

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16).

1. Name of Property

historic name Winnemucca Grammar School

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 522 Lay Street

not for publication

city, town Winnemucca

vicinity

state Nevada code NV

county Humboldt County code 013

zip code 89445

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing:

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Ronald M. Gee, Date: 9/26/91, State or Federal agency and bureau: Historic Preservation and Archeology

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official, Date, State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
determined eligible for the National Register.
determined not eligible for the National Register.
removed from the National Register.
other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper: Antoinette A. Gee, Date of Action: 11/14/91

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
EDUCATION/Grammar School

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
EDUCATION/ Elementary School

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH
CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Built-up, composition roofing

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture, Education

Period of Significance

1927-1928

Significant Dates

1889
1911
1927-1928
1990

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Richard Watkins, Architect

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheets.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A
 Zone Easting Northing

C

B
 Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property includes the city block bounded by Lay Street to the northeast, Fifth Street to the northwest, Aiken Street to the southwest, and an alley to the southeast.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the remaining portion of the city lot that has historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy Goldenberg

organization _____ date June 19, 1991

street & number 32 Terra Vista, #4 telephone (415) 567-9258

city or town San Francisco state CA zip code 94115

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The Winnemucca Grammar School, built in 1927-28, is a two-story brick structure, designed by architect Richard Watkins, in the Prairie Style. The building sits on a one acre site, enclosed by a chain link fence, with an asphalt-paved school yard to the rear and an adjacent, non-contributing building to the southeast. The building remains a school for the lower grades, is in excellent condition, and has a high degree of integrity.

The Winnemucca Grammar School is in Winnemucca, a city of approximately 6,000 people which is the county seat as well as the largest town of Humboldt County. It is located in northwestern Nevada, approximately 65 miles northeast of Reno and 75 miles south of the Oregon border. The Winnemucca Grammar School is in a residential neighborhood in the center of Winnemucca, just to the west of the central business district and two blocks south of highway 95, which functions as a commercial "strip" in Winnemucca. The site is an irregular polygon, five-sided, bordered by Lay, Fifth, Aiken and Sixth Streets. The site slopes from southeast to northwest, and there is a concrete retaining wall along Lay and Fifth Streets. Landscaping consists of ten shaped shrubs on the northeast, front facade, a mature deciduous tree at the site's northern corner, and three mature street trees on Fifth Street. There is a non-contributing building to the school's southeast. This building, designed by the Reno firm of Sheehan and Van Woert and constructed in 1991, replaced the Winnemucca High School building as the school's Annex. The building is a one-story brick building with a flat roof and grouped, double-hung windows. A continuous horizontal molding, set above the window heads, creates a horizontal emphasis and relates to a similarly-placed molding on the historic Grammar School building.

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The Winnemucca Grammar school is a nearly square building, with a central two-story core set within a larger one-story mass. Roofs are flat. The red brick walls resting on a concrete foundation are relieved by white cast stone ornamentation. The primary facade of the building is symmetrical about the canopied entry, which is set into the protruding two-story three-bay central building mass. The center bay is slightly recessed, with large library windows above the doorway.

The massing as well as the ornamentation of the building emphasizes the horizontal. A double horizontal band at the cornice line is the primary visual organizer. This band occurs at the roofline, and approximately two feet below at the window line. This banding occurs at both the primary one-story and central two-story mass. Rectilinear ornamentation is used within and around the banding. The roofline of the building is broken by shallow crenelations.

The plan of the building is organized as a square within a square, with classrooms set around the auditorium/gymnasium core. A small second story consists of a library, two classrooms and an auditorium balcony.

The interior finishes create a surprisingly ornate appearance. Corridor floors consist of a checkerboard of gray and white hexagonal tiles. Walls consist of a granite-flecked face brick wainscot, topped by a heavy, square-profiled wood molding, with plaster above. Interior columns and piers are abundantly ornamented with an eclectic mix of classical and botanically-derived forms. Face brick like that on the walls again covers the lower portion of the columns. Heavy white capitals, consisting of a curved, projecting shelf over dentillated brackets, top the brick.

