dye, City of Cimarron; Rick Anderson & Jamee Fiore, Kansas SHPO

organization _____ date April 2019

street & number 6425 SW 6th Ave telephone 785-272-8681

city or town Topeka state KS zip code 66615

e-mail cimarroncdd@gmail.com; Jamee.fiore@ks.gov; rick.anderson@ks.gov

Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name City of Cimarron

street & number PO Box 467 telephone _____

city or town Cimarron state KS zip code 67835

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.).

Cimarron City Jail
Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas
County and State

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.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial 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.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: **Cimarron City Jail**

City or Vicinity: **Cimarron**

County: **Gray** State: **Kansas**

Photographer: **Bethany Falvey, Kansas SHPO**

Date Photographed: **January 9, 2019**

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

Photo #1	North elevation, facing south
Photo #2	East elevation, facing southwest
Photo #3	East elevation, facing west
Photo #4	East & South elevations, facing northwest
Photo #5	South elevation, facing north
Photo #6	South & west elevations, facing northeast
Photo #7	North & east elevations, facing southwest
Photo #8	North elevation and landscape, facing south
Photo #9	North elevation entrance door
Photo #10	Entrance & interior first room
Photo #11	Interior holding cell

Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

Cimarron City Jail
Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas
County and State



Cimarron City Jail, North and east elevations taken 2018



Cimarron City Jail, South and west elevations taken 2018

Cimarron City Jail
Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas
County and State



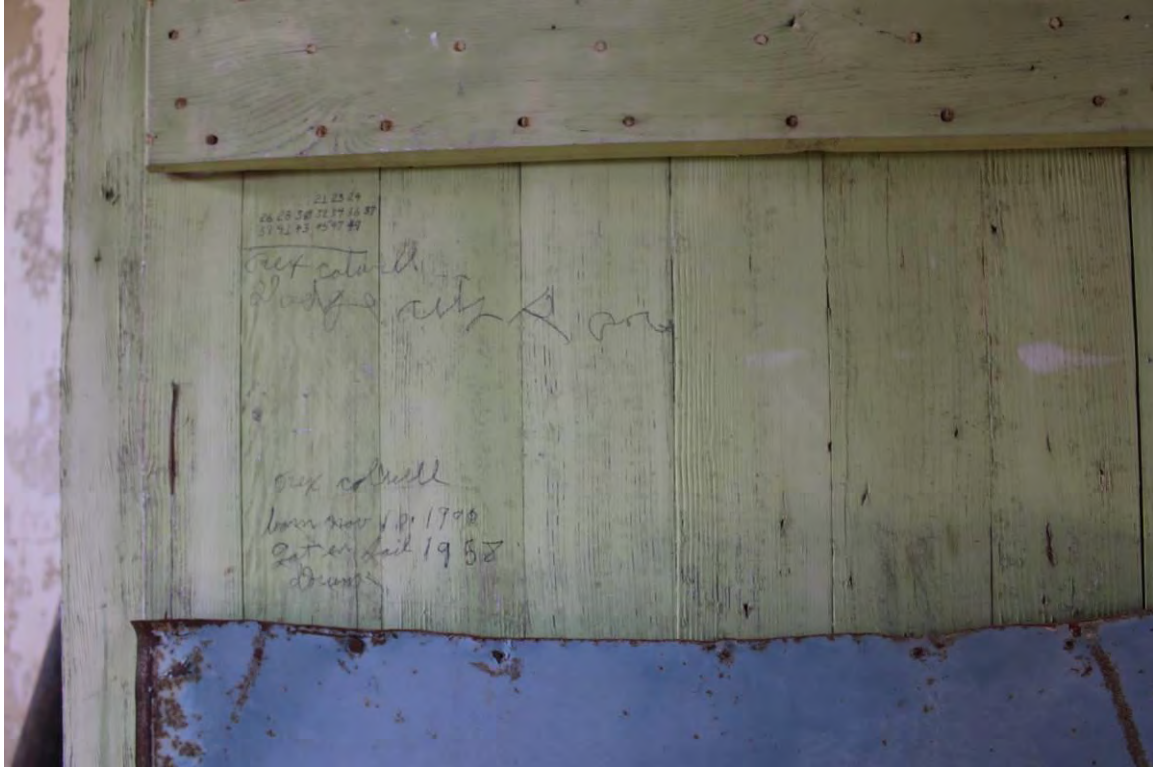
Cimarron City Jail view from the entrance into the rooms taken 2018

