

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: MP100003200


Date Listed: 12-7-18

Property Name: Lund Grade School

County: White Pine

State: NV

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation


Signature of the Keeper

12-7-18
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

This Supplementary Listing Record is prepared to address the following errors in the nomination:

1. The Significant Dates listed in Section 8 should be 1915, 1982 (construction of the kindergarten wing), and 1986 (construction of the lunchroom/class wing). The dates 1931, noting construction of the high school, and 1955, noting school consolidation, may have had an impact on enrollment at the Lund School, but their relationship to the area of significance is not thoroughly explained.
 2. The two wings are considered noncontributing at the time of listing because their construction was well after the end date of the period of significance.
 3. The end date for the period of significance is 1968, because the school's important service to the community of Lund persisted for many years beyond the 50-year mark.
-

The NEVADA SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MP 3200

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: Lund Grade School

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:
School Buildings in Nevada

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

2. Location

Street & number: 30 W. Center Street

City or town: Lund State: NV County: White Pine

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 ___ 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

<p style="font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive;">Rebecca Palmer</p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title: _____</p> <p><u>Rebecca Palmer, Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p style="font-size: 1.5em;">10/12/18</p> <p>Date</p>
<p>In my opinion, the property <u>x</u> meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official: _____</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Title : _____</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

Lund Grade School
Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada
County and State

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:) _____

Bubba Wyatt
Signature of the Keeper

12-7-18
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

Lund Grade School
Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/Schools

SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS / Classical Revival

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS / Bungalow-Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD – Shingle; Concrete (Ornamental Concrete Block); Asphalt (roof)

Lund Grade School

Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada

County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Lund Grade School is a one-and-one-half story, Craftsman-style schoolhouse with Classical Revival elements. It has rusticated concrete block walls, large window openings, and a hip roof with dormers and a cupola. The school property is located at the southwest corner of Center Street and Nevada Highway 318 / Main Street in central Lund, Nevada. The school building is situated on a large lot with historic-age elm (*Ulmus* sp.) and cottonwood (*Populus* sp.) trees, a baseball field, and a playground. The building has two non-historic additions: a small rectangular addition at its southwest corner, and a larger addition to the west that is attached via a hyphen at the school's northwest corner. Despite the additions, the character-defining elements and overall form of the historic school building remain largely intact. The Lund Grade School is still owned by the School District but is no longer used as instructional space, now serving as a storage, meeting, and community library facility.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Lund Grade School is a one-and-one-half story, Craftsman-style schoolhouse in Lund, a small rural agricultural community in eastern Nevada. Lund sits at the upper (north) end of the White River Valley in the southwest section of White Pine County. The valley is framed by the Egan Mountain Range to the north, the Horse Range to the west, and by the Egan Range and Ward Mountain to the east. The White River flows south through the valley into Nye County, running approximately two miles west of Lund. Highway 318, known as Main Street in town, is Lund's primary north-south thoroughfare. The school building is on a large, open parcel at the southwest intersection of Center Street and Nevada Highway 318 / Main Street, near the geographic center of town. Lund is a predominantly agricultural community, consisting of sparsely-located single family homes of varying ages, along with a small number of commercial and office buildings.

Main Street is a two-lane road with wide shoulders and no curbs or sidewalks. Center Street and other cross streets are narrower asphalt roads with no curbs, sidewalks, or lane demarcations. East of the school and across Main Street are single-family houses dating to the early 20th century. To the north across Center Street is a small farmstead with a historic house. Large agricultural fields span out to the west of the school toward the White River. The 1931 Lund High School, now privately owned, is located one block south of the Grade School on the east side of Main Street.

Lund Grade School

Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada

County and State



Photograph 1 - North façade and east elevation, looking southwest (NVSHPO, 2017).



Photograph 2 - East elevation, looking northwest (NVSHPO, 2017).

Lund Grade School

Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada

County and State



Photograph 3 – Lund School shortly after construction, looking southwest across Main Street; courtesy of the Hamilton Family (private collection), c.1915.

Lund Grade School, 1915, Contributing Building

Exterior

The Lund Grade School is a one-and-half-story Craftsman-style building with Classical Revival influences. It has a rectangular floor plan and a hipped roof. Its footprint measures approximately 60 feet wide and 52 feet long. On the front (north) elevation, the entrance is located in a central, 40-foot-wide, projecting bay that extends approximately ten feet beyond the building's wall plane. This projecting bay has a hip roof that intersects with the hipped roof of the main building mass. The building's exterior walls are rusticated, ornamental concrete block, laid in a running bond. At the base of the walls, the building's smooth, concrete perimeter wall foundation is visible. Near the top of each wall is a thick concrete stringcourse that also functions as the lintel for all door and window openings. Above this concrete band, two courses of flat concrete block fill the space below the eaves. Although its symmetrical form exhibits Classical influences, the key decorative features, including ornamental concrete block walls, large shingle-clad dormers, exposed rafter tails, and historically, large two-over-two wood windows, make it a predominantly Craftsman-style building.

Lund Grade School

Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada

County and State



Photograph 4 – West elevation, showing chimney, Kindergarten addition (right), and class/lunchroom addition (left) (NVSHPO, 2017).

The hipped roof is clad in asphalt composition shingles, and the eaves are open with exposed, notched rafter tails. In the center of the roof is small square cupola that functioned as a bell tower. The cupola has open sides and a pyramidal roof with exposed rafter ends and a rounded finial at its peak. A tall, gabled, shingle-clad dormer is centered on each of the building's side elevations. The roof ridges of these dormers meet in the center of the building's hipped roof and tie in to the central cupola. Each dormer has exposed purlins and rafters and what was a single, one-over-one wood sash window with flat wood trim that has now been boarded over with plywood.

The north, east, and west elevations retain their original fenestration patterns, although the original window openings have been infilled with T-111 plywood siding and smaller aluminum sliding windows have been inserted. Historically, these window openings contained two-over-two wood sash windows in both single and paired configurations. The front (north) elevation contains the building entrance in the center of the front projection. The entry surround displays simplified Classical Revival design elements comprised of concrete block pilasters with panel details to either side of the door and a thick cast-concrete lintel above the door with the lettering "Lund School" and "1915" in relief. The entrance is accessed by a shallow, single concrete step with low, cast concrete side walls with inset panels. The entrance retains its paired wood transom although the original wood doors have been replaced with steel. The entry is flanked by two

Lund Grade School

White Pine County, Nevada

Name of Property

County and State

large window openings, both with cast concrete sills. The window opening to the west of the entrance is the only opening that has been infilled with concrete block instead of temporary T-111. The east side of the projecting entrance bay also contains a large window opening, and a smaller window opening is located at the eastern end of the north elevation. On the west end of the front elevation and entrance volume, this fenestration pattern has been disrupted by a small hyphen-like addition attached to the building's northwest corner.

The fenestration pattern on the two side elevations is identical. Both the east and west elevations have large window openings that span the majority of each façade. The openings are arranged in two sets of three in an ABA/ABA pattern, with blocky cast concrete mullions separating two larger openings and one smaller opening in each trio. Between each set of three windows is a short span of rusticated masonry wall surface. A single, uninterrupted cast concrete sill runs beneath all six windows. The south (rear) elevation appears to have had a smaller set of window openings and a secondary entry near its center, but these were obscured in 1982 when a small, gable-roofed Kindergarten addition was constructed. Near the building's southwest corner on the rear elevation is a tall, exterior, brick chimney that extends almost to the height of the cupola. Next to the chimney, at the junction between the 1915 building and the Kindergarten addition, is a poured concrete coal chute.

Additions and Alterations

The 1982 Kindergarten addition on the building's south (rear) elevation has a gabled, asphalt composition shingle roof with boxed eaves and pressboard lap siding over a concrete block foundation. It has two metal slider windows on its west elevation, one of which is boarded over. On the east elevation near the connection to the original school, the addition has two doors with a raised concrete stoop. To the left of the doors are two wood slider windows.