The corridor ceiling is organized into large recessed square panels. Beams between the recesses are faced and highly ornamented. Dentils border the edges of the recesses. Square-within-square motifs, similar to those found on the exterior, form a panel in the center of the beams. Skylights occur at the corridor corners.

The grandest space occurs at the foyer. Opposite the entry doors, a grand stairway, dividing at an intermediate landing, ascends to

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the second story. Statues, donated by local civic groups shortly after the school's construction, stand at niches at the four corners of the foyer. These include two classical statues and a replica of the Statue of Liberty. Classrooms are simple but functional, with wood floors, abundant natural light and built-in casework.

The Grammar School has not been significantly altered since its construction. Minor changes have been made to the classrooms. These rooms are no longer "scientifically lighted from the pupil's left,"¹ as they were originally. Also, some of the built-in cloakrooms have been removed or modified, as has some of the built-in casework. A fire safety retrofit in 1985 sealed off the mechanical room from the rest of the basement.

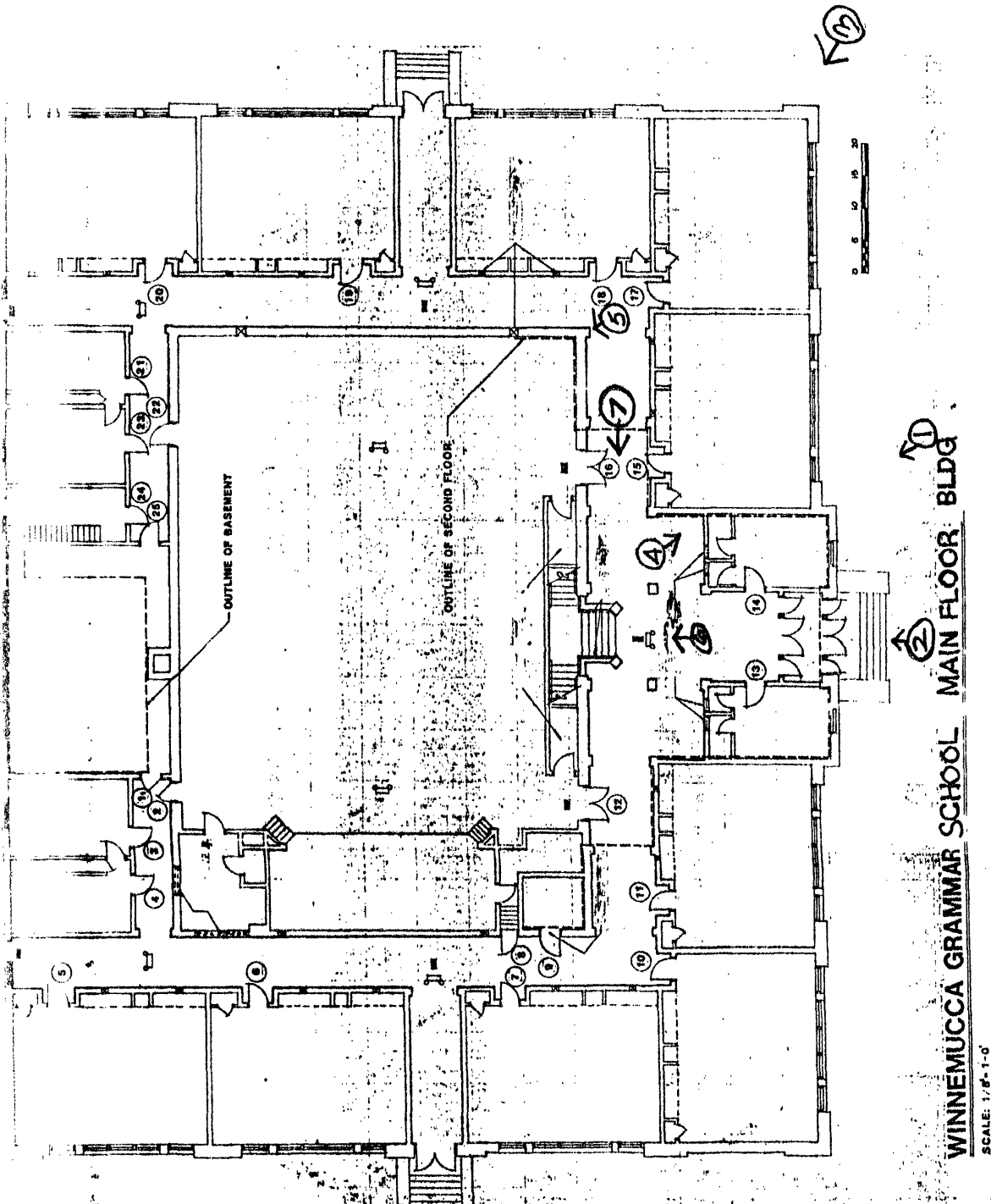
The site of the building, however, has recently been significantly altered by the demolition of the 1911 Winnemucca High School in 1990. This building was a one-story-over-basement brick structure built in the Richardson Romanesque style. It had a wide-eaved roof and was symmetrical about a round-arched entry porch. It is being replaced by the non-contributing structure described above.

1. Humboldt Star, August 8, 1927.

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The building is significant under criteria A in representing a period of major growth in Winnemucca, beginning in 1915 and lasting through the 1920s. The building is also significant in documenting the history of education in Nevada and specifically in Humboldt County; in fact, the site has been used for educational purposes since the 1880s. The building, a good example of a Prairie Style school, is also important under criteria C for its architectural design and unusually fine workmanship. The period of significance is 1927-1928, when the building was constructed. Periods of secondary significance include 1889, when the first school was built on the site; 1911, when the Winnemucca High School was built; and 1990 when the Winnemucca High School was demolished.

Under criteria A, the Winnemucca Grammar School is important as it relates to the development of Winnemucca, and as it manifests the history of education in Humboldt County. The first theme to be discussed will be the development of Winnemucca.

Unlike most other settlements in Nevada, Winnemucca's founding and development were not tied exclusively to mining. While certainly influenced by the boom and bust cycles of mining settlements in the rest of the state, Winnemucca owes its development to its location in the Humboldt Valley, a natural path across the Great Basin. In the 1850s, Winnemucca grew from a trapper's outpost to a supply station and stage stop along the Overland Trail. The settlement prospered into the late 19th century as the only established supply and stopping point for the north central part of Nevada.¹

The growing village soon needed a school, and the first schoolhouse, located on Bridge Street between Third and Fourth Streets, opened in 1866.² The completion of the Central Pacific Railroad in 1868 and the acquisition of the County Seat in 1872

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further contributed to Winnemucca's prosperity.³ In 1872, the Central Pacific Railroad Company built and donated Winnemucca's second schoolhouse, located at the corner of Fifth and Bridge streets. In 1875, this building was moved to Third and Lay Streets, and enlarged to "double its original size."⁴

The first school building erected on the present site of Fifth and Lay Streets was a two-story stone school, built in 1889 in the Second Empire style.⁵ It was donated by Dr. T.C. Hanson, Senator George S. Nixon and Judge M.S. Bonnefield.⁶ This building functioned as a primary and grammar school, with a high school department on the second floor.

