

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Galena Creek Schoolhouse

other names/site number Galena School

2. Location

street & number 16000 Callahan Road

city or town Reno

state NV code NV county Washoe code 031 zip code 89511

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

☐ national ☐ statewide ☒ local

Ronald M. Jones, SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

3-22-2011
Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:)

Greg E. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

5.4.11
Date of Action

Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Name of Property

Washoe, Nevada
County and State

5. Classification

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

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

Category of Property (Check only one box.)

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

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

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)

School Buildings of Nevada

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Museum, Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

Plan Book Schoolhouse

Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: STONE: Granite

roof: ASPHALT: Composition

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Galena Creek Schoolhouse, also referred to as the Galena School, was built in 1940 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), one of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs. As such, the small 841-square-foot building is being nominated under the School Buildings in Nevada Multiple Property cover (McBride and Bedeau 2008). The building's architectural style fits the Plan Book category identified in the MPS. The school's most impressive exterior feature is the multi-colored field stone of which it is constructed. Today, the stone can be found in great abundance around the school. The school was built in accordance with the standards established by the state department of education in 1924. The *Nevada Rural School Standards* gave specific recommendations concerning school buildings. For example, at a minimum a school should provide fifteen square feet of floor space per pupil, and in an effort to provide the best light, windows should be placed in such a way as to cast light over the left shoulders of the students.

Narrative Description

See continuation sheet.

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DESCRIPTION

The Galena Creek Schoolhouse, also referred to as the Galena School, was built in 1940 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), one of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs. While the school does not possess distinctive architectural details, its form and the application of state-mandated design standards suggest that it fits within the Plan Book architectural category identified in the School Buildings of Nevada Multiple Property cover (McBride and Bedeau 2008). The school's most impressive exterior feature is the multi-colored field stone of which it is constructed. Today, the stone can be found in great abundance around the school. The school was built in accordance with the standards established by the state department of education in 1924. The *Nevada Rural School Standards* gave specific recommendations concerning school buildings. For example, at a minimum a school should provide fifteen square feet of floor space per pupil, and in an effort to provide the best light, windows should be placed in such a way as to cast light over the left shoulders of the students.

In plan view, the school building is a simple cross-gable L plan, with the gables meeting near the front of the building on the north side. The main mass is oriented east/west, with the front elevation facing east. The short cross-gabled wing, which originally housed the cloakroom and later the indoor toilet, extends to the north along the front elevation. A single chimney, of the same local stone, projects nearly to the height of the peak of the gables at the junction of the two wings. The roof of the main mass is a medium-pitched gable, while the gable roof of the smaller wing is more steeply pitched. Both roofs are presently covered in composition shingles. The eaves overhang slightly, the rafters are enclosed, and fascia boards cap the edges. The gable ends are sheathed in vertical board-and-batten with centrally-placed decorative metal vents. The rear gable end has a hatch door below the vent. There is a modern skylight on the north slope of the roof over the main school room. The skylight will be removed during the upcoming rehabilitation.

The stone walls are randomly laid and mortared. Concrete has been used as mortar in some places, most likely representing repairs over time. The stone of various colors was collected from the surrounding area and was split on-site by a local stonemason (Callahan 1988, 22). There is no evidence of any foundation other than stone.

Despite the presence of small vents at ground level, the floor's structural members are not visible, and there is no evidence of a basement.

Fenestration consists of a main entry on the east façade. The doorway is three feet wide, and is slightly offset in the wall. It is unlikely that the present door is original, although at the time of the site visit it was covered with plywood in order to deter vandalism. Two original stone steps lead to the small uncovered front stoop. A modern wooden deck, which will likely be removed during rehabilitation, extends to the north of the entrance. There are two small windows, three feet five inches wide and two feet four inches high, with nine-inch-deep stone sills, on either side of the door. These windows have multiple lights, but exterior plywood and interior shutters prevented a clear view. A window, three feet nine inches by three feet five inches, is located in the east wall of the north wing. In the north end of the wing, which is a mere nine feet wide, there is evidence of a slightly offset door that has been blocked with the same local stone. The lintel remains as does the outline of the door. The door was blocked up in c. 1954, when a bathroom was installed in the former cloakroom.

The signature element that defines the building as a Plan Book school is a fourteen-foot-wide bank of four six-over-six double-hung windows on the south elevation of the primary wing, providing the main source of natural light for the classroom. The windows are four-and-a-half feet tall, with nine-inch wide sills. The importance of

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these windows is that they cast light over the students' left shoulders, as required by the school standards. A single three-by-three-foot wood-framed window, added sometime after 1971, is located on the west elevation. There are no windows on the north elevation, but there is a door located to the west of the chimney, which was associated with the 1980s addition.

After the school closed, the building was used as a residence, and in the 1980s, a long, rectangular addition was extended from the north wall. A detached garage was built at the same time on the southwest corner of the property. Both the garage and the addition have been demolished, and with the exception of a door into the cloak-room wing, the window on the east wall, and the skylight no exterior evidence of either building remains.

In 1951, Louise Norris reported that the Galena School had no running water for either drinking or cleaning. Instead, water was obtained from a nearby creek (which was actually an irrigation ditch belonging to Jim Callahan). The report also listed the Galena School as being without indoor toilets. Until 1954-55, when the bathroom was installed in the cloak room, the Galena Creek Schoolhouse had a single outhouse in back of the school. The WPA was known for its outhouses, which followed a design prepared by the U.S. Health Service, and were installed in rural areas throughout the state including several schoolyards. It is not known, however, whether or not the Galena School's outhouse was of the "fly-proof" type (Ray and Dennis Callahan, personal communication, 30 November 2010).

The original flag pole still stands in front of the school. Historically, the school grounds consisted of a tetherball pole in the northeast corner, a dirt baseball field behind the school, a swing set with two swings in the northwest corner. To the north of the school, next to a large tree that still stands, was a trailer offered to the teacher during the school year (Ray and Dennis Callahan, personal communication, 30 November 2010).

Integrity

The Galena Creek Schoolhouse retains a high degree of all seven aspects of integrity. Despite some minor and reversible modifications, the school possesses integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, reflecting the work of the WPA executing a simple school plan using readily available natural materials. Although the former Callahan Ranch has been subdivided for modern housing, the school retains a remarkably high degree of integrity of location, setting, association, and feeling and offers excellent opportunities for interpretation.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

LITERATURE

Period of Significance

1940-1959

1971-1976

Significant Dates

1940, 1955

1971, 1976

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Joanne de Longchamps

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown/Works Progress Administration

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☒ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance in the area of education begins with the construction of the school in 1940 and its final closing in 1959, as second to the last remaining one-room school in Nevada. An additional period of significance in the area of literature, from 1971-1976, represents the association of renowned local poet Joanne de Longchamps with the property, during a particularly important period in her career.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) Eminent local poet and artist Joanne de Longchamps and her husband purchased the Galena Creek Schoolhouse in 1971 from the Washoe County School District. For five years, until the death of their son in 1976, Joanne de Longchamps took inspiration from the schoolhouse and produced a critically acclaimed collection of poems entitled *The Schoolhouse Poems* (1975).