A larger addition to the west was constructed in 1986. This addition consists of a large rectangular classroom and lunchroom building connected to the original school via a hallway running east into the entry of the 1915 building. This hallway connection functions as a "hyphen," in which only a small portion of the addition is connected to the historic school at the school's northwest corner. The larger classroom and lunchroom addition is set back approximately 26 feet west of the historic school building; a concrete courtyard fills the space between them. Both the classroom and lunchroom addition and its connecting hyphen have hipped, asphalt composition shingle roofs with open eaves, dropboard siding, and poured concrete foundations. The hyphen has a corner entrance with a gabled stoop roof that faces the lawn, flagpole, and concrete walkways in front of the school. Windows and doors on the addition are sparse, but there are entries into the building on the east, west, and north sides of the addition. The addition's interior space is divided into a large lunchroom on the south and a smaller classroom and library on the north.

Lund Grade School

Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada

County and State



Photographs 5 and 6: Photo 5 (Left) showing the east elevation of the Kindergarten addition, looking west; Photo 6 (Right) showing the north entrance to the classroom/lunch room addition, looking southwest (NVSHPO, 2017).



Photograph 7: West and south elevations of the classroom/lunch room addition, also showing the west elevation of the Kindergarten addition, looking northeast from the ball field (NVSHPO, 2017).

Lund Grade School

Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada

County and State



Photograph 8: Class at the school near the northeast corner, east of the entrance (photo right), Courtesy of the McKenzie Family (private collection).

Interior

On the interior of the historic school building, finishes have been updated with partial dropped ceilings, new carpet, and gypsum drywall. However, the integrity of the historic floorplan is still evident. Upon construction in 1915, the school had a central hallway running north to south, with two classrooms on either side separated by a frame wall with dual wood doors to provide access between them. On the west side of the hallway, the historic doorframe remains, although the doors have been removed. On the east side, most of the dividing wall was removed to combine the two classrooms. Each classroom included a closet with a panel door, all four of which remain.

The 1915 building has a full basement that was historically accessed by an outdoor concrete stair on the building's south (rear) elevation. It had a poured concrete pony wall with a pipe railing extending down to the basement entry at the coal chute drop. After the 1982 addition was built, this stair was enclosed with brick and covered with a shed roof. The brick enclosure is visible near the coal chute at the junction of the original building and the rear addition. The basement is an open space with concrete slab flooring, painted concrete walls, and some subdivision for utilities such as heating and cooling systems.

Lund Grade School

Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada

County and State



Photographs 9 and 10: Photo 9 (left), showing central hallway of 1915 building; Photo 10 (right), showing stair access at south end of hallway into basement, with former building exterior on the right, and brick partition for the Kindergarten addition on the left (NVSHPO, 2017).

Originally, a two-sided outhouse located adjacent to the building served as the school's restroom. One side of the outhouse was for the boys and the other for the girls. This was replaced at an unspecified date when a janitor's mop closet off the main hallway was converted to indoor restrooms. The old outhouse was moved off the property but still exists in town as a storage shed for a private residence several blocks away. Wood-fired stoves in each of the classrooms were replaced by a centralized heating system in which the main furnace was located in the basement with registers in the classrooms.

Lund Grade School

Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada

County and State



Photographs 11 and 12: Photo 11 (left) showing historic partition and classroom closet on south west side of 1915 building, looking northeast; Photo 12 (right), ball field from southeast corner, looking northwest (NVSHPO, 2017).

Lund Grade School Grounds, 1915-1967, Contributing Site

The school site is approximately 4.8 acres in size and is well shaded with historic-age elm (*Ulmus* sp.) and cottonwood (*Populus* sp.) trees. Historically, the site was open, having been parceled off from existing farmland. This indicates that the trees were planted after the construction of the school in 1915, likely in the mid-1910s or 1920s based on their height and girth, and their appearance and younger specimens in class photographs from the 1930s and 1940s. The building faces north towards Center Street and has a flat lawn to its north and east. Just northwest of the front entrance is a steel flagpole. A historic concrete walkway curves around the building's north, east and south elevations; it is connected to a historic concrete walkway that extends east to Main Street. The north walkway connecting the main entrance to Center Street is a modern replacement, as is an additional walkway that provides access to the western building addition. A 170-foot span of non-historic sidewalk runs along the front of the lot at Center Street. A four-foot-tall chain link fence, believed to have been installed by the 1930s, runs along the east boundary of the lot and along approximately 170 feet of the northern boundary.

To the south of the school building is a modern play area that was historically open and is now filled with several picnic tables, basketball courts, and modern play equipment. West of the play area is the historic ball field which is located on a parcel acquired by the school in 1935. The historic diamond and infield was originally located near the northwest corner of the school building. According to aerial photographs, a new diamond and chain link backstop was built at the northwest corner of the parcel near 1st Street between 1999 and 2006. The outfield is maintained with sprinkler irrigation.

Lund Grade School

Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada

County and State

Historic Integrity

The Lund Grade School retains good overall integrity to its historic period. It does have significant alterations that detract from its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. However, the school district completed the large-scale addition to its west elevation to continue the building's viability as an educational institution, and designed the expansion to be compatible with but distinguishable from the historic school.

The School retains strong integrity of location, setting, and feeling due to the fact that it remains in its original location in the small agricultural community of Lund along the town's Main Street, and shares its site with historic shade trees and a baseball diamond. The school also retains its integrity of association as a community education and assembly space. Although it no longer functions as a school, it remains in the real property inventory of White Pine County School District and continues to operate as a community center, internet hub, library, and storage facility for the community. It retains strong integrity of setting within a quiet, rural landscape along a rural state highway.

Although the school has been subjected to several modifications over time to support its educational function, it retains its overall integrity. The *School Buildings in Nevada* MPDF outlines the key aspects of integrity for "Plan Book" type school buildings, which are specifically "design, workmanship, construction materials, and where possible, location." It further elaborates "Design is the crucial integrity factor, specifically, [. . .] architectural details and materials." Despite the additions and temporary window infill, the majority of character-defining elements of the school remain recognizable. The two additions onto the 1915 school were designed to have minimal impact to the historic school's design, being placed on side elevations. They were constructed of compatible but distinguishable materials, allowing the school to convey its evolution as an educational building over time. Most of the school's ornamental concrete block exterior walls remain exposed and clearly visible. Furthermore, although the historic wood sash windows have been removed, the historic window openings remain clearly distinguishable, and lend themselves to easy restoration based on historic photographs at a future date. The window openings, mullions, and lintels are still in place.

Most importantly, the building's character-defining features remain largely intact, including its rusticated ornamental concrete block walls, cast concrete ornamentation, shingle-clad dormers, pyramidal cupola, exposed rafter tails, and simplified Classical entry. This is especially true on the building's two primary elevations along Main Street and Center Street. The historic portion of the school also retains most of its historic floorplan, anchored on a central north-south hallway, although the classrooms have been combined via partial demolition of the dividing walls. Overall, the school retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a long-standing educational institution in the Lund community from 1915 into the late-twentieth century.

Lund Grade School

Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

Lund Grade School

Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1915-1968

Significant Dates

1915 - Construction

1931 – Construction of High School one block south

1955 – Consolidation into White Pine County School District

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Lund Grade School is being nominated under the *School Buildings in Nevada* Multiple Property Documentation Form under Criterion A in the area of Education at the local level of significance. The Lund Grade School is a significant example of a rural schoolhouse in the White River Valley, and is significant to the community of Lund as the town's oldest surviving grade school and the historic anchor for public education in the White River Valley in the early twentieth century. The Grade School continuously operated as an educational facility for Lund and White Pine County from its construction in 1915 to its closure by the White Pine County School District in 2005. It has been altered in the recent past to facilitate expanded class sizes in the 1980s, including the construction of additional office and classroom space on the west elevation of the building, and the infill of window openings. However, it remains in its original location and retains overall integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. It also retains strong integrity of setting, feeling, and association as a small schoolhouse in a rural, agricultural landscape.

