

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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: Flippin City Jail

Other names/site number: Site #MR0098

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: Southwest corner of Park Street and South 2nd Street

City or town: Flippin State: Arkansas County: Marion

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

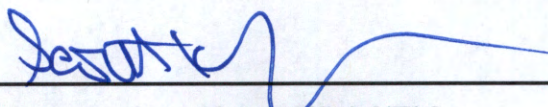
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

 <hr/> Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	<u>2-21-23</u> <hr/> Date
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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/> Signature of commenting official:	<hr/> Date
<hr/> Title :	<hr/> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Flippin City Jail
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/Plain-Traditional

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: CONCRETE, METAL

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 Paragraph

The Flippin City Jail is a one-story, reinforced-concrete building located at the southwest corner of South 2nd Street and Park Street, two blocks south of Main Street in downtown Flippin, Arkansas. The Jail contains a single cell with concrete floor, walls, and ceiling. The building has a continuous cast-concrete foundation, cast-concrete walls, and a rounded cast-concrete roof. A cast-concrete vent stack with a metal pipe in the center is located on the west end of the building. The building has small openings with metal bars and the entrance on the east side has a metal door with metal mesh over the opening in its top half.

Narrative Description

The Flippin City Jail is a one-story, reinforced-concrete building located at the southwest corner of South 2nd Street and Park Street, two blocks south of Main Street in downtown Flippin. The Jail contains a single open cell with concrete floor, walls, and ceiling. Each wall of the building has a small rectangular opening near the top of the façade that has bars in it that ventilates the building. The building has a continuous cast-concrete foundation, cast-concrete walls, and a rounded cast-concrete roof. A cast-concrete vent stack with a metal pipe in the center is located on the west end of the building. The building's entrance on the east façade has a metal door with a woven iron grate over the opening in its top half. A sign above the entrance says "OLD FLIPPIN CITY JAIL / CIRCA 1928" and was added by the Marion County Historical Society in the 2010s. The building does not appear to have any alterations.

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Front/East Façade

The east façade of the building is symmetrical in its design. The façade has a central entrance with a metal door. The bottom half of the door is solid metal while the top half of the door has a window opening with no glass, but it does have wire mesh over it. A couple of iron bars help to reinforce the door. Above the door is a sign that reads “OLD FLIPPIN JAIL / CIRCA 1928”, added by the historical society in the 2010s. Above the sign is a small rectangular opening with metal bars in it that provides ventilation to the building. The top of the façade is the end of the rounded concrete roof, which projects slightly out from the wall to make an eave.

Side/South Façade

The south façade of the building is also symmetrical in its design. The only opening on the south façade is a small rectangular opening with metal bars in it that provides ventilation to the building. The top of the façade is the end of the rounded concrete roof, which projects slightly out from the wall to make an eave.

Rear/West Façade

The west façade is also symmetrical in its design. At the center of the façade is a cast-concrete projection with a shed-roofed top that is part of the building’s indoor outhouse. Above the projection is a small rectangular opening with metal bars in it that provides ventilation to the building. The top of the façade is the end of the rounded concrete roof, which projects slightly out from the wall to make an eave.

Side/North Façade

The north façade of the building is also symmetrical and is identical in design to the south façade. The only opening on the south façade is a small rectangular opening with metal bars in it that provides ventilation to the building. The top of the façade is the end of the rounded concrete roof, which projects slightly out from the wall to make an eave.

Interior

The interior of the Jail consists of one space with bare concrete floor, walls, and ceiling. The exterior projection on the west façade makes a niche on the interior of the west wall, forming a seat for the toilet. A circular flue opening above the niche shows evidence of there having been a heating stove at one point in the space.

Setting

The Jail sits on the corner of 2nd Street and Park Street in Flippin, parallel to Main Street in downtown Flippin. Despite its location “downtown”, the Jail and Flippin itself have maintained their quiet, rural, small-town atmosphere. The Jail’s north and east façades are less than five feet from the road, and aerial photographs show that this has been the case since at least the 1940s (Figure 1). A drainage channel runs to the southeast of the Jail. The wider area around the Jail is largely open, though a storage facility was constructed close to the Jail’s southwestern property boundary in the 1990s.

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Integrity

The Flippin City Jail has excellent integrity from the time that it was built. The Jail has suffered no alterations since its construction circa 1928. The only changes to the building that have occurred is the installation of the sign on the east façade and the inclusion of a replica bed, “prisoner” dummy, and desk to form a sort of interpretation exhibit inside the Jail.

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.)

GOVERNMENT/POLITICS

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c.1928-c.1965

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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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 city of Flippin developed out of the early 1900s railroad development in Marion County, Arkansas, when it relocated to be closer to the White River Branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad. It soon grew to size that it incorporated in 1921 and began to provide services and infrastructure for the town's residents. The establishment of services led to the construction of the Flippin City Jail c.1928, located at the southwest corner of Park Street and South 2nd Street. The Flippin City Jail remained the central building connected to law enforcement in Flippin until the 1960s when inmates were sent to the Marion County Jail in Yellville. Due to its significance in Flippin, the Flippin City Jail is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A** for its reflection of the role of local government in providing law enforcement for its residents in the early 1900s. The Flippin City Jail is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** as an excellent intact example of an early one-room jail in rural Arkansas.

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

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

European settlement in Marion County began in the 1820s and A. S. "Uncle Bud" Wood, who was the son of William Wood who moved to the area from Tennessee, was believed to be the first person born in Marion County. The Yocum Family, which included four brothers, Mike, Jess, Solomon, and Jake, came to the United States from Germany in the 1820s or 1830s and settled at the mouth of the Little North Fork of the White River where Mike Yocum had a mill.¹

Marion County was established on November 5, 1835, and was originally called Searcy County. However, on September 29, 1836, it was renamed Marion County, and the present Searcy County was created with land taken out of Marion County on December 13, 1838. By 1890, the county's population was 10,390, and it had increased from 7,907 in 1880. White River Township, which contains Flippin, had a population of 951 in 1890. Also, by 1890 the county's post offices, as noted by Goodspeed, were "Bruno, Buffalo City, Dodd City, Eros, Flippin, George's Creek, Hepsey, McBee Landing, Monarch, Oakland, Onset, Peel, Powell, Rush, Stone, Sylva, and Yellville."²

The first county seat for Marion County, which was only temporary, was established in the home of Thomas Adams, and his home also served as the first courthouse. However, not long after, the county seat was relocated to Yellville since it was centrally located in the county and also because it was located on the military road that connected Batesville and Fayetteville. In 1870

¹ Sanders-Gray, Sherry. "Marion County." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.

<https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/marion-county-789/>.

² *A Reminiscent History of the Ozark Region*. Chicago: Goodspeed Brothers, Publishers, 1894, p. 38.

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the county seat was moved to the town of Sherman temporarily, although the reasons for the move are not recorded, before it was moved back to Yellville.³

Interestingly, Marion County had a significant population of free African Americans during the first half of the nineteenth century. African American settlement in the county began in 1819 when David Hall moved from Tennessee and settled on the White River in 1819. According to the 1850 census for Marion County, there were 129 free blacks and 126 slaves in the county, although the number of blacks dwindled to eight by the end of 1860. The decline in the African American population was a direct result of Act 159 of 1859, which mandated that free blacks be expelled from the state.⁴

Initial European settlement in the area of Flippin also occurred in the early nineteenth century in an area that was called the Barrens. The settlement at the Barrens initially included a general store, flour mill, and a cotton gin. The later name of Flippin Barrens was named after Thomas H. Flippin who came to the area from Tennessee in 1837. Flippin and his family brought a keel boat loaded with goods up the White River to the area, and they sold the goods off the boat and operated a ferry on the White River.⁵

Flippin's first post office was established in 1878, but the name was changed to George's Creek the following year. A second post office, which was originally to be called Jackson City, was established for Flippin in 1882.⁶ Flippin Barrens remained in place until the early twentieth century when the community moved to be closer to the White River Branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad. Industry was light in the town and farming underpinned the economy. Cotton became the main cash crop and revenue source and was shipped on the White River Railway. Two cotton gins and the Hurst Canning Plant joined Flippin's industrial scene by the 1920s.⁷ Other businesses, including a hotel, livery stable, and general store, developed along the railroad line. The town finally had enough population to incorporate on October 8, 1921, and was named Flippin.⁸

Once the town incorporated in 1921, it became necessary to provide services and infrastructure for the town's residents, including a jail. The Flippin City Jail, which measures only nine by twelve feet, was built to mainly deal with homeless people that arrived in Flippin on the railroad and were seeking work or food, though long-time citizens of Flippin were not immune to a night in the Jail. Flippin's singular schoolteacher, W. M. Rogers, stole nearly \$1,800 worth of

³ Sherry Sanders-Gray, "Marion County," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, <https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/marion-county-789/>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Eve West, "Flippin (Marion County)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, <https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/flippin-marion-county-932/>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023; Marian Burnes, "Marion County for the First 150 Years," *Reflections of Our Past, Baxter and Marion Counties* (Kimberling City, Missouri: Heritage Keepsakes, 1986), pp. 19.

⁶ Russell P. Baker, *Arkansas Post Offices from Memdag to Norsk: A Historical Directory, 1832-1990* (Little Rock: Arkansas Genealogical Society, Inc., 2006), pp. 70.

⁷ Jean Marshall, "History," City of Flippin, <https://www.flippincity.com/HISTORY>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023.

⁸ Eve West, "Flippin (Marion County)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, <https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/flippin-marion-county-932/>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023.

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calculators and contractor's tools in 1937 and stored them in his home. The State Rangers accompanied Flippin's constable to arrest Rogers, who was brought to the Flippin City Jail before going to Fayetteville for trial.⁹ People arrested for drunkenness, fighting, or other petty crimes were placed in the Flippin City Jail for the night or a few days, but rarely longer than a week. For more serious crimes or for longer sentences, prisoners were transported to a nearby county seat for incarceration. When Ben Dodson was shot and killed by fellow tenant farmer Horton Jones in 1931, Jones was arrested by Flippin's constable and taken to the county seat at Yellville, seven miles away.¹⁰ A similar transfer occurred in 1933, when J. C. Braddock was arrested by Prohibition agents for owning a whiskey still. He was transported to Harrison, Boone County's seat thirty-five miles away, and stayed in the jail there until his arraignment.¹¹

Flippin's small population ballooned in the 1940s, doubling from 332 to 646 people in 1950.¹² The majority of the new residents were attracted to the area due to the availability of jobs, mostly construction work related to the Bull Shoals Dam, begun in 1945. A rock quarry on nearby Lee's Mountain operated a 24/7 conveyor belt that carried the unprocessed rock material to Bull Shoals and employed hundreds of men.¹³ The town struggled to provide enough housing for the new arrivals, so people pitched tents, converted outbuildings, or slept rough.¹⁴ Many of the newcomers were young, single men, sometimes prone to excess drinking and rowdy behavior. As an article in the *Bramble Bush Newsletter* from January 2000 relates:

During the 1930s through the 50s, Marion County was then "wet" (Liquor was legal), gambling was legal, and with the influx of so many new people from all walks of life moving into the county, sometimes things got a little out of hand. Fighting and several killings helped to gain Flippin a reputation as being a fairly tough town. It had several taverns, one downtown, one on Hwy 62 south, and the Silver Star Night Club located where Ranger Boats Company sits today.

After the war ended in 1947 and Bull Shoals Dam was under construction, people came in droves hoping to find work. They slept wherever they could pitch a tent, rent or beg a spot in a bar, or simply sleep in the back yard. The Silver Star was considered a real "honky-tonk" and dances and dance marathons were common.

⁹ "Stolen Goods is Recovered," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat* (Fayetteville, AR: 17 Mar. 1937), pp. 2, <https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/arkansas/fayetteville/fayetteville-daily-democrat/1937/03-17/page-2/>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023.

¹⁰ "Bullet Wound is Fatal to Farmer," *Harrison Daily Times* (Harrison, AR: 17 July 1931), pp. 1, <https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/arkansas/harrison/harrison-daily-times/1931/07-17/>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023.

¹¹ "Flippin Man Held," *Harrison Daily Times*. Harrison, AR: 02 Mar. 1933, pp. 1. Available at: <https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/arkansas/harrison/harrison-times/1933/03-02/>. Accessed 16 Feb. 2023.

¹² Eve West, "Flippin (Marion County)," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, <https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/flippin-marion-county-932/>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Jean Marshall, "History," City of Flippin, <https://www.flippincity.com/HISTORY>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023.

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The jail house in Flippin, still standing behind Main Street, was seldom empty on a Friday or Saturday night.¹⁵

The town's residents had an interesting relationship with people who were incarcerated in the Old Flippin Jail. Bill Rorie, for example, was born in 1932 and grew up in Flippin, and remembered the old jail well. Prisoners would give Rorie 25¢ to buy cigarettes which he would pass through the jail's bar, and he would get a 5¢ tip. However, Rorie was not the only person to pass things through the bars to the inmates. Clarice Hamilton, whose family lived across the street from the jail, and some of the town's other children used to bring water to the prisoners when it was hot for a small payment. The kids would pass Coke bottles filled with water through the jail's bars.¹⁶

Despite the increased population, Flippin had numerous difficulties in providing services for its citizens, having neither the money nor manpower for extensive services. Most city officials served in multiple capacities at the same time. The mayor in the 1940s, H. F. "Squire" Wood, also served as justice of the peace, dispensing marriage licenses, holding court for minor cases, and acting as the de-facto constable.¹⁷ Wood would continue to serve as justice of the peace even after his term as mayor, remaining in the position for fifty years.¹⁸ The mayors in the 1950s, J. W. Quearry and Jimmy McVey, were also in charge of many building improvements in Flippin, including the city's first water system in 1954, the purchasing of the city hall and fire station building in 1957, and putting in the sewer system in 1970. The streets also continued to be upgraded to paved roads until the late 1960s, a process which had begun in 1939 with the paving of Highway 62 (now Main Street).¹⁹

Revised codes for penal facilities, requiring bathroom facilities and a certain amount of space for each prisoner, introduced in the 1960s made the Flippin City Jail obsolete. The Jail had already fallen out of constant use by that time, as the improved road system allowed prisoners to be easily transported to the Marion County Jail in Yellville, but it closed for the final time in the mid-1960s. The survival of the Flippin City Jail is only because the building was too hard to demolish. Today, the Flippin City Jail is preserved as a remnant of the community's early-twentieth-century history.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

Small towns in the South and Midwest United States are home to a subtype of jail, the calaboose, and the Flippin City Jail is a good example. The word "calaboose" comes from the Spanish word *calabozo*, which translates to dungeon or prison, and has been used to describe one-room jails since at least the 1850s.²⁰ Many calabooses are scattered across Texas, Arkansas, Missouri,

¹⁵ Information on the Flippin City Jail provided by Marie Wagner, member of the Marion County Arkansas Heritage Society, 2022, in the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ Jean Marshall, "History," City of Flippin, <https://www.flippincity.com/HISTORY>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Lois A. Guyon and Helen Fay Green, "Calaboose: Small Town Lockup," *U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Probation*, <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/124922NCJRS.pdf>, accessed 10 Feb. 2023.

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Georgia, Iowa, and Illinois, with Texas having the most still standing. Calabooses weren't limited to small towns; county seats often had a calaboose until they could erect a proper jail, and some seats had both a calaboose and a jail operating concurrently.²¹ Historian William Moore describes a calaboose as a one-story, one- or two-cell structure owned by a town or county and being less than 300 square feet.²² Toilets and heating stoves were rare, but not unheard of, features, and most calabooses were constructed of whatever expedient and low-cost materials a town could furnish. Concrete became a popular choice in the 1910s and 20s, but brick, wood, and natural stone were other common building materials.²³

The Flippin City Jail was constructed using poured concrete, an inexpensive method of construction for a town of Flippin's limited financial means. The concrete slab was poured first. Wooden planks, likely recycled barn wood or other scrap, were then temporarily fixed to form a mold for the concrete to be poured into. After the concrete set, the planks would be taken off, placed on top, and a new "course" would be poured. This construction method created distinctive seam lines in the concrete and left behind the impression of wood grain, visible on Flippin City Jail's exterior walls. Arkansas has two similar examples of poured concrete construction in the Gillham City Jail and McRae Jail, which also utilized a wooden form.²⁴ The Beebe Jail used poured concrete as well, but seam lines aren't visible.²⁵ The use of reinforced concrete for the jail's construction was not surprising – it was a common method of construction for many small-town jails around the state.²⁶

The metal barred windows and door were affixed once the concrete had dried. The door on the east façade bears the inscription "Southern Plow Company, Columbus, Georgia, U.S.A." on the right jam. The Southern Plow Company was a subsidiary of Columbus Iron Works, which had become famous as largest manufacturer of naval machinery within the Confederacy during the Civil War. After reorganizing for civilian use in 1866, the company focused on agricultural products such as plows, cane mills, and cotton screws. The Southern Plow Company was created to manage the Iron Works' agricultural implements and became a subsidiary in 1877. In 1925, the W.C. Bradley Company acquired control of the Columbus Iron Works and began concentrating on fewer, more marketable items, such as stoves and heaters. The door on the Flippin City Jail was machined in Columbus and shipped to Flippin and was likely the most expensive part of the entire structure.²⁷

²¹ William Moore, *The Texas Calaboose and Other Forgotten Jails* (College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press, 2019), pp. 40.

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 2.

²³ Lois A. Guyon and Helen Fay Green, "Calaboose: Small Town Lockup," *U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Probation*, <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/124922NCJRS.pdf>, accessed 10 Feb. 2023.

²⁴ "National Register Listings in Arkansas," Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, <https://www.arkansasheritage.com/arkansas-preservation/properties/national-registry?keyword=jail>, accessed 17 Feb. 2023.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Cyrus Sutherland, et al., *Buildings of Arkansas* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2018), p. 79.

²⁷ John S. Lupold, "The Columbus Iron Works, 1853 – 1965," https://web.archive.org/web/20130819154257/http://www.columbusga.org/tradecenter/history_4.htm, accessed 16 Feb. 2023.

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The Jail has two other unusual features: a toilet and a vent that once connected to a stove. Sanitary facilities and heating were uncommon, as most people believed that suffering from extreme temperatures or lack of conveniences was part of the punishment due to a criminal.²⁸ The toilet in the Flippin City Jail is on the west façade and is an original feature of the Jail; the seams in the outside walls testify to the fact that it was poured into the same wood molds as the rest of the structure. Old Huntingdon Jail (ca.1888) in Sebastian County is the only other known example with a toilet in Arkansas, though it is larger with three cells than Flippin City Jail.²⁹ The stove vent, though the stove is long gone, is also uncommon. Beebe Jail (ca.1935) has an interior chimney flue for a stove, but it is the only other known example in Arkansas to have a source of heat.³⁰

The Jail had a concrete barrel roof poured in the same way. Its curve was designed to easily shed rainwater. All examples of similar calaboooses in Texas and Arkansas with a barrel roof were made of poured concrete, and the Flippin City Jail conforms to this construction method.³¹ The barrel roof, which gives the building a bit of unintentional decorative flair, is an unusual feature on a cast-concrete jail in Arkansas, though not unknown. The Gillham City Jail, Sevier County and the Calico Rock City Jail, Izard County, both have a poured concrete barrel roof.³²

The Flippin City Jail has been the central building connected to law enforcement in Flippin from its construction in 1928 until the 1960s when inmates were sent to the Marion County Jail in Yellville. Due to its prominence as the only incarceration facility in Flippin for much of the town's existence, the Flippin City Jail is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A** for its reflection of the role of local government in providing law enforcement for Flippin's residents in the early 1900s. The Flippin City Jail is an excellent intact example of an early one-room jail in rural Arkansas. The Flippin City Jail is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** for having an unusual combination of typical calaboose features with the addition of some amenities in the form of a toilet and heating stove.

²⁸ William Moore, *The Texas Calaboose and Other Forgotten Jails* (College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press, 2019), pp. 13-14.

²⁹ Betty Wilson and Van Zbinden, "Old Huntington Jail, Sebastian County, AR," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 24 Sept. 2008, https://www.arkansasheritage.com/docs/default-source/national-registry/sb0941-pdf.pdf?sfvrsn=2211e066_0, accessed 15 Feb. 2023.

³⁰ Jill Bayles, "Beebe Jail, White County, AR," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 13 Nov. 1989, https://www.arkansasheritage.com/docs/default-source/national-registry/wh1368-pdf.pdf?sfvrsn=e3cf8daf_0, accessed 17 Feb. 2023.

³¹ William Moore, *The Texas Calaboose and Other Forgotten Jails* (College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press, 2019), pp. 1-3.

³² Kelsey Fields and Ralph Wilcox, "Gillham City Jail, Sevier County, AR," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 27 Jan. 2012, https://www.arkansasheritage.com/docs/default-source/national-registry/sv0069-pdf.pdf?sfvrsn=1f500e03_0, accessed 15 Feb. 2023; Google Maps, "Calico Rock City Jail," <https://www.google.com/maps/place/City+Jail/@36.1176044,-92.1459299,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x87d193373277dcb5:0x1a896776285ba230!8m2!3d36.1175916!4d-92.1414429>, accessed 17 Feb. 2023.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Baker, Russell P. *Arkansas Post Offices from Memdag to Norsk: A Historical Directory, 1832-1990*. Little Rock: Arkansas Genealogical Society, Inc., 2006.

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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): MR0098

Flippin City Jail
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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: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 536002 | Northing: 4014727 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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

Tax Parcel #770-00341-001. A portion of Lot 21, Block 4 of the City of Flippin described as follows: A distance of 10 feet south and west from the sidewalls of the building formerly known as the Flippin City Jail.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains all of the land historically associated with the property.

Flippin City Jail
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator, edited by Megan Willmes, National Register Program Manager

organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

street & number: 1100 North Street

city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201

e-mail: ralph.wilcox@arkansas.gov

telephone: (501) 324-9787

date: September 7, 2022

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.)

Flippin City Jail
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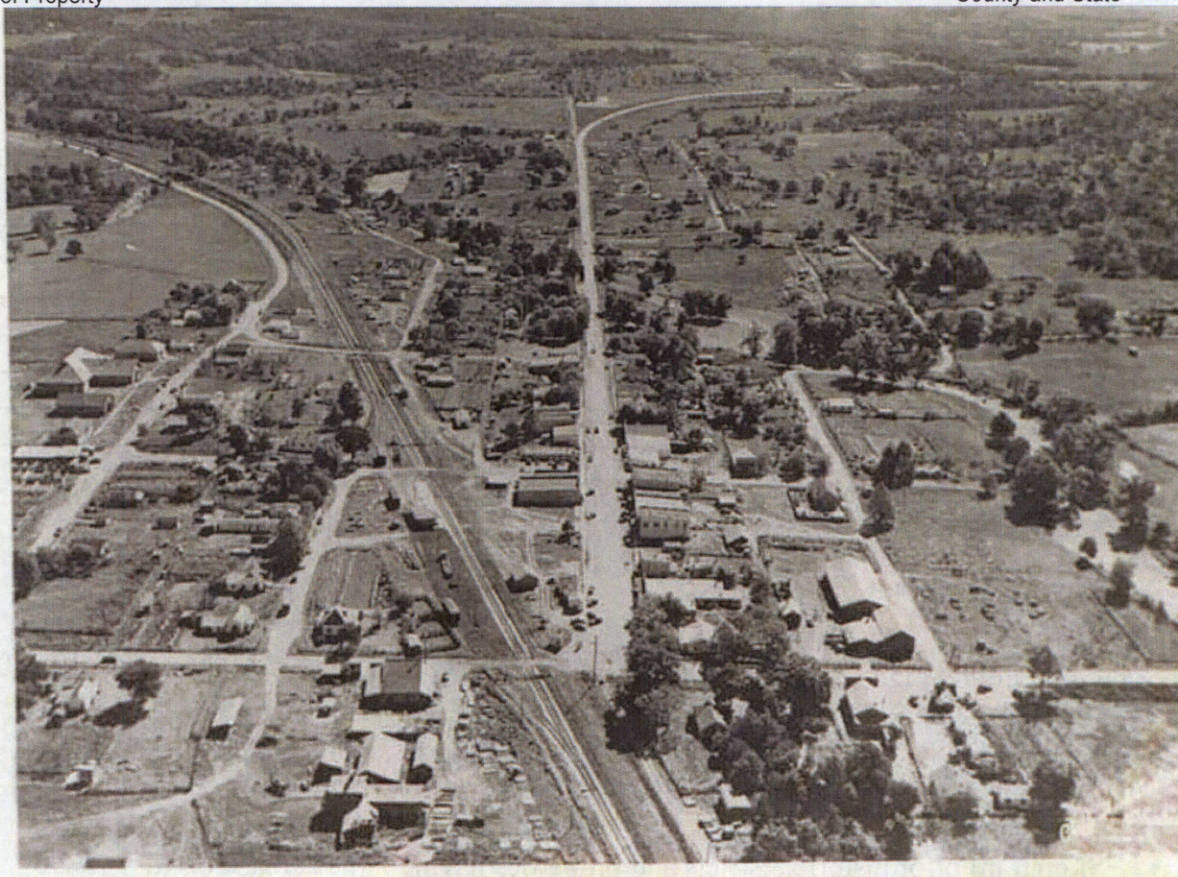


Figure 1: View of Main Street, Flippin, Arkansas, looking east in the early 1940s. Looking to the straight roadway parallel to Main Street on the right, the Jail is to the right of the building with a walled exterior yard, semi-hidden by a few trees. (Found at: "History," City of Flippin, <https://www.flippincity.com/HISTORY>)

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,

Flippin City Jail

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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: Flippin City Jail

City or Vicinity: Flippin

County: Marion County

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Megan Willmes

Date Photographed: February 13, 2023

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

1 of 9. East façade, looking west.

2 of 9. Detail of jail door with Southern Plow Co. stamp.

3 of 9. East and north facades, looking southwest.

4 of 9. North façade, looking south.

5 of 9. North and west facades, looking southeast.

6 of 9. West and south facades, looking northeast.

7 of 9. South and east facades, looking northwest.

8 of 9. Detail of the interior, looking west.

9 of 9. Detail of the southwest corner and wall, showing the imprints of the plank frame constructed as a mold for the concrete.

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

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Marion County, Arkansas

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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.



OLD FLIPPIN CITY JAIL
— CIRCA 1928 —