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Galena Creek Schoolhouse is nominated as part of the School Buildings in Nevada Multiple Property cover (McBride and Bedeau 2008) under Criterion A for its significance in the area of education as representative of a period in Nevada's educational history when the days of the rural one-room school were coming to an end. As a rural school, the Galena Creek Schoolhouse is also important for its association with the Callahan Ranch, on which it sat. Nevada's basin-and-range topography influenced the need for rural schools. Remote mining towns were mostly located in the mountains, while farms and ranches filled the valleys. The largest towns (now cities) of Reno, Elko, Ely, Winnemucca, and Las Vegas were major stops on railroad lines, but there were small towns along the routes, each with a rural school. In addition, the Galena Creek Schoolhouse is associated with the efforts of the Works Progress Administration during the Great Depression. After its initial period of significance, Joanne de Longchamps, a local artist and writer, who achieved high acclaim for her collages and poetry, bought the building from the school district. From 1971 until the suicide death of her son in 1976, Joanne de Longchamps derived inspiration from the schoolhouse. A volume entitled *The Schoolhouse Poems* was published in 1975. The schoolhouse is nominated under Criteria B, in the area of literature, for its association with Joanne de Longchamps's career and Criteria Consideration G for its period of significance (1971-1976).

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

See continuation sheet.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Galena Creek Schoolhouse reflects several important themes in Nevada educational history. It played a role as a ranch school, serving the large Callahan family and children from surrounding ranches from 1940 to 1959. As a product of the Works Progress Administration, it is associated with the contributions of that agency during the Great Depression. And within seventeen years after its construction, the Galena Creek Schoolhouse was a key player—and Washoe County's penultimate victim—in Nevada's transition from a system of individual school districts, which allowed rural schools the freedom to exist, to a county system that favored urban schools and the consolidation of educational services. It also served as a place of inspiration for Reno's prominent poet and artist, Joanne de Longchamps.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See continuation sheet

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: Washoe County Parks Department

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.003 Acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 11 257320 4360396
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.) The National Register boundaries of the Galena Creek Schoolhouse include the 1.03-acre parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number 045-472-28, Washoe County, Nevada, located in Section 2, T.17N, R.19E, M.D.M.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.) The National Register boundaries of the Galena Creek Schoolhouse represent the historic boundaries of the parcel (APN 045-472-28), which was donated to the Washoe County School District by Phillip Callahan for the purpose of constructing the school to serve Callahan children and children from surrounding ranches.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mella Rothwell Harmon, Architectural Historian
organization Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc. date January 3, 2011
street & number 5200 Neil Road, Suite 200 telephone _____
city or town Reno state NV zip code 89502
e-mail Harmon@kecnv.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

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

See continuation sheet.

Property Owner:

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

name Washoe County Regional Parks and Open Space
street & number 2601 Plumas Street telephone 775-823-6500
city or town Reno state NV zip code 89509

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 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Galena Creek Schoolhouse is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a representative of a period in Nevada's educational history when the days of the rural one-room school were coming to an end. As a rural school, the Galena Creek Schoolhouse is also important for its association with the Callahan Ranch, on which it sat. Nevada's basin-and-range topography influenced the need for rural schools. Remote mining towns were mostly located in the mountains, while farms and ranches filled the valleys.

The largest towns (now cities) of Reno, Elko, Ely, Winnemucca, and Las Vegas were major stops on railroad lines, but there were small towns along the routes, each with a rural school. The definition of a rural school takes into account the general population of the area, the student population, as well as its remoteness from urban centers (Norris 1951, 14-17). In addition, the Galena Creek Schoolhouse is associated with the efforts of the Works Progress Association during the Great Depression. The Schoolhouse is also eligible under Criterion B (Criteria Consideration G), for the significant role it played in the illustrious career of Reno poet Joanne de Longchamps, who owned the building from 1971 until c.1982.

Galena Townsite

The first school on Mount Rose was located in the small mining town of Galena, established, along with the mining district of the same name, by A. J. and R. S. Hatch in 1860. The name Galena refers to the high lead content of the silver ore, which several mills were built in the area to reduce. The name was applied to a hill and a creek, as well as the town. Located as it was on the mountain slopes above Pleasant Valley, Galena also milled lumber, which was in great demand across the valley on the booming Comstock Lode. The local businessmen ultimately gave up mining at Galena and moved the town a half mile away to a spot on Galena Creek. The town flourished in its new location, and it soon boasted a population of more than 300 (Angel 1958, 643). Galena had a reputation as a lively place, and among the buildings in town were stores, saloons, a bank, and a school that was built in 1861 or 1862 (Bullis n.d., 11). George Peckham recalled attending the Galena school in 1864, noting that the school functioned as the public hall, hosting dances and other functions (Peckham 1920, 21, 27). As was the case with many of Nevada's early mining towns, Galena's existence came to an end because of a fire that erupted on May 27, 1865. The next Galena School would not appear until 1908.

The Callahan Ranch

Matthew Callahan founded the Callahan Ranch on Mount Rose in 1885, when he bought his first eighty acres in Section 12, T. 17 N., R. 19 E. from Sarah Lizzie Greiner (also Griner). In 1891, Callahan expanded his ranch operations into Sections 2 and 11 by purchasing an additional 160 acres from Gaspard Ghiggeri. Matthew and his brother Phil had emigrated from Lancaster, England to Sacramento, California, where they established a brick-making business. Before the mining slump of the 1880s forced them to pursue ranching, the brothers had expanded their brick business to Susanville, California, and Carson City and Virginia City, Nevada. On his ranch property, Matthew Callahan raised a variety of fruit, grains, and vegetables, which he irrigated by ditches leading from Galena Creek. He also raised chickens, ducks, sheep, and cattle, and the Callahans also kept a dairy herd. Until the 1940s, dairy farming was the primary activity at the ranch (Harmon et al. 1997, 10-11).

The Callahan Ranch, as well as other ranches in the area, was relatively isolated and at an elevation (c. 5,500 feet above sea level) that often brought heavy snow in the winter. Some of the ranch families in the area lived in Reno over the winter, but the Callahans did not. The Callahan children attended school in Washoe City until

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1908, when the family hired a teacher and started a school on the ranch (Callahan 1988, 22; Harmon et al. 1997, 11). As was the custom, children from surrounding ranches attended the closest ranch school, and over the years, Callahan relatives established households and ranches close by and contributed their share of children to the student population. A number of buildings on the Callahan Ranch had been brought from Virginia City and were re-assembled at Galena as needed. One such building became the second Galena School, referred to as the Galena Creek School, re-erected in 1908 (*Reno Evening Gazette* 1959a, 11). An early photograph shows a rather ramshackle wooden structure looking very much like the small miner's cabin it no doubt originally had been. The little ranch school continued in operation until 1940, when the WPA built the new one on land donated to the Galena School District by the Callahan family (*Reno Evening Gazette* 1959a, 11).

The 1940 Galena Creek Schoolhouse

By 1940, the 1908 schoolhouse was in dire need of replacement and the WPA was in need of projects that would provide jobs for local unemployed men. Nevada received a large amount of federal money during the Great Depression relative to the size of its population. One of President Franklin Roosevelt's earliest New Deal programs, the Works Progress Administration (WPA), was established in 1935 to oversee construction and renovation of public buildings, among other projects, such as the Federal Writers' Project and the Federal Art Project. The WPA provided work to local unemployed people on projects that received funding from the government with some percentage of matching funds coming from the sponsoring agency. In Nevada, the WPA paved 142 miles of new roads, repaired and upgraded another 900 miles of existing roads, built 133 public buildings and 50 bridges, and renovated and/or modernized schools, courthouses, and community halls across the state (McBride and Bedeau 2008, 8).

There is little in the way of primary or secondary sources on the construction of the Galena Creek Schoolhouse. The first mention of it appears in the August 4, 1940 edition of the *Nevada State Journal* (1940a, 20), which reports on a senate bill for funding for two proposed Nevada WPA projects including improvements at the Galena school in Washoe County and to the state fairgrounds in Fallon. The allotment for the construction of the schoolhouse, a fuel shed, and other "appurtenant works" was \$2,856. An October 26 article in the same publication described the decrease in the number of WPA workers over the previous year, but Gilbert Ross, Nevada's WPA director, noted that WPA crews were in the process of building three new schools in Nevada, and remodeling and improving a dozen others. The article further explained the way WPA project funding worked. The sponsoring agency, which in this case would have been the county, the school supervision district, or the Galena School District (which included one school), provided matching funds of about 25 percent of the cost of the project. The federal government also paid \$6 per relief worker on the project toward additional material and equipment (*Nevada State Journal* 1940c, 14). No other mention of the Galena School has been found in the newspapers of the time. However, on November 24, 1940, the *Nevada State Journal* (1940d, 20) reported that the Gold Hill School, another WPA school project, would open the following month. Since the new Gold Hill School was a two-room schoolhouse and had a central heating system, modern plumbing, and electricity, it likely took longer to construct than the smaller and simpler Galena School. Hence, we can assume the Galena School was ready for occupancy by January 1941, if not before.

It is not known who drew the plans for the school (or if indeed there were any), but there were state guidelines in place that needed to be followed. In 1917, the Nevada legislature passed legislation that provided plans for a model rural school. In 1924, the state department of education published the *Nevada Rural School Standards*, which addressed the size of the building (fifteen square feet of floor space per pupil), lighting (windows should

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be placed on the left side of the building), ventilation, and sanitation (McBride and Bedeau 2008, 15). These features would be expected to be present at the Galena Creek Schoolhouse. In terms of size and lighting, the school clearly met the requirements. The bank of four large windows is located on the south side of the building (casting light over the left shoulders of the students whose desks were facing west) and the 841 square feet were ample to support the average student body of fourteen first- through eighth-graders. Although the school exhibited certain deficiencies (lack of running water being one), it was a prime example of a Nevada rural school and it served its community well until the winds of change began to blow in the mid-1950s.

The first word that the Galena Creek School might be considered for closure came in January 1956 when Proctor Hug, assistant superintendent of the Washoe County School District, inspected several of the one-room schools in the district and reported that the water situation at the old Franktown School was so bad that the school should be closed. Contributing to the notion of eliminating rural schools was the recent restructuring of the state school system to county-wide school districts with centralized administrations. More on this will follow. Hug, and school superintendent Earl Wooster, visited three rural schools that year, including Galena. At the time, Galena Creek School accommodated fourteen children in eight grades in a single room. Hug's report on the visit noted that the Galena trustees wanted the school to remain open (*Reno Evening Gazette*, 1956, 18). In addition, he reported that the school's present condition was satisfactory, but there was a need for a paved playground and a more efficient method of heating (*Nevada State Journal* 1956, 6).

By May 1957, the battle to save Galena and the smaller one-room school at Sutcliffe was on. On May 14, a group of parents from both schools petitioned the school board to reconsider the closure by emphasizing the wholesome life provided by rural schools. Harry Callahan, the patriarch of the large Callahan family, spoke on behalf of the Galena Creek School. The petition also noted some of the physical features of the stone school, including the good well, the septic tank built for 40 students, and the expensive fence surrounding the school yard (all later additions). The school board's arguments against Galena and Sutcliffe were predictable: Teachers for rural schools were hard to find and costs to run the schools were excessive. The proposal was to close Galena and to send the students to Brown Elementary at the foot of Mt. Rose Road (*Reno Evening Gazette* 1957, 15). When the school board met again on June 4, it voted to keep the Galena and Sutcliffe schools open for one more year (*Nevada State Journal* 1957a, 8). When the 1957-58 school year began on Tuesday, August 31, 1957, Galena was on the list of county schools with principal Alma D. Gould (*Nevada State Journal* 1957b, 6). Barely two and a half months went by before the school was under attack again, this time by the county health department. A September 25th inspection of the school determined that the sanitary facilities were unsatisfactory, noting that fourteen boys and girls shared the same toilet facilities, a lack of hot water, a minimum of storage space, and an unsealed well. Superintendent Earl Wooster responded that fixing the deficiencies would require the construction of a new building or the elimination of the school (*Nevada State Journal*, 1957c, 13). Despite Wooster's comments, the cost to remedy the situation was estimated to be \$2,000, but by November 1957, the board had not made a decision (*Nevada State Journal* 1957d, 16).

As the 1958-59 school year approached, it was another one-room school in Washoe County that got the ax. The old Glendale School in Sparks had been in operation for ninety-five years, but the State Department of Education decided to withdraw its funding as an "isolated school." This gave Galena Creek School a reprieve and left only two one-room schoolhouses in operation in the Washoe County School District. The two hangers-on were the Bonham School and the Galena Creek School. Galena opened the school year under the direction of Hazel Olsen (*Reno Evening Gazette* 1958b, 2).

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The end came for the Galena Creek School in 1959. The State Board of Education had recommended closure and was withdrawing funding for it. The county school board tended to agree with the ruling despite a showing of supporters who argued that it would be difficult to transport the Galena students to Brown Elementary in the winter. Ironically, the other problem was that the student body had grown to 18, several beyond the maximum capacity of the school. Building an addition to a building that had so many structural and functional deficiencies was simply not feasible (*Reno Evening Gazette* 1959a, 11). When the 1959-60 school year opened, the last remaining one-room schoolhouse in Washoe County was the Bonham School in Flanigan, a small settlement west of Pyramid Lake at the junction of the Western Pacific and the Southern Pacific (now the Union Pacific) railroads (*Reno Evening Gazette* 1959b, 2; Carlson 1974, 114).

The residents of Galena Creek did not give up easily, however. Over the winter, they gathered hundreds of signatures on petitions and met with county and state education officials. A bill was introduced in the 1960 state legislature that directed the superintendent of public instruction to reopen the school (*Nevada State Journal* 1960, 6). The editors of the *Reno Evening Gazette* criticized the bill, stating that it was a waste of the legislators' time (*Reno Evening Gazette* 1960c, 6). Whether the bill failed or was allowed to die is not known, but regardless, the Galena Creek Schoolhouse never reopened. The Bonham School survived until 1969, but by then, there were only three students enrolled, and the teacher from the previous school year had retired. The children, mostly from the Big Canyon Ranch would be bussed to Sparks, a one-way trip of an hour and a half. The closure of the Bonham School brought to an end the era of one-room schools in Washoe County (*Nevada State Journal*, 1969, 14).

Rural Schools in Nevada's Educational System

From its beginning, Nevada's ability to provide adequate education for its children had been challenged by the boom-and-bust nature of its main industries, mining and agriculture, and the remoteness of its settlements. In his thesis on the transition to the county unit of school organization, Robert Gaw states: "For many years general apathy, the sparseness of settlement in the State, and Nevada's geographic handicaps, including its few poor roads, limited the development of an adequate educational system" (1956, 37). With few sizable towns in the nineteenth century, the rural school was the norm, and each school was effectively a separate school district. These rural schools, by definition employing from one to four teachers, were often extremely remote (Gaw 1956, 4). Oversight beyond the local level was problematical, at best. Finding qualified teachers willing to live in isolated areas, often in crude accommodations, was another challenge for rural schools.

In 1953, in response to population pressures, increased urbanization, and transportation and communication improvements, the Nevada Legislature authorized Governor Charles Russell to appoint a school survey to conduct a comprehensive study of Nevada's public school system and to make recommendations for its improvement. The Division of Surveys and Field Services of George Peabody College for Teachers, in Nashville, Tennessee, was engaged to conduct the study. As a result of the survey, the legislature in 1955 made a major revision to the Nevada School Code to take effect in 1956. The old system of local school districts overseen by local supervision districts was replaced by a county unit district organization. This reduced the number of school districts to seventeen and centralized all school services from administration to transportation (Gaw 1956, 1-3). One of the effects of the change to the public school system, especially in Washoe County was the pressure brought to bear on rural one-room schools to consolidate with larger urban schools.

In the late 1940s, Louise Norris, a rural teacher herself, undertook a master's program in the Department of

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Education at the University of Nevada. Her thesis, accepted in 1951, was entitled *Environmental Factors that Affect the Educational Development of Rural Children in Nevada*, and its purpose was to determine whether the educational development of children in Nevada's rural communities was affected by the environment in which they lived. Rural education had been a matter of national concern since 1909, the year the Commission on Country Life published a report on its findings. The attention given rural education climaxed in 1944, when a conference on the subject was held at the White House at the invitation of President and Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt. The conference concluded that despite the fact that there were still many rural schools in America, urbanization, brought about by industrialization, favored urban schools in the competition for funding, qualified teachers, adequate facilities, and auxiliary services (Norris 1951, 4-9).

Norris's Nevada study focused on six aspects of the rural environment that affected the educational development of the children involved including 1) the character and facilities of the school building and grounds, 2) the existence of auxiliary services, e.g., transportation and libraries, 3) the availability of health and medical attention, 4) teacher qualifications, 5) the children's opportunities for group contacts, and 6) the educational background of the home (Norris 1951, 11). Norris based her investigation on a sampling of thirty-six one- and two-room schools (grades one through eight) in three of Nevada's five supervision districts (Norris 1951, 19). The schools Ms. Norris selected represented the range of rural communities in the state, agricultural-, mining-, and transportation-related. Washoe County was part of the Fourth Supervision District, as were Churchill, Mineral, Douglas, Lyon, Storey, and Ormsby counties. Norris selected two schools in Washoe County for her study: The Lakeside School on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, and the Galena Creek School (Norris 1951, 42).

The most significant issues involving Nevada's rural schools, according to Ms. Norris's research, had to do with the adequacy of the school facility (Galena Creek School had electric lights, but no electrical outlets, no running water, or indoor toilets), and access to auxiliary services such as transportation, libraries, and nursing and medical care. In the area of transportation, rural school students tended to walk, ride horseback, or be driven by a family member because school bus service was either limited or unavailable (Baye Callahan Sloan drove the Galena Creek School "bus" — a bright yellow six-passenger Ford station wagon). During the winter, rural students missed significantly more school days than urban students simply because they could not get to school (Norris 1951, 72-73). The state provided limited funds for library books for rural schools, and the burden was placed on the teacher to provide books from the state or local libraries (Norris 1951, 74-76). Norris also noted health at rural schools as a problem. Only one of the thirty-six schools she studied had a hot lunch program. Galena Creek School, with no electrical outlets, had no means to provide hot lunches, and without running water, the students could not wash their hands before eating. Galena rated higher in health care, however, as it had the services of a visiting nurse and doctor, dental check-ups, and immunizations (Norris 1951, 77-82).

Norris's study found that many of Nevada's rural school facilities needed improvement, but that the largest drawback was the limited access to social contacts and advantages, as well as exposure to music and art. Norris believed these issues could be overcome and that Nevada's rural schools could be improved (Norris 1951, 101-108). However, at the time of her research, Ms. Norris could not anticipate the change in Nevada's school system that began with the 1956 shift from local school districts to the county unit district system. In Robert Gaw's study of the transition between these two systems, he concluded that rural principals and the former rural district boards were more concerned about the benefits in the area of instruction and services to be derived from the county system than were their counterparts in urban schools (Gaw 1956, 102). As it turned out, the remote one- and two-room schools quickly became the victims of the transition and they, with the exception of the

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Bonham School, would cease to exist in Washoe County within five years.

The Joanne de Longchamps Connection

Following the closure of the Galena Creek Schoolhouse, Baye Sloan transported the local children to the bottom of Mt. Rose Road, where they caught the bus to Brown Elementary School or Vaughn Junior High School, and the little building was left empty. The Washoe County School District retained ownership of the school until 1971, when it held an auction for the building and the acre of land on which it sits. The successful bidders were Galen and Joanne de Longchamps. Galen de Longchamps was the adopted son of Reno's pre-eminent architect, Frederic DeLongchamps, and his wife Joanne was a prominent member of Reno's arts community and Nevada's foremost poet of the 1960s and 1970s. She was both a collagist and a poet, and she worked alongside Nevada's notable artists and writers, the likes of Walter Van Tilburg Clark, Robert Laxalt, Robert Caples, Richard Guy Walton, Jim McCormick, and others (Griffin 2008).

Joanne (née Joan Cutten) and Galen de Longchamps were married in 1941. Joanne had grown up in Hollywood, but she moved to Reno with Galen, who at the time of their marriage was a mining engineer. She soon enrolled at the University of Nevada, where she studied art and writing. The de Longchamps's only child, son Dare, was born in 1949. Over the years, Joanne achieved success with her art and poetry. Her poems were published in regional and national magazines and literary journals, followed by several books of poetry. Thematically, her poetry and art embraced the natural and animal world, and especially the Nevada landscape. Although she never graduated from college, she later taught poetry and in 1973 she was appointed the first Walter Van Tilburg Clark Chair in Creative Writing at the University of Nevada. In 1983, not long before her death, she was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Letters degree and the Governor's Art Award for literature (Special Collections Library, n.d.). In 1989, she became the first woman to be inducted into the Nevada Writers Hall of Fame (Knowledge Center, UNR).

To demonstrate the exceptional significance of Joanne de Longchamps's association with the Galena Creek Schoolhouse, Nevada poet Shaun T. Griffin reports:

Joanne de Longchamps was one of the most widely respected poets from this region (northwest Nevada) for much of the mid-1950s through the mid-1980s. In my opinion, after reading hundreds of manuscripts for the Nevada poetry anthology, *Desert Wood*, which was published in 1991, her work was singular in its resolve and tireless in its desire to reach some peace with this landscape, the natural world (which filled many of her collages), the land and myths of Greece and her abiding interest in love ("Lovers die but caution kills the living while they move"). Some of Joanne's finest poems were written while she was living in the schoolhouse at the base of Mt. Rose, gathered in *The Schoolhouse Poems*. The entire body of her work led me to edit *Torn by Light, Selected Poems*, which included many of the verses from *The Schoolhouse Poems*.

Nevada was a small state when Joanne lived here but she was widely respected beyond the West. The Indiana University Press published her poems, along with some of the finest poets in the

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U.S. at that time, in one of the country's premier poetry series. Her work was widely published throughout the country and her artistic contributions to the state, including painting and collage, are widely respected by art historians of the region.

Joanne was the consummate artist: she devoted her life to creation and the schoolhouse in which she lived and worked was a significant turning point in her development as an artist. Through living close to the forest at the base of Mt. Rose, the natural world took on a greater and greater presence in her poetry. And these poems are clear, direct and at times, transcendent, reaching beyond that world to a strong sense of our place in it (Shaun Griffin, personal communication, 20 December 2010).

The Galena Creek Schoolhouse was clearly a place of inspiration for Joanne de Longchamps. In a letter dated December 9, 1974, she wrote, "Three years ago Galen and I acquired an acre of land at timberline. It lies under the dominion of Mount Rose and Galena Creek. In one corner of this acre is the schoolhouse — a one room building of hand-cut local stone" (Klos 1991). There were few buildings in the vicinity of the schoolhouse at the time, and the quiet and the natural setting heightened her awareness of the landscape. The environment influenced a fifth book of poetry, published in late 1975, and entitled *The Schoolhouse Poems*. Many of the poems in this volume were derived from her experiences and observations at the schoolhouse with titles such as "The Schoolmarm" and "Diary Entry: Galena Creek." Of the local lizards, de Longchamps wrote, "Lizards in their checkered skins match these stones. After exercise, immobile, they flatten in the sun or launch like arrows, gone" (Gordon 1976; Essa 1976). An excerpt of one poem, "Late Letter to Walter Clark," who is symbolized as a hawk, and which was written a year after Walter Van Tilburg Clark's death, demonstrates de Longchamps's ability to weave the physical place into her imagery:

Marking the year's circle
 in your absence,
 I date this mid-November.
 Here at timberline, the creek shallows
 freeze in sharp nights, thaw toward noon
 Mount Rose has her first shawl of snow
 Just now "a hawk sailed up
 out of the white mountain."
 A year for hawks –
 my year for watching them.
 They cross your trembling valley
 between two peaks exalted Rose
 and the humped black hulk of Peavine.
 (from Essa 1976)

On January 17, 1976, an article about the poet and a review of *The Schoolhouse Poems* ran in the *Reno Evening Gazette*. The article described the influences the schoolhouse had on Joanne de Longchamps's writing. Sadly, her son's death ten days after the article ran drained the positive energy from the place. On January 27, 1976, Joanne and Galen's son, Dare, committed suicide by carbon monoxide poison while visiting the schoolhouse. Dare was 26 years old and a student at the University of Michigan. After Dare's death, Joanne was never again able to visit the schoolhouse (*Reno Evening Gazette* 1976; Klos 1991), although the de Longchamps retained

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ownership of the property until 1982. In June 1983, the couple divorced and five months later, Joanne de Longchamps died of cancer. Despite the tragedy that ended her ties to the schoolhouse, the inspiration she derived from her time at the timberline was an important period in her career.

Summary

The Galena Creek Schoolhouse reflects several important themes in Nevada educational history. It played a role as a ranch school, serving the large Callahan family and children from surrounding ranches. As a product of the Works Progress Administration, it is associated, along with a number of other school buildings, with the contributions of that agency during the Great Depression. Within seventeen years after its construction, the Galena Creek Schoolhouse was a key player — and Washoe County's penultimate victim — in Nevada's transition from a system of individual school systems, which allowed rural schools the freedom to exist, to a county system that favored urban schools and the consolidation of educational services. It also served as a place of inspiration for Reno's prominent poet and artist, Joanne de Longchamps.

For a number of years, the school building, and its 1980s addition, served as a single family dwelling. In 2006, Washoe County Department of Regional Parks and Open Space purchased it to complement its newest park, the Phillip and Annie Callahan Park. The schoolhouse will be appropriately rehabilitated for use as a recreational and educational facility. In September 2006, the Parks Department hosted a reunion of students who attended the Galena Creek School. The oldest of the students, Violet "Baye" Sloane, the oldest living Callahan at the time, had attended the 1908 school in 1923. The Callahans, of which there are many, are pleased that the schoolhouse will be preserved and will again serve the community (*Reno Gazette-Journal* 2006, 6A, 6B). With renewed interest in the accomplishments of Joanne de Longchamps, Reno's literary and arts community will surely be delighted to have another place at which to pay tribute to her prodigious talents.

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- 1940c WPA Workers in State Down. *Nevada State Journal* (26 October 1940:14).
- 1940d New Gold Hill School to be Opened Early Next Month, WPA Officials Say. *Nevada State Journal* (24 November 1940:20).
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- 1957a Two County Schools Get Lease on Life. *Nevada State Journal* (5 June 1957:8).
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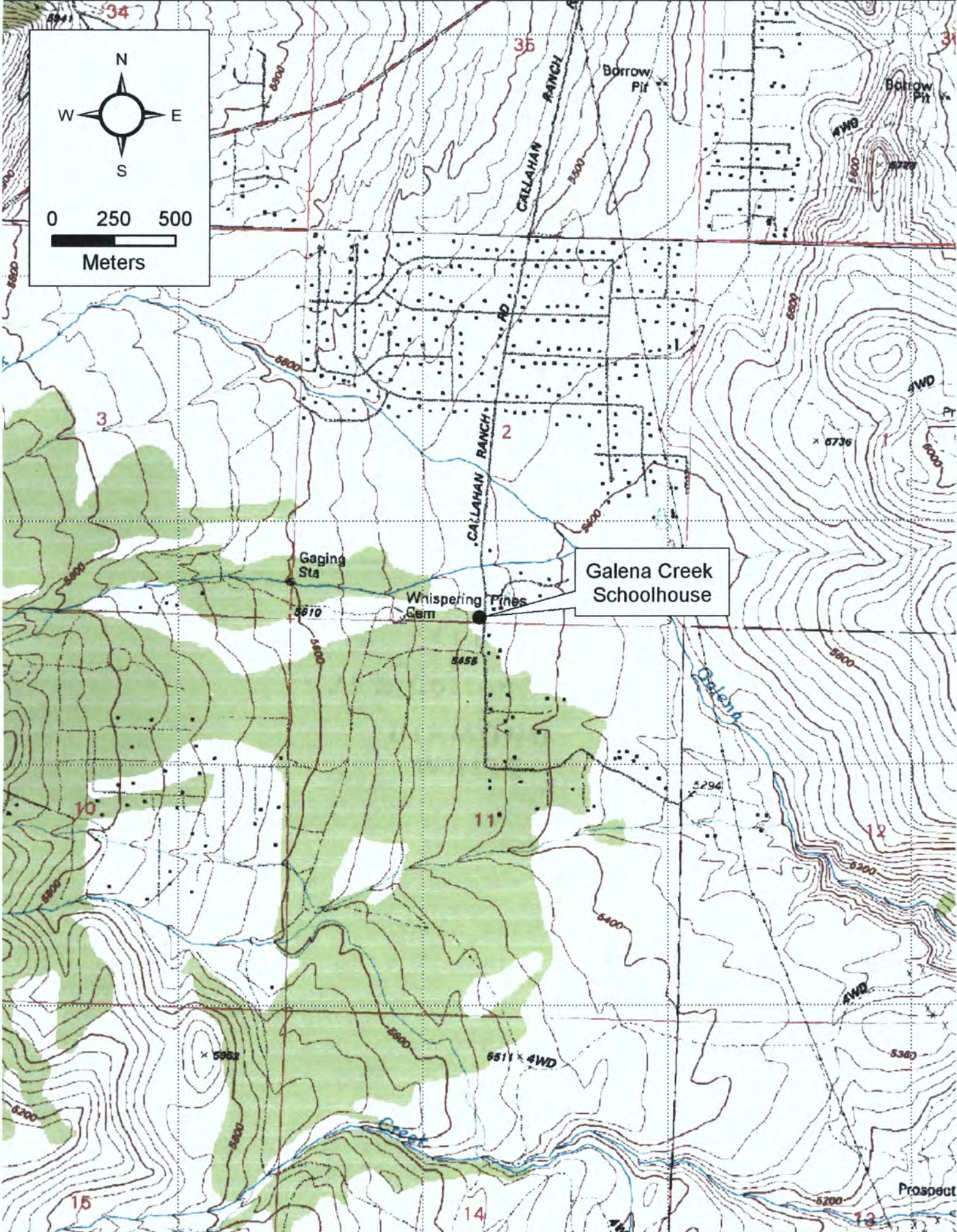
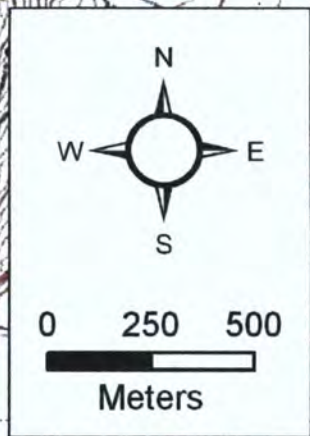
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U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle

Washoe City, Nev., 1994



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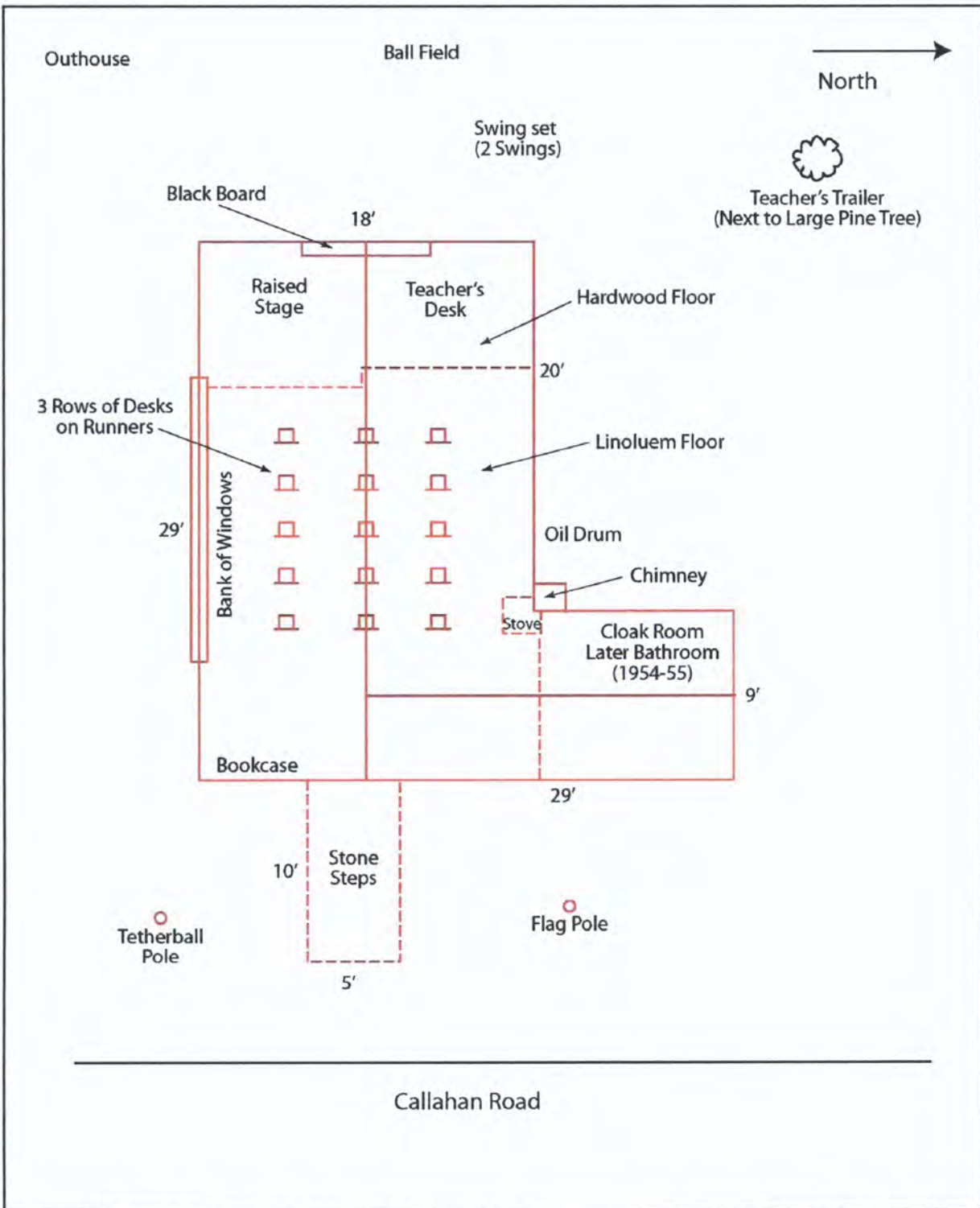
County and State

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Sketch plan of the schoolhouse with details reported by former students Dennis Callahan and Ray Callahan (personal communication, 30 November 2010).



Sketch plan of the schoolhouse with details reported by former students Dennis Callahan and Ray Callahan (personal communication, 30 November 2010).

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Name of Property: Galena Creek Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity: Reno
County: Washoe County
State: NV
Name of Photographer: Robert E. Blesse
Date of Photographs: January 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1311 Humboldt Street, Reno, NV 36207
Number of Photographs: 15

Photo #0001 (NV_WashoeCounty_SchoolBuildingsinNevadaMPS_GalenaCreekSchoolhouse_0001
East façade camera facing west.

Name of Property: Galena Creek Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity: Reno
County: Washoe County
State: NV
Name of Photographer: Robert E. Blesse
Date of Photographs: January 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1311 Humboldt Street, Reno, NV 36207
Number of Photographs: 15

Photo #0002 (NV_WashoeCounty_SchoolBuildingsinNevadaMPS_GalenaCreekSchoolhouse_0002
East façade camera facing west.

Name of Property: Galena Creek Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity: Reno
County: Washoe County
State: NV
Name of Photographer: Robert E. Blesse
Date of Photographs: January 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1311 Humboldt Street, Reno, NV 36207
Number of Photographs: 15

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Photo #0003 (NV_WashoeCounty_SchoolBuildingsinNevadaMPS_GalenaCreekSchoolhouse_0003
South façade (left) and east elevation (right) camera facing northwest.

Name of Property:	Galena Creek Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity:	Reno
County:	Washoe County
State:	NV
Name of Photographer:	Robert E. Blesse
Date of Photographs:	January 2011
Location of Original Digital Files:	1311 Humboldt Street, Reno, NV 36207
Number of Photographs:	15

Photo #0004 (NV_WashoeCounty_SchoolBuildingsinNevadaMPS_GalenaCreekSchoolhouse_0004
South façade camera facing north.

Name of Property:	Galena Creek Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity:	Reno
County:	Washoe County
State:	NV
Name of Photographer:	Robert E. Blesse
Date of Photographs:	January 2011
Location of Original Digital Files:	1311 Humboldt Street, Reno, NV 36207
Number of Photographs:	15

Photo #0005 (NV_WashoeCounty_SchoolBuildingsinNevadaMPS_GalenaCreekSchoolhouse_0005
West façade (left) and south elevation (right) camera facing northeast.

Name of Property:	Galena Creek Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity:	Reno
County:	Washoe County
State:	NV
Name of Photographer:	Robert E. Blesse
Date of Photographs:	January 2011
Location of Original Digital Files:	1311 Humboldt Street, Reno, NV 36207
Number of Photographs:	15

Photo #0006 (NV_WashoeCounty_SchoolBuildingsinNevadaMPS_GalenaCreekSchoolhouse_0006
West façade camera facing east.

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Name of Property: Galena Creek Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity: Reno
County: Washoe County
State: NV
Name of Photographer: Robert E. Blesse
Date of Photographs: January 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1311 Humboldt Street, Reno, NV 36207
Number of Photographs: 15

Photo #0007 (NV_WashoeCounty_SchoolBuildingsinNevadaMPS_GalenaCreekSchoolhouse_0007
North façade (right), west elevation (middle), north elevation (left) camera facing southeast.

Name of Property: Galena Creek Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity: Reno
County: Washoe County
State: NV
Name of Photographer: Robert E. Blesse
Date of Photographs: January 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1311 Humboldt Street, Reno, NV 36207
Number of Photographs: 15

Photo #0008 (NV_WashoeCounty_SchoolBuildingsinNevadaMPS_GalenaCreekSchoolhouse_0008
East façade (left) and north elevation (right) camera facing southwest.

Name of Property: Galena Creek Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity: Reno
County: Washoe County
State: NV
Name of Photographer: Robert E. Blesse
Date of Photographs: January 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1311 Humboldt Street, Reno, NV 36207
Number of Photographs: 15

Photo #0009 (NV_WashoeCounty_SchoolBuildingsinNevadaMPS_GalenaCreekSchoolhouse_0009
East façade camera facing west.

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County: Washoe County
State: NV
Name of Photographer: Robert E. Blesse
Date of Photographs: January 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1311 Humboldt Street, Reno, NV 36207
Number of Photographs: 15

Photo #0010 (NV_WashoeCounty_SchoolBuildingsinNevadaMPS_GalenaCreekSchoolhouse_0010
South façade (left) and east elevation (right) camera facing northwest.

Name of Property: Galena Creek Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity: Reno
County: Washoe County
State: NV
Name of Photographer: Robert E. Blesse
Date of Photographs: January 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1311 Humboldt Street, Reno, NV 36207
Number of Photographs: 15

Photo #0011 (NV_WashoeCounty_SchoolBuildingsinNevadaMPS_GalenaCreekSchoolhouse_0011
East façade (left) and north elevation (right) camera facing southwest.

Name of Property: Galena Creek Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity: Reno
County: Washoe County
State: NV
Name of Photographer: Robert E. Blesse
Date of Photographs: January 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1311 Humboldt Street, Reno, NV 36207
Number of Photographs: 15

Photo #0012 (NV_WashoeCounty_SchoolBuildingsinNevadaMPS_GalenaCreekSchoolhouse_0012
East façade camera facing northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Name of Property
Washoe County, Nevada
County and State
School Buildings of Nevada
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 5

Name of Property: Galena Creek Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity: Reno
County: Washoe County
State: NV
Name of Photographer: Robert E. Blesse
Date of Photographs: January 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1311 Humboldt Street, Reno, NV 36207
Number of Photographs: 15

Photo #0013 (NV_WashoeCounty_SchoolBuildingsinNevadaMPS_GalenaCreekSchoolhouse_0013
East façade camera facing northwest.

Name of Property: Galena Creek Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity: Reno
County: Washoe County
State: NV
Name of Photographer: Robert E. Blesse
Date of Photographs: January 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1311 Humboldt Street, Reno, NV 36207
Number of Photographs: 15

Photo #0014 (NV_WashoeCounty_SchoolBuildingsinNevadaMPS_GalenaCreekSchoolhouse_0014
Corner of south façade camera facing northwest.

Name of Property: Galena Creek Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity: Reno
County: Washoe County
State: NV
Name of Photographer: Robert E. Blesse
Date of Photographs: January 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1311 Humboldt Street, Reno, NV 36207
Number of Photographs: 15

Photo #0015 (NV_WashoeCounty_SchoolBuildingsinNevadaMPS_GalenaCreekSchoolhouse_0015
East façade camera facing west.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Galena Creek Schoolhouse
NAME:

MULTIPLE School Buildings in Nevada, MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEVADA, Washoe

DATE RECEIVED: 3/23/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/14/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/29/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/08/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000255

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: Y
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 5.4.4 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



School Buildings in Nevada MPS
Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Washoe Co., NV
Photo 1 of 15



School Buildings in Nevada MPS
Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Washoe Co., NV
Photo 2 of 15



School Buildings in Nevada MPS
Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Washoe Co., NV
Photo 3 of 15



School Buildings in Nevada MPS
Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Washoe Co., NV
Photo 4 of 15



School Buildings in Nevada MPS
Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Washoe Co., NV
Photo 5 of 15



School Buildings in Nevada MPS
Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Washoe Co., NV
Photo 6 of 15



School Buildings in Nevada MPS
Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Washoe Co., NV
Photo 7 of 15



School Buildings in Nevada MPS
Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Washoe Co., NV
Photo 8 of 15



School Buildings in Nevada MPS
Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Washoe Co., NV
Photo 9 of 15



School Buildings in Nevada MPS
Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Washoe Co., NV
Photo 10 of 15



School Buildings in Nevada MPS
Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Washoe Co., NV
Photo 11 of 15



School Buildings in Nevada MPS
Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Washoe Co., NV
Photo 12 of 15



School Buildings in Nevada MPS
Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Washoe Co., NV
Photo 13 of 15



School Buildings in Nevada MPS
Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Washoe Co., NV
Photo 14 of 15

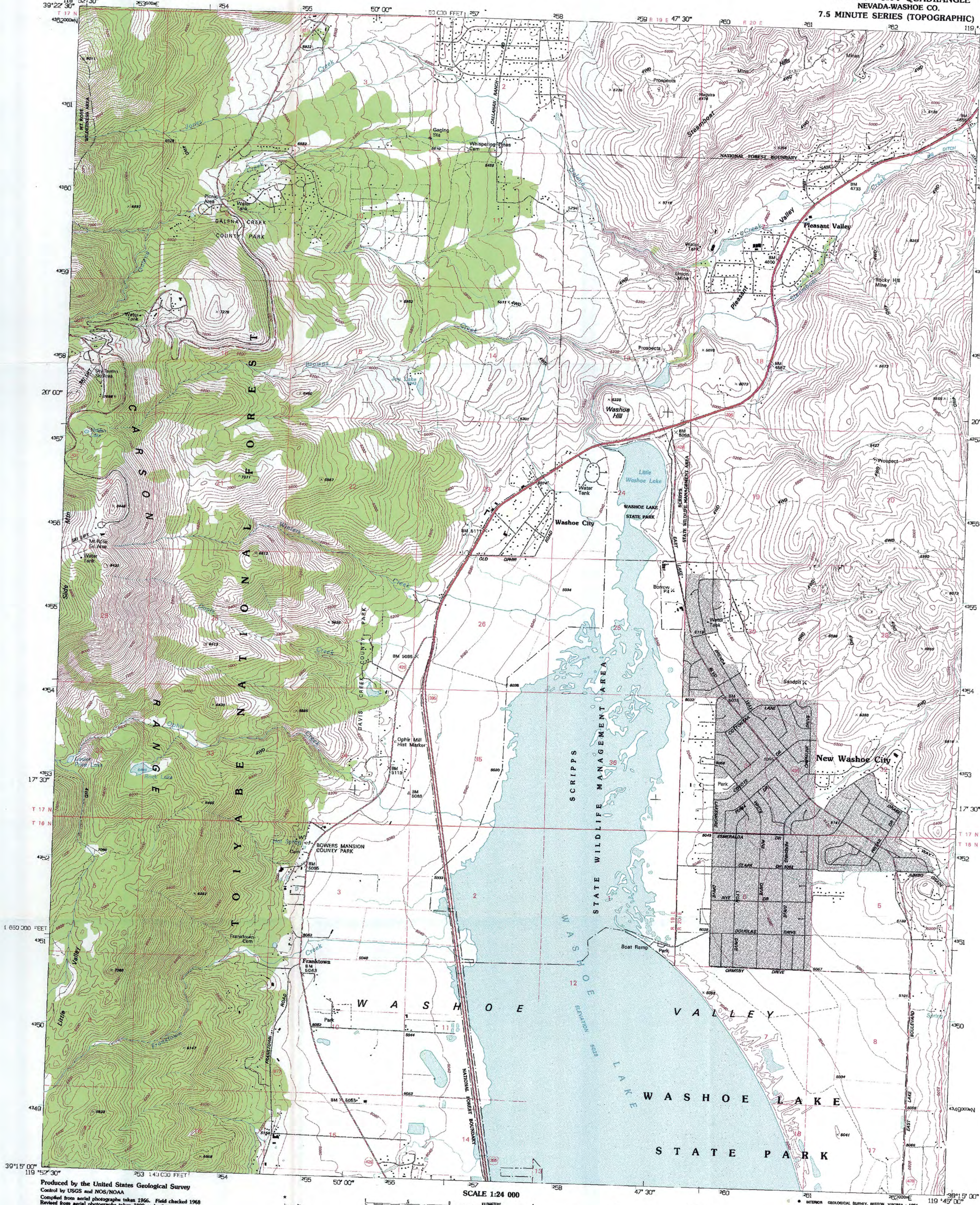


School Buildings in Nevada MPS
Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Washoe Co., NV
Photo 15 of 15

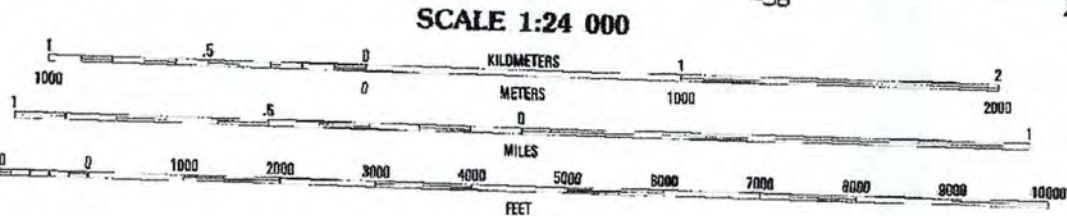
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHOE CITY QUADRANGLE
NEVADA-WASHOE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Galena Creek Schoolhouse
Reno, Washoe Co, Nevada
UTM References:
Zone 11
257320E, 4360396N
1 000 000 FEET



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1968
Map revised 1994. Contours and land elevations have not been
revised and may conflict with other content
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and
blue 1000-foot ticks. Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 11
10 000-foot ticks. Nevada Coordinate System, west zone
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and 83 for 7.5-minute intersections
are obtainable from National Geographic Survey NADCON software
There may be private holdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Faint red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unclassified



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FEET TO METERS MULTIPLY BY 0.3048
TO CONVERT METERS TO FEET MULTIPLY BY 3.2808

THIS MAP COMPLEYS WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1 Mount Rose NW
2 Mount Rose NE
3 Steamboat
4 Mount Rose
5 Virginia City
6 Marietta Lake
7 Carson City
8 New Springs

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway
hard surface
Secondary highway
hard surface
Unimproved road
Light-duty road, hard or
improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

WASHOE CITY, NV
39119-C7-TF-024
1994

DMA 2063 1V SE-SERIES V806



STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
State Historic Preservation Office
100 N. Stewart Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
(775) 684-3448 • Fax (775) 684-3442
www.nvshpo.org



MICHAEL E. FISCHER
Department Director

RONALD M. JAMES
State Historic Preservation Officer

March 21, 2011

Paul Loether, National Register Chief
National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether,

Enclosed please find the following nominations to the National Register of Historic Places:

Galena Creek Schoolhouse, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada
Henry Piper House, Virginia City, Storey County, Nevada

The Nevada Board of Museums and History approved the nominations at their quarterly meeting on March 11, 2011.

Thank you for your consideration. Should you have questions regarding this correspondence please contact me via telephone at 775.684.3427 or via email at sfogelquist@nevadaculture.org.

Sincerely,

Sara Fogelquist
Architectural Historian