After weathering a statewide depression from about 1880-1900, Winnemucca again became an important supply and distribution center in 1900, with the onset of the Tonopah mining boom. The coming of the Western Pacific Railroad in 1908 enhanced Winnemucca's position even more.⁷ The construction of the Winnemucca High School, adjacent to the Grammar School, in 1911-1912 dates from this boom period. Other structures that were built at this time include the Nixon Opera House (1907-1908), and the Winnemucca Mercantile Building (1909). A contemporary newspaper account documents the building activity in 1911:

On nearly all the streets buildings are in the course of erection and improvements are being made by property owners. Concrete sidewalks are being laid and all the other improvements in progress are modern and in conformity with the growth of the town. On upper Lay street there are four buildings in course of construction and all of them are to be of concrete and brick. The most prominent of these structures is the new county high school.⁸

Winnemucca's growth at this time probably explains why the new high school needed to be replaced by a larger one only five years later. Martin Stupich, in his Architectural Survey of Winnemucca, documents a major period of residential building activity in Winnemucca from 1915 through the 1920s.⁹ It is during this time that the Humboldt County High School and the Winnemucca Grammar School were constructed.

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The need for a new grammar school is mentioned as early as 1913 in the Superintendent of Public Instruction Biennial Report.¹⁰ Overcrowding was a problem despite an addition to the building constructed in 1911, and the construction of a wood frame building for the third grade. The construction of the new Humboldt County High School in 1916 eased the problem somewhat, allowing the Grammar School to expand into the 1911 high school building next door.

In 1917 an Indian School was created in a frame building on the grammar school grounds, which had formerly been used as a Kindergarten.¹¹ This structure was also probably the same one that had been constructed for the third grade.

By 1927, Winnemucca was ready for a new school building. That year, the school board asked for \$100,000 in bonds to construct a new Grammar School with a cost estimated at between \$71,500 and \$75,000. The existing grammar school site was to be used and the 1911 building incorporated into the grounds. The new structure was to incorporate the foundations and some of the masonry walls of the 1889 structure. George Ferris, the architect of the 1916 High School, and his son, Lehman, served as consultants on the project, providing pre-design cost estimates and, later, making the final building inspection prior to the city's acceptance of the project.¹²

The school bond issue was passed easily by the voters,¹³ and the architectural design contract was awarded to Richard Watkins of Salt Lake City,¹⁴ (1858-1941). Watkins, a native of Bristol, England, served his architectural apprenticeship in Salt Lake City, in the office of Richard A. Kletting. Kletting designed the Territorial Insane Asylum in Provo, Utah, upon which Watkins worked, and also designed the Utah State Capitol. Watkins established his own firm in 1892, in Provo, where he stayed until 1909. In that period he designed several public buildings throughout Utah. Watkins returned to Salt Lake City and was appointed Architect of State Schools from 1912 until 1920. During his career, he designed more than 240 school buildings.¹⁵

Construction of the Grammar School was tinged with minor controversy. Contractors were charged with using materials inferior to those specified. They were found to be using a higher

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proportion of sand and gravel in the concrete mix, and were substituting a different face brick. Both of these problems were resolved early in the construction process.¹⁶

The building was first occupied Monday January 30, 1928. Dedication exercises were held February 13. When opened, eight grades were housed in this building. The kindergarten and Indian school were moved into the former high school building.¹⁷ The wood frame building that had previously housed the Indian School was auctioned off and moved to its present location at 1416 W. Second Street.¹⁸ After about two years, the Indian children were integrated into the general public school population.

We have already seen how the building of schools in Winnemucca corresponds to periods of growth and development within the city. The building of schools also relates to larger social patterns within the County and State, in particular the history and development of public education. Therefore, the second theme that will be developed under Criteria A is the history of education in Humboldt County.

Organized public education in Humboldt County dates from 1861, when territorial Governor James W. Nye appointed E.A. Scott as the County's first Superintendent of Schools. Scott's appointment marked Humboldt County as one of the first in the territory to attempt to establish public schools before Nevada's statehood was established in 1864.¹⁹ The first school in Humboldt County was probably an adobe cabin in Unionville, the early county seat. This multi-functional public building served as school, church and public meeting hall.²⁰ Winnemucca organized its first school district in 1869. The district began with a school population of 31, and drew \$931.79 in State and County revenues its first year.²¹

In 1907 the Nevada State school system was reorganized into a system of five supervisory districts, and Humboldt County was placed within the Third Supervision District. These districts replaced the county school district as the primary administrative bodies. The law mandated that each district be governed by a deputy superintendent who was required to be a professional educator with minimum qualifications including a Nevada teaching certificate and not less than 45 months of successful Nevada teaching experience.²² It was therefore under this system that the

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Winnemucca Grammar School was constructed. This system was to remain until 1956, when the school system was once again organized into County School Districts.²³

Since the site of the Winnemucca Grammar School was formerly the site of the Winnemucca High School and of an Indian School, we will examine the development of these institutions as secondary themes.

The institution of High School was slow to develop in Nevada, and its introduction in Humboldt County closely parallels High School development in the state as a whole. The first legislature meeting in 1865 gave school trustees of each district the power to divide public schools into primary, grammar and high school departments.²⁴ It was not until 1874, however, that the first High School departments were organized at Virginia City and Gold Hill.²⁵ By 1896, there were nine high school departments in the state, including one on the second floor of the 1889 Winnemucca School. This was the first high school in Winnemucca, and the first of two high schools that would be on the site of the present Winnemucca Grammar School.

The High School department was eventually superseded by the County High School. In 1895, the Nevada legislature enacted a law providing for the establishment of County High Schools. This allowed for a county wide tax levy to support larger, centralized schools. It was designed to relieve the tax burden of local districts.²⁶ The first County High School, built in 1895-96, was in Elko. For 12 years this remained Nevada's only County High School, but by 1907, interest in the County High School picked up, and by 1910, nine of these institutions had been established statewide.²⁷ In a 1908 general election, voters of Humboldt County voted to establish a County High School. The Winnemucca High School, the second High School on the site, dates from this period.²⁸

The subject site also held an Indian School--from 1917 in a separate, wood-frame building, and from 1926-1928 in the Winnemucca High School building. Nationally, early Superintendents of Indian Affairs showed much interest in education. In 1882, the position of Indian School Superintendent was created in Washington D.C. The first Federal Indian School in Nevada was a day school established at Pyramid Lake.²⁹ The first Indian school in Humboldt County was

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in Lovelock, originally a part of that county. C. Chenoweth, School Superintendent for Humboldt County from 1882 to 1888, called for expanded Indian education in The Superintendent of School's Biennial Report of 1885-85: "There should be some provision made by the Legislature for the education of Indians. The Indian school conducted by Sallie Winnemucca at Lovelock, has awakened considerable interest by members of her tribe."³⁰

In the 1890s, four types of Indian Schools were developed, with carefully planned rules for course of study and grading. The four types were reservation day schools, reservation boarding schools (primary), reservation boarding schools (secondary) and industrial training schools.³¹ The period from 1900-1925 saw day schools or Indians grow in importance. It was during this period that the Indian School was opened in Winnemucca.³²

We have thus far examined the Winnemucca Grammar School's historical and social context. The building is also notable artistically, under criteria C. The structure will be examined in its functional context, in terms of other school buildings, and in its stylistic context. Stylistically, the building will be discussed as a Prairie Style building relating to the work of Frank Lloyd Wright.

The architecture of American Schools has been categorized into four groups: 1) Folk Vernacular, defined as "traditional and native down to the very materials, such as sod, logs, hand-hewn planks, adobe or fieldstone"; 2) Mass Vernacular, identified by "the use of commercial machine-made materials such as dimension lumber, standard-size bricks, concrete blocks, asphalt shingles and commercial siding"; 3) Plan Book Schoolhouses, serving from the application of design principles or the application of state-mandated design standards; and 4) Custom Architecturally Designed, which integrate stylistic and functional criteria into a unified whole.³³ The Winnemucca Grammar School clearly fits this fourth category. A further distinction can be made between urban and rural schools. Urban schools are more likely to be architect-designed, constructed of a permanent material such as brick or stone, and more likely to be designed in a formal architectural style. Rural schools, on the other hand, are smaller, less likely to be architect-designed, and are generally built in a simpler vernacular style.

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The site of the Winnemucca Grammar School has seen three of these urban, masonry school buