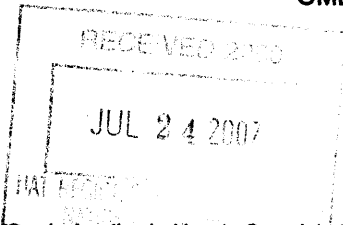


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



916

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence

other names/site number Marietta Jail

2. Location

street & number 408 1/2 W Chickasaw [N/A] not for publication

city or town Marietta [N/A] vicinity

state Oklahoma code OK county Love code 085 zip code 73448

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title: [Signature] State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: 7-23-07
Oklahoma Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title
Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
[checked] entered in the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
[] determined eligible for the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
[] other, explain
[] See continuation sheet.
Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: 9.6.07

Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
Name of Property

Love County, Oklahoma
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

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

Name of related multiple property listing.
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Government: correctional facility: jail

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No distinctive style/cruciform plan

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls concrete

roof asphalt

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
Name of Property

Love County, Oklahoma
County/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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Law
Architecture

Periods of Significance

Significant Dates

1910

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Taylor, Walter - architect
Falls Creek Construction Company - builder

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 - previously listed in the National Register
 - previously determined eligible by the National Register
 - designated a National Historic Landmark
 - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
- # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:
Oklahoma Historical Society/SHPO

Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
Name of Property

Love County, Oklahoma
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 14 673575E 3756520N
Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kelli E. Gaston, Historian/Survey Coordinator

organization Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office date June 2007

street & number 2401 N. Laird telephone 405-522-2713

city or town Oklahoma City state OK zip code 73105

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Love County Commissioners

street & number 405 W. Main telephone 580-276-2191

city or town Marietta state OK zip code 73448

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
Love County, Oklahoma

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Love County Jail was built in 1910 in Marietta, Love County, Oklahoma. The jail is located adjacent to the Love County Courthouse on the courthouse square at 408 ½ W. Chickasaw, just off of Main Street in downtown Marietta. To the north, commercial downtown development spreads to the east in the direction of the railroad tracks and to the west toward Interstate 35. To the south of the jail, scattered residential development extends to the east and to the west. The courthouse square is dominated by the Love County Courthouse, but also contains a circa 1970 music pavilion on the eastern edge of the property and the 1981 brick city-county jail in the southeast corner.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The Love County jail was designed to resemble a residence and not a correctional facility. It is a two-story cruciform plan building constructed of painted panel face concrete block with a cross-hipped asphalt roof.¹ The windows have painted cast stone sills and concrete block lintels. The lintel blocks are keystone shaped.

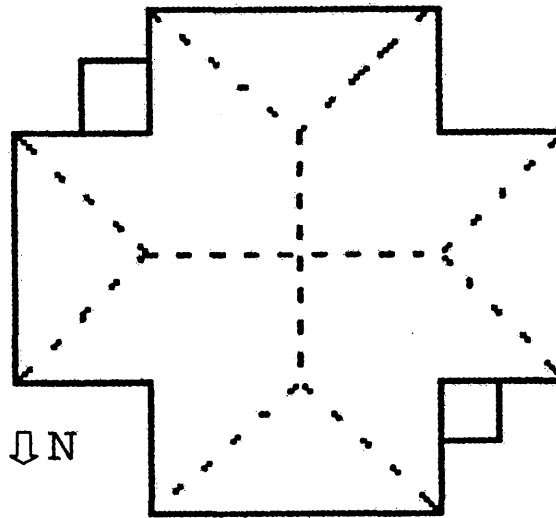


Figure 1

Footprint sketch of the Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence. Not to scale.

North façade: The north façade features a central projection with a recessed area on either side formed by the cruciform shape of the building's plan. The central projection has three window openings on each floor. The first floor windows have been boarded up. The three second floor windows are 1/1 wood covered with iron bars. The central window is slightly larger than the ones to either side. The glass panes are painted white. A single 1/1 window is located on the second floor of each recessed area on this façade. These windows are barred and the glass painted white. On the east side of the projection on the first floor is a metal door with a separate steel bar door used to transport the prisoners directly from the jail to the nearby courthouse. On the west side of the projection, there is a first floor window opening. As with the other window openings on the first floor, this window is boarded up.

¹ *Marietta Monitor*, November 25, 1910.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
Love County, OklahomaSection number 7 Page 2

West façade: The west façade also features a central projection with a recessed area on either side. The central projection has two window openings on each floor. The first floor openings are boarded up. The two, second floor windows are 1/1 wood covered with iron bars. The glass panes are painted white. A single 1/1 window is located in the recessed area on the south side of this façade, with a boarded window opening on the first floor in this same position. The second floor window is barred and the panes painted. On the north end of the west façade, there are two 1/1 windows on the second floor. These windows are barred and the windowpanes have been painted white. On the first floor in this position is a secondary entrance. The entryway is covered with a shed roof metal porch and features a paneled metal door.

South façade: The south façade also features a central projection with a recessed area on either side. The central projection has three window openings on the first floor that have been boarded up. There are two 1/1 windows on the second floor in this position. These windows are barred and the panes painted white. A single 1/1 window is located on the first and second floor of each recessed area. The second floor windows have bars and the panes painted. The first floor windows are boarded over with plywood.

East façade: The east façade also features a central projection with a recessed area on either side. The central projection has two window openings on each floor. The southernmost first floor opening is covered, with the easternmost opening retaining its original window with iron bars. The glass panes in this window are painted white. The two, second floor windows are 1/1 wood covered with iron bars. The central window is slightly larger than the ones to either side. The glass panes are painted white. A single 1/1 window is located in this recess on the south end of second floor. This window has bars on it, but the glass remains clear. On the north end, there are two 1/1 windows, with the northernmost window having bars, but unpainted glass panes. The southernmost window in this recess is boarded over. The building's current main entrance is located on the first floor in the southernmost recess of this eastern façade. A shed roof metal porch covers the entryway and the door is paneled metal. A wheelchair ramp provides access to the entrance. A concrete block chimney is located along the east wall just to the south (left) of this doorway.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The space on the second story housed inmates, while the first floor served as the residence and office space for the sheriff. In 1981, a new county jail was constructed to the southeast of the 1910 building. At that time, the old jail was converted to storage for the sheriff's department. In the mid-1990s, local residents acquired the right to use the space and converted the first floor into the Love County Military Museum. The museum closed in 2006 to undergo stabilization efforts, but reopened to the public in May 2007.

The first floor was significantly altered to accommodate the museum function it presently serves. The original residence space has been turned into several exhibit areas. The building experienced significant termite damage between its closure and the present. Repair of that damage resulted in the covering of the original interior walls with wooden paneling. The original plaster ceilings have been lowered and a decorative tin ceiling installed. Plumbing fixtures have been updated, with the removal of the porcelain on cast iron bathtub. The original booking area for the sheriff's office, located in the northeast corner of the first floor, was originally separated from the rest of the residence by two steel doors. These doors have been removed and are now simple openings. The booking area itself is part of the local military exhibit.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
Love County, Oklahoma

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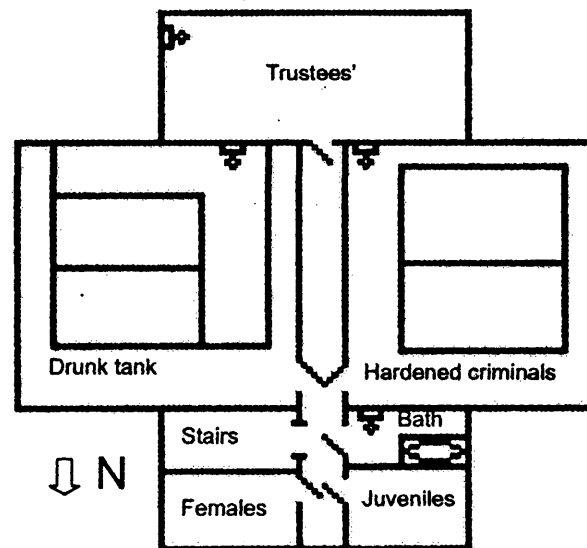


Figure 2

Second floor interior sketch of the Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence. Not to scale.

The second floor jail is divided into several functional spaces, a space for women and juveniles, a space for "hardened" and other male criminals, a space for drunken prisoners, and the trustees' cook tank. The second floor is accessible from a steep metal stairwell that connects to what was the secure booking area on the first floor, adjacent to the prisoner's entrance/exit on the northeast side of the building. A long, narrow hallway runs from the north end of the building to the trustees' area on the south end. The female/juvenile area is located on the north side of the building, adjacent to the stairwell. There is a small female cell in the northeast corner. Separated from the female cell by the hallway is a small juvenile cell in the northwest corner. Just south of the juvenile cell is a female bath, complete with porcelain on cast iron bathtub and toilet. South of the female bath is the hardened criminal area. This large room has a steel door with two steel cages, each housing four bunks. A single toilet is located in the southern corner of the room. Across the hallway from the hardened criminal room is the space for drunken prisoners. This large room has a steel entry door and contains a single large steel cage. This cage is divided into two bunk spaces, each with accommodations for four. Inside the larger cage is a single toilet for use by occupants. The trustees' cook tank is located on the far south end of the floor. This large room is open, with all cooking appliances and instruments removed. All that remains of the original furnishings is a single toilet in the southeast corner of the room.

ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS

The Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence retains a high degree of integrity despite the change in its function. On the exterior, modifications include the replacement of original slate roofing tiles with asphalt shingles. Two of the exterior doors, located on the east and the west, have been replaced with modern metal paneled ones. Most of the first floor windows have been boarded over. Several second floor windows have also been covered. On both floors, many of the glass windowpanes have been painted white. However, the staff of the military museum maintains that the original windows are in place and the exterior coverings and paint could be removed. The second floor jail did not originally have a cooling system. New exposed ductwork has been installed to provide HVAC access to the second floor and the ventilation system on the first floor has been updated. The concrete ceiling on

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
Love County, OklahomaSection number 7 Page 4

the second floor has been covered with an acoustical texture. A new decorative tin ceiling is in place on the first floor. Newer light fixtures have been installed on both floors. Plumbing was updated in the form of exposed pipes. The steel doors that provided access from the sheriff's residence to the booking area beside the prisoner's entrance on the first floor have been removed. The original layout of the second floor is intact, however, complete with cells and other fixtures to accommodate prisoners. The essential functional elements of the original building remain. Changes are being made to maintain the building's stability and to allow for its reuse while maintaining the original jail space.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
Love County, OklahomaSection number 8 Page 5**SUMMARY**

The Love County Jail is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and Criterion C. The jail is significant within the contexts of law and architecture in Love County, Oklahoma. The jail is significant under Criterion A for its association with the enforcement of state and local legal codes. Under Criterion C, the building is architecturally significant for its type and method of construction within the local and regional context.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

As with many Oklahoma towns, Marietta came into existence because of the railroad. In 1881, the area was surveyed to determine the best placement for a rail line linking cattle grazing areas in Texas with markets in Kansas.² The most favorable route for the rail company ran through what would become the city of Marietta on its path from Arkansas City, Kansas to Gainesville, Texas. Prior to the arrival of the railroad, the community consisted only of a cotton gin, a mill, and five scattered homes. It was simply another crossroads on a wagon trail.³

In the early 1830s, the Marietta area was part of a larger section of south and eastern Oklahoma that the government designated for the resettlement of eastern Native American groups. The Choctaws were granted reservation lands in southern Oklahoma at that time, including present day Love County. In 1837, the Chickasaws relinquished title to their lands in Mississippi and joined the Choctaws in this part of southern Oklahoma.⁴

The first documented settler of Love County was R.L. (Bob) Love, a Chickasaw Indian who settled in the Oil Springs area near present day Marietta in 1841. With the help of a business partner, Love established a resort, the Love and Boyd Oil Springs Hotel, to take advantage of the believed healing powers of the local springs. Another early settler was Overton Love. Also a Chickasaw, Overton became one of the largest landowners in the area and later served the Chickasaw Nation as a judge.⁵

Settlement of the area increased after the Civil War, largely due to the ranching industry. The Arbuckle Trail, laid out by Jesse Chisholm, crossed the Red River just south and east of what would become Marietta, continued north towards Ardmore before turning west and continuing in the direction of Fort Arbuckle. There, it rejoined the main northbound Chisholm Trail, approximately 25 miles west of Marietta. After witnessing cattle from Texas pass through the area, local Native Americans realized the profit potential from raising cattle on local pastureland. By 1875, there were several large ranches in the area, operated by Native American families. The largest and most famous was the Bill Washington Ranch. Washington had married into a Chickasaw family, thereby allowing him to control as much land as he could reasonably use.⁶

² Love County Heritage Committee, *Love County History*, vol. 1 (Dallas: National ShareGraphics, 1983), 64; and Keith L. Bryant, Jr., *History of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1974), 36-37, 131-133.

³ Ralph Evans, *Frontier Days of Love County* (Greenville, OK: privately printed, 1966), 18-19; *Love County History*, 14.

⁴ *Love County History*, 4-5.

⁵ Evans, 9.

⁶ *Love County History*, 5-7.

**National Register of Historic Places
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National Park Service**Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
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In 1887, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad began to lay track in the Marietta area⁷ and the first train passed through on July 28, 1887. A depot was built on the east side of the railroad track shortly thereafter and the community began to grow to the east and to the west, along the tracks. In December 20, 1887, the community's first post office opened for business.⁸ The impact of the railroad on the community was felt immediately. By the end of 1887, this community that had once consisted of only a few households boasted of approximately 3,000 residents. Various businesses opened in town and by 1890, the community had grown so much that it was determined necessary to build a high school. In April 1898, residents petitioned the U.S. Court for the Southern District of Indian Territory for the right to incorporate the city of Marietta.

Ranching continued to be an important industry in Love County, but between 1895 and 1930, cotton became a major cash crop as well.⁹ Following World War II, Marietta experienced a severe economic downturn, with only temporary relief from oil strikes at several locations in the county. The railroad provided a means to transport cattle, cotton, petroleum, and other local products to markets outside the immediate vicinity.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Marietta is the county seat of present day Love County, Oklahoma. Love County was originally known as Wichita County, Indian Territory, and then later as Pickens County, Indian Territory. It would not become Love County until Oklahoma statehood in 1907.¹⁰ At that time, Marietta was designated as the county seat.

Like many frontier communities, what would become Love County experienced a fair amount of criminal activity, ranging from petty theft to murder. Within this small community, there were two murders in October 1896.¹¹ The first documented county lock-up in what would become Love County was built circa 1905 near the federal courthouse located at the corner of Main and Front streets. This single story jail was extremely small and problematic for the community. Scattered through the local papers from the period 1898 to 1909, the *Love County News* and *Marietta Monitor*, are articles about happenings at the jail, discussing the frequency of escapes, overcrowding, and other associated problems. In May 1905, a grand jury was asked to investigate conditions at the jail. The verdict of the jury was that the jail was "in first class condition and the inmates were fed and cared for and under the superintendence of able and efficient men."¹² But in October of that year, the newspaper reported another escape attempt, due in part to poor security measures, such as there being only two bars on the windows.¹³ Because of the conditions at the local jail, prisoners were often transported elsewhere to serve their sentences or to await trial. In 1909, the county held a bond election for the proposed construction of a new county courthouse and jail. An August 27th letter to the editor in the *Love County News* expressed the need for the county to provide a sanitary place that offered reform and not punishment to local offenders. Going further, the writer argued that local money would be better

⁷ Ibid., 7.

⁸ Evans, 19-22.

⁹ *Love County History*, 64, 7; and Evans, 21-23.

¹⁰ Evans, 8

¹¹ *Marietta Monitor*, October 1896.

¹² *Marietta Monitor*, May 12, 1905.

¹³ *Marietta Monitor*, October 6, 1905.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
Love County, OklahomaSection number 8 Page 7

spent constructing a new jail in Marietta rather than continuing to transport prisoners to facilities in other communities. The September 17, 1909 edition of the *Love County News* reported that the bond issues for the construction of the jail and the new courthouse passed with overwhelming margins.

A town lot for the new courthouse and jail was selected in October 1909. The county paid \$7,500.00 for the Thompson Block of Main Street. Later in October, county commissioners met with prospective architects. Walter Taylor of Texas was chosen to design the buildings. In December, the county solicited bids for the construction of the courthouse and jail, as well as a bid for the steel cells for the jail. Falls City Construction Company presented the low bid for the construction work (\$60,993.00) and was selected as the builder. Pauly Jail Building Company of St. Louis proposed the low bid for the steel cells at \$1,908.00. Construction began in January 1910, but the work was delayed by a wage strike.¹⁴ Falls Creek was able to complete the job in November and local officials dedicated the site on Thanksgiving Day, 1910.

The new jail provided a "sanitary place" for local offenders. The Pauly Jail Building Company was nationally known for its innovative technology and the overall quality and security of its cell systems that were touted to be fire proof.¹⁵ The company dates to 1856 and is the country's oldest correctional facilities contractor. For its time, the Love County Jail was well ventilated, with indoor plumbing and electricity. Prisoners were segregated by gender and by offense. Local residents cannot recall a single successful escape attempt. The jail was a constant symbol of local government and law for its citizens, which served the citizenry by keeping dangerous and otherwise objectionable individuals off the streets.

The Love County Jail served the needs of the county for over 70 years. By the late 1970s, safety and sanitation concerns began to emerge. The 1910 jail lacked central heat or air, the plumbing was outdated, and the cells were comparatively small. In 1979, the county held a bond election to raise \$350,000 to construct a new jail. The new facility, a 4,500 square foot single-story flat roofed brick building, was designed by the Ardmore architectural firm of Flood-Isenberg-Hann and constructed by YeCon Construction. It was completed early in 1981, and county prisoners were moved into the new facility prior to the new facility's official opening date after a state inspector officially found the 1910 jail to be deficient.¹⁶

Remodeling to convert the old jail building into a military museum began in 1992. Renovations concentrated on the first floor. The second floor arrangement and cells remain unaltered.¹⁷

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence is significant not for its style, but for its type and method of construction. Prior to the 1920s, most Oklahoma counties had separate courthouses and jails. After that, however, the preferred design in Oklahoma featured a combination courthouse and jail, with the jail being located atop a multiple story courthouse. Of the pre-1920 jails that remain across the state, the majority are single story buildings. The Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence is the

¹⁴ *Marietta Monitor*, February 18, 1910.

¹⁵ Pauly Jail Building Company, "About Us: History," available online at: <<http://paulyjail.com/about/history.html>>, May 2007.

¹⁶ *Love County History*, 73.

¹⁷ *Daily Ardmoreite*, March 19, 2007.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
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only known example of a two-story jail and residence in the state. Within the community, most buildings, including the adjacent courthouse and new jail, are clad in brick or locally quarried stone, but the jail is constructed of concrete block, making it unusual for a public building in the area.

CONCLUSION

Jails are not glamorous, nor are they rare. Unfortunately, every community has one or has need of one. The Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence was designed and constructed to be a functional space to safely and sanitarily house offenders. It is not stylistically distinct or outstanding, but in terms of its type and method of construction, the cruciform shaped two-story jail and sheriff's residence is locally and regionally outstanding. It does not look like a correctional facility, but rather, looks like a circa 1910 residence as was its intended purpose at the time of construction. The Love County Jail and Sheriff's residence is locally significant for its association with the enforcement of local and state legal codes, and is locally and regionally exceptional for its architecture.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
Love County, OklahomaSection number 9 Page 9

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Love County News

Marietta Monitor

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
Love County, Oklahoma

Section number 10 Page 10

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

North ½ of lot 6 block 28 of the original town site.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Boundary of property historically associated with the 1910 jail.

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United States Department of the Interior
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Love County Jail and Sheriff's Residence
Love County, Oklahoma

Section number 11 Page 11

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1- 7 except as noted:

Photographer: Jim Gabbert
Date of Photographs: 05/2007
Negatives: OK/SHPO

Photo No.	Photographic Information
1	Facing W; East exterior elevation of the jail and residence. Shows current main entrance.
2	Facing S; Second floor interior. Shows hallway with trustees' area at the end of the hallway and openings to various cells on each side.
3	Facing SW; Second floor interior. Shows "hardened criminal" cells.
4	Facing SW; Exterior. Shows NE corner of the jail and residence.
5	Facing E; West elevation of the jail and residence.
6	Facing SW; Close-up of prisoner's entrance to the jail on the NE corner of the first floor of the jail.
7	Facing SE; Courthouse Square. Shows northwest courthouse entrance and north side of jail.