Lund Grade School

Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada

County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance

The History of Lund and the White River Valley

Like many rural schoolhouses, the history of the Lund Grade School is intertwined with that of the community itself, and reflects a unique transition in the community's culture and community development in the early twentieth century. Like many of eastern Nevada's ranching communities, Lund owes its origin to settlement by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS Church) for agricultural development. Church members settled the town after the conclusion of a religious and political dispute between the LDS Church and the federal government that played an important role in the development of society in the Great Basin. Their development of the town, including the architecture and development patterns, reflect a Mormon culture in transition from its foundations in nineteenth century community design that collapsed all development and design into a communal identity into a modern culture in the twentieth century that was more aligned with the American mainstream. The Grade School itself reflects traditional Mormon community development patterns of placing civic buildings in the center of town, with national Progressive Era understandings of a school's proper design and function.¹

The community of Lund coalesced as a result of dramatic changes in the practices and structure of the LDS Church during the post-Civil War age. Over the mid-nineteenth century, Congress passed several laws aimed at limiting the power of the LDS Church, and restricting certain church practices deemed inconsistent with the values of the republic, especially polygamy and the LDS Church's relatively powerful role as both church and government for its church members. The Morrill Anti-Bigamy Act of 1862 banned polygamy in U.S. territories and divested the LDS Church of all assets in excess of \$50,000, although the law was not enforced for over a decade. In 1882, Congress passed an amendment to the Morrill Act declaring polygamy a felony, disenfranchised polygamists, nullified the eligibility of polygamists for public office, and placed territorial elections under the control of a presidential commission that would ensure no polygamist candidates attained public office. In 1887, the Edmunds-Tucker Act reinforced the 1882 penalties but authorized the federal government to effectively dismember the LDS Church's Corporation, which held most of its property used for non-religious purposes, such as tithed livestock, equipment, and property. The seized assets were to be used to finance the development of Utah Territory's public schools. Properties and large herds of cattle and some sheep were taken from the church and placed under the control of United States Marshall Frank Dyer. Marshall Dyer, who knew nothing about livestock care, placed the Church's cattle herds under the supervision of Ira Nichols and Elias H. Parsons, ranchers in White Pine County,

¹ Leonard J. Arrington and Davis Bitton, *The Mormon Experience: A History of the Latter-day Saints*, 2nd ed. (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1992), 172; Margaret Reid Oxborrow, Charles Funk, Helen Carter Gardner, Ida Jensen Gubler, Lucille Gubler Terry, O. Merlin Terry, eds., *White River Valley – Then & Now 1898-1980*, (Provo, Utah: Melayne Printing Co, 1980), 9-11.

Lund Grade School

White Pine County, Nevada

Name of Property

County and State

Nevada. These men owned the Tom Plane ranch and the Maddox ranch in White River Valley and the Dave McQuitty or Murry Creek ranch near the small mining settlement of Ely.²

However, reconciliation between the LDS Church and the federal government, the end of polygamy as a sanctioned LDS practice in 1890, and a severe winter in 1886-1887 that decimated cattle herds across the West, including those of Nichols and Parsons, precipitated the founding of the towns of Lund and Preston in the White River Valley. After the LDS Church's 1890 proclamation abandoning polygamy, the federal government moved to restore the church's lost property. However, due to the harsh winter of 1887, and subsequent drought into the 1890s, restoration of the cattle herds proved difficult as their numbers were significantly lower than what had been seized in the years prior. To make up for the loss, the federal government awarded the Church the ranch land and remaining livestock of the Plane and Maddox ranches in 1897. These two ranches became the site for the towns of Preston and Lund.³

With the newly acquired land in eastern Nevada, the LDS Church moved to colonize the area, similar to previous efforts to settle the region in Lincoln County to the south, appealing for settlers to move to the White River Valley. The Church augmented the Tom Plane and Maddox ranches with purchases of surrounding land. The first newcomers arrived in the spring and summer of 1898, occupying bunkhouses and other ranch buildings. Typical of Mormon settlement patterns throughout the west, the town followed a medieval model of development, with people residing in the town and commuting out to farm land on the outskirts. A large spring highlighted in an 1871 USGS survey below a bluff southeast of the townsite provided water that flowed into the White River, just over two miles to the west, compelling settlers to establish a town near the spring named Lund, in honor of Church apostle Anthon H. Lund who had been instrumental in securing the town sites for LDS colonies. Most of the town's adjacent farmland was to the west, allowing for irrigation from the river. A drawing for town lots and farms was held in October, 1898. Soon, settlers began creating homes for their families. Some were houses moved from declining mining camps in the area such as Hamilton, Treasure City, and Taylor. Others were made from imported lumber, and still others were adobe. Soon after, the neighboring community of Preston emerged three miles north of Lund.⁴

Like most LDS settlement in Utah and eastern Nevada, the basis of the White River Valley economy was the production of beef cattle, hay, grain, and potatoes. Freighting between ranching and mining communities also developed into a major industry. At first the valley's farmers delivered produce to markets as far away as Pioche in Lincoln County and Cedar City, Utah. However, as the copper mining activity in central White Pine County increased in the first decade of the twentieth century, that area became the main destination for the products of White River Valley. Although fruit and vegetable produce was less important, on occasion, the Nevada

² Arrington and Bitton, 180-181, 183; Oxborrow et. al, 10.

³ Oxborrow et. al, 10.

⁴ Oxborrow et. al, 17-28; Thomas Carter, *Building Zion: The Material World of Mormon Settlement*, (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2015), 25; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Survey Plat 364135, White Pine County, January 20, 1871, General Land Office Records, https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/survey/default.aspx?dm_id=364135&sid=1glp2wpj.gax&surveyDetailsTabIndex=1#surveyDetailsTabIndex=0, accessed August 7, 2018.

Lund Grade School

White Pine County, Nevada

Name of Property

County and State

Northern Railway accepted shipments of vegetables freighted up from the White River Valley. Dairying began in the 1870s with developments by Tom Payne who brought dairy cattle into the valley from Utah, and continued into the 1980s.⁵

Development of School Buildings in Nevada

The Lund Grade School is being nominated under the 2008 Multiple Property Documentation Form *School Buildings in Nevada*. The Lund Grade School exemplifies the importance of education to most of Nevada's rural communities, and is a significant example of a rural schoolhouse in the White River Valley. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, most schoolhouses were one-room buildings that served small numbers of students in rural communities. By the early twentieth century, as cities and towns grew larger, school officials began constructing larger educational facilities to facilitate larger class sizes. Many of these schools in major cities were designed to maximize student capacity rather than creating a conducive learning environment. Reformers in the movement for public schools, such as Horace Mann, proposed standardized classrooms with neat rows of desks and other amenities. By about 1900 educators began to emphasize ventilation, lighting, the immediate surroundings of the school building, and other factors as being critical for the well-being of students and thus important in their education. These ideas influenced the design of thousands of school buildings across the United States until the 1930s, when "student-centered" learning concepts of the Progressive School Movement led by Maria Montessori, John Dewey, and others precipitated the use of outside classrooms and other innovations. In southern and eastern Nevada, early innovations took the shape of schools with central hallways, and with windows on the left side of the classroom to provide better lighting for right-handed students.⁶

During this period, educators in Nevada were also concerned with improving and standardizing the quality of education and social experience that the State afforded to rural students. This trend is seen in biennial reports to the Legislature by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Edward Bray. Bray used federal funding provided by the Emergency School Fund Act of 1909 to assist in organizing and standardizing Nevada's school districts. He also called for increased standardization and modernization of rural schools as well as increased vocational training, both industrial and agricultural, and for the use of the schools as centers of extracurricular activities. Four years later, Bray remarked in his report to the Nevada legislature that these changes were "now being done to a greater or less extent all over the country, and to the general satisfaction and advantage of the people—their owners." The 1917 Nevada legislature passed a

⁵ M. F. personal interview with Mark Bassett, 9-15-2017; Oxborrow, et. al., 1980, p. 97 – 115; John Edwards Bray, *State of Nevada Biennial Report of the Superintendent Public Instruction, 1915-1916*, School of Education Library, Stanford University Libraries, 1915, 35; Nevada Dept. of Agriculture, *White Pine County Fact Sheet*; http://agri.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/agrinvgov/Content/Resources/Data_and_Reports/white_pine.pdf.