Cimarron City Jail

Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas

County and State





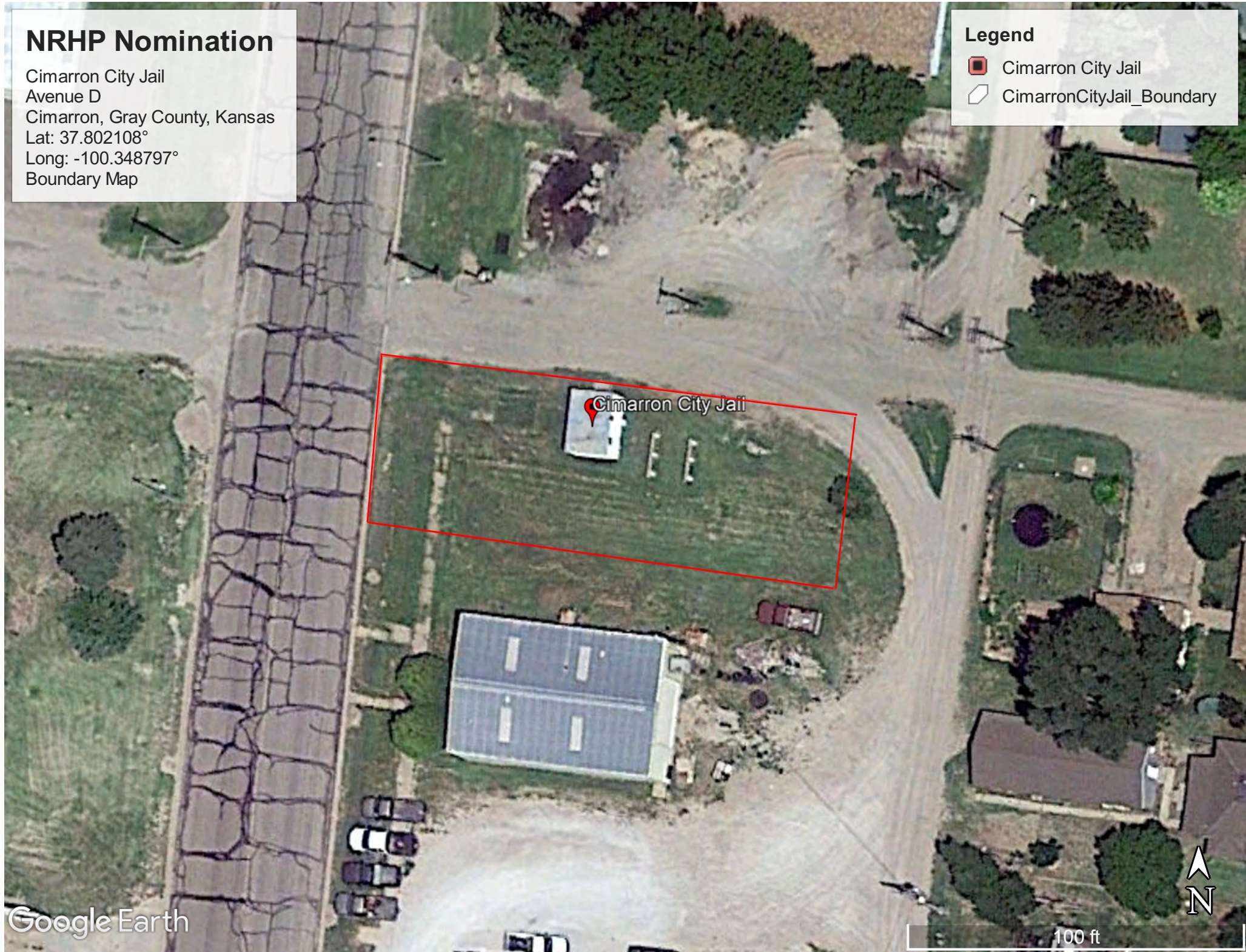
Cimarron City Jail graffiti photo taken 2018

NRHP Nomination

Cimarron City Jail
Avenue D
Cimarron, Gray County, Kansas
Lat: 37.802108°
Long: -100.348797°
Boundary Map

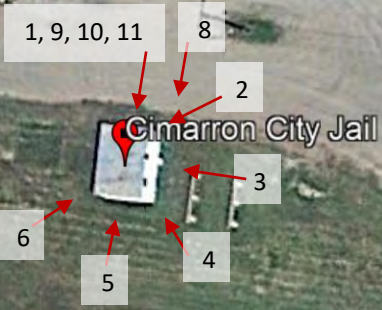
Legend

-  Cimarron City Jail
-  CimarronCityJail_Boundary



NRHP Nomination



Cimarron City Jail
E Avenue D
Cimarron, Gray County, Kansas
Photo Map

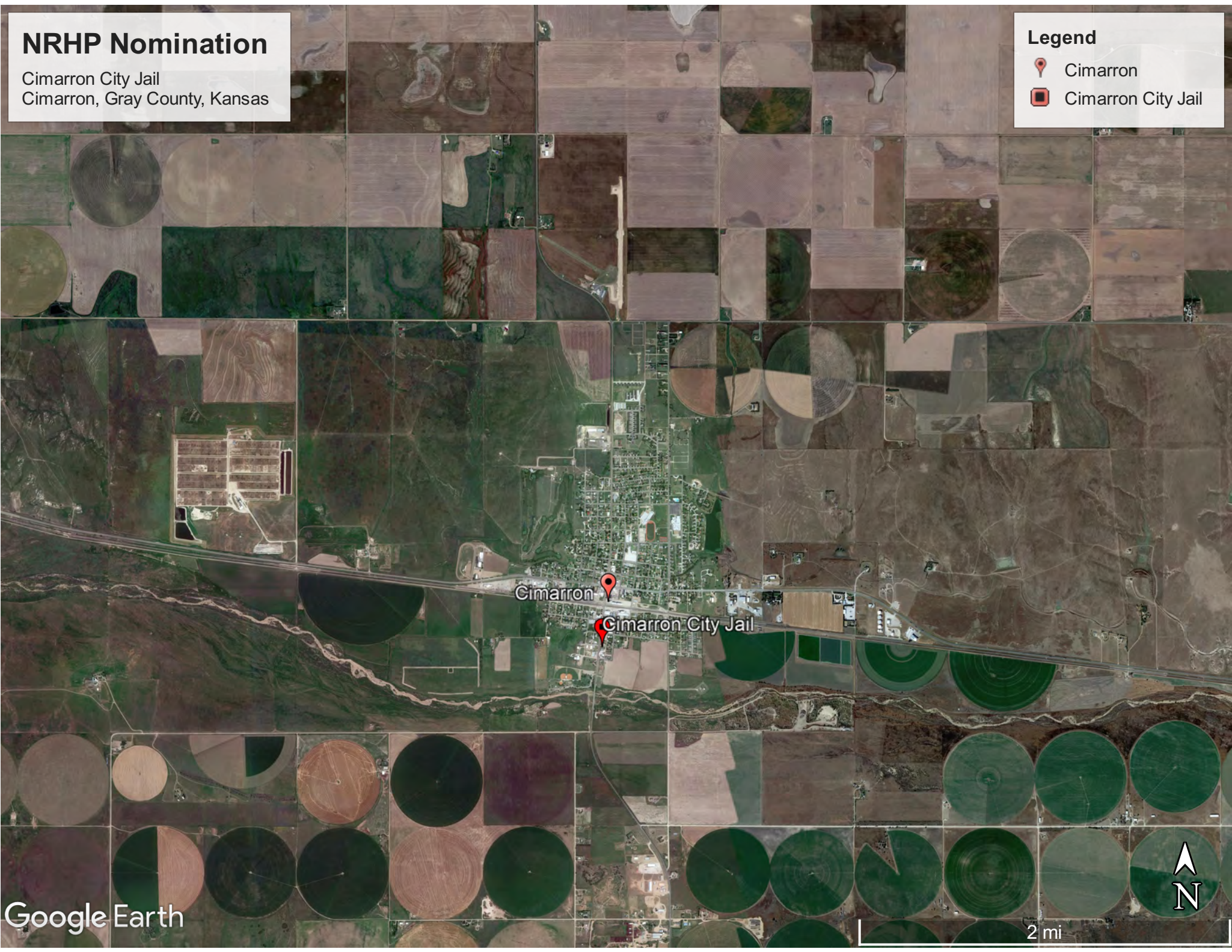


NRHP Nomination

Cimarron City Jail
Cimarron, Gray County, Kansas

Legend


-  Cimarron
-  Cimarron City Jail

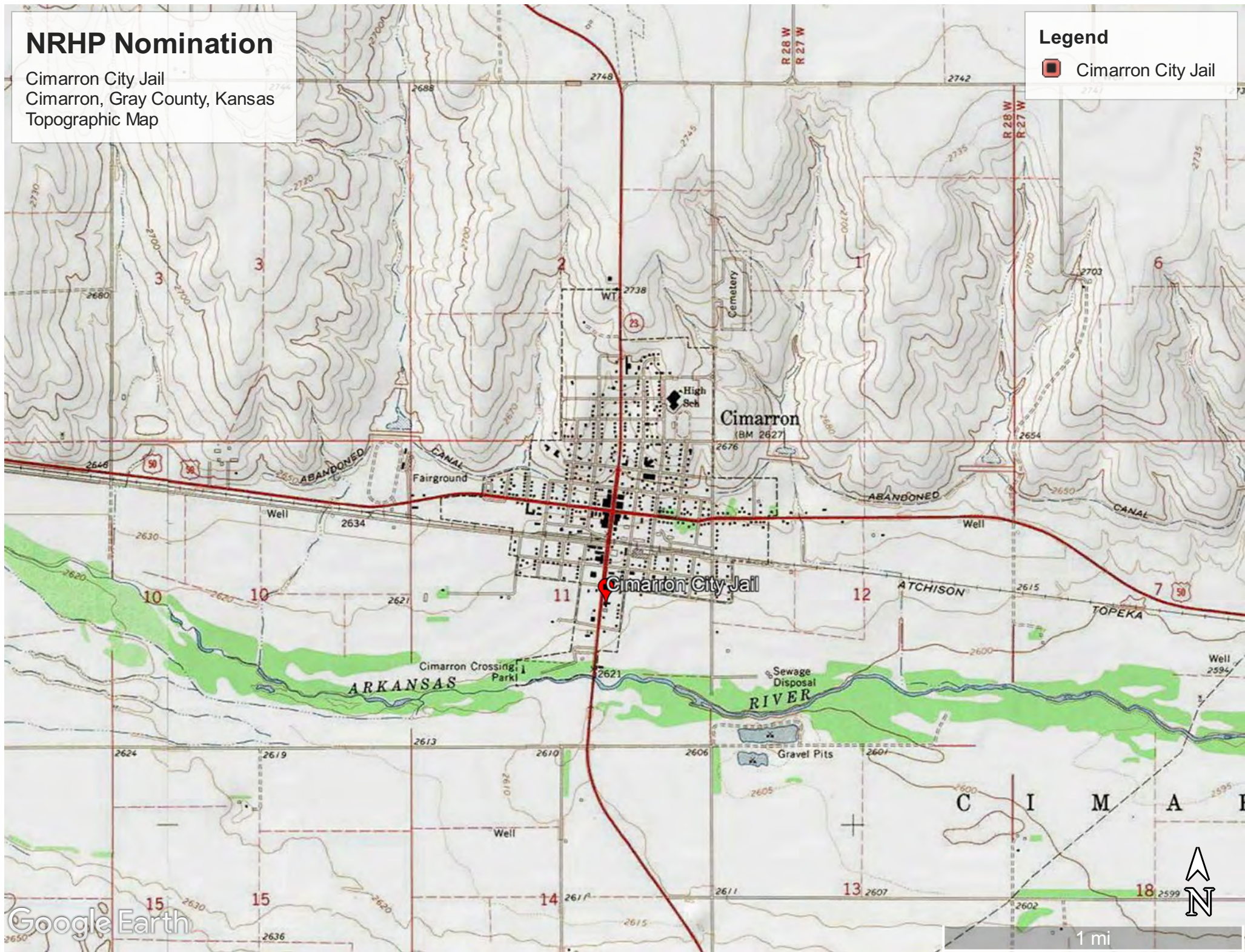


NRHP Nomination

Cimarron City Jail
Cimarron, Gray County, Kansas
Topographic Map

Legend

 Cimarron City Jail









STOP

















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 6/7/2019 Date of Pending List: 6/25/2019 Date of 16th Day: 7/10/2019 Date of 45th Day: 7/22/2019 Date of Weekly List: 7/12/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 7/12/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

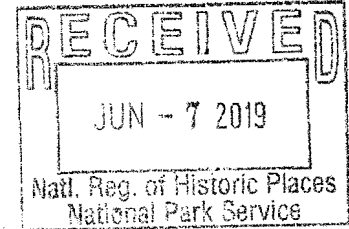
Telephone (202)354-2236 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

June 5, 2019

Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240



Re: National Register documents for Kansas

Dear Alexis:

Please find enclosed the following National Register documents:

NEW NOMINATIONS in Certified Local Government (3)

Brotherhood Block – Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2

YMCA Building – Kansas City, Wyandoota County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry – Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas *(included in the Historic Resources of Lawrence MPDF)*

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2
- Letter of support from the CLG

NEW NOMINATIONS in non-CLG communities (4)

Cimarron City Jail – Cimarron, Gray County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2
- KML file of property boundary

Alfred Fete Apartments – Horton, Brown County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2
- KML file of property boundary

YMCA Building – Atchison, Atchison County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2

Lincoln High School – Lincoln, Lincoln County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2

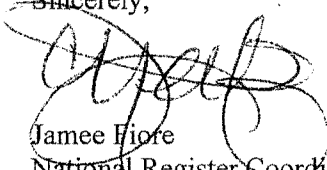
RESUBMITTAL OF NEW NOMINATION (1)

Cowie Electric Company Buildings, Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas

- CD containing photos in TIFF format

If you have any questions about these enclosed items, please contact me at ext. 216 or Jamee.fiore@ks.gov

Sincerely,



Jamee Fiore
National Register Coordinator
Kansas State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures