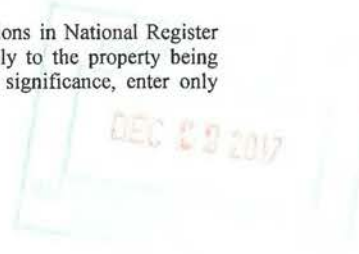


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

MP-2070

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Pioche Firehouse

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

Fire Stations in Nevada

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: Lots 3 and 32, Block 1, Pioche Townsite, north of Main Street & Lacour

City or town: Pioche State: NV County: Lincoln

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

In my opinion, the property x meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national          statewide        x   local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:

  x   A          B          C          D

<u>Rebecca Palmer</u> <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b> <u>Rebecca Palmer Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer</u> <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	<u>12/19/17</u> <b>Date</b>
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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

Pioche Firehouse  
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**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:)

  
Signature of the Keeper

2-5-18  
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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

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

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/fire station  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

TYPE: One-part Commercial Block  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, CONCRETE, METAL (steel)

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that

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briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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**Summary Paragraph**

Built in 1928 to house the town of Pioche’s first gasoline powered pumper truck, the Pioche Firehouse is a simple, one-part block garage building that sits on a steeply sloped lot in downtown Pioche, just east of the Pioche Hills. It has wood dropboard siding on its façade, corrugated steel siding along its secondary elevations, and a flat rolled asphalt roof. Dominating its roofline is a short bell tower with a pyramidal roof with flared eaves, and a painted bell. Facing west onto Lacour Street, the front of the building includes a small door, and two swinging carriage doors to allow for pulling a fire engine in and out of the garage space. The building is flanked to the north by open lots sloping downward to the north and west, and to the south by two vacant buildings, a former frame hotel, and the brick Scott building at the corner.

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**Narrative Description**

Built in 1928 to house the town of Pioche’s first gasoline powered pumper truck, the Pioche Firehouse is a simple, one-part block frame garage building that sits on a steeply sloped lot in downtown Pioche, just east of the Pioche Hills. It has wood dropboard siding on its façade, corrugated steel siding along its secondary elevations, and a flat rolled asphalt roof. Facing west onto Lacour Street, the building is flanked to the north by open lots sloping downward to the north and west, and to the south by two vacant buildings, a former frame hotel, and the brick Scott building at the corner.



**Photograph 1 – Pioche Firehouse (left), west façade facing Lacour Street, looking southeast. The two buildings to the south (photo right) of the Firehouse were demolished in the winter of 2017 due to structural damage (NVSHPO, February 8, 2017).**

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The building sits on a board-formed concrete foundation that provides a daylighted basement level on the downward slope (east side) of the building. On the northwest corner of the roof is a low-pitch, pyramid-roof bell tower that extends approximately five feet above the façade roofline, with a large red metal bell. The roof terraces slightly toward the rear (east) of the building. Dominating the west façade is a pair of wood panel swinging carriage doors, both with two-by-three glazing at the top. On the northwest corner of the facade, is a simple, unglazed wood panel door. Above the panel door and carriage doors is a flat painted plywood sign with lettering reading “Pioche Firehouse” with a painted badge on its right with lettering reading “Original Company Established 1864. The plywood sign currently covers what was a simple divided transom, and is topped by a simple, beaded cornice. It is not clear if the transom remains beneath interior and exterior finishes.

The rear and side elevations are very simple, with corrugated steel on the exterior top floor, and board-formed concrete on the lower floor. The south elevation was recently exposed due to the demolition of the neighboring three-story frame hotel on the adjacent lot. The elevation includes a brick chimney breaking the roofline, and a window opening in the basement level near the southeast corner that has been boarded shut. On the main floor of the north elevation, breaking the corrugated steel is a six-over-six wood sash window with a simple wood surround. On the basement level are two access doors break the concrete, one of which is boarded over. On the rear (east) elevation, on the main floor, there is a large wood window in the center that is covered with plywood. On the basement level, a simple panel door with stacked, three-light glazing sits near the northeast corner providing basement access.