⁶ Lindsay Baker, *A History of School Design and its Indoor Environmental Standards, 1900-Today*, (Washington, D.C.: National Clearinghouse for Educational Facilities a program of the National Institute of Building Sciences, 2012), <http://www.ncef.org/pubs/greenschoolshistory.pdf>, 3, 8; W.R. Briggs, *Modern American School Buildings - Being a Treatise Upon and Designs for the Construction of School Buildings*, (Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley & Sons, 1899); Hamlin, A. D. F., ed., *Modern school houses; being a series of authoritative articles on planning, sanitation, heating and ventilation*, Vol. 1, (New York, NY: The Swetland Publishing Co., 1910; W.T. Mills, *American School Building Standards*, (St. Louis, MO: Franklin Educational Pub. Co., 1915).

Lund Grade School

White Pine County, Nevada

Name of Property

County and State

law providing for standard blueprints for a model school, and by 1924, the State's Department of Education published the *Nevada Rural School Standards*, setting expectations for how certified school districts would provide facilities. These standards became the guiding principles for rural school districts until the state legislature, facing massive increases in class sizes in both urban and rural schools across the state's 230 school districts, moved to consolidate all districts into seventeen county-wide school districts in 1955. After consolidation, many school districts elected to construct new schools in Modern styles to allow for the centralization of more students into a smaller number of facilities. This mode of county-wide districts and consolidated facilities remains in most school districts today.⁷

The Lund Grade School and Education in the White River Valley

The Lund Grade School is the first of three surviving educational facilities constructed in the early-twentieth century in White River Valley as part of what was then the Lund School District. In 1898, when Lund's population was about thirty-five individuals, the town possessed no formal school house or district, and education was the responsibility of the individual settlers. The new settlement was in a relatively isolated valley far from most of the region's communities in eastern Nevada and southern Utah. Education both provided training in skills necessary to succeed in agriculture and prepared well-rounded students for participation in the American republic. For their first community school, the residents of White River Valley collectively hired a teacher from Eureka, seventy miles to the northwest, and held the first classes in a room in the house of M. W. Harrison. The Harrison house was located across the street from the Grade School, on the location of the current post office. By 1900, residents constructed a log building to serve as the LDS meetinghouse and church building. In 1908, the community added a formal, concrete block addition to the building to serve as the school.⁸

However, Lund's quickly growing school-age population required the construction of a dedicated school building within the decade. Ever since the town's early days, Lund's school-aged children have made up a significantly higher proportion of the total population compared to the neighboring mining towns. In 1898, the year Lund was founded, there were nineteen students out of a population of thirty-five. By 1915, there were seventy-two students out of approximately 300 people in town, a fact which propelled the town to construct the Lund Grade School in that year. As a comparison, the year after Hamilton was founded in 1869, there were 300 students in a population of 10,000 to 15,000. A large, wood frame schoolhouse was built in Hamilton at a cost of \$4,000, but the number of students began to dwindle as the town passed its mining peak in the early 1870s. By 1941 the last resident of Hamilton had moved away and the school was abandoned. The same trend is true of schools in other mining camps in White Pine County, such as Treasure City, Eberhart, and Cherry Creek, where a small frame schoolhouse was the highest form of educational building constructed, and typically found itself abandoned as mining prospects dwindled. These mining towns, including Ely in its early days, had a large proportion of single men and relatively few families. They boasted amenities that Lund never had, such as

⁷ Bray, 1911, 6-7, and 1915, 6-7, 9-10; Mary Ellen Glass, "Nevada Turning Points: The State Legislature of 1955," *Nevada Historical Society Quarterly*, XXIII, No. 4 (Winter 1980), 224.

⁸ Effie O. Read, *White Pine Lange Syne – A True History of White Pine County, Nevada*, (Denver: Big Mountain Press, 1965), 75; Oxborrow et al., 85.

Lund Grade School

White Pine County, Nevada

Name of Property

County and State

opera houses, law firms, courthouses, hotels, banks, Wells Fargo stage stations, and astonishing numbers of saloons and dance halls. Lund, in contrast, was made up almost entirely of families, making the need for permanent educational institutions critical to the town's success. With its stable, multi-generational population base, the school was from the start, and still is, a central part of the identity of the town. In addition to education, much of the social life of the town has revolved around the school, instead of other institutions as in the mining towns.

The process of constructing the Lund Grade School required the clarification of historic school district boundaries. As early as 1910, residents began planning for a new multi-room schoolhouse, preparing a bond issue in order to secure the needed funding. However, delays ensued as the superintendent for the Second Supervision District, A. B. Lightfoot, and his attorney, J. M. Lockhart, attempted to untangle the new school district from a prior district established for the White River Valley during Hamilton's mining heyday. Prior to the inquest in 1894, the State's Superintendent of Public Schools recommended that the White River Valley School District be abolished and the monies transferred to the County's general fund. This was approved by the County Commission and took effect on July 2, 1894. However, in 1896, three residents of White Pine County, C. A. Mathewson, Stephen Williams, and George Brandt, petitioned for the re-establishment of the White River School District "to its former boundaries." This was granted by the County Commission on December 7, 1896 although it is not clear where the boundaries of this district lay. Lockhart concluded that before the Lund School advocates could move forward on their bond issue, the White River Valley, Lund, Preston, and Stockville school districts must all be abolished, and Lund, Preston, and Stockville reconstituted with new boundaries established by the County Commission.⁹

The residents of Lund and the County Commission followed Lockhart's recommendations, although they appear to have elected to combine the Preston and Lund districts into a single Lund School District. In 1915, the local school district completed construction on two new schools, one in Lund and one in Preston. Both were small, multi-room "plan book" schools designed to house students from the surrounding area in multiple grades, following what would become encoded in the State's school building standards established just two years later. Plan book schools like the Lund Grade School are not necessarily based on any specific set of standard blueprints, but rather incorporate standard educational design concepts established by Victorian and Progressive Era reformers. As the Progressive Era moved into the early-twentieth century, it became common for reformers to provide formal plans for schools that emphasized lighting, ventilation, and sanitation within schools to improve educational outcomes. Providing light from the left side of the room (to benefit right-handed students), vaulted ceilings, hallways, and transoms for ventilation, and outhouses or indoor plumbing became critical. Nevada's legislature formally established these practices in 1917. In their adoption, local schools during this period were generally free to commission their own buildings with their own stylistic preferences, but certain design principles for the above priorities had to be incorporated. Many of northern Nevada's rural school districts tended to follow Craftsman or Classical Revival stylistic patterns. Because Lund was the larger of the two communities, the school constructed there was

⁹ Lockhart, J. M., "Letter to the Trustees of Lund School," March 5, 1910, White River Valley Museum archives, Lund, NV.

Lund Grade School

White Pine County, Nevada

Name of Property

County and State

a larger and more articulated example of Craftsman-style Plan Book school construction, containing approximately 3,500 square feet, with four classrooms and a sizeable basement. The Preston school was smaller, containing about 1,400 square feet with two classrooms, a library, and an office, and was constructed primarily of flat concrete block, with a hipped roof with flared eaves and a small open bell tower.¹⁰

The location and setting of the Lund Grade School reflects its position as the primary educational institution in a predominantly Mormon community in transition during the early twentieth century. As Mormon towns and Mormon culture incorporated mainstream American elements by the twentieth century, civic development patterns followed suit. As architectural historian Thomas Carter has observed, Mormon communities generally transitioned from “axial” development, with the LDS Meetinghouse centrally located, to “nonaxial” development more reflective of traditional American main streets. Architecture itself went from undifferentiated, with all buildings, whether they were religious, civic, commercial, or residential, following the same Classical Revival architectural design popular in Mormon architecture, into differentiated, with different styles and design features for different buildings. Communities began to construct churches with steeples, schools with bell towers, and commercial buildings in the traditional masonry blocks. The LDS church building, Grade School, and later High School were all located at the center of town near the intersection of Main and Center Streets, reflecting the earlier of the two development patterns. However, the buildings are differentiated. The Grade School displays traditional rural school design in the Craftsman style with a prominent bell tower at the pyramid of the roof. The Church, a replacement for the 1900 building that burned in 1945, reflects Modern design principles reflective of the LDS Church in its postwar architectural vernacular. The 1931 High School directly to the south is a Mission Revival design typical of 1930s public buildings designed throughout southern and eastern Nevada.¹¹

Indicating the importance of the LDS Church to Nevada’s ranching communities such as Lund, Preston, and Panaca, the Lund School District built the Lund Grade School on land owned by the church, who retained ownership until 1925. The church had acquired the land from local resident Henry Carter in 1916, who had purchased it initially from the Nevada Land and Livestock Company in 1906. Incorporating modern schoolhouse design concepts along with modest Arts and Crafts period stylistic details, the school boasted ornamental concrete block walls, tall two-over-two wood sash windows, a four-classroom layout with a wide hallway, and ventilation features such as dormers over the central hallway entries. In addition the building could serve as a “social, civic and community center” by means of a moveable partition that could be opened to combine the two eastern classrooms into a large meeting room. The school was built of large, ornamental concrete blocks. On the concrete lintel over the entrance are large raised concrete letters spelling “Lund School 1915.”

¹⁰ Wakeling, Allen (secretary): *Minutes of a Citizen’s Meeting Called and Held on April 22, 1911*, White River Valley Museum archives, Lund, NV; National Register of Historic Places, *School Buildings in Nevada*, Nevada, NRIS 64501001, E15-E16.

¹¹ Carter, 180-182.

Lund Grade School

White Pine County, Nevada

Name of Property

County and State

Like most rural schools in Nevada, the new facility faced challenges to providing a good education for students in the early 1900s. The population was spread out, giving students a potentially long journey to the schoolhouse from their residences. Roads were in poor shape, as the State of Nevada formed no statewide highway bureau until 1917, leaving road construction and maintenance to private citizens or local governments. Administering the school district and ensuring adequate instruction was a challenge as well, with school administrators traveling long distances in between communities and schools to provide oversight. In his 1915-1916 biennial report by the new Second Supervision District superintendent, James V. Comerford elaborates:

The area of White Pine County alone is greater than the area of area of Connecticut. ...In fact, the area of the Second Supervision District...is as large as the combined areas of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, the duchy of Luxembourg, and German colonies in South Africa, and New York City....

...According to the census of 1910, the entire population of this Second Supervision District was only 11,059, or less than one person to every square mile. Unless the population has increased 7,626 in the past six years, this comparison still holds good. It is a lonesome land to travel through. The area of White Pine County is 8,807 square miles. As an average, there are not 4 schools to each 1,000 square miles of area. To be exact, the number of schools representing the average is 3.08....

...The larger valleys through which the work of supervision takes a deputy in this district are chiefly as follows: Snake Valley, Spring Valley, White River Valley, Diamond Valley, Pine Valley, Grass Valley. Carico Lake Valley, Reese River Valley, Smith Creek and Smoky Valleys, and the White Sage Flats....

Comerford faced those challenges amid a still-growing set of school districts, with the Lund Grade School's area growing from seventy-five students to 101 by April of 1916.¹²

A few years after the 1915 Lund School was completed, the School District began adding higher grades, eventually going through twelfth grade and also providing vocational education. The ever-expanding class sizes necessitated a constant growth and redevelopment of school facilities and programs in Lund. In 1928, the Lund School District began offering a complete high school course of study including programs in shop, home economics, and vocational agriculture. The large number of students in the region seeking to attend this program led to the construction of a separate high school in 1930-31. The School District remodeled the High School after the 1970s, which resulted in the removal of most of the building's historic character, including most of its original Mission Revival features. The former High School still stands but is in private hands, located to the southeast, about a block south and across the street from the Lund School.

¹² John Edwards Bray, Superintendent of Public Instruction, *State of Nevada Biennial Report of the Superintendent Public Instruction, 1915-1916*; located in volume: *State of Nevada Superintendent of Public Instruction Biennial Reports: 1915-1916, 1917-1918, 1919-1920, 1921-1922*, School of Education Library, Stanford University Libraries; 32-38, 50; Oxborrow et. al, 86-87; 1915 historic photograph, White River Valley Museum Archives, Lund, Nevada.

Lund Grade School

White Pine County, Nevada

Name of Property

County and State

Some modifications to the school were made with the intent of reflecting newer expectations of the experience students should be afforded in an up-to-date school building. There was no mass electricity in Lund until 1939, so lighting the school and other neighborhood buildings proved difficult. Town residents first used oil lamps, including in the school after 1915, but by the 1920s, some residents had upgraded their homes to carbide gas lamps. In the early 1930s, some people purchased small diesel generators in an attempt to bring electricity to their own homes. Attempts were made to get the Rural Electrification Administration to bring power to Lund. However, these efforts failed and it was not until 1939 that electricity was made widely available thanks to a local man named Udell “Booly” Gardner, regarded as inventive and a “tinkerer.” In the late 1930s he attended diesel engine school in Los Angeles. Upon his return to Lund, he got the backing to bring a used Caterpillar diesel generator, poles, and wire to town from Tonopah, 157 miles away. Gardner’s schoolmate, Roderick D. McKenzie, helped by hauling the poles and generator in his truck. Gardner then set to work putting up poles, stringing them with wire, and wiring all of Lund’s houses and buildings, including the school, for electricity. For the first time, the community and the school had reliable electricity, making such elements as natural lighting less important.¹³

The Lund community also contributed directly to education by inspiring and training many of its young people to become teachers. At least thirty-four local residents went on to earn university degrees and enter teaching careers, mostly elsewhere, but some returning to Lund to teach. Among them was Helen Carter Gardner, who was one of the first students to attend Lund School in 1915, and later returned to the community as a teacher. Years later she recalled, “As I retired, Bob Oxborrow began his teaching career where his mother, Margaret Reid Oxborrow, taught so many years in the same school and where several other native-borns had studied and taught.”¹⁴

With many school districts struggling to accommodate increased enrollment by the 1950s, the Nevada State Legislature reformed the state’s fragmented school district system in an effort to improve the quality and size of available school facilities. While some economically vibrant areas suffered from inadequate facilities, other rural areas, especially former mining communities, suffered from under-enrollment. Facing declines in the quality of the state’s educational system since the 1930s, in 1955 the Legislature voted to consolidate school districts into seventeen districts, one for each county, and to impose the State’s first sales tax to help provide adequate funding for the state’s floundering educational facilities. The Legislature intended the bulk of the new sales tax revenue to help finance the new education system, providing an alternative source of funding to augment local property tax revenue to school districts. The State incorporated the Lund School District into the new White Pine County School District. The new district shuttered the Preston School and bussed students from Preston into Lund to the Grade School. Although the consolidation aided with building maintenance costs, the number of students in Lund and neighboring Preston remained high enough to keep the Grade School and High School open under the new administration in Ely. It also necessitated the expansion of the building over the 1980s to provide additional classroom and program space, including a new lunchroom and library. By that time, the White Pine County School District

¹³ Oxborrow et. al, 117; McKenzie, Roderick, *Oral history given to Marion Francis*, September 6, 2017, Lund, NV.

¹⁴ Oxborrow et. al, 90; Scenes from White River Valley Historical Committee, 1998, p. 30.

Lund Grade School

White Pine County, Nevada

Name of Property

County and State

oversaw eleven school properties in eight communities (including the shuttered Preston School), with the larger schools located in Ely or East Ely.

Surviving White Pine County Schools – 2018				
*highlighted schools represent facilities in the White River Valley				
“Active” indicates that the school remains onsite and is currently used by the White Pine County School District as an educational facility, or by the community for another use				
Name	Address	Community	Date Built	Status
Baker Grade School	120 Main Street	Baker	1930 (circa)	Active
David E. Norman Elementary School	1001 E. 11 th Street	East Ely	1912 (circa)	Active
Steptoe Valley High School	700 Aultman Street	Ely	1923 (circa)	Active
White Pine High School	1800 Bobcat Drive	Ely	1992	Active
White Pine Middle School	844 Aultman Street	Ely	1923 (circa)	Active
Ely Public School	622 High Street	Ely	1923 (circa)	Vacant; Privately owned
Cherry Creek School	Garfield Street & Cherry Creek Road	Cherry Creek	1872	Vacant
Lane City School	U.S. Hwy 50 (west of Ely)	Lane City	1900 (circa)	Vacant; BLM land
Lund Grade School	30 W. Center Street	Lund	1915	Vacant; Community use
Lund High School	126 S. Main Street	Lund	1930	Privately owned; heavily modified
Lund School	301 E. Second Street North	Lund	2002	Active
McGill Elementary School	25 Avenue F	McGill	1930 (circa)	Active
Preston Grade School	Preston Avenue	Preston	1915	Active (Community Center)
Ruth School	20 Juniper Street	Ruth	1959	Vacant

Lund Grade School

Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada

County and State

The legacy of comprehensive education, including preparing students for careers, continues today. The residents of Lund used and still use the Grade School as a community space outside of its educational function. For example, Pioneer Days events that celebrate the founding of the town of Lund on or about July 24th each year utilize the school and its grounds. When the church and original log meetinghouse burned down in 1945, for much of the next decade local organizations and individuals used the 1915 Grade School building for community and church-related activities until the construction of a new church. The school remained in operation as a Kindergarten to Eighth Grade educational space through the mid-2000s, with periodic additions made to accommodate expanding class sizes. White Pine County School District added a Kindergarten classroom to the building's south elevation in 1982, and an additional classroom and lunch space to the building's west elevation in 1986. The school remained in operation until 2005, when the District closed it and the High School, sending all remaining students to a combined K-12 facility at 301 E. 2nd Street. The Lund Grade School has played a vital role in the educational history of White Pine County and although it is not used as a formal educational space today, it is still an important gathering space for the Lund community.

Lund Grade School

Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Primary sources

Bassett, Mark, Director of Nevada Northern Railway Museum, Ely, Nevada, Oral history given to Marion Francis, September 15, 2017.

Bray, John Edwards, Superintendent of Public Instruction, *State of Nevada Biennial Report of the Superintendent Public Instruction, 1909-1910*, State Printing Office, Carson City, Nevada, 1911.

Bray, John Edwards, Superintendent of Public Instruction; *State of Nevada Biennial Report of the Superintendent Public Instruction, 1915-1916*; located in volume: *State of Nevada Superintendent of Public Instruction Biennial Reports: 1915-1916, 1917-1918, 1919-1920, 1921-1922*, School of Education Library, Stanford University Libraries.

Cleveland, Grover; "*Proclamation 369—Granting Amnesty and Pardon for the Offenses of Polygamy, Bigamy, Adultery, or Unlawful Cohabitation to Members of the Church of Latter-Day Saints*," September 25, 1894. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, *The American Presidency Project*. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=70911>.

Edmunds Act of March 22, 1882, Tribune Printing and Publishing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1883, digitized by Bancroft Library, The Library of The University of California
Edmunds-Tucker Act of 1887, US Code Title 48 & 1461, Stat. 635, Volume 24, page 635 of *United States Statutes at Large*, Washington, D. C.

Gardner, Belle (Clerk); *Minutes, Lund School District Board of Trustees*, September 19, 1929 through April 15, 1930, White River Valley Museum, archives, Lund, NV.

Harrison, Benjamin; "*Proclamation 346—Granting Amnesty and Pardon for the Offense of Engaging in Polygamous or Plural Marriage to Members of the Church of Latter-Day Saints*" January 4, 1893. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, *The American Presidency Project*. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=71164>.

Lockhart, J. M. "Letter to the Trustees of Lund School," March 5, 1910, White River Valley Museum archives, Lund, NV.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Records. <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/default.aspx>.

Wakeling, Allen (secretary). *Minutes of a Citizen's Meeting Called and Held on April 22, 1911*, White River Valley Museum archives, Lund, NV.

White Pine County Assessor, Parcels 006-024-01, 006-024-02, and 006-024-07, accessed January 19, 2018.

Secondary sources

Arrington, Leonard J., and Davis Bitton. *The Mormon Experience: A History of the Latter-day Saints*, 2nd ed. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1992.

Baker, Lindsay, UC Berkley Department of Architecture – *A History of School Design and its Indoor Environmental Standards, 1900-Today*, 2012, National Clearinghouse for

Lund Grade School

White Pine County, Nevada

Name of Property

County and State

- Educational Facilities a program of the National Institute of Building Sciences, Washington, DC, <http://www.ncef.org/pubs/greenschoolshistory.pdf>
- Briggs, W. R. *Modern American School Buildings - Being a Treatise Upon and Designs for the Construction of School Buildings*. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley & Sons, 1899.
- Carter, Thomas. *Building Zion: The Material World of Mormon Settlement*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2015
- Glass, Mary Ellen. "Nevada Turning Points: The State Legislature of 1955." *Nevada Historical Society Quarterly*, XXIII, No. 4 (Winter 1980): 223-235.
- Hamlin, A. D. F., ed. *Modern school houses; being a series of authoritative articles on planning, sanitation, heating and ventilation, Vol. 1*. New York, NY: The Swetland Publishing Co., 1910.
- McKenzie, Roderick, *Oral history given to Marion Francis*, September 6, 2017, Lund, NV.
- Mills, W. T. *American School Building Standards*. St. Louis, MO: Franklin Educational Pub. Co., 1915.
- National Register of Historic Places. *School Buildings in Nevada* (Multiple Property Documentation Form), Nevada, NRIS# 64501001.
- Nevada Department of Agriculture. *White Pine County Fact Sheet*, http://agri.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/agrinvgov/Content/Resources/Data_and_Reports/white_pine.pdf.
- Oxborrow, Margaret Reid; Funk, Charles; Gardner, Helen Carter; Gubler, Ida Jensen; Terry, Lucille Gubler; Terry, O. Merlin; (editors), 1980, *White River Valley – Then & Now 1898-1980*, Melayne Printing Co, Provo, Utah.
- Read, Effie O. *White Pine Lange Syne – A True History of White Pine County, Nevada*. Denver: Big Mountain Press, 1965.
- White River Valley Historical Committee; (editors), 1998, *White River Valley Centennial 1898 – 1998: Celebration of the Century Pictorial Histories*, Brigham Young University Press, Provo, Utah.

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: Lund Historical Society; White Pine County School District

Lund Grade School
Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada
County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 4.73 acres

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 11 North | Easting: 672838 | Northing: 4302955 |
| 2. Zone: 11 North | Easting: 672657 | Northing: 4302950 |
| 3. Zone: 11 North | Easting: 672660 | Northing: 4302830 |
| 4. Zone: 11 North | Easting : 672751 | Northing: 4302832 |
| 5. Zone: 11 North | Easting : 672750 | Northing: 4302862 |
| 6. Zone: 11 North | Easting : 672841 | Northing: 4302864 |

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

The boundary consists of three property parcels, specifically White Pine County Assessor parcels 0602401, 0602402, and 0602407. These are generally bound by Main Street on the east, Center Street on the north, First Street West on the west, and the chain link fence running along the southern property line.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of this nomination encompasses the three parcels that were historically, and are currently, associated with the operation of the Lund Grade School.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Marion Francis
organization: White River Valley Museum
street & number: P.O. Box 52
city or town: Lund state: NV zip code: 89317
e-mail: mariondanfrancis@gmail.com
telephone : (714) 290-6446
date: January 31, 2018

Lund Grade School

Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

All Photographs (unless otherwise indicated)

Name of Property: Lund Grade School

City or Vicinity: Lund

County: White Pine County

State: NV

Photographer: Jim Bertolini (NVSHPO)

Date Photographed: August 22, 2017

1 of 12.

Description of Photograph: Northeast corner of 1915 building, showing entry, looking southwest.

2 of 12.

Description of Photograph: East elevation (right) and south rear elevation (left) of 1915 building, looking northwest.

3 of 12.

Description of Photograph: Historic photograph of the Lund School shortly after construction, looking southwest across Main Street; courtesy of the Hamilton Family (private collection).

4 of 12.

Description of Photograph: West elevation of 1915 building, showing Kindergarten addition (right) and concrete courtyard (right), looking northeast.

Lund Grade School

White Pine County, Nevada

Name of Property

County and State

5 of 12.

Description of Photograph: 1982 Kindergarten addition attached to 1915 building's rear (south) elevation, looking west.

6 of 12.

Description of Photograph: Entry of 1986 Classroom addition, adjacent to 1915 building entrance, looking southwest.

7 of 12.

Description of Photograph: 1986 Classroom addition as viewed from the Ball Field, looking northeast.

8 of 12.

Description of Photograph: Historic photograph of a class at the school near the northeast corner, east of the entrance (photo right), Courtesy of the McKenzie Family (private collection).

9 of 12.

Description of Photograph: Central hallway in 1915 building, looking south from the entry. Historic classroom entries have been retained along with plaster wall and ceiling finishes, but new lighting and carpeting has been added.

10 of 12.

Description of Photograph: Basement entry at the south (rear) entry to the 1915 school, looking west from south end of central hallway. Note the pony wall impression along both walls. The brick wall (left) and ceiling were added with the 1982 Kindergarten addition.

11 of 12.

Description of Photograph: Doorway between classrooms in the west wing of the 1915 building, also showing pantry (right).

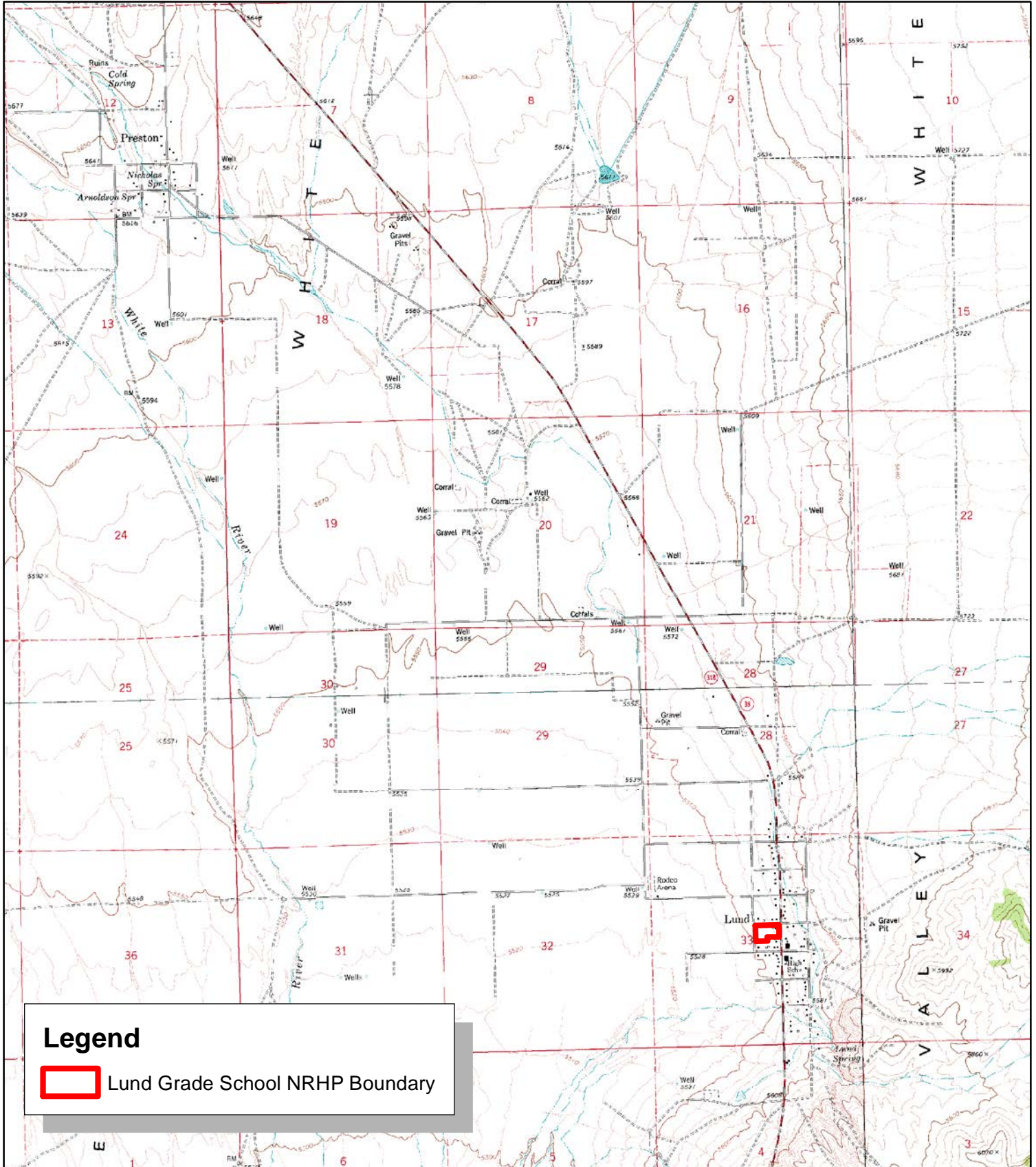
12 of 12.

Description of Photograph: Ball field at west end of property, looking northwest from play/picnic area, showing new diamond (historic diamond was at the right of the photo).


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.

Lund Grade School NRHP USGS Topographic Map - Lund Quadrangle Large Extent



Legend

 Lund Grade School NRHP Boundary

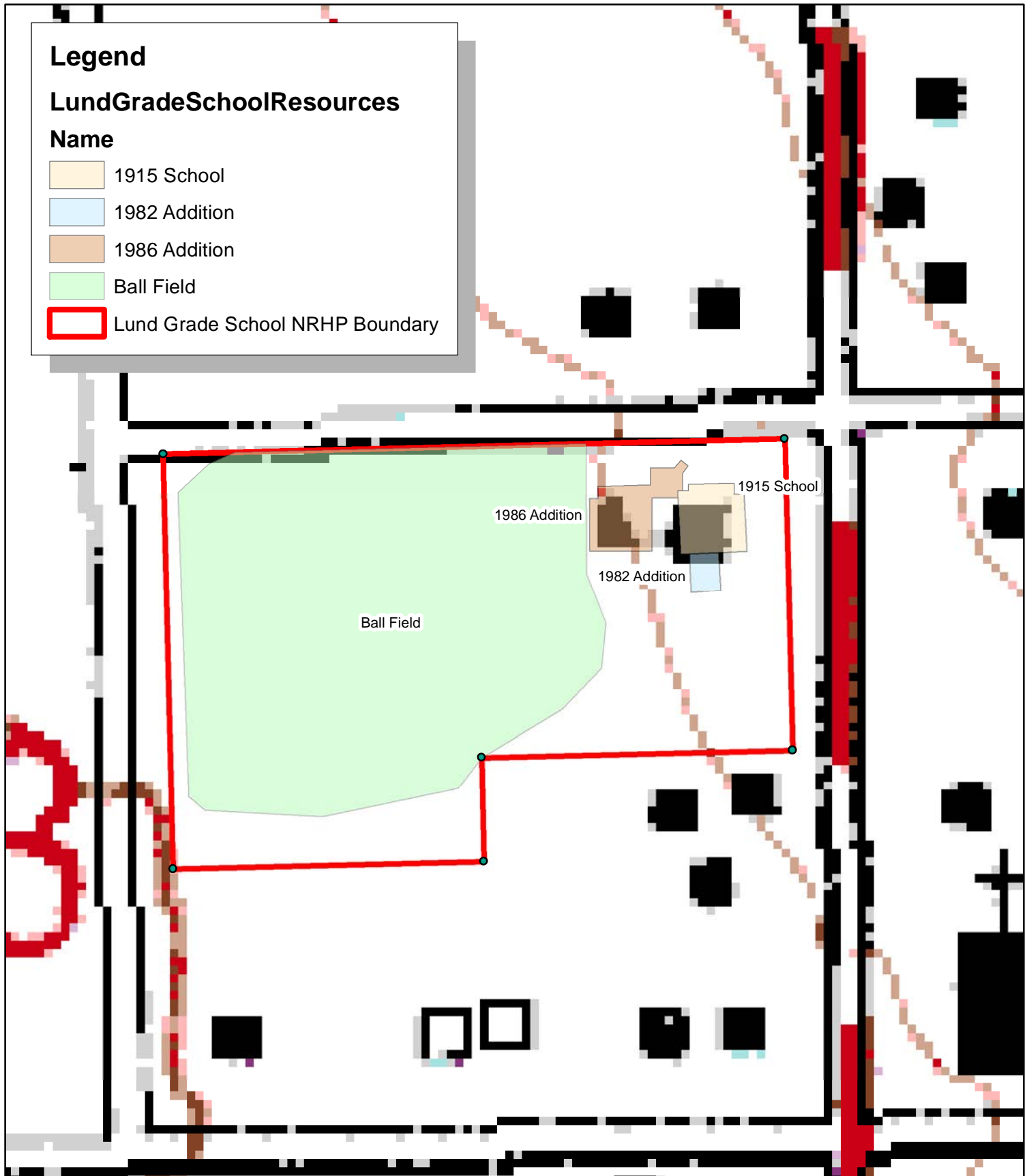
Author: Nevada SHPO (Bertolini)
Date: January 19, 2018
Datum: NAD 83
Projection: UTM Zone 11 North

0 500 1,000 2,000 Meters

N



Lund Grade School NRHP Topographic Map - Small Extent (Lund Quadrangle)



Legend

LundGradeSchoolResources

Name

- 1915 School
- 1982 Addition
- 1986 Addition
- Ball Field
- Lund Grade School NRHP Boundary

Author: Nevada SHPO (Bertolini)
Date: January 19, 2018
Datum: NAD 83
Projection: UTM Zone 11 North



Lund Grade School NRHP Aerial Site Map



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Author: Nevada SHPO (Bertolini)
Date: January 19, 2018
Datum: NAD 83
Projection: UTM Zone 11 North

0 20 40 80
Meters



Lund Grade School NRHP Aerial Site Map - Photo Key



Legend

LundGradeSchoolResources

Name

- 1915 School
- 1982 Addition
- 1986 Addition
- Ball Field
- Lund Grade School NRHP Boundary

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Author: Nevada SHPO (Bertolini)
 Date: January 19, 2018
 Datum: NAD 83
 Projection: UTM Zone 11 North

0 20 40 80
 Meters





LIND SCHOOL
1923





















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: 10/23/2018 Date of Pending List: 11/16/2018 Date of 16th Day: 12/3/2018 Date of 45th Day: 12/7/2018 Date of Weekly List: 12/17/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 12/7/2018 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.

Richard Howe, Chairman
Shane Bybee, Vice Chairman
Commissioner Gary Perea
Commissioner Carol McKenzie
Commissioner Steven M. Stork

801 Clark Street, Suite 4
Ely, Nevada 89301
(775) 293-6509

Fax (775) 289-2544

Nichole Baldwin, Ex-officio Clerk of the Board

White Pine County
Board of County Commissioners

wpclerk@whitepinecountynv.gov

September 18, 2018

Jim Bertolini
National and State Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
901 S. Stewart Street, Suite 5004
Carson City, NV 89701
jbortolini@shpo.nv.gov

Re: Nomination for Lund Grade School at 30 W. Center Street in Lund, NV

Dear Mr. Bertolini,

The White Pine County Board of Commissioners is honored to have been notified of the nomination for the Lund Grade School to be included for the National Register of Historic Places. The Lund Grade School is a historic structure in the town of Lund that is held near and dear to the hearts of the residents there and to our community as a whole. Once a beloved school house, it now serves the Lund and Preston residents as a community center and a hub for activities and information sharing.

Lund Grade School was built in 1915 by pioneers who settled the area. It is centrally located in the town of Lund and is used regularly for a variety of purposes. During the Pioneer Day Celebrations every July, the School and the land around it is used for most of this event. Agencies use the building as a meeting room to reach residents and citizens enjoy the School for family reunions and weddings. It currently houses a library and computer lab aimed at meeting the needs of the residents and it is the future home of the Lund Museum. Lund Grade School means so much to the people that they have created a committee specifically to keep up the facility. It was built by the residents of Lund and they are determined to preserve it.

Thank you for nominating the Lund Grade School for the National Register of Historic Places. The White Pine County Board of Commissioners unanimously supports this nomination.

Respectfully,



Richard Howe
Chairman

NEVA

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me by:
Richard Howe, this 18th day of September, 2018



Notary Public



From: [ADAM YOUNG](#)
To: [Jim Bertolini](#)
Cc: [Paul Johnson -White Pine](#); [TIMOTHY MOSER](#)
Subject: Re: Lund Grade School - NRHP nomination update
Date: Thursday, September 27, 2018 9:15:21 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image001.png](#)

Dear Jim,

The WPCSD is supportive of this request. I will not be able to attend the meeting, but support moving forward.

Sincerely,

Adam Young

On Thu, Sep 13, 2018 at 12:02 PM Jim Bertolini <jbertolini@shpo.nv.gov> wrote:

Supt. Young,

This is a follow-up on the notification sent to your office on August 20, regarding the nomination of the Lund Grade School in Lund to the National Register of Historic Places. In that letter, it was noted that teleconference details for the Board of Museums and History meeting in Ely on September 27 would be forthcoming. We have been informed by the staff support in the Division of Museums and History that teleconferencing will not be available for this meeting. If you are unable to attend the meeting in person but would like to provide official comment, I would encourage you to do so in writing prior to the meeting. If you have questions or concerns, please don't hesitate to contact me at the information below. Thanks!

Jim Bertolini, Historian

National & State Register Coordinator

Certified Local Governments Coordinator

Email: jbertolini@shpo.nv.gov

Phone: (775) 684-3436

901 S. Stewart St, Ste 5004

Carson City, NV 89701

Web: shpo.nv.gov

SHPO-Logo-RGB-Small

--

Adam Young, Superintendent
White Pine County School District
775 289 4851 x 7108

Our vision is to change the world!





October 12, 2018



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

RE: National Register Nomination, Lund Grade School, Lund, White Pine County, Nevada

Ms. Wyatt,

The enclosed 2 disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Lund Grade School to the National Register of Historic Places. Disk 1 includes the nomination form, related correspondence, reports, and GIS data related to the property. Photographs for the submission are included on disk 2.

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

Sincerely,

Rebecca Palmer
Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer