

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

JUN 21 1985

DATE ENTERED

SEP 18 1985

 SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS
1 NAME

HISTORIC Stewart Institute, Carson Industrial School, Carson Indian School

AND/OR COMMON

Stewart Indian School

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER N/A

n/a NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Carson City

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

 VICINITY OF

STATE

Nevada

CODE

32

COUNTY

Carson City/County

CODE

025

3 CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY** DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT**OWNERSHIP** PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**n/a IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED**STATUS** OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS**ACCESSIBLE** YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO**PRESENT USE** AGRICULTURE MUSEUM COMMERCIAL PARK EDUCATIONAL PRIVATE RESIDENCE ENTERTAINMENT RELIGIOUS GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION MILITARY OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

See continuation sheet attached.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Carson City Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

198 North Carson Street

CITY, TOWN

Carson City,

STATE

Nevada 89701

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

None.

DATE

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION
—EXCELLENT
—GOOD
 FAIR
—RUINS
—UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE
 UNALTERED
—ALTERED

CHECK ONE
 ORIGINAL SITE
—MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Stewart Indian School is an intact eighty-three building, educational complex located three-and-one-half miles south of Carson City, Nevada. The site, which encompasses 109 acres, includes a landscaped campus surrounded by high desert to the south and by recent residential development to the north, east, and west. The Stewart Indian School, which operated between 1890 and 1980, served as Nevada's only off-reservation facility established for the education of Native Americans. The school was organized in 1890 as the Stewart Institute and was originally housed in a two-story, wood-frame, Colonial Revival building located on the Ormsby County Road, south of Carson City. The school grew to an educational complex incorporating eighty-three structures in a unified, aesthetically pleasing design which represents a conscious effort to bridge Native American and White cultures.

The majority of the school's surviving structures were built between 1922 and 1956 from designs by former school superintendent, Frederick Snyder, and the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. These buildings are Vernacular in style and constructed in multi-colored native stone. The Stewart Complex forms a unified historic district distinguished by integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and historical association.

The Stewart Institute was established through Nevada State legislation in 1887, making it the only Federal Indian school to be created by an act of a State legislature. In that same year, Senator William Morris Stewart sponsored Federal legislation recognizing the establishment of a facility for Native American education emphasizing self-reliance and cultural assimilation. The Stewart School was subsequently organized.

An early report submitted by Superintendent W.D.C. Gibson to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1891 described the Nevada school as including a 143'-0" x 115'-0", two-story balloon frame building, "in an early Colonial style of architecture" as well as two dwelling houses, a barn, root house, shed, and chicken house. The school was sited on 240 acres of ranch land south of Carson City, Nevada.

Structures completing the first school complex included a carpenter shop, harness and tool house, laundry, wood and coal shed, storehouse, boys' and girls' water closets, and a three-story, 10,000 gallon water tower. The facility also incorporated a horse corral, calf pens, and a wagon yard. (These first structures were replaced c.1920.)

By 1901, the school was renamed the Carson Industrial School. Increased enrollment necessitated the construction of a wood-frame girl's dormitory as well as an acetylene gas holder, and two additional warehouses.

In keeping with the school's reclassification as the Carson Industrial School, 1901 also witnessed the laying of foundations for a shop building designed to house the school carpenter, tailor, and blacksmith shops as well as a school wagon works, cobbler's shop, and harness shop. As a reflection of the facility's expansion and growing enrollment, the school received a Federal appropriation in 1901 for the construction of a water system and steam heating plant.

(See continuation sheets attached.)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Native American Culture.
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1910 - 1944

BUILDER/ARCHITECT See individual building descriptions.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Stewart Indian School is exceptionally significant for its association with twentieth-century Native American education and for the role the School played in western Native American cultures. The Complex is architecturally significant as an intact example of a U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs rural boarding school and is distinguished by a unique collection of Vernacular design buildings dating between 1910 and 1944. The architectural character of the site can be attributed to Frederick Snyder, a career veteran of the B.I.A. and a life-long advocate of Native American education, who served as Stewart's Superintendent from 1919 to 1934.

Stewart's founding in 1890 coincides with the B.I.A.'s directive to provide adequate off-reservation schooling for Native American children. The School was one of twenty-five such institutions in the nation operating at the turn of the century, and it is the only one in Nevada's history. In addition, the School included the only secondary school for the State's native population.

In 1887, the Nevada State Legislature established an Indian School Commission to develop a school for Native Americans in Ormsby (now Carson) County. The School was named after Senator William M. Stewart who promoted the concept in the U.S. Congress. In 1889, a large Colonial Revival dormitory and school building were erected and the School was officially opened on December 17, 1890. Stewart Indian School thus became "the only education facility in the United States created for non-citizens of the Federal Government by use of the State funds. Furthermore,... Stewart became the only Federal Indian School to be created by an act of a State Legislature."¹

The off-reservation boarding school was intended to teach students basic trades in preparation for a self-sufficient life. It was also intended to assimilate young Native Americans into White culture--the logic behind locating such schools as far removed from reservations as possible. Stewart Indian School implemented a program of assimilation with characteristic prohibitions against speaking native languages and practicing native customs. Unlike many such schools, the application of these policies at the Stewart Indian School was filled with compromise.

Under the guidance of Superintendent W.D.C. Gibson, the School enrolled 105 students in 1890. With the dormitory capacity at 100, excessive demands were immediately placed on Stewart's single, two-story structure. The need for additional space was a problem throughout Stewart's history. During the first ten years of Stewart's existence, site improvements included the construction of a girls' dormitory, a building for an acetylene gas system, and two warehouses. In addition, the School's surrounding open space was placed in cultivation and the foundation for a new shop building was laid.

(See continuation sheets attached.)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet attached.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 109 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,1 26,18,9,0 4,33,32,2,0
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B 1,1 26,21,2,0 4,33,26,1,0
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1,1 26,21,0,0 4,33,24,0,0

D 1,1 26,13,5,0 4,33,27,0,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

	Zone	Easting	Northing
E	<u>1 1</u>	<u>2 6 1 3 7 0</u>	<u>4 3 3 3 2 5 0</u>

See continuation sheet attached.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
None.			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Kent L. Seavey, Historical Consultant

(Revised by Kathryn M. Kuranda and Ronald M. James, Nevada Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology)

ORGANIZATION

Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada

DATE

January 10, 1982

STREET & NUMBER

650 South Rock Boulevard, Bldg. 11

TELEPHONE

(702) 786-3128

CITY OR TOWN

Reno

STATE

Nevada 89502

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

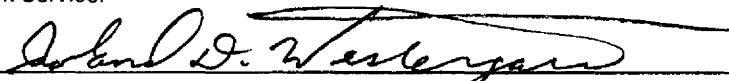
NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

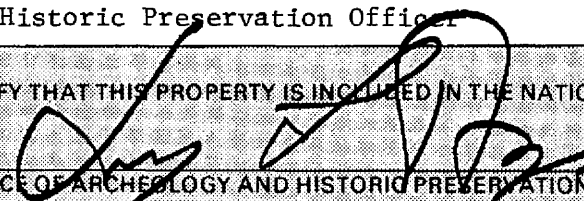


TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 06/03/85

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER



DATE

9/18/85

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

STEWART INDIAN SCHOOL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

4

PAGE

1

1. United States Department of the Interior (Phoenix Area Office, Bureau of
Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian Affairs,
Washington, D.C. 20245 P.O. Box 7007
Phoenix, AZ 85001
2. Indian Health Service (Phoenix Area Office
5600 Fischers Lane 801 E. Indian School Road
Rockville, MD 20852 Phoenix, AZ 85014
3. State of Nevada (Department of Conservation &
Capitol Complex Natural Resources
Carson City, NV 89710 Division of State Lands
201 S. Fall Street
Carson City, NV 89710

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In April of 1903, Congressional appropriations financed the construction of an employee's building and hospital as well as general repairs to the school. Landscaping, initiated under Superintendent Gibson, was continued through the first decade of the twentieth century with the introduction of Lombardy Poplars to the site. Rail access to the school was established in 1906 when the Virginia & Truckee Railroad constructed a spur connecting the campus with the town of Minden to the south.

By 1915, electricity had replaced the school's acetylene gas system in lighting the institution's buildings. During this period, plans were also initiated by Stewart's Superintendent, James B. Royce, for the construction of a hydro-electric plant in Clear Creek Canyon west of the campus. This plant was intended to provide the school's electrical needs as well as power the irrigation pumping stations necessary for the site's agricultural development.

Although major improvements were made to Stewart's mechanical systems during the early decades of the twentieth century, similar improvements were not undertaken for the school's built resources. Reports submitted in 1915 by Colonel L.A. Darrington, Special Indian Agent for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, indicated severe deterioration of the school's early buildings. Among Darrington's recommendations for the educational facility were the centralization of Stewart's four heating plants, the addition of fire escapes to school buildings, and the abandonment of the original Colonial Revival main building.

Frederick Snyder was appointed Stewart Superintendent in 1919 following the death of James Royce. Royce died during an influenza epidemic which struck the school in that same year. During the major reconstruction and expansion of the facility which paralleled his tenure as school superintendent, Snyder was instrumental in establishing the design program followed by the existing complex. This program emphasized simple functional forms, consistent low scale, symmetrical bay divisions, regular proportions, and the use of multi-colored native stone as a primary construction material.

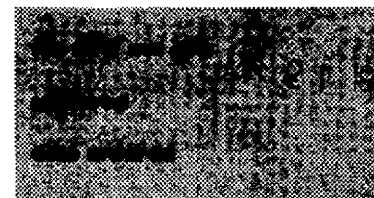
The plan for the Stewart campus adopts a modified gridiron form with principal school buildings concentrated in the northeast quadrant and living quarters located in the northwest. The plan is divided by a northeast-southwest primary axis and is further subdivided by secondary roads and walkways. Major campus arteries are delineated by mature shade trees.

The majority of the surviving Stewart School structures were built between 1922 and 1940. Buildings dating from the 1920's and the early 1930's were erected by student and Native American contract labor under the direction of James and John Christopher, principals in a local contracting company and operators of a quarry along the Carson River. Although stone for the Stewart buildings was secured from sources throughout the State, much of the facility's distinctive metamorphic rock originated at the Christopher quarry.

Stewart structures from this period are characteristically single-story, masonry building with exterior walls averaging twenty-two to twenty-four inches in depth. Walls are laid in random courses with a mortar mix combining lampblack. Mortar joints are tooled and beaded.

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A combination of multi-pane industrial casement windows and multi-pane metal sash units are found. Window openings are frequently defined by cut stone, flat arches, and cast concrete sills.

In the mid-1930's the Construction Division of the Department of the Interior assumed an active role in the design of the Stewart Complex. Carl Sederstrand, the Division's Chief Architect, continued to apply the design formula developed under Superintendent Snyder to new construction at Stewart. The majority of the Sederstrand buildings are modest "Cape Cod" dwellings which reflect designs popular in suburban architecture of the period.

Major construction at the Stewart Complex concluded with the start of World War II. Improvements to the site during the 1950's were confined to the construction of two dwellings in 1956 (Building #37 and #61) while the 1960's and 1970's witnessed the addition of several contemporary academic buildings.

The Stewart Indian School was assessed as seismically unsafe in 1980. Fifty acres of the vacant facility have since been turned over to State control; the remainder is managed by the GSA. A compatible use for the facility is currently being explored.

The following are brief descriptions of the eighty-three buildings included in the Stewart Indian School Historic District. Sixty-three of these buildings are considered contributing elements to the historic district, while the remaining twenty are classified as non-contributing elements due to their recent construction date.

Although the majority of the contributing buildings have undergone alterations since their construction, all retain their overall architectural integrity and form a cohesive district characterized by similarities in scale, proportion, design, and materials. These distinguishing factors along with the district's exceptional historical associations have led to the classification of Stewart buildings dating between 1910 and 1942 as contributing elements to the district. Structures dating from the post-World War II development of the Stewart Complex are recognized as important to the recent historical evolution of the school, but have been classified as non-contributing elements to the district until such time as sufficient historical scholarship is undertaken to provide an adequate historical context for their evaluation.

Building descriptions are keyed to the accompanying district map and following a numerical identification system adopted by the Department of Interior in maps, plans, and specifications relating to the school.

Contributing Buildings

Building #1, Administrative Building. (b. 1923. USIS Plan No. L-26)

Building #1 is a symmetrical, seven bay, one-and-one-half story, Administration building constructed in 1923 according to designs by Superintendent Frederick Snyder. The Vernacular style building was the first structure in the Stewart Complex to be built in multi-colored, random course native stone laid in dark mortar. The structure is supported by a masonry

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date entered	

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foundation and terminates in an intersecting gable roof clad in wood shingles. Gable-ends are sheathed in dark, scale-design wood shingles. The building's 5,002 square feet are arranged in an "H-plan" configuration. The west elevation is accented by exterior, gable-end, masonry chimneys which rise in straight-stacks through the building's extended roof and terminate in jagged crenelations. The principal elevation is accented by a simplified gable screen at the upper story level. The principal entrance is located in the central bay of the north elevation and is marked by an open, shed porch accented by simple, wooden corner supports. Historical photographs indicate that a shed porch originally spanned the length of the north elevation and was supported by simple, masonry piers. The building's entrance is slightly recessed and includes a multi-light door enframed by a simple, wooden surround. Window openings are marked by coursed-masonry, flat arches and slightly projecting, cast-cement sills. Original windows are double, multi-light, metal casement units. Several of these original units have been replaced by double, single light, aluminum slider units. Despite the removal of the building's original north elevation porch and random window replacement, the building retains its overall architectural integrity.

Building #2, Post Office. (b. 1925-26)

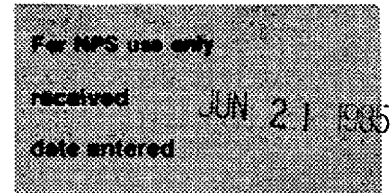
The Stewart Post Office is a Vernacular, one story, masonry structure built in 1925-26 according to designs by Frederick Snyder, Stewart Indian School Superintendent. The multi-colored stone building is supported by a masonry foundation and terminates in a projecting gable roof. The principal elevation (S) includes an extended roof-line accented by clipped gable. The structure's 362 square feet of interior space are arranged in a rectangular-plan configuration. The slightly recessed entrance to the two bay building occupies the west bay of the south elevation and is marked by a coursed masonry flat arch. The building's original entry door has been replaced by a contemporary, wood unit. The entry is reached by way of a raised cement slab which spans the south elevation. The building's double, multi-light casement windows terminate in flat arches similar to that marking the entry and are supported by slightly projecting rusticated stone sills. The north elevation is marked by a massive, exterior chimney with banded stack and cap.

Building #3, Superintendent's Cottage. (b. 1930)

The Superintendent's Cottage is a one-and-one-half story, Vernacular style, masonry dwelling constructed in 1930 according to designs by Frederick Snyder. The four-bay building is constructed in multi-colored, random course native stone laid in dark mortar. The gable-ends are accented by dark brown, wooden, fish scale shingles. Three exterior stone chimneys accent the building. The principal elevation of the building (SE) is marked by an open veranda with projecting gable and shallow shed roof supported by stone pillars. The southwest elevation extends to a pergola constructed in rusticated timbers. The symmetrical dwelling is designed in a U-configuration focusing on an open, interior court. Window and door openings are accented by characteristic coursed stone, flat-arches, and rusticated stone sills. The fenestration pattern incorporates both multi-light, metal-frame casements and one-light-over-one-light sash windows.

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Building #4, Superintendent's Guest House. (b. 1938)

The Superintendent's Guest House is a one story, single pile dwelling constructed in random course, multi-colored masonry laid in black mortar. The symmetrical, five-bay structure was constructed in 1938 by the BIA Construction Division. The building is supported by a masonry foundation and rises to a gable roof with projecting eaves. The gable-ends of the building are sheathed in square butt shingles. Double, central bay entries are located on the southeast elevation and reached through a frame, shed-porch sheathed in plain, vertical siding. This enclosed porch was added in 1964. Windows and entries are defined by coursed stone, flat arches and rusticated stone sills. Windows are multi-pane, metal-frame casements which are slightly recessed from the wall plane.

Building #6, Small Girls Dormitory. (b. 1930. USIS Plan No. F-110)

Building #6 is a one-and-one-half story, masonry building constructed in 1930 according to plans by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. The architectural composition of the structure is influenced by the Georgian Revival style and is interpreted in the Stewart Complex's characteristic multi-colored, native stone construction. The dormitory is supported by a masonry foundation and terminates in a hipped roof with intersecting north and south hipped extensions. The roof is punctuated by hipped roof dormers. Eave lines are marked by a simple cornice and frieze. The centrally located entrance to the symmetrical structure is located on the southeast elevation and includes an open pedimented porch supported by fluted columns with Tuscan capitols. The principal elevation (SE) is accented by double arched windows supported by concrete sills. The multi-pane casement windows which originally occupied these arched openings were replaced by six-light-over-six-light aluminum sash windows in 1978. Secondary elevations include rectangular window openings framed by flat arches and concrete sills.

Building #8, Superintendent's Garage. (b. 1930)

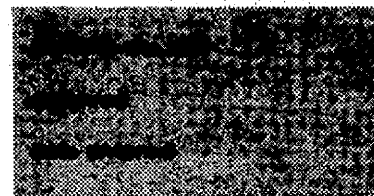
Building #8 is a one story, masonry garage built in 1930 according to designs by Frederick Snyder, Stewart Superintendent. The structure follows a design characteristic of Stewart buildings of the period in its scale, proportion, and simple composition utilizing multi-colored native stone, gable roof, and wood shingle-clad gable-ends. The principal northeast elevation originally housed triple, garage bay openings defined by rusticated stone piers. These openings were infilled with native, multi-colored stone in 1963 when the building was converted to office space. A slightly recessed entry is located on the southwest elevation. This entrance incorporates a slightly recessed wooden door enframed by a simple wood surround. Building windows located on the southwest elevation are rectangular casements defined by coursed flat arches.

Building #9, Cottage. (b. 1939. USIS Plan No. A-223-2)

Building #9 is a one-and-one-half story, Vernacular style structure constructed in 1939 as a residential dwelling. The building is constructed in multi-colored, random course native stone laid in black mortar. Building corners are defined by slightly rusticated quoins. The dwelling is supported by a concrete and masonry foundation and terminates in an intersecting gable roof. Gable-ends of the building are accented by horizontal, wooden siding. The northwest elevation includes a massive interior-end chimney constructed in

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masonry and terminating in a free standing stack with projecting clay flue. The northeast elevation includes an open entry porch supported by simple, wooden piers and incorporating an open balustrade. The roof of this element is formed by the building's gable roof. The southwest elevation includes an open, shed-roofed entrance porch which is supported by wooden piers. The "L"-configuration building includes two-light-over-four-light casement windows enframed by cast cement lintels and slightly projecting cast cement sills.

Building #11, Principal's Cottage. (b. 1925)

Building #11 is a one-and-one-half story, masonry dwelling constructed as the Principal's Cottage in 1925 according to designs by School Superintendent, Frederick Snyder. The dwelling is built in characteristic multi-colored, random course, native stone laid in dark mortar. The structure is supported by a random course, cut stone foundation and terminates in an intersecting, clipped gable roof. Roof eaves are extended from the building plane. Upper portions of the gable-ends are sheathed in wooden "fish-scale" shingles. The north elevation includes a massive exterior chimney with straight slack and crenelated cap. The entrance to the symmetrical building is found on the northwest elevation. Windows are two-light-over-two-light sash enframed by simple surrounds. Window openings are marked by coursed stone flat arches and slightly projecting sandstone sills. An open entry porch originally marked the northwest elevation entry bay as evidenced by surviving foundations and masonry roof supports.

Building #12, Girls Dormitory "Manzanita". (b. 1941. USIS Plan No. F-145)

Building #12 is a one story, masonry building constructed in 1941 by the Construction Division of the Department of the Interior as a girls' dormitory. Historically known as the Manzanita, the residence is built in multi-colored, native stone laid in random courses with black mortar. The building is supported by a masonry foundation and terminates in a gable roof. Building corners are accented by rusticated quoins. The building adopts an off-axis H-plan with entrances on southwest, northeast, and northwest elevations. Upper portions of the gable-ends are sheathed in wood shingles and include circular, louvered vents. Eave and gable lines are marked by simple board cornices and plain raking boards. Windows are double, multi-pane casements with fixed eight-light transoms. Window openings are marked by coursed-stone, flat arches and concrete sills.

Building #13, Girls Dormitory. (b. 1941. USIS Plan No. F-145)

Building #13 is a one story, masonry building constructed in 1941 by the Construction Division of the Department of the Interior as a girls' dormitory. The structure forms an off-axis "H" in plan and terminates in an intersecting gable roof sheathed in asbestos shingles. The building is constructed in multi-colored native stone laid in black mortar. The east elevation includes an open shed porch supported by simple posts. The gable front elevations include shingle sheathing and circular vents. Building windows are multi-paned, metal casements supported by coursed stone lintels and slightly projecting, cast concrete sills. The building is identical in design to Building #12, which also served as a girls' dormitory and dates from the same year.

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Building #14, Wa-Pai-Shone Trading Post. (b. 1939)

Building #14 is a one story, Vernacular style building designed by the Construction Division of the Department of the Interior in 1939. The gable-roofed structure was constructed as the Wa-Pai-Shone Trading Post and served as an outlet for Native American crafts produced in tribal cooperatives. The name of the post was derived from the three tribes who owned the post, the Washoe, Paiutes, and Shoshone. As in the case of the majority of Stewart buildings, the four bay trading post is constructed in multi-colored, native stone laid in random courses with dark mortar. The east elevation of the building includes an open, recessed porch which is supported by simple wooden posts. The gable-end of the building is sheathed in wood shingles and includes a gable-end slider window. The remaining windows in the structure are multi-light metal casements framed by coursed stone flat-arches and slightly projecting case concrete sills.

Building #15, Kitchen and Dining Room. (b. 1923)

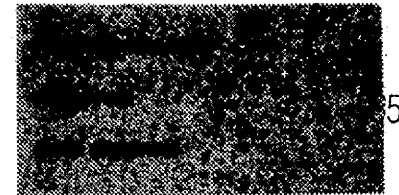
Building #15 is a single story, sandstone structure constructed in 1923 as a kitchen and dining hall according to designs by Frederick Snyder. The rock faced, sandstone building was the first masonry structure erected on the Stewart campus and utilizes cut stone recycled from the Benton Livery Stables in Carson City as a primary building material. The building is supported by a masonry foundation and rises to a hipped roof clad in asbestos shingles. The wall planes of the "T" configuration building are banded by double, ashlar belt courses. The western extension of the building was added in 1942 according to designs by Carl Cederstrand, architect for the Department of the Interior, and is sympathetic to the design of the original structure. Both the original building and its later addition include paired, two-light-over-two-light sash windows enframed by simple wooden surrounds. Windows are supported by the building's ashlar belt course and terminate in flat arches accented in red sandstone.

Building #16, Girls Dormitory #3. (b. 1942. USIS Plan No. F-147)

Building #16 is a one story, masonry building constructed by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division in 1942 as a girls' dormitory. The U-plan structure is constructed in multi-colored, native stone laid in dark mortar and terminates in a gable roof. The dormitory was built as part of the 1930's Federal rehabilitation program for Indian schools. The building is similar in design to buildings #12 and #13 and includes a central structural block flanked by east and west wings. This structural massing is achieved through staggered gable heights. Upper gable-ends of the building are sheathed in characteristic dark wood shingles punctuated by central, circular ventilators. The structure's windows are slightly recessed, multi-pane, metal casements defined by jack arches and cast concrete sills. The entrance to the building is located on the south building elevation and is marked by an open, pedimented gable porch supported by square wooden piers.

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Building #18, Law Enforcement Center. (b. 1936)

Building #18 is a single story, masonry building constructed in 1936 by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division as a twelve-bay garage. The structure is built in multi-colored, random course masonry laid in dark mortar. The building is supported by a concrete slab foundation and terminates in a shallow gable roof sheathed in rigid asbestos shingles. Gable-ends are accented by wooden, horizontal siding. The building was converted to the campus Law Enforcement Center in 1960 at which time the garage bays were infilled with horizontal, wooden siding similar to that found in the building's gable-ends. Infill panels also include double, three-light casement windows enframed by simple surrounds.

Building #19, Bakery. (b. 1926)

Building #19 is a one story, masonry structure constructed in 1926 as the school bakery. Designed by Frederick Snyder, the bakery is Vernacular in style and built of rock-faced, sandstone salvaged from the Benton Stables in Carson City. The structure is similar in design approach to Building #15 in its use of a window sill-level belt course, hipped roof marked by slightly projecting eaves and diminished cornice. The three-bay design is accented by six-light-over-six-light sash windows which terminate in flat arches incorporating contrasting red sandstone. The slightly recessed principal entrance to the structure is found in the east bay of the south elevation and is reached by way of an open, concrete porch. The east building elevation includes a straight stack, exterior chimney constructed in brick. This element originally rose to a sheet metal stack. The chimney has been dismantled to the building's eave line.

Building #20, Gymnasium. (b. 1938. USIS Plan No. K-30)

Building #20 was constructed in 1938 as the school gymnasium and is similar in design to masonry structures erected at Stewart during the 1930's. The building incorporates a two-story central block flanked by single story east and west wings. The symmetrical building is supported by a concrete foundation and terminates in a gable roof incorporating a partial parapet. The reinforced concrete building is faced with multi-colored, random course stone laid in black mortar. Exterior walls are accented by quoins and banded by concrete belt courses which are located above the window level. The principal entrance to the structure is located on the north elevation and includes a wooden surround incorporating simple pilasters and a full cornice. The recessed double leaf door is accented by a multi-light transom. The interior of the structure includes a first floor gymnasium space and second floor gallery.

Building #21, Sierra Lodge 1 of 5. (b. 1937-38. USIS Plan No. F-133)

Building #21 is one of five masonry structures constructed as the Sierra Lodge dormitory complex in 1937. Erected by mason, Jim Christopher, and designed by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division, the building is built in multi-colored, native stone laid in random courses with dark mortar and is Vernacular in style. The symmetrical building includes a single story, seven-bay central block flanked by single story, five-bay east and west wings. The structure is supported by a masonry foundation and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asbestos shingles. Eave lines are accented by a simple boxed cornice. The roof of the projecting central, structural block is punctuated by straight stack, stone,

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interior chimneys. The north elevation of the principal block is spanned by a five-bay, open, shed porch supported by paired, wooden supports. The principal entrance to the structure is located on the north elevation of the main block and includes a simple, wooden door enframed by a simple wooden surround. The building's windows are six-light-over-six-light sash enframed by simple wood surrounds.

Building #22, Sierra Lodge 2 of 5. (b. 1937. USIS Plan No. F-134)

Building #22 is a symmetrical, single story, masonry building constructed by mason, Jim Christopher, in 1937 according to designs by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. The building is part of a five-structure, dormitory complex known as Sierra Lodge. The Vernacular style building, which adopts a modified L-plan configuration, is supported by a masonry foundation and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Gable-ends of the building are sheathed in wood shingles and include semi-circular vents. The building is constructed in random course, multi-colored stone laid in dark mortar. Building corners are accented by cut ashlar quoins. The principal entrance to the building is located in the central bay of the west elevation and is marked by an open shed roofed porch. Building windows are six-light-over-six-light sash supported by concrete sills and terminate in flat arches.

Building #23, Sierra Lodge 3 of 5. (b. 1937. USIS Plan No. F-134)

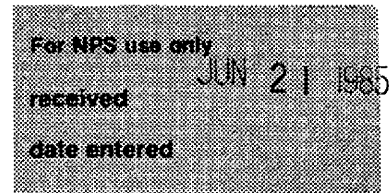
Building #23 is a symmetrical, single story dormitory constructed in 1937 by Jim Christopher and designed by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. The structure is the third in a five-building complex known as the Sierra Lodge and is similar in design to Building #22. As in the case of most Stewart structures erected in the period 1919 to 1942, Building #23 is constructed in multi-colored, random course, native stone laid in dark mortar. Building corners are accented by cut ashlar quoins. Windows are six-light-over-six-light sash supported by cast concrete sills and terminate in jack arches. The intersecting gable roof is straddled by a random course, stone chimney with straight stack and crenelated cap. Gable-ends are accented by simple raking boards.

Building #24, Sierra Lodge 4 of 5. (b. 1937. USIS Plan No. F-134)

Building #24 is a single story, masonry building constructed in 1937 by mason, Jim Christopher, according to designs by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. The structure is part of a five-building dormitory complex known as Sierra Lodge. The symmetrical building, which is similar in design to buildings #20-#25, adopts an L-configuration plan. As in the case of the majority of the Stewart School structures, Building #24 is built in random course, multi-colored, native stone laid in dark mortar. The building is supported by a masonry foundation and terminates in an intersecting gable roof. Eave lines are accented by a simple box cornice and gable-end, raking board. The north roof extension of the building includes a straight stack stone chimney terminating in crenelated cap. Windows are uniform, six-light-over-six-light sash terminating in flat arches.

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Building #25, Sierra Lodge 5 of 5. (b. 1937. USIS Plan No. F-134)

Building #25 is the fifth building constructed in 1937 as part of the Sierra Lodge dormitory complex. The L-configuration building is similar in design to the majority of the Stewart School structures constructed during the period in scale, proportion, and use of materials. The single story structure is supported by a masonry foundation and terminates in a gable roof accented by a simple box cornice and plain raking board. The building utilizes random course, multi-colored, native stone laid in dark mortar. The symmetrical fenestration pattern is defined by six-light-over-six-light sash windows supported by slightly projecting cast concrete sills and coursed flat arch lintels. Building corners are accented by cut ashlar quoins.

Building #26, Cottage. (b. 1937. USIS Plan No. A-227)

Building #26 is a single story, Vernacular style dwelling built in 1937 by the Construction Division of the Department of the Interior as part of a comprehensive Indian school rehabilitation program initiated by the Roosevelt Administration. Built of multi-colored, random course, native stone laid in dark mortar, the structure originally served as staff housing. The dwelling is supported by a masonry foundation and terminates in an intersecting gable roof punctuated by a straight stack, random course, stone chimney. The modest residential structure adopts a modified "L"-configuration in plan and includes a north elevation open, shed porch supported by square piers. Access to the dwelling's principal entrance is gained by way of this porch. The entry includes a simple wood panel door enframed by a simple surround and is housed in vertical board-and-batten panel extending the length of the porch. The dwelling's asymmetrical design includes six-light-over-six-light sash windows supported by cast concrete sills and flanked by wooden blinds.

Building #27, Cottage. (b. 1937. USIS Plan No. E-56)

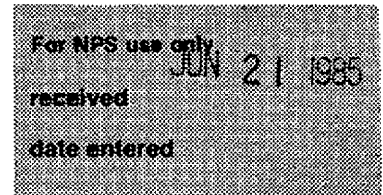
Building #27 is a single story, masonry dwelling constructed in 1937 by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division as part of the Roosevelt Administration's program to rehabilitate Indian schools. The dwelling, which originally served as staff housing, adopts an H-plan configuration and is supported by a masonry foundation. The building terminates with an intersecting gable roof and is punctuated by a straight stack, stone chimney. The north elevation roof line is extended to form an open porch which is supported by simple square piers. The building's symmetrical, Vernacular design is reinforced by eight-over-eight sash windows enframed by simple wood surrounds and flanked by blinds.

Building #28, Employee's Club. (b. 1937. USIS Plan No. 51)

Building #28 is a single story, Vernacular dwelling constructed in 1936 by the Construction Division of the Department of the Interior as the Stewart Employee's Club. The building, which was converted to a duplex in 1957, is constructed in random course, native stone laid in dark mortar. The rectangular building is supported by a masonry foundation and rises to a gable roof punctuated by a straight stack, stone chimney. Eave lines extend slightly from the wall plane and include a diminished boxed cornice. Gable-ends are defined by simple raking boards, while building corners are delineated by ashlar quoins. The seven-bay building combines varying size, six-light-over-six-light sash windows enframed by simple surrounds. The north elevation building entry is marked by a single bay, shed roofed porch. The east elevation of the building includes a three window bay.

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Building #29, Quarters. (b. 1937. USIS Plan No. E-55)

Building #29 is a single story, Vernacular dwelling built in 1937 by the Construction Division of the Department of the Interior as residential quarters for the staff of the Stewart Indian School. The dwelling adopts an "H"-plan configuration and is constructed in multi-colored, random course, native stone laid in dark mortar. The structure's corners are accented by cut stone quoins. The dwelling is supported by a masonry foundation and rises to an intersecting gable roof. The massing of the structure forms a three part composition defined by north and south projecting gables. This composition is reinforced by the use of a lower ridge-line level on the central building mass. The north elevation of the symmetrical building includes a massive multi-colored, native stone chimney which is similar in construction to the body of the building. This shouldered element rises in an exaggerated straight stack and terminates in a simple cap. The principal entrance to the building is housed in a recessed entry porch located in the central bay of the south elevation. This porch is defined by simple wooden framing and paired, wooden piers. The entry is flanked by multi-pane casement windows. The dwelling's remaining windows are uniform, six-light-over-six-light sash enframed by wooden surrounds. Windows are accented by coursed stone, flat arches and louvered blinds.

Building #30, Quarters. (b. 1939. USIS Plan No. E-55)

Building #30 is a single story, Vernacular dwelling constructed in 1939 according to plans by the Construction Division of the Department of the Interior. The dwelling adopts an "H"-plan configuration and is constructed in multi-colored, native stone laid in random courses with dark mortar. The structure is supported by a masonry foundation and terminates in an intersecting gable roof. The dwelling's north and south projecting gables are defined by simple raking boards. The symmetrical composition includes a recessed central bay entrance located on the north elevation. This entry is similar in design to that of Building #29. Windows are paired multi-paned, metal frame casement units supported by cast concrete sills and lintels.

Building #31, Cottage. (b. 1939. USIS Plan No. A-223-2)

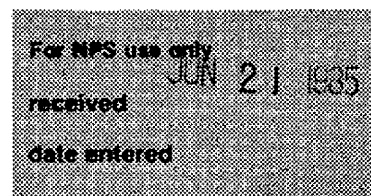
Building #31 is a one-and-one-half story, Vernacular dwelling constructed in 1939 according to designs developed by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. The dwelling adopts a modified "L"-plan configuration and is supported by a masonry foundation and terminates in an intersecting gable roof clad in asbestos shingles. The asymmetrical dwelling is constructed in multi-colored, random course, native stone laid in dark mortar. The roof eaves are slightly extended. Gable-ends include vertical wooden siding. The principal entrance to the building is found on the north elevation and is housed beneath an open porch supported by simple wood piers. The porch piers are connected by a simple, square pier balustrade. Building windows are double, multi-paned casements supported by cast concrete sills and cast concrete lintels.

Building #32, Cottage. (b. 1941. USIS Plan No. A-223-2)

Building #32 is a one-and-one-half story dwelling constructed in 1941 according to designs developed by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. The dwelling is similar in design to Building #31 and is constructed in characteristic multi-colored,

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native stone laid in random courses with dark mortar. The asymmetrical dwelling is supported by a masonry foundation and terminates in an intersecting gable roof clad in asbestos shingles. The dwelling adopts a modified "L" configuration plan and includes a straight stack, interior chimney. The principal entrance to the building is located on the south elevation and is housed by an open porch. Windows are paired multi-paned, casements defined by slightly projecting, cast concrete sills and cast concrete lintels.

Building #33, Duplex. (b. 1941. USIS Plan No. C-12-2)

Building #33 is a one story, Vernacular style duplex constructed in 1941 according to plans developed by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division as part of the Federal rehabilitation program for Indian schools. The structure adopts a modified "T"-plan configuration and is evenly divided into two dwelling units. The structure is built in characteristic, multi-colored, native stone laid in random courses with dark mortar. The symmetrical building is supported by a masonry foundation and rises to an intersecting gable roof sheathed in asbestos shingles. The principal entrances to the dwelling units are located on the south elevation and are housed by open, shed porches. The north elevation of the building originally included an open, pedimented porch formed by the extension of the building's roof. This porch was enclosed with horizontal, tongue and groove siding in 1971. Building windows are uniform, multi-light, metal frame casements supported by cast concrete sills and cast concrete lintels which have been incised to simulate coursed stone, flat arches.

Building #34, Duplex. (b. 1941. USIS Plan No. C-12-2)

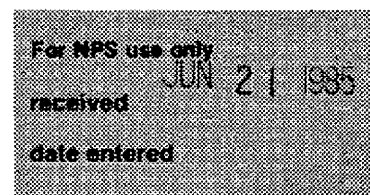
Building #34 is a one story, Vernacular style duplex constructed in 1941 according to plans developed by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. The structure's design and alterations are identical to those seen in Building #33.

Building #35, Cottage. (b. 1941)

Building #35 is a single story, Vernacular style dwelling constructed in 1941 according to plans developed by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. The dwelling is of frame construction and is sheathed in a veneer of multi-colored, native stone laid in random courses with dark mortar. The dwelling is supported by a masonry foundation and rises to a simple gable roof accented at the eave line by extended rafter ends. The east elevation of the dwelling includes a massive, straight-stack, exterior-end chimney constructed in stone identical to the building's veneer. The principal entrance to the building is located on the north elevation and is sheltered by a pedimented roof supported by diagonal braces. The entry is slightly recessed and incorporates a multi-light, wooden door enframed by simple wooden reveals. Windows are double, multi-light, metal casement units supported by cast concrete sills and terminating in cast concrete lintels incised to simulate flat arches.

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Building #47, Garage Building. (b. 1930)

Building #47 is a single story, twelve-bay garage constructed in 1930 according to designs by Stewart Superintendent, Frederick Snyder. The structure was built by mason, Jim Christopher, in the multi-colored, random course, native stone characteristic of the majority of the Stewart buildings. Building cornices are accented by cut stone quoins. The structure is supported by a masonry foundation and rises to a gable roof accented by projecting eaves. The gable-ends of the building are sheathed in horizontal, wooden siding. Bay doors are double leaf, paneled units constructed in diagonal, slatted wood. Double, rectangular window bays are found on the southeast and northwest gable-ends. These window openings have been infilled with plain plywood panels. The interior of the structure is evenly divided along its longitudinal axis to accomodate six garage bays on both northeast and southwest elevations.

Building #48, Commissary. (c. 1920)

Building #48 is a one story, wood-frame structure constructed as the Stewart Commissary c. 1920. The building is one of the oldest surviving frame structures in the Complex and one of the few to pre-date the adoption of masonry as the predominate building material in the early 1920's. The symmetrical structure reflects the simple utilitarian forms expressed in the School's design as a whole. The building rises from a concrete foundation to a wide gable roof defined by projecting eaves. Exterior wall planes are sheathed in narrow, weatherboarding and are accented by narrow cornerboards. The principal entrance to the building is found in the central bay of the three-bay, southeast elevation. This entry includes a simple, double leaf, wooden door enframed by a wooden surround. The entrance is sheltered by a simple, gable porch which is supported by wooden piers. The building's original six-light-over-six-light sash windows were replaced in 1957 by uniform, four-light units during the structure's conversion to a classroom facility.

Building #56, Warehouse. (b. 1918)

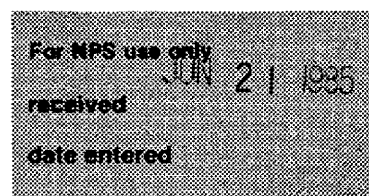
Building #56 is a single story, wood-frame structure built in 1918 as a Complex warehouse. The structure is of simple utilitarian design and is rectangular in plan. The building is supported by a concrete slab foundation and rises to a simple gable roof sheathed in wood shingles. The exterior of the building is clad in weatherboarding, while corners are defined by simple wooden cornerboards. The upper gable-ends of the building include rectangular, louvered vent panels. The southwest elevation of the structure includes folding, horizontal wood-slat, loading doors which extend two-thirds the length of the building.

Building #57, Quarters. (b. 1939. USIS Plan No. E-55)

Building #57 is a single story dwelling constructed in 1939 according to designs developed by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. The building is similar in design to buildings #29 and #30. The dwelling is built in characteristic multi-colored, random course, native stone laid in dark mortar. Building corners are defined by quoins. The structure is supported by a masonry foundation and rises to an intersecting gable roof clad in asbestos shingles. The symmetrical dwelling adopts an "H"-plan configuration. The principal entrance occupies the recessed central bay on the southeast elevation. The northwest elevation includes a massive, masonry, exterior chimney similar in construction to the body of the structure. This shouldered element rises in a straight stack and terminates with a

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simple cap. Dwelling windows are uniform, multi-paned, metal casement units set beneath cast concrete lintels and are supported by slightly projecting concrete sills.

Building #60, Duplex. (b. 1939. USIS Plan No. B-32)

Building #60 is a single story, masonry duplex constructed in 1939 according to plans developed by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. The building is similar in design and construction to buildings #33 and #34. The duplex adopts a modified "T" configuration in plan with interior space evenly divided into two living units. The structure is supported by a masonry foundation and rises to an intersecting gable roof clad in asbestos shingles. The building's masonry construction is characteristic, multi-colored, random-bond, native stone laid in dark mortar. Principal entries to the respective living units are located on the southeast elevation and are reached by way of open porches. As in the case of buildings #33 and #34, the rear elevation gable porch was enclosed with vertical, tongue and groove siding c. 1960. Building windows follow a symmetrical fenestration pattern and are multi-light, metal-frame casement units set between cast concrete lintels and cast concrete sills.

Building #65, Cottage. (b. 1937. USIS Plan No. A-223-2)

Building #65 is a one-and-one-half story dwelling constructed in 1937 according to designs by Carl Cederstrand and A.R. Warne, architects employed by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. The dwelling adopts a modified "L"-plan configuration and is stylistically influenced by then-popular "Cape Cod" suburban designs. Similar in design to Building #9, the dwelling is constructed in multi-colored, random-bond, native stone laid in dark mortar. The structure is supported by a masonry foundation and terminates in an intersecting gable roof. A massive, straight stack, masonry chimney rises from the exterior end of the northwest elevation of the main structural block. The principal entrance to the building is located on the northeast elevation and is housed beneath an open porch recessed beneath the building's projecting gable roof. The building's regular fenestration pattern is established by six-light-over-six-light sash windows enframed by wooden surrounds. Window units are set between coursed masonry, flat arches and are flanked by louvered blinds.

Building #66, Poultry House. (b. 1939)

Building #66 is a single story, frame building constructed in 1939 as part of Stewart's agricultural complex. The utilitarian agricultural building served as a poultry house. The structure is supported by wood piers and rises to a gable roof sheathed in wood shingles. Exterior wall planes are sheathed in narrow weatherboarding and are accented by narrow cornerboards. The structure lacks windows as is characteristic of the building type. A gable roof louvered ventilator straddles the ridge line of the roof. The structure includes a single entrance on the south elevation which includes a solid wood panel door.

Building #67, Four-Plex. (b. 1939. USIS Plan No. C-12-2)

Building #67 is a single story, four unit dwelling constructed in 1939 according to plans developed by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. The symmetrical structure is supported by a masonry foundation and rises to an intersecting gable roof clad in

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asbestos shingles. The structure's gable-ends include simple boxed cornices and raking boards. The dwelling is constructed in characteristic multi-colored, random course, native stone laid in dark mortar. Building entries are found on both northeast and south-west elevations. The building's regular fenestration pattern is established by multi-pane, metal-frame casement units set beneath cast concrete lintels and sills.

Building #68, School Shop. (b. 1931)

Building #68 was constructed in 1931 by mason, Jim Christopher, as a school shop tailored to house Stewart's vocational program in the industrial arts. The original structure, designed by Superintendent Frederick Snyder, included a two-story, masonry building flanked by single story masonry wings. The architectural composition of the original building was reinforced by its symmetrical disposition of bays and formal massing of building elements. The original two-story structure terminated in a gable roof. The ridge line of the main building ran perpendicular to the ridge lines of the building's hipped roofed wings. The structure was built of multi-colored, random-bond, native stone laid in dark mortar. Building corners were accented by cut sandstone quoins. The structure was further accented by a wide concrete water table and simple board cornice. The building's regular fenestration pattern was established by large, multi-pane, industrial window units which were enframed by coursed sandstone, flat arches and slightly projecting sandstone sills. In 1978, the main structural block was judged in non-compliance with the Uniform Building Code. The main structural block along with the building's east wing were subsequently removed. The substantial, seven-bay by two-bay original west wing to the structure survives intact.

Building #69, Garage. (b. 1940. USIS Plan No. R-39)

Building #69 is a one-and-one-half story, masonry garage constructed in 1940 according to designs by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. The structure is supported by a masonry foundation and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal roofing. The building is constructed in multi-colored, random course, native stone laid in dark mortar. Building corners are accented by cut stone quoins. The north elevation of the building includes two garage bays fitted with overhead doors. East, west, and south elevations include first floor, multi-paned, industrial window lintels and sills. The east and west gable-ends include double, multi-light, metal-frame casement windows.

Building #70, Blacksmith Shop. (b. 1910)

Building #70 is a single story, wood-frame structure constructed in 1910 as the Stewart Blacksmith Shop. The structure is supported by a concrete slab foundation and rises to a gable roof clad in asbestos shingles. Exterior wall planes are clad in corrugated metal panels. The structure's original, narrow weatherboarding survives beneath the metal panels. The building is of simple, utilitarian design and is among the few structures to survive from the School's early period of development.

Building #71, Paint House. (c. 1925)

Building #71 is a single story, wood-frame building constructed as a paint storage unit c. 1925. The building is supported by wooden piers and terminates in a hipped roof accented by a simple, gable-roofed ventilator. Roof planes are clad in wood shingles. Exterior wall

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planes are sheathed in narrow weatherboards accented by simple cornerboards. The building's fenestration pattern combines a single one-light fixed sash unit and a six-light-over-six-light sash unit.

Building #72, Storage Building. (c. 1925)

Building #72 is a one story, masonry structure constructed c. 1925 as a storage building. The building is of simple utilitarian design. The structure is supported by a concrete slab and rises to a gable roof clad in corrugated metal panels. The unit is built in brick laid in common bond with lime mortar. A single, wood plank door is found in the gable-end of the building. The structure is without window openings.

Building #78, Storage Building. (b. 1930)

Building #78 is a single story, wood-frame storage structure erected in 1930 by the Stewart Carpentry Shop. The structure is supported by a concrete slab foundation and rises to a gable roof clad in corrugated sheet metal. The exterior wall planes of the building are sheathed in wooden, vertical board and batten cladding. The simple utilitarian building does not include windows.

Building #79, Nurse's Cottage. (b. 1933)

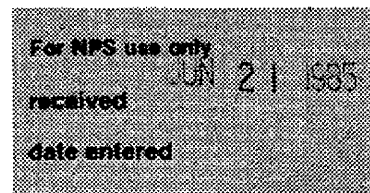
Building #79 is a two-story, masonry dwelling constructed in 1933 according to plans by Superintendent Frederick Snyder. The structure, which was erected by mason, Jim Christopher, served as a residence for doctors and nurses employed at the Stewart Sanatorium (d. 1940), a facility specializing in the treatment of Tuberculosis and Trachoma. The Nurse's Cottage is constructed in multi-colored, random-bond, native stone laid in dark mortar. The structure is simplified Shingle Style design. The building is supported by a masonry foundation and rises to an intersecting gable roof clad in composition shingles. A massive, exterior stone chimney marks the south elevation, while an interior brick chimney pierces the roof on the west elevation. The dominant design feature of the dwelling is its projecting, gable-front, principal elevation (E). The second story of this elevation is supported by massive, truncated masonry piers. The impact of this design is heightened by the contrast between the dwelling's masonry body and shingle clad upper story. The symmetrical fenestration pattern of the building is established through the use of uniform, multi-light casement windows on both stories. The principal entrance to the structure is located in the central bay of the east elevation. This entry is reached by way of an open porch created by the elevation's projecting upper story. The entry includes a multi-light, wood door set beneath a coursed stone, flat arch.

Building #81, Garage. (b. 1930)

Building #81 is a single story, wood-frame garage erected in 1930 by the Stewart Carpentry Department. The structure is of simple, utilitarian design. The single bay garage is supported by a concrete slab foundation and terminates in a gable roof. Gable-ends are defined by wide raking boards. The exterior of the building is clad in narrow weatherboards accented by narrow cornerboards. Entry to the structure is gained by way of a gable-end, overhead garage door.

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Building #84, Shop Building. (b. 1931. USIS Plan No. 9-2)

Building #84 is a single story, masonry structure erected in 1931 according to designs developed by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. The building, which served as a shop building, is supported by a masonry foundation and terminates in a gable roof punctuated by vent stacks. The utilitarian structure is built in multi-colored, random-bond, native stone laid in dark mortar. A concrete belt course unifies the body of the building with its southwest elevation loading dock. The northeast elevation of the building includes a single story, shed addition used to house the school fire truck. The building's windows are uniform, multi-light, industrial casement units and are restricted to the southwest and northeast elevations.

Building #87, Water Tank. (b. 1939)

Building #87 is a water tank erected on the Stewart site in 1939. The steel holding tank is supported by four steel supports embedded in a concrete slab. Owing to its size and necessity to life in the high desert Nevada environment, this industrial object was a dominant element of the Stewart landscape.

Building #89, Boys Dormitory. (b. 1931. USIS Plan No. F-110)

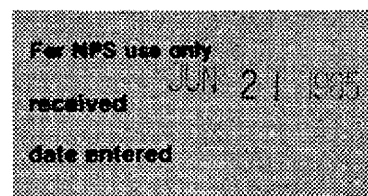
Building #89 is a single story, dormitory structure constructed in 1931 according to designs developed by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. The building follows a Georgian Revival design and is distinguished by its symmetrical composition, arched and four-light-over-four-light sash windows, hipped roof, and pedimented entry. The structure, which is similar in design to Building #6, is constructed in multi-colored, random course, native stone laid in dark mortar. The building is banded by a wide, concrete belt course and accented by cut sandstone quoins. The horizontal emphasis established by the building's belt course is reinforced by its projecting eaves and principal block cornice. The structure's original doors have been replaced by metal units.

Building #90, Auditorium. (b. 1925. USIS Plan No. K-20)

Building #90 is a one story, masonry auditorium constructed in 1925. The Neo-Classical style structure is supported by a masonry foundation and rises to a gable roof sheathed in metal panels. The building includes pedimented gable-ends and is banded by a simple cornice. A coursed masonry roundel accents the northwest pedimented gable. The symmetrical structure is constructed in multi-colored, random course, native stone laid in dark mortar. Building corners include cut sandstone quoins. The lower level of the building is marked by a rusticated sandstone belt course. The principal double entries to the building are located on the northwest elevation and are housed beneath round arches constructed in coursed sandstone. Round arches also accent the location of the building's windows. Northwest elevation windows are eight-light-over-eight-light sash, while those found on the remaining elevations are paired, elongated, six-light-over-six-light sash.

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Building #92, Boiler Building. (b. 1924, 1939. USIS Plan No. W-18-A)

Building #92 is a one-and-one-half story steam heating plant constructed in 1924 and expanded in 1939. The existing structure is supported by a masonry foundation and rises to a roof incorporating both intersecting gables and extended shed forms. The first story of the building is constructed in multi-colored, random course, native stone laid in dark mortar. Upper building levels are clad in horizontal wooden siding. Building corners are defined by cut sandstone quoins. The asymmetrical structure includes multi-light, metal-frame, industrial windows set between cast concrete lintels and sills. The dominating features of the building are its four massive ventilator stacks located on the north plane of the gable roof.

Building #94, Pump House. (b. 1938)

Building #94 is a single story, masonry pump house constructed in 1938. The modest one-bay structure is supported by a masonry foundation and terminates in a flat roof defined by masonry cap course. The building is of square configuration and is constructed in multi-colored, random course, native stone laid in dark mortar. Building corners are marked by sandstone quoins. Bay openings found on the north and west elevations are supported by lintels.

Building #96, Filter Plant. (b. 1940. USIS Plan No. Y-160)

Building #96 is a two-story, masonry structure constructed in 1940 to house Stewart's water filtering plant. The structure is of simple Vernacular design. The building is supported by a masonry foundation and rises to a gable roof. The projecting eave line is supported by an extended rafter system. The building is constructed in multi-colored, random rubble masonry laid in dark mortar. Windows are multi-light, metal-frame casement units set between cast concrete lintels and sills. The entry to the structure is found on the north elevation and is slightly recessed from the wall plane. A single story, concrete extension was appended to the east gable elevation in 1952. This extension terminates in a shallow gable roof and includes an east elevation entrance.

Building #108, Garage. (b. 1929)

Building #108 is a single story, two-bay, masonry garage constructed in 1929 by Jim Christopher. The building is supported by a concrete slab foundation and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asbestos shingles. The exterior building walls combine cast concrete panels with multi-colored, random course, native stone in their construction. Gable-ends of the building are sheathed in horizontal clapboard. The southeast elevation includes double, overhead doors enframed by wood surrounds.

Building #110, Cottage. (b. 1939. USIS Plan No. A-223-2)

Building #110 is a single story, masonry dwelling constructed in 1939 according to designs developed by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. The structure is identical in design and construction to buildings #9 and #65.

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Building #112, Horse Barn. (b. 1925)

Building #112 is a one-and-one-half story, masonry horse barn constructed in 1925. The building is supported by a masonry foundation and rises to a gable roof punctuated by two, simple metal ventilators at the ridge line. The first story of the symmetrical barn is constructed in multi-colored, random-bond, native stone laid in lime mortar. The gable-ends of the building are sheathed in pressed metal shingles. The principal entrance to the structure is found in the central bay of the north elevation and is composed of slightly recessed, double leaf, plank doors. A corresponding secondary entry is located on the south elevation and originally opened directly into a fenced corral. Entry and window bays are marked by coursed stone, flat arches. Windows are slightly recessed, four-light, fixed sash set in wooden surrounds.

Building #114, Dairy Barn. (b. 1925)

Building #114 is a one-and-one-half story, masonry dairy barn constructed in 1925. The structure is identical in exterior design to Building #112.

Building #162, Stewart Infirmary. (b. 1904/1918/1939)

Building #162 is a one-and-one-half story, school hospital building begun in 1904 and expanded in subsequent years. The structure is supported by a masonry foundation and terminates in a series of intersecting hip roofs and is marked by a simple box cornice. The structure adopts a modified "U"-plan configuration and is oriented around an open central court. The building combines random course, native stone laid in dark mortar with frame construction sheathed in horizontal, rustic wood siding.

Non-Contributing Buildings

Building #17, Classroom. (b. 1964)

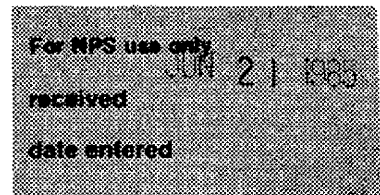
Building #17 is a two-story, brick structure constructed by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division in 1964. The building, which adopts elements of the International style in its design, is supported by a concrete slab foundation and terminates in a flat, composition roof with slightly projecting north and south parapets. The "L"-plan building includes bands of aluminum frame, industrial windows and is articulated by simple brick pilasters.

Building #37, Cottage. (b. 1956)

Building #37 is a single story, masonry dwelling constructed in 1956 under the direction of School Superintendent, Hugh O. Tyler. Tyler developed the design of the dwelling from plans utilized in the construction of Building #26. The dwelling adopts a modified "L"-plan configuration and is built in multi-colored, native stone laid in random courses with dark mortar. The building is supported by a masonry foundation and rises to an intersecting gable roof sheathed in composition shingles. The principal, southwest elevation includes an open, shed porch supported by simple, wooden piers. The entrance to the building is located in the central bay of the southwest elevation and incorporates a multi-light,

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wooden door enframed by a wooden surround. The section of the elevation sheltered by the porch is sheathed in vertical, tongue and groove siding similar to the horizontal siding found in the gable-ends.

Building #38, Night Watchman's House. (c. 1950)

Building #38 is a single story, wood frame building constructed c. 1950 as a Night Watchman's House. The structure is supported by wood piers and terminates in a low gable roof clad in wood shingles. Exterior wall planes are sheathed in horizontal, wooden drop siding. Building windows are six-light-over-six-light sash enframed by wooden surrounds.

Building #61, Duplex. (b. 1949. USIS Plan No. B-56)

Building #61 is a single story, masonry duplex constructed in 1949 according to plans developed by the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. The structure is rectangular in plan and evenly divided into two living units along a lateral northeast-southwest axis. The duplex is supported by a masonry foundation and rises to a simple gable roof. Single story wings terminating in gable roofs extend from the gable-ends of the main structural block. Entries to the respective living units are located at the northwest and southeast gable-ends. The symmetrical fenestration pattern is established by uniform, two-light-over-two-light sash windows set between cast concrete lintels and sills.

Building #62, Duplex. (c. 1960)

Building #62 is a single story, wood-frame duplex of contemporary Vernacular design. The structure is supported by a concrete slab foundation and rises to a simple gable roof. The building's roof line extends to form open, shed entry porches which span the western and eastern-most bays of the south elevation. Exterior building planes are sheathed in narrow weatherboarding defined by simple wooden cornerboards. The building's regular fenestration pattern is established by uniform, single-light, horizontal slider units set in aluminum frames.

Building #73, Storage Shed. (b. 1940)

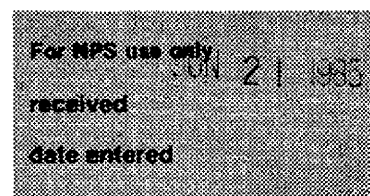
Building #73 is a single story, storage shed constructed in 1940. The structure is supported by a concrete slab foundation and terminates in a gable roof clad in corrugated metal. The structure is of wood-frame construction. Wall planes are clad in corrugated metal panels attached directly to the building's frame. The building includes a single six-light, fixed sash window which is located in the gable-end of the rectangular plan building. The corresponding gable-end elevation includes a simple, wooden door enframed by a board frame.

Building #74, Shed. (b. 1944)

Building #74 is a single story, wood-frame storage shed constructed in 1944. The simple, utilitarian structure is supported by wood piers and rises to a gable roof sheathed in composition roofing. Exterior wall planes are clad in vertical board and batten and corrugated sheet metal.

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Building #75, Storage Building. (b. 1945)

Building #75 is a single story, wood-frame storage structure constructed in 1945. The building is supported by wood piers and rises to a shallow, gable roof clad in sheet metal panels. The exterior wall planes of the structure are sheathed in vertical board and batten. Building windows are nine-light, fixed sash units.

Building #76, Storage Building. (c. 1950)

Building #76 is a corrugated metal Quonset hut erected as a storage unit c. 1950. The structure is supported by wood piers and terminates in a round arch roof. All exterior building surfaces are clad in corrugated metal. The structure includes two-light, sliding sash windows.

Building #77, Storage Building. (c. 1950)

Building #77 is a corrugated metal Quonset hut identical in design to Building #76.

Building #82, Garage. (c. 1950)

Building #82 is a single story, wood-frame garage constructed c. 1950. The single-bay structure is supported by a concrete foundation and terminates in a gable roof clad in composition roofing. Exterior wall planes are clad in narrow weatherboarding.

Building #85, Storage Building. (b. 1935)

Building #85 is a single story, wood-frame storage structure constructed in 1935 by the Stewart Carpentry Department. The structure is supported by a concrete slab foundation and terminates in a gable roof. Building planes are clad in asbestos shingles. The structure's fenestration pattern incorporates six-light-over-six-light sash and four-light-over-four-light sash. Alterations to this utilitarian building have compromised its integrity.

Building #107, Nunez Lodge. (b. 1963)

Building #107 is a one story, brick masonry dormitory constructed in 1963. The structure is of contemporary design and is incompatible with the design character of the Stewart Complex. The structure is supported by a reinforced concrete foundation and terminates in a roof design combining flat and gabled forms. The structure utilizes a variety of aluminum framed windows.

Buildings #116, #117, #118, and #119, Cottages. (b. 1963)

Buildings #116, #117, #118, and #119 are contemporary, wood-frame dwellings added to the Stewart Complex in 1963. The four cottages are identical in design. All are single story dwellings supported by concrete slab foundations and rise to gable roofs marked by fascia boards. Exterior wall planes are stuccoed. Windows are aluminum single light slider units.

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Building #129, Pump House. (b. 1970)

Building #129 is a single story, wood-frame pump house constructed in 1970. The building is supported by a concrete slab foundation and terminates in a shallow gable roof. The exterior walls of the building are sheathed in plywood sheets.

Building #160, Gymnasium. (b. 1973)

Building #160 is a single story, masonry gymnasium constructed in 1973. The building is supported by a concrete slab foundation and rises to a flat, composition roof. Exterior building walls are concrete slab faced in multi-colored stone aggregate. Glazed, aluminum frame doors are found on the south elevation. The design of the gymnasium represents a sympathetic contemporary addition to the Stewart Complex.

Building #161, Water Treatment Building. (b. 1978)

Building #161 is a single story, concrete masonry utility building constructed in 1978. The structure terminates in a shallow gable roof. The structure lacks architectural distinction.

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Although average enrollment increased throughout most of Stewart's use, year-to-year attendance fluctuated dramatically in response to student reaction to School policy.

Superintendent Gibson opened the doors to the Stewart Institute with policies intended to educate Nevada's Native Americans and, more importantly, to assimilate them into White-American culture. Boys were required to cut and clean their hair. Students were expected to eat food such as beef with which they were unfamiliar. They were also required to speak English. All students were required to work at the School. Boys tended to the field surrounding the School in order to grow food for use in the kitchen. Ostensibly, this was to teach farming techniques. Girls cleaned and cooked. Native customs were actively discouraged. Students were prohibited from customary celebrations and dances accompanied by traditional music. The School also discouraged the practice of pre-marital sexual experimentation through the segregation of boys and girls. Commonplace among Great Basin peoples, the practice provided adolescents with a chance to test the success of relationships before making long-term commitments.

Nearly all of these policies were met with resistance. For cultural reasons, boys sought to keep their long hair. Many of the students found the food at Stewart unpalatable and some returned home ill, complaining of being poisoned. Students disliked confining outhouses. Boys resisted showing girls the courtesies common in White culture. Students met the English language with less emotional objections, but the reality of transforming varying groups of native-speaking children into an orderly, English-speaking group of students was difficult. The acquisition of the English language progressed slowly, hampering progressions to higher levels of education. Teachers were forced to speak broken English to be understood and it was difficult to approach the subject material of a normal curriculum.

Student labor became an important issue during the second year of Stewart's operation. Students complained to their parents that they were forced to maintain fields and grow crops, tasks they felt had little to do with their education. Student enrollment dropped after the first year, largely over this issue.

Superintendent Gibson was, from the start, forced into a position of compromise. He hired local Washoe hunters to supply venison and vegetables which were more familiar to the students' palates. He allowed boys to keep long hair, provided that it was clean. Student labor was restricted to those activities which provided the students with training intended to be useful in later life. In addition, students were allowed to keep profits from selling their art and leather work to tourists and local ranchers.

Initially, Gibson was able to enforce prohibitions against most native customs on the campus. Sexual activities remained against the rules throughout the history of the School. Dances and other native celebrations were also successfully discouraged in the early years. The history of the Stewart Indian School, however, was one of continual dialectic: directives from the Washington, D.C., office of the B.I.A. were implemented and negative Native American reaction necessitated compromise.

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Gibson's initial compromises and the desire by native peoples for "White" education resulted in an increased enrollment to almost two hundred in the School's third year. Conditions failed to improve to the expectations of the Native Americans, however. Graduated students failed to get satisfactory employment. In 1894, there was a general strike, and Gibson was forced, once again, to compromise. The situation seemed hopeless when it became clear that the curriculum could not change significantly because Gibson could not allow students to live according to native customs: such a compromise would have violated the central intent of the B.I.A. schools to assimilate Native Americans. In addition, Gibson could do nothing which would guarantee jobs for graduates.

Gibson accidentally found a solution to School morale problems in 1896 when he offered some ill-repaired musical instruments to a few students. A band formed and became a source of pride for the student body. Students strived to maintain good grades in order to remain members of the band, an attitude accentuated when uniforms were added. The drum section was the most popular with the students, and it became common to hear drummers "practicing" in the night. These practice sessions became the center of illicit native dances, but campus morale had improved so dramatically that Gibson did not interfere. In 1897, the band won first place in the Carson City Nevada Day parade. The following week, there were five hundred new applicants to Stewart.

The Stewart Marching Band remained an integral part of campus life throughout the remainder of the School's history. It serves as a symbol of the integration of diverse ambitions: students played "White" instruments and found in them an expression of pride in themselves and of their own culture.

In 1890, Stewart responded to a Federal directive calling for the militarization of all off-reservation Indian schools. Boys were required to dress in uniforms and drill. The program was a disaster: students given higher ranks used their status to punish others. Hazing became a problem and militarization promoted tribal conflicts: Paiutes and Shonshones stole weapons in order to perform raids on Washoe students. Within six months, the program was abandoned although other B.I.A. schools maintained the program until 1930. This serves as another example of Stewart's administrators rejecting Federal policy in order to deal with Stewart's unique situation.

In 1915, Stewart was visited by several Federal inspectors who found that conditions at the School were unsatisfactory. Additions to the original structures had left them unsafe, dark, and unsanitary. The inspectors recommended that the new superintendent, James R. Royce, abandon the original School structure as soon as possible. Royce initiated a new era of building. With enrollment grown to five hundred students, Royce made successful petitions for building funds. He moved or razed some of the older structures. In 1919, he died in the influenza epidemic, and so was unable to see his ambitions bear fruit.

Frederick Snyder was appointed the new Superintendent of Stewart Indian School and was responsible for its transformation into an architectural and horticultural showplace during his tenure from 1919 to 1934. There were fifty-three frame buildings on the Complex when Snyder took office. The dining hall had a capacity of only two hundred. In 1922, fire destroyed the wooden horse and dairy barns.

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In 1923, Snyder authorized the construction of a new dining hall made of sandstone blocks scavenged from a structure in Carson City. Throughout Snyder's tenure, stone became the preferred building material. After building the dining hall, Snyder initiated a building program using colored native stone. Apparently, he was inspired by a chapel he had seen in Arizona.² To heighten the effect of the multi-colored stone work, a tuck pointing mixture of mortar and lampblack was used to outline each rock. This technique can be seen in the tooled and beaded mortar joints found throughout the Complex. Snyder integrated this construction campaign with Stewart's education policies by providing students with "hands-on" experience in the building trades. Snyder's building programs also integrated an architectural style which was sensitive to Stewart's western environment and the students' culture.

In 1933, Federal policy toward Native Americans radically changed. The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 decreased Federal authority over Native peoples and provided increased opportunities. Policies tailored to local needs were seen as potentially more successful than monolithic directives from Washington, D.C. Self-determination and self-government were encouraged.

In reaction to the Act, the B.I.A. encouraged schools such as Stewart to promote classes in native cultures. Students were expected to study native crafts traditions as well as native languages and culture studies. The response to this revised curriculum at Stewart was ironic. Prior to the Act, Stewart's history of compromise had, in fact, produced a program designed for local needs. With the Act of 1934, official policy called for attention to native culture which had long been of native concern. Standardized curriculums proved difficult to develop, however. Paiute and Shoshone students objected to Washoe basket making classes. In fact, the Washoe are some of the best basket makers in North America. They traditionally displayed immense patience and talent in creating works of art. The Paiute and Shoshone students ruined large quantities of reeds and other materials because they lacked respect for or interest in the craft. Washoe students, on the other hand, did not work well with leather, a medium which the Paiutes and Shoshones enjoyed.

Students and parents also protested the new direction of the curriculum because they felt that education was their best chance toward success in the White world. Stewart had become a place to learn trades and White culture. It is ironic that after years of protest against attempts at forced assimilation, the students came to cherish that quality of Stewart just when policy from Washington, D.C., shifted in the other direction.

Alida Bowler, the first female Indian Agency Superintendent in the B.I.A., took charge of Stewart with the beginning of the Roosevelt years. She supervised the implementation of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and the last extended building phase at Stewart that included native stone construction. Consistent with Stewart's history of compromising Federal policy, the School's "native culture" classes were made optional and students were once again allowed to participate in vocational classes, thereby learning trades which they could later market in the White world.

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Work conducted between 1934 and 1941 included construction throughout the campus. It also opened the area to the west of Wa-Pai-Shone Avenue as a staff and employee residential neighborhood.

In 1941, Stewart opened its doors to students from Idaho, Utah, California, and Oregon. In 1946, Navajos were added to the list of tribes represented at Stewart. Shortly after this, the last stone buildings were constructed at the School. Hugh O. Tyler, teacher and supervisor of Vocational Education, came to the School in 1948 from a Chippewa reservation in northern Wisconsin. In 1956, with the assistance of regular School maintenance staff and School apprentices, he constructed buildings #37 and #61, both single story dwellings. Tyler trained some of the Navajo students in construction, thus continuing the tradition of vocational education.

In 1959 through 1963, students from many other tribes were brought to Stewart. The Hopis, Apaches, Pimas, Havasupai, Mojave, Walapai, Utes, Papagoes, Coropah, and Tewa were represented. Additional buildings were needed to house these students and to modernize the facility so a final phase of School construction was undertaken.

In 1980, Stewart Indian School was closed. Much of the site was subsequently deeded to the State of Nevada. The closure of Stewart is indicative of a national movement away from Native American boarding school operation. Since many B.I.A. schools have closed, the future of intact examples of such institutions is a concern.

For many western Native Americans, Stewart Indian School remains a significant symbol of the tribal interchange fostered by the School experience. Many friendships continued after graduation. The years of Stewart's operation eventually led to greater understanding among tribal groups. Stewart Indian School continues to be a source of pride for former students. The Stewart Indian School Museum, located in Building #3, displays artifacts and documents illustrating the School's history and its role in Native American experience. This museum is operated by a Native American group.

Many of the alumni are actively interested in the School's preservation for its historical association and because they regard it as a symbol of Native American achievement and common cause.

The Stewart Indian School Historic District includes an exceptional collection of intact, masonry structures dating from the School's pre-World War II development. The District forms a unique and distinguishable entity characterized by similarities in scale, design, and materials. The District's architectural character can be attributed to the efforts of Frederick Snyder who served as School Superintendent from 1919 to 1934.

During Snyder's administration, a conscious effort was made to decentralize campus activities and establish an architectural identity for the School as a whole. He combined this concern for the built environment with equal attention to the site's landscape design. He sought a design mode which was practical, appropriate, and applicable to a variety of building types. An architectural program was developed which met these requirements through low-scale, simplified, symmetrical designs executed in multi-colored, random-bond, native stone laid in dark mortar. This use of materials combined with low-scale designs serves as the unifying characteristic of the present Complex.

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Stewart's rural site and the types of structures erected to meet School demands were common to other B.I.A. boarding schools. The development of the site into a decentralized campus with its own architectural expression, however, derived from its environment to make the Stewart site unique among such institutions. The success of Snyder's architectural program was recognized by his successors as well as the Department of the Interior's Construction Division. In the years preceding World War II, Snyder's emphasis on building specialization, consistent materials, and quality construction were adapted specifically to the Stewart site from often-standardized Construction Division design.

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1. Jackson, Nicholas D. A History of the Stewart Indian School, M.A. Thesis, University of Nevada, Reno, 1969, p. 100.
2. Based on an interview with Snyder which appeared in the Reno Evening Gazette, January 27, 1962, p. 2.

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Record Group 75, Federal Archives Record Center, San Bruno, California. A major source of information on the development and operation of the Stewart Indian School from 1910 to 1934 including narrative annual reports from the Superintendent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and inspection reports on the school by BIA special field agents. These reports become statistical after about 1930. The wealth of specific information on the institution is nowhere else duplicated.

Various plans and drawings for the development of the Stewart Indian School are on file with the Western Nevada Indian Agency, Carson City, Nevada.

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_____, June 30, 1927, p. 1
_____, June 9, 1930, p. 1
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Personal Interview with Joe Brittain, Stewart stonemason, December 1981

Personal Interview with Joe Buckhart, Stewart stonemason, December 14, 1981

Personal Interview with Margaret Jones, daughter of Frederick Snyder, November 20, 1981

Personal Interview with Earl T. Laird, Stewart bandmaster, November 21, 1981

Personal Interview with Wendel L. Sandberg, demolition, December 21, 1981

Personal Interview with Hugh O. Tyler, Stewart vocational supervisor, November 21, 1981

Miscellaneous

Letter to Mrs. Charles Butler, D.A.R., from Gladys M. Gardner, President of the Wa-Pai-Shone Craftsmen, Carson City, Nevada, March 7, 1949, explaining the origin and function of the program.

Letter to Mr. Hal Cooley, Flagstaff, Arizona, from Gladys M. Gardner, President of the Wa-Pai-Shone Craftsmen, February 1, 1949, explaining the organization of the program.

The Archaeology of the Stewart Dump Site (26OR121) by Eugene M. Hattori, Nevada State Museum Archaeological Services and the Carson City Department of Public Works, October 1978.

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STEWART INDIAN SCHOOL

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That real property lying and situated in Carson City, Nevada, and more particularly described as being a portion of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32 Township 15 North, Range 20 East MDB&M and a portion of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 5, Township 14 North, Range 20 East MDB&M and more fully described by metes and bounds as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the intersection of the South 1/16 line of Section 32 Township 15 North, Range 20 East MDB&M with the westerly right-of-way line of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad right-of-way (abandoned), said point of the intersection bears North 36° 00' 54" West 1651.43 feet from the South east corner of Section 32, Township 15 North, Range 20 East MDB&M; thence along the westerly right-of-way lone South 21° 30' 35" East 2252.75 feet, thence South 01° 03' 14" West 508.51 feet to an intersection with the North 1/16 line of Section 5, Township 14 North, Range 20 East MDB&M; thence along said North 1/16 line North 89° 16' 53" West 297.89 feet to a point in the centerline of Clear Creek; thence along the centerline of Clear Creek the following 21 courses:

- North 43° 36' 51" West 22.80 feet;
- thence North 67° 16' 46" West 90.51 feet;
- thence North 34° 12' 17" West 166.11 feet;
- thence South 47° 36' 58" West 68.63 feet;
- thence North 18° 50' 03" West 84.41 feet;
- thence South 46° 12' 07" West 47.87 feet;
- thence North 63° 02' 10" West 315.42 feet;
- thence South 87° 15' 50" West 62.01 feet;
- thence North 38° 34' 12" West 78.80 feet;
- thence South 38° 00' 33" West 59.14 feet;
- thence North 31° 19' 04" West 119.13 feet;
- thence South 72° 07' 16" West 67.78 feet;
- thence North 30° 18' 23" West 72.79 feet;
- thence North 83° 21' 14" West 188.45 feet;
- thence South 62° 40' 03" West 169.64 feet;
- thence South 84° 18' 59" West 216.08 feet;
- thence North 89° 05' 18" West 277.76 feet;
- thence North 46° 35' 40" West 292.25 feet;
- thence North 67° 05' 59" West 140.01 feet;
- thence North 29° 16' 31" West 165.70 feet;
- thence North 73° 25' 20" West 58.26 feet

to the intersection with the westerly line of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 5 Township 14 North, Range 20 East MDB&M; along said westerly line North 00° 50' 31" East 475.77 feet; thence North 0° 41' 52" East 1318.97 feet to the intersection with the South 1/16 line of Section 32, Township 15 North, Range 20 East MDB&M; thence along said 1/16 line South 89° 06' 59" East 1664.03 feet to the point of beginning; said parcel contains an area of 109.5200 acres more or less.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Stewart Indian School

Continuation sheet Geographic Data

Item number 10.

Page 2

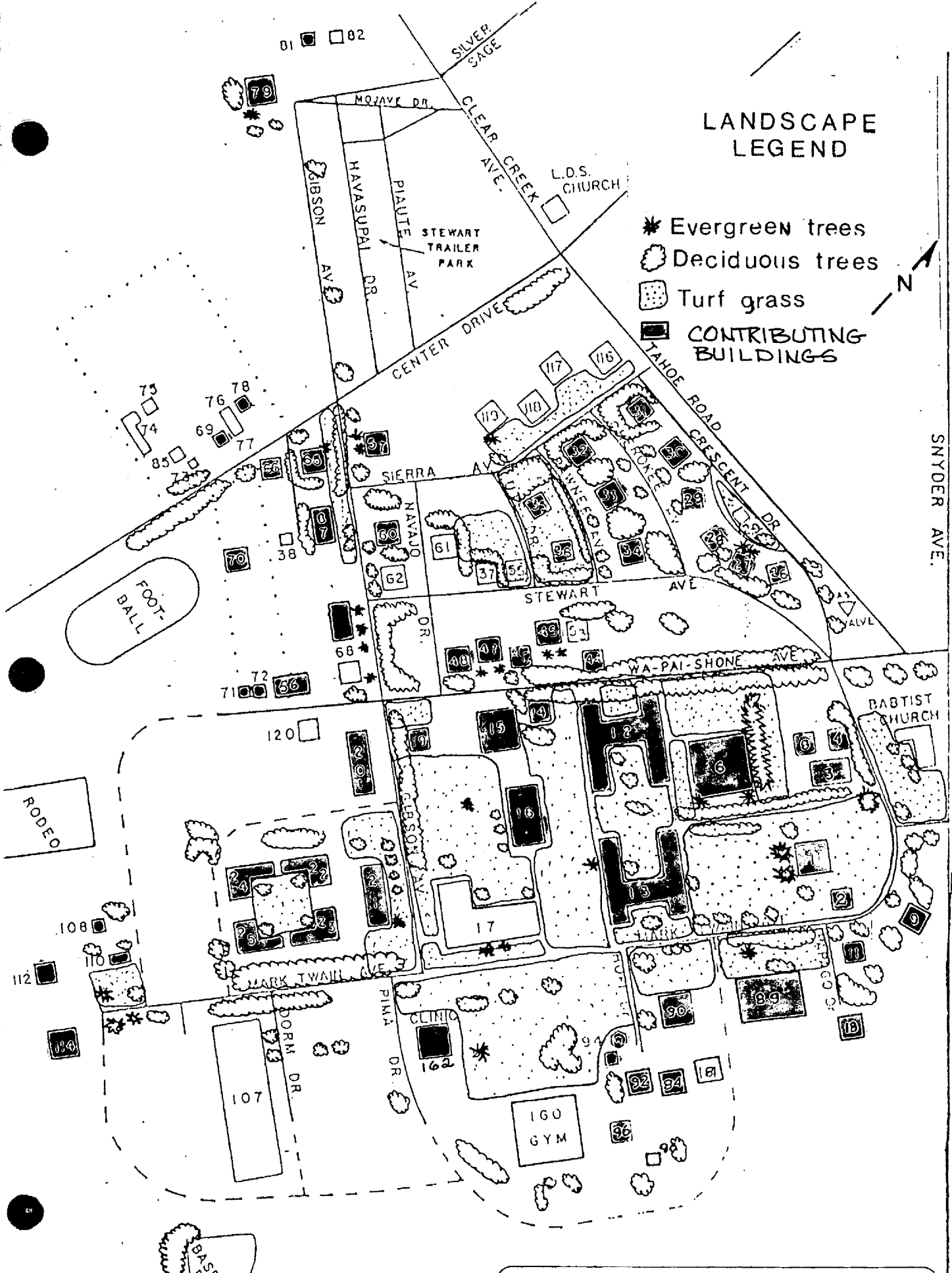
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Boundary Justification

The above boundary description reflects the original 109 acres encompassed by the Stewart Indian School. The above resurvey of the original parcel was completed as part of a comprehensive site inventory undertaken for this National Register nomination and is key to the accompanying parcel and USGS maps. The original 109 acres include the complete built and landscape resources associated with the school. The district is distinguished from the surrounding area by high desert to the south and by recent residential development to the north, east and west.

LANDSCAPE LEGEND

- * Evergreen trees
- ☁ Deciduous trees
- ▨ Turf grass
- CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS



— Stewart Indian School, Carson City
 — Building Inventory Map
 — SEE PARCEL MAP FOR DISTRICT BOUNDARIES