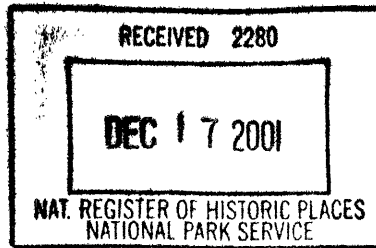


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1546

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 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 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 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: Churchill County Jail
other names/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number 10 West Williams Avenue not for publication N/A
city or town Fallon vicinity N/A
state Nevada code NV county Churchill code 01 zip code 89406

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Harold M. Jovan
Signature of certifying official/Title

12-13-01
Date

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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- 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
- other (explain): _____

(for) *Harold D. Pope*
Signature of Keeper

4/9/02
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: GOVERNMENT Sub: Correctional Facility/jail

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: GOVERNMENT Sub: Municipal building

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 OTHER/Utilitarian with Greek Revival influences

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone or concrete

roof Composition shingle

walls Granite

other _____

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

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 a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1906-1920

Significant Dates 1906

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) _____

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Ben Leon/Orchard and Galloway

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets See 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: Churchill County Museum and Archive, Fallon, Nevada

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property footprint of 1,288 square feet

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>11</u>	<u>347190</u>	<u>4370800</u>	3	___	___
2	___	___	___	4	___	___
	___	See continuation sheet.				

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
See continuation sheet.

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patricia Flores and Frank Woodliff III
organization _____ date September 12, 2001
street & number 126 South Maine Street/P.O. Box 290 telephone 775-423-6065
city or town Fallon state NV zip code 89406

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Churchill County, Nevada
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town Fallon state NV zip code 89406

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Churchill County Jail, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada

7.0 Description

The old Churchill County Jail, a simple utilitarian public building with Greek Revival influences, is located at 10 West Williams Avenue in Fallon, Nevada. Reno architect Ben Leon drew the plans for the building in 1905, and the contracting firm of Orchard and Galloway constructed it in 1906. Presently, the building sits on Churchill County APN 01-024-01 along with the Churchill County Courthouse, which was listed in the National Register in 1992, and two non-contributing buildings built in 1960. The 1992 nomination acknowledged that the jail was likely eligible for listing in its own right, but was not included in that nomination.

The two-story jail's exterior dimensions are approximately 46 feet x 28 feet, with the primary façade facing south. The foundation is not visible, but it is assumed to be the same stone as the exterior walls. At present, the entrance is at grade level, but early photographs indicate the jail originally was about 18 inches above, allowing three steps leading up to the entrance on West Williams Avenue. A number or combination of events may have caused the in-fill of land around the jail, including a flood in 1907, road construction on Williams Avenue, or the construction of the telephone company next door. Today the edges of a wall can be seen at ground level. Two square unadorned stone masonry columns support the porch cover. The floor appears to be concrete slab-on-grade in all the cell areas. It is not known whether there is any steel reinforcing in the floor. The floors in the front office and hallway are wood.

The roof is a typical hipped form flaring slightly at the edges, caused by the eaves not being a continuation of the rafters. The roof consists of rough-cut 2-inch-by-6-inch rafters on 16-inch centers, and 2-inch-by-12-inch ceiling joists on 16-inch centers. The V-groove tongue-and-groove method was used, with a decorative 4-inch quarter-round crown pieces on the fascia. Early photographs show two chimneys. One has subsequently been removed, possibly as a result of the severe earthquake in 1954.

The walls are approximately 20 inches thick consisting of an outer layer of quarried stone, an inner layer of rock rubble, and an interior surface of concrete. The walls separating the front office and hallway are of typical wood-frame construction covered with plaster. The mortar joints for the old jail appear to be German Raised Point joints. The mortar used on the jail is very soft. Although a lime test has not been conducted, it is likely the mortar is a mixture of lime and sand. Typical of the time period, mixtures were used to make mortar. Previous to the invention of Portland cement in 1824 by Joseph Aspdin, straight lime mortar was used. Not until 1871, was the first Portland-cement kiln used in the United States, and by 1883 there were only three Portland-cement plants in the United States. By the early twentieth century mortar was being made without lime

Fenestration in the old jail is simple. The south façade, facing Williams Avenue, contains two large, double-hung windows on either side of the door, approximately 39 inches by 71 inches, and two smaller windows directly above on the second floor of the small office and ammunition station. The southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

Churchill County Jail, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada

7. Description, continued

window provided the view of the female and juvenile cell, and it contained bars and protective screens on the remaining three 29-inch-by-118-inch windows on the east, and the two windows on the west façades of the jail. Protective screens were installed by drilling holes in the stone around the window and hammering pins in to hold them. Two smaller windows on the west façade provided the views from the office downstairs, and the ammunition station upstairs. All the windows have stone lintels and sills, about 52 inches by 10 inches, and the same depth as the rest of the quarried stone. Great care was taken in cutting the sills for the east façade, which faces the courthouse and what was called Lover's Lane, now North Maine Street, and the south façade facing Williams Avenue. The north façade contains no windows.

The jail contains only two doors, the front entrance on the south, and another on the east side used by the sheriffs to bring prisoners in and out of the jail. The original wood threshold has been preserved on the side entrance. Both doors contain a Greek Revival egg-and-dart trim detail, without the darts, although on the south entrance the detail has been covered up. Photographs indicate that historically this area had a window above the entrance. After the 1954 earthquake, steel corner braces and rods were placed on the upper portion to help stabilize the lateral forces on the jail.

Although some of the jail's interior has changed, much remains of the original layout. The jail had three lower rooms, and a large storage room upstairs. Entering from the west-side door, the sheriff's office was the first on the right. It measured 15 feet by 15 feet. This office housed the sheriff, one secretary, one dispatcher, and a large two-door safe that held all the weapons and evidence. In later years, this room also held a small crime and evidence table with microscope and collection equipment. On the left side of the hallway is the only entrance to the main male jail section. The large steel door allowing access into this area is still hanging on its frame. Further down the hallway is a small area with a steel door and bunk beds, which was used to hold women and juveniles.

The main room housed the remainder of the prisoners. It consisted of an interior cage, measuring 20 feet by 30 feet, with a steel floor and ceiling. Rows of cells on either side of room had bunk beds for the prisoners. One cell was converted into a restroom. Between the interior cage and the cells there was a small walkway around the perimeter of the room, which allowed the inmates to walk for exercise, or to sit on the ledge and look out the windows.

The building retains a high level of all seven aspects of integrity. Despite the fact that there are modern buildings on two sides of the jail, its excellent state preservation and its historical position next to the newly-restored county courthouse allows the little jail building to convey its significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 3

Churchill County Jail, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada

8. Significance

The Churchill County Jail is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. Under criterion A, erection of the jail played a significant role in the early development of Fallon. Its construction was one of the first acts of the newly organized government in Fallon leading towards the development of a permanent community. Under criterion C, the old Jail is the best-preserved example in the Lahontan Valley of native stone construction.

Criterion A

The Churchill County Jail was built in 1906, two years before Fallon was officially incorporated. Prior to the completion of the jail, inmates were housed in various locations throughout Churchill County. The first location might have been some sort of small crude structure at Buckland Station, east of Fort Churchill, as Bucklands was the county seat in 1861.

The county seat was moved again in February of 1864, to the La Plata mining district located in the Mountain Wells area. In October of 1867, the county seat was again moved, this time to the Stillwater area. Records indicate a small area, hand dug and made of rocks, was used to house the few inmates that were arrested. The Churchill County Commissioner meeting minutes of January 5, 1869 call for proposals for the construction of a building over the jail suitable for a courthouse. All the county business in Stillwater was originally conducted from a rented house, but later an official courthouse was built. The building served as a social center for the Stillwater residents (Summers 1998).

It was during this time that a settlement sprang up at what would later become Fallon. In 1884, Jim Richards built a small general store at the crossroads between St. Clair and Stillwater. Mike and Eliza Fallon settled in the area in 1896, and established a ranch and post office, the area being known as Jim's Town. During the next six years, several local businesses began.

On June 17, 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt signed The Reclamation Act, which established a federal water reclamation system financed from the sale of public land, and created the United States Reclamation Service. The first project under the Act was the Newlands Irrigation Project, named for the Nevada senator who sponsored the bill. The project brought much activity to the region, in the form of construction camps and a general population growth. This was a significant development for Churchill County and became the impetus for the establishment of the town of Fallon (Churchill County Museum 1992).

By this time, Mike Fallon had sold his ranch to Nevada state senator Warren W. Williams, who platted the land and advertised the town lots for sale. In 1903, Senator Williams successfully pushed for the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Churchill County Jail, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

relocation of the Churchill County seat from Stillwater to Fallon. The same year, the Churchill County Courthouse was built at the corner of Williams Avenue and Maine Street. In it were jail cells to house the inmates. Prior to the completion of the courthouse, prisoners were housed in a building on Center Street, built in mid-1902, by See and Wildes for the grand sum of \$149. The minutes of the Churchill County Commissioners' meeting of May 1, 1905, reported the authorization "to issue bonds for the purpose of erection of a county jail."

The jail became the second structure built as Fallon initiated efforts to create an organized government. Many small Nevada mining towns in the area began with this combination of courthouse and jail, which gave the place legitimacy as an organized and stable community. Few achieved this goal, however. Fallon officials, wanting their community to become a place of solidity, authorized the building of the courthouse and jail as the first steps towards a permanent government.

The area's original settler, Jim Richards, operated his general store until 1907, when he sold it in order to become the county treasurer. Most businesses at the time were located along Maine Street, but a few were starting to develop around the new courthouse and jail. By the time the jail was completed, some of Fallon's most prominent businesses were located across Williams Avenue from it. Included were the Williams building, Callie Ferguson's post office, and the R.L. Douglass House, an elaborate Queen Anne beauty built in 1904 by one of Fallon's more prominent citizens, and possibly designed by Ben Leon, who designed the county courthouse and the jail.

The jail was completed in 1906. Once it was officially accepted by the County Commissioners, it began operations under Sheriff Robert Shirley. In early 1907, Deputy Sheriff Manie Sanford complained about security, and the County Commissioners ordered W. P. Issacs to install bars on the windows. Shortly after, it was decided that the old cells were in need of replacement for security reasons. The nature of the jail's security deficiencies is not known, but it may have been that increased crime at the outlying Newlands Project construction camps created more business than the city fathers had anticipated. Pauli Jail Building Company of St. Louis Missouri was awarded the contract to replace the cells for a total of \$5,813. The Pauli Company's creative solution was to transport an entire brig from a Spanish-American war battleship. The project far exceeded the budget, ultimately costing the taxpayers of Churchill County a total of \$10,365.

Throughout the years, the block surrounding the jail changed and grew with Fallon. Sheriff Robert Shirley's house was located west of the jail until 1911, at which time Mrs. Shirley made a deal to sell her

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 5

Churchill County Jail, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

two lots to the County. The Telephone Company built on the site that same year; an expansion motivated by the rapidly growing demand for telephone service in Fallon. The 1911 telephone company building stood west of the jail. It has since been replaced by a larger facility.

Across Williams Avenue from the old jail, the Williams building served the community by housing various businesses including a thrift store, a liquor store, and a few bars and saloons. Adjacent to the Williams building and fronting Carson Street were the offices of the Fallon Standard. Founded in 1903, the Standard operated in that location until 1910, when the town purchased the building to house city hall. City hall operated there for 16 years until a new facility was built in 1930 in front of it facing Williams Avenue, directly across from the old jail.

While the surrounding block changed over time, the courthouse and jail remained the same, serving as the center point around which Fallon grew. The jail functioned in that capacity until 1973, when a larger facility was needed. The Law Enforcement Complex opened in 1975 at a cost of \$800,000. In 1974, the old jail was given to Churchill County Search and Rescue. At that time, the old cellblock was cut out with torches and removed.

CRITERION C

The old Churchill County Jail clearly illustrates an early method of stone masonry construction. The locally quarried stone is especially significant in the representation of building methods, and the availability of construction materials at the time Fallon was establishing itself as a commercial center. Several commercial structures were built with the same stone and construction techniques as the jail. The use of locally quarried stone from nearby Mt. Toyeh in Fallon ranged from 1904, with I.H. Kent's mercantile store, to the early 1920s, with the construction of Frazzini's furniture store.

It is not clear why the use of Mt. Toyeh granite ended at his time. It is known, however, that the availability of building materials in 1906 was limited. The Churchill County Commissioners' minutes for the meeting of July 3, 1905, reported that plans and specifications for the jail were to be drawn, and ordering the jail to be built of brick, stone, concrete blocks, or cement. The County Commissioners accepted the bid from the firm of Orchard and Galloway on August 5, 1905. The granite selected for the jail was from a large rock formation of dark colored stone found on Mt. Toyeh (Rattlesnake Hill) by a local quarry company. Holes were cut into the rock with hand drills, sledgehammers, and other equipment. Six weeks later, the holes were filled with water and left to freeze over the winter. The water froze and thawed many times, splitting the rocks and leaving them in blocks of roughly the correct size. The blocks are consistently 21 inches by 12 inches, with lengths varying from 12 to 60 inches. Drill marks from the quarrying process can be seen on the individual blocks. On the south and east sides of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

Churchill County Jail, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

jail, which face the street, great care was taken to quarry and dress the rock into precise sizes, and to lay them in an organized pattern. Sills for the south façade were quarried and cut with great detail, making sure to cut a slope to allow for drainage. Less time and effort was taken with the blocks on the other façades, perhaps because it was felt that the rear and west sides of the building would not be readily viewed by the general public.

The first building to use the Mt. Toyeh granite was I. H. Kent's mercantile store in 1904. Located on Maine Street, two blocks away the jail site, I. H. Kent became one of the largest mercantile stores in Nevada. At the time, there was much activity in the region as a result of the Newlands Irrigation Project, and a significant amount of mining. I. H. Kent mercantile store was remodeled in 1950, but it still stands today. Also in 1904, Senator George Ernst purchased a lot just north of I.H. Kent on which he built the Churchill County National Bank. Historic photographs of the bank show exterior walls of the same rock. As the bank's business grew, the building was added onto, using new building materials that do not match the old.

The Williams building was constructed of Mt. Toyeh granite in 1905, and a second story was added a year later. The Williams building housed many businesses until the 1954 Earthquake when it was condemned and torn down because its stability was in question. Ironically, it took work crews and a wrecking ball days to tear it down.

Built in 1920, Frazzini Furniture is one of the last buildings in the downtown Fallon area to be built of the locally quarried stone. Drill marks similar to those on the old jail can be seen on the Frazzini Furniture store. The rock for the store was hauled into town on wagons pulled by teams of horses. It took months for the stonemasons to build the three-story, 15,000-square-foot building.

The Churchill County jail stands as a relatively unaltered and important example of early local construction techniques that was employed for roughly 15 years. It suggests that the use of the Mt. Toyeh granite in buildings during Fallon's development phase, exemplifies the town's desire to represent itself as a solid and stable community.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9, 10 Page 7

Churchill County Jail, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada

9. Bibliography

Newspaper Articles in the *Churchill County Eagle*, the *Churchill County Standard* and the *Lahontan Valley News*

Churchill County Recorders and Assessors Office maps

Churchill County Commissioners minutes, 51/1905-2/12/1906

Old Churchill Jail Served Needs for 67 Years. Joyce Miller.

Churchill County Jail History. Shawn Summers. *In Focus*, The Churchill County Museum Association. 12:105-108. 1998-1990

Maine Street: Then and Now. Jane Pieplow. *In Focus*, The Churchill County Museum Association, 7:23-40, 1993-1994

The Churchill County Jail 1906-1973. E.F. McMullin, *American Jails Magazine*. May/June 1990.

The Old County Jail. Bruce Mills. The Official Nevada Day Program. Oct. 31, 1975.

The Churchill County Telephone Company. *In Sharp Focus*, The Churchill County Museum Association,

Mortars & Finishes. Paul Briggs. *Old House Journal*, July/August 1991: 35-37.

10. Geographical Data

Boundary Description

The Churchill County jail is located at 10 West Williams Street in Fallon, Nevada on Churchill County Assessor's parcel number 01-124-01, in section 31, T. 19N, R. 29E, MDM. For the purposes of this nomination, the boundary of the Churchill County jail is its footprint of 1,288 square feet (28 feet by 46 feet).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 8

Churchill County Jail, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada

10. Geographical Data, continued

Boundary Justification

Resource boundaries include the 1,288 square-foot footprint of the Churchill County Jail, which sits on the county-owned town lot identified as APN 01-124-01. This lot contains four buildings: the Churchill County Courthouse, built in 1903 and listed in the National Register in 1992, a fire station and a telephone building, both built in 1960 and are non-contributing to the courthouse nomination and not included in this nomination, and the jail. The boundary of the Courthouse nomination is the entire parcel. The nomination includes the two 1960 buildings as non-contributing, and the jail, which is acknowledged to be likely eligible for listing, but was considered non-contributing to that nomination. The jail's footprint was selected as its National Register boundary in order to consider it separately from the Courthouse and the two more recent buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 9

Churchill County Jail, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada

Photographs

Name of the Property:	Churchill County Jail
County/State:	Churchill County, Nevada
Location of Negative:	Churchill County Museum, Fallon, Nevada
Photograph 1:	Exterior south façade, facing north 1973 Photographer-Churchill County Sheriff's Department
Photograph 2:	Exterior south façade, facing northwest 1973 Photographer-Churchill County Sheriff's Department
Photograph 3:	Interior stairway 1973 Photographer-Churchill County Sheriff's Department
Photograph 4:	Interior first floor office 1973 Photographer-Churchill County Sheriff's Department
Photograph 5:	Interior evidence room 1973 Photographer-Churchill County Sheriff's Department
Photograph 6:	Interior eating area 1973 Photographer-Churchill County Sheriff's Department
Photograph 7:	Interior juvenile/women's cell 1973 Photographer-Churchill County Sheriff's Department
Photograph 8:	Exterior south façade, facing northeast March 13, 2002 Photographer-Pam Nelson

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 10

Churchill County Jail, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada

Photographs, continued

- Photograph 9: Exterior main entrance, facing northwest
March, 13, 2002
Photographer-Pam Nelson
- Photograph 10: East façade, facing northwest
March 13, 2002
Photographer-Pam Nelson
- Photograph 11: North façade, facing southwest
March, 13, 2002
Photographer-Pam Nelson
- Photograph 12: West façade side entrance, facing northeast
March, 13, 2002
Photographer-Pam Nelson
- Photograph 13: West entrance, facing northeast
March, 13, 2002
Photographer-Pam Nelson
- Photograph 14: Flare in roof edge and steel band detail
March, 13, 2002
Photographer-Pam Nelson
- Photograph 15: Mortar joints and drill marks
March, 13, 2002
Photographer-Pam Nelson
- Photograph 16: Interior bars on juvenile/women's cell
March, 13, 2002
Photographer-Pam Nelson
- Photograph 17: Interior stair detail
March, 13, 2002
Photographer-Pam Nelson

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 11

Churchill County Jail, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada

Photographs, continued

Photograph 18: Interior jail door to main jail cell
March, 13, 2002
Photographer-Pam Nelson

Photograph 19: South façades of jail and courthouse, facing north
March, 13, 2002
Photographer-Pam Nelson