**Photographs 2 and 3 – Left (2): North elevation, showing foundation and basement level, and first floor fenestration (NVSHPO, 8-11-2017); Right (3): Rear (east) elevation and southeast corner, looking northwest (Matt Elmer, December 6, 2017).**

The interior is very basic, typical of smaller firehouses. On the upper floor, the garage space dominates, with the tongue-and-groove flooring remaining. Although walls appear to have been furred out and finished, the finishes have been removed, leaving the studs exposed and the ceiling open to the trusswork. A rear room on the first floor may have served as an equipment or storage room – the framing and doorway remain, but the plaster has since been removed. A stairway along the north wall leads eastward from the upper floor down to the lower floor, with a

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short knee-wall with vertical siding along its opening in the garage area. The lower floor is a single room with access via a doorway at grade on the rear (east) elevation and via the staircase. It has dirt floors and concrete walls that have a deteriorated plaster finish. The ceiling is unfinished, with paired floor joists exposed. Along the south wall there are two chimney openings for heating stoves that use a single brick chimney on along the building's south elevation for venting.

Integrity

The Pioche Firehouse retains strong integrity in its character-defining features, as defined under the *Fire Stations of Nevada* Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). The critical aspects of integrity as defined in the MPDF are location, association, design, materials, and workmanship. The Firehouse sits on its original location in Pioche. As a result, it also retains strong integrity of setting, feeling, and association, remaining at the center of the town of Pioche amid other nineteenth and early-twentieth century buildings, and still owned and used by the Pioche Volunteer Fire Department. It retains its overall massing, scale, roof form, and exterior wall materials. The garage doors remain in their historic configuration, and the garage space is still preserved on the interior. Its exterior retains its form and materials from its construction in 1928. The interior has received the most alterations, as much of the upper floor interior where the fire truck was stored has had the wall finishes removed, bringing the interior down to the studs and trusses. However, the floorplan and circulation routes that existed when the fire house was in use remain and are clearly visible.



**Photographs 4 and 5 – Left (4): Interior upper floor, looking east toward rear of building. Note the knee wall on the left, and tongue-and-groove flooring at center; Right (5): Lower floor, looking southwest from bottom of staircase, showing stove area (both Matt Elmer, December 6, 2017).**

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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.

### Criteria Considerations

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

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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Pioche Firehouse

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**Period of Significance**

1928-1954

**Significant Dates**

1928 (construction)

1954 (construction of new Firehouse at 702 Meadow Valley)

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

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

The Pioche Firehouse is significant under Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government for its role as the headquarters of the community's firefighting organization from 1928 to 1954. It is the earliest known extant example of the Fire Station property type in Lincoln County, specifically what appears to be a very late version of the Early Box subtype. The town of Pioche constructed the Firehouse to shelter the community's first motorized fire truck, and later became the headquarters for the consolidated Pioche Fire Department, established in 1937. It remained the headquarters until the town constructed a new, larger facility on Meadow Valley Road in 1954. Previous firehouses were lost to fire or demolition, making the nominated Firehouse the oldest surviving reflection of fire station architecture in the community, and a late, well-preserved example of the Early Box subtype of Fire Station outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Fire Stations in Nevada*. At the time of this nomination, the other known historic-age fire stations in Lincoln County include the 1954 Meadow Valley Road station in Pioche, and the 1962 single-engine firehouse at 288 Lincoln Street in Caliente, both of which are simple examples of the Modern Fire Station subtype.



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

### A Brief History of Pioche

The community of Pioche sprung up by 1870 as part of the initial exploration and mining of gold and silver in eastern Nevada in the 1860s. The newly established central Nevada mining hub of Austin served as the starting point for prospectors who founded mining towns farther south and east, such as Eureka and Belmont. They discovered ore deposits in Pioche and Hamilton by 1864, but because of the distance between Pioche and any railroad connection to transport mining and smelting equipment to the site prohibited their exploitation. Most of what became northern Lincoln County was, at that time, predominantly a ranching and farming community established by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS or Mormons). Euro-American settlement in this section of the Great Basin first occurred in any scale in the 1860s, as Mormon settlers established the town of Panaca in western Utah Territory in the upper end of Meadow Valley, approximately ten miles southeast of present-day Pioche. When Congress redrew the fledgling State of Nevada's boundary in 1866, Nevada's Lincoln County expanded eastward to include these areas.<sup>1</sup>

Pioche suffered from a lack of governance in the region in its first years, aggravated by the rural nature of the area similar to most of Nevada's mining communities. The town experienced a noticeably higher crime rate than other areas of Nevada, with forty homicides reported in Lincoln County between 1870 and 1875, most of which occurred in Pioche. In response, by 1872, Lincoln County constructed its first courthouse building in Pioche on Lacour Street. Silver mining in Pioche was profitable, and both the Raymond-Ely Mining Company and the Meadow Valley Mining Company traded stocks on the San Francisco Stock Exchange. Mining led to rapid growth, attracting between 5,000 and 6,000 residents during the 1870s. During this time, a narrow-gauge railroad system was established between Caliente, Pioche, and Bullionville, allowing for the shipment of ore and goods throughout the network, but it remained unconnected to larger rail lines until the twentieth century. Instead, ore shipments were then sent by wagon, usually north to transcontinental railroad connections at Eureka or Elko. Although financial returns from mining companies are difficult to confirm, returns peaked in 1872, with nearly \$5.5 million in silver ore extraction reported to the Lincoln County Assessor. However, by the following year, a decline had already begun, and by 1876, returns were a fraction of what they had been in 1870 when the mines opened.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> James W. Hulse, *The Silver State: Nevada's Heritage Reinterpreted*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., (Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2004), 94, 108, 111; David F. Myrick, *Railroads of Nevada and Eastern California: Volume Two – The Southern Roads*, (Berkeley, Calif.: Howell-North Books, 1963), 684-685.

<sup>2</sup> The difficulty in assessing specific dollar values of ore extracted arise from the common practice of mine owners reducing values reported to the County Assessor in an effort to reduce tax owed, while boosting the value reported to stockholders to encourage confidence in the operation. Hulse, *The Silver State*, 111; National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), Lincoln

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Beginning in 1877, Pioche entered a prolonged depression until 1889. Locally, silver ore deposits around the town experienced drastic reductions in returns, aggravated by the effects of the Panic of 1873. The Raymond-Ely Company, the primary mining interest in Pioche, continued attempts to excavate below 1,200 feet from the surface and discovered the "Black Ledge," a deeper vein of promising silver ore. However, the failure of the mine's water pump barred access to the ore, complicated by financial difficulty for the company, which abandoned their Pioche operation in 1880. Those that remained in the Pioche area generally engaged in cattle and other livestock raising on nearby ranches. Pioche served as a minor freight center for ranches as far north as Spring Valley, and as far south as Las Vegas, due to its railroad connection to Utah and California, which provided a modicum of economic activity. As the seat of Lincoln County's government, which at the time included all of present-day Lincoln and Clark Counties, administrative activities also assisted in keep Pioche's economic prospects afloat, although the rural nature and sparse population of the county kept this activity minimal. Smaller mining operations in the Pioche and Bristol districts contributed as well, but only produced approximately \$150,000 of metal ore between 1884 and 1890. Over the course of the early 1880s, sales of mining and railroad equipment dashed hopes of reopening the Raymond-Ely shafts. A brief revival in the 1880s fueled hopes of a massive mining redevelopment, but ore production faltered again by 1893, in part due to the Silver Panic of that year, returning the town to a small ranching hub.<sup>3</sup>

Railroad development in the first decade of the twentieth century provided Pioche with access to regional markets and the ability to sustain itself, albeit on a reduced scale from its 1870s boom period. Proposals for a railroad route from Salt Lake City west to the Pacific coast began as early as the 1890s, but none came to fruition until the next decade. In 1899, the Utah and Pacific Railroad Company completed a portion of this line from Milford, Utah to Uvada, on the Utah and Nevada state line. However, the route through Nevada and the right to construct it had not been determined. In 1900, Nevada Senator William Clark incorporated the San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railroad, and swiftly secured rights to construct the route through Nevada. Despite some conflict with the Oregon Short Line (a subsidiary of the Union Pacific), Clark eventually confirmed the rights, and built the route through the state, with depots in Caliente, and by 1905, the newly formed town of Las Vegas. After lobbying the railroad, Pioche business leaders persuaded the company to construct a spur into Pioche in 1907 to connect the town to Caliente, providing easier access to markets for ranchers in northern Lincoln County. Railroad access dropped the cost of transportation for ore, allowing for the reopening of mines with lower quality ore in Pioche, Jack Rabbit, and other nearby towns. While silver remained the primary ore, lead was an important secondary ore as well. However, Pioche saw its role as the county seat diminished after the creation of Clark County out of portions of Lincoln County in 1909, cutting the territory of Lincoln County in half. Furthermore, corruption and other

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County Courthouse, Pioche, Lincoln County, Nevada, NRIS# 78001724; James W. Hulse, *Lincoln County, Nevada: 1865-1909*, Nevada Studies in History and Political Science No. 10, (Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1971), 22-23; Myrick, 685-697.

<sup>3</sup> Hulse, *Lincoln County*, 36-38, 41, 45.

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difficulties in Lincoln County's early years, mostly related to the construction of the County Courthouse (NRIS# [78001724](#)), meant that the County remained in debt until 1938, when they paid off the remaining debt and moved to a new courthouse (NRIS# [02000820](#)).<sup>4</sup>

Pioche saw fairly slow economic activity in the 1920s and 1930s. E.L. Snyder, a mining entrepreneur who formed the Utah-based Combined Metals Reduction Company in 1923, identified that the Pioche area's low-grade zinc and lead stores might be more valuable than the waning silver veins in the area. However, with Pioche being too far from any power source, the company possessed no means to extract the ore and keep water out of the lower shafts until the completion of the Boulder Dam, later renamed the Hoover Dam (NRIS# [81000382](#)), in 1935. Power lines extended from the dam north to Pioche, providing a critical power source for the mining of low-grade ore, which was loaded onto trains and shipped out of the region for smelting. However, with the price of lead and zinc dropping, and the costs of mining deeper into the earth increasing, the mines and mill in Pioche shut down in 1957. Since that time, most economic activity in Pioche has been related to modest ranching operations, County government operations, and a small but growing outdoor recreation market based in nearby public lands and State Parks.<sup>5</sup>

Pioche Volunteer Fire Department<sup>6</sup>

Before 1871, fire appeared not to be a primary concern of Pioche residents, as the town had no organized fire companies in its first years. A severe fire on September 16, 1871 underscored the need for effective fire prevention and fighting, as the fire destroyed most of the one-year-old community. Over the winter of 1871-1872, downtown merchants in Pioche began organizing companies of volunteer firemen and advocated for a pressurized, gravity-fed water system with which to fight blazes. On April 1, 1872, local leaders established the Lightner Hook and Ladder Company, a fifty-three member organization equipped with a handcart with ladders and hooked poles for tearing down buildings before flames could spread to adjacent structures. By the fall of that year, the twenty-seven member Pioche Hose Company No. 1 joined the "Hooks," bringing a handcart and hose reel to the town's apparatuses. By this time, fireplugs lined Main Street, allowing the hose company easy connection to the water system. These improvements proved critical in fighting fires in August 1873 and May 1876, both of which caused significant damage in the town. While many of the miners' cabins on the outskirts of town burned out of reach of the fireplugs and Hose Company, the commercial assets of the community remained well-protected. Sometime before 1876, the Protection Hose Company Nos. 1 and 2 joined the existing firefighting organizations in Pioche. The first company, and perhaps the second, utilized a firehouse that stood near the location of the nominated firehouse on the east side of Lacour Street north of Main. Early photographs from the late 1800s and early 1900s show a simple, false-front

<sup>4</sup> Hulse, *Lincoln County*, 61-65, 77.

<sup>5</sup> Corinne Fullerton Shumway and Peggy Draper Hone, eds. *I Dig Pioche*, (Pioche, Nev.: Pioche Historical Society, 2005), 5.

<sup>6</sup> The majority of this text has been adapted from Robert C. Sidford's chapter, "Pioche Fire Department – A Brief History of Firefighting in Pioche, in *I Dig Pioche*, Corinne Fullerton Shumway and Peggy Draper Hone, eds., (Pioche, Nev.: Pioche Historical Society, 2005).

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garage building with a gabled roof and large but short bell tower fronting Lacour Street immediately south of where the nominated Firehouse now stands. Photographs of Pioche in the 1920s show the earlier firehouse had been destroyed or removed by that point.<sup>7</sup>

Most of the members of these early fire companies were merchants in downtown Pioche, and included store owners, butchers, bookkeepers, mining managers, clerks, lawyers, barbers, and grocers. Miners are conspicuously absent from the membership rolls, despite mining being the key economic driver of Pioche's development. This is perhaps due to miners working regular shifts in the mines, although newspaper records suggest mining crews were regularly released to assist with firefighting. Like many volunteer fire companies around Nevada and the west, membership in the company served as an expression of one's civic virtue and manliness, and competitions among the Pioche companies was common. On September 11<sup>th</sup>, the *Ely Record* noted that "last evening, the Hose Company made a trial of the water from the plugs – throwing water over Halpin & Co.'s flag staff, about 140 feet high." Two days later, the *Record* reported that the Hooks "made a furious break down Main Street with their machine." Such displays of the skills of firemen using what were then hand-drawn and hand-pumped engines feeding off gravity-fed fireplugs were common throughout the United States and Europe.

However, the mines in Pioche declined quickly, with noticeable reductions in ore returns by 1873, signaling a reduction in support for firefighting services. By 1883, the town consolidated its fire companies into a single fire department, which may have had as little as one hose cart on hand with which to fight blazes. A brief upswing in mining activity nearby led to the addition of a second hose cart that year. Further serious fires in 1906 and 1914 reinforced the importance of firefighting personnel and equipment to the small town, even if mining activity had slackened. By 1919, Pioche had three fire stations, all presumably equipped with hand-drawn hose carts. It was not until 1928 that the town purchased a gasoline fire truck to aid with firefighting, precipitating the construction of the firehouse on Lacour Street.<sup>8</sup>

The construction of the new firehouse for the motorized truck coincided with the reinvestment and modernization of Pioche in the 1920s and 1930s. Firefighting in Pioche during this period remained lackluster, as the companies appear to have lost their membership. Collections of poorly trained citizens appear to have been the main response to fire, using the various firefighting equipment stored in the various Firehouses when fires erupted. Even after the construction of the Lacour Street Firehouse and purchase of a motorized fire engine, no organized fire company appears to have existed until 1937. In a meeting on March 4 of that year, several community members led by Hubert "Tuffy" Cleine successfully reorganized the town's firefighting men and apparatuses into the Pioche Fire Department. The decision likely came as a result of increased zinc and lead mining in Pioche after the extension of electric power from the Boulder Dam for water pumping in the mines in 1935. The new mining activity meant more businesses on Main Street, more home construction, and more threats from fire, demanding a more centralized approach. Although the Department remained all-volunteer, regular training

<sup>7</sup> William Lloyd, "Pioche Fires," in *I Dig Pioche*, 25.

<sup>8</sup> Lloyd, "Pioche Fires," 26-28.

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vastly improved the skills and effectiveness of the Department from the 1940s into the 1960s. Among the most significant tests of the Fire Department under this framework came on May 1, 1947, when embers from a nearby incinerator ignited part of the Pioche hospital, near the present-day fire station on Meadow Valley Street. An aging water line limited the effectiveness of the Mack 45 pumper truck (still Pioche Fire Engine No. 1 as late as 2005), as lime buildup reduced pressure in the hoses. The fire destroyed nine buildings and caused damage to the hospital, three warehouses, three bars, two residences, the Gem Theater, and the buildings at the intersection of Main and Meadow Valley. The impact of the fire compelled the town to replace all of its water and sewer lines in the years following the fire to avoid a future catastrophe. It also precipitated the construction of a new Firehouse on Meadow Valley Street in 1954 to accommodate an expanded department with additional equipment.<sup>9</sup>

Since then, the Pioche Fire Department has operated as the Pioche Fire District under Lincoln County's oversight, with the various districts including Panaca, Caliente, Pioche, and Meadow Valley providing mutual aid through the county. The 1928 Firehouse remained in the Fire Department's real property inventory, but appears to have been used for equipment storage since 1954. The Fire Department has discussed opening some form of local firefighting history museum in the space if funding allows. Pioche's wildland firefighting efforts frequently augment the deployment of firefighters from the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, the Nevada Division of Forestry, and the Nevada National Guard.

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<sup>9</sup> Lincoln County Assessor, "Parcel # 001-103-04," <http://ibm1.lincolnnv.com:1401/cgi-bin/asw101?Parcel=00110304>, accessed August 18, 2017.

Pioche Firehouse

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Hulse, James W. *Lincoln County, Nevada: 1865-1909*. Nevada Studies in History and Political Science No. 10. Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1971.

---. *The Silver State: Nevada's Heritage Reinterpreted*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2004.

Myrick, David F. *Railroads of Nevada and Eastern California: Volume Two – The Southern Roads*. Berkeley, Calif.: Howell-North Books, 1963

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Lincoln County Courthouse, Pioche, Lincoln County, Nevada. NRIS# 78001724.

Nevada Historical Society. Fire Insurance Maps and “Pioche” ephemera file.

Shumway, Corinne Fullerton, and Peggy Draper Hone, eds. *I Dig Pioche*. Pioche, Nev.: Pioche Historical Society, 2005.

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### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

### Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Nevada Historical Society, Reno, Nevada

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** N/A

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### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** .02 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

#### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: 11 North Easting: 723970 Northing: 4201130

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

The boundary consists of the footprint of the Pioche Volunteer Fire Department building owned by the organization of the same name. The UTM references the approximate center-point of the building.

#### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Development at this street corner appears to have fluctuated over time, and without any indications that the remainder of the parcel is historically significant, the footprint of the building has been used as the boundary.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jim Bertolini, Historian, NRHP Coordinator  
organization: Nevada State Historic Preservation Office  
street & number: 901 S. Stewart Street, Suite 5004  
city or town: Carson City state: NV zip code: 89703  
e-mail jbortolini@shpo.nv.gov  
telephone: (775) 684-3436  
date: October 30, 2017

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### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Pioche Firehouse

City or Vicinity: Pioche

County: Lincoln

State: Nevada

Photographer: Jim Bertolini

Date Photographed: February 8, 2017

Description: West façade and north elevation, looking southeast from Lacour Street.

1 of 5.

Name of Property: Pioche Firehouse

City or Vicinity: Pioche

County: Lincoln

State: Nevada

Photographer: Rayette Martin

Date Photographed: August 11, 2017

Description: North elevation, looking south from Lacour Street.

2 of 5.

Name of Property: Pioche Firehouse

City or Vicinity: Pioche

County: Lincoln

State: Nevada

Photographer: Matt Elmer

Date Photographed: December 6, 2017

Description: East (rear) elevation, looking northwest.

3 of 5.



Pioche Firehouse

Name of Property

Lincoln County, Nevada

County and State

Name of Property: Pioche Firehouse

City or Vicinity: Pioche

County: Lincoln

State: Nevada

Photographer: Matt Elmer

Date Photographed: December 6, 2017

Description: Interior upper floor, looking east toward stairwell and building rear.  
4 of 5.

Name of Property: Pioche Firehouse

City or Vicinity: Pioche

County: Lincoln

State: Nevada

Photographer: Matt Elmer

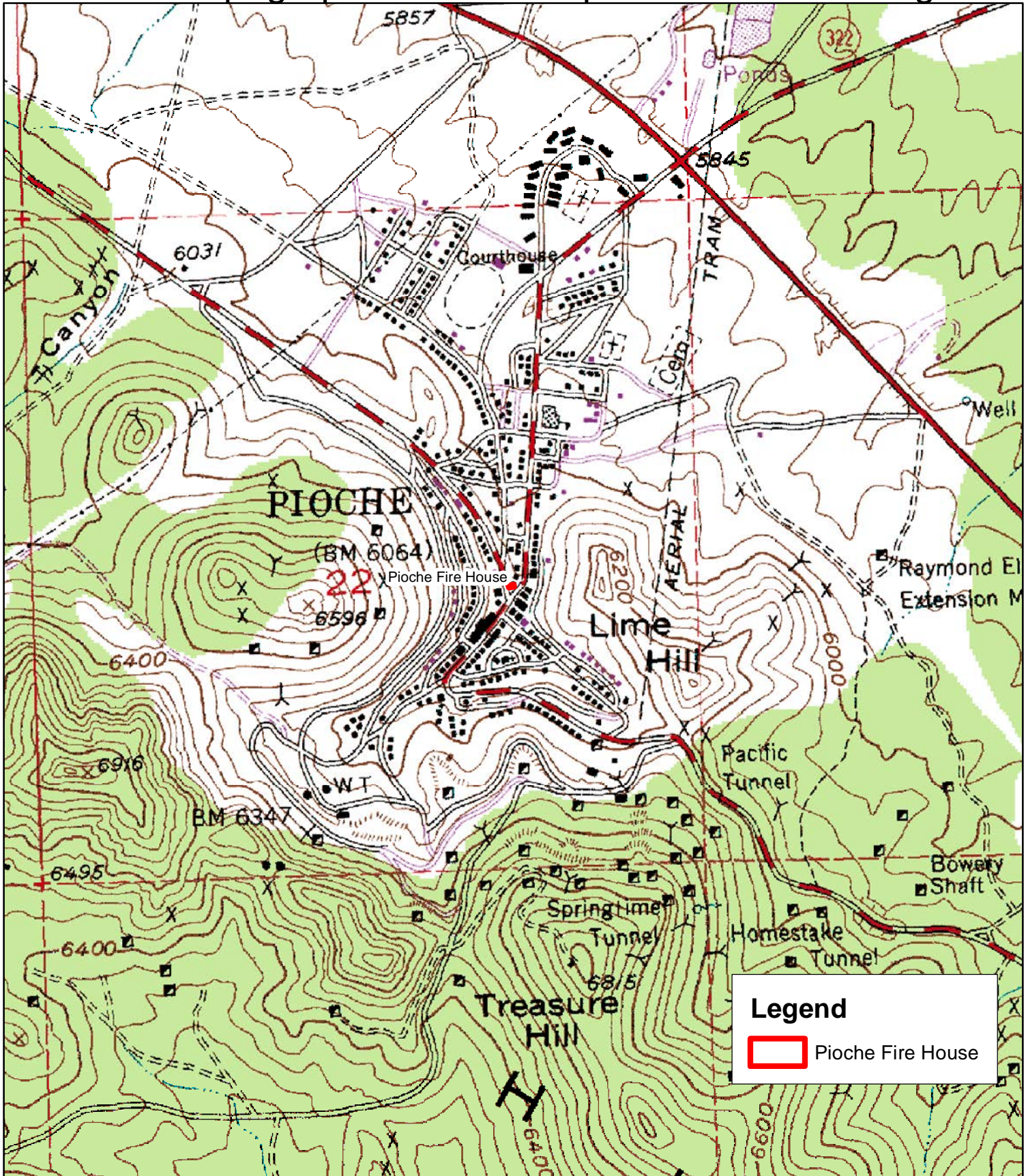
Date Photographed: December 6, 2017

Description: Interior lower floor, looking southwest.  
5 of 5.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding 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.

# Pioche Fire House NRHP USGS Topograph Location Map - Pioche Quadrangle



Author: NVSHPO (Bertolini)  
Date: October 24, 2017  
Datum: NAD 83  
Projection: UTM Zone 11 North

0 195 390 780  
Meters



# Pioche Fire House NRHP Aerial Site Map



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Author: NVSHPO (Bertolini)  
Date: October 24, 2017  
Datum: NAD 83  
Projection: UTM Zone 11 North

0 5 10 20  
Meters





FIDONE  
FIRE HOUSE 1864

THOMPSON'S

OVERLAND  
HOTEL & SALOON











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/22/2017      Date of Pending List: 1/29/2018      Date of 16th Day: 2/13/2018      Date of 45th Day: 2/5/2018      Date of Weekly List: 2/9/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      2/5/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Barbara Wyatt      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2252      Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



December 19, 2017

DEC 23 2017

Barbara Wyatt, ASLA  
National Register/NHL Programs  
National Park Service  
1849 C Street NW (Mail Stop 7228)  
Washington, DC 20240

**RE: Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Fire Stations of Nevada*, and accompanying National Register Nominations for *Pioche Firehouse*, Pioche, Lincoln County, and *Ely City Hall and Fire Station*, Ely, White Pine County, Nevada**

Ms. Wyatt,

The enclosed five (5) disks contain the true copies for the Multiple Property Documentation Form *Fire Stations of Nevada*, and accompanying National Register Nominations for two properties:

- Pioche Firehouse, Pioche, Lincoln County, Nevada
- Ely City Hall and Fire Station, White Pine County, Nevada

The inventory of disks follows:

- Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Fire Stations in Nevada* – 1 disk
- Pioche Firehouse
  - Disk 1 - Nomination and accompanying materials
  - Disk 2 – Pioche Firehouse, Photographs
- Ely City Hall and Fire Station
  - Disk 1 - Nomination and accompanying materials
  - Disk 2 – Ely City Hall and Fire Station, Photographs

If you have any questions about the nomination, please contact Jim Bertolini, National Register Coordinator, at (775) 684-3436 or [jbortolini@shpo.nv.gov](mailto:jbortolini@shpo.nv.gov)

Sincerely,

Rebecca Palmer  
State Historic Preservation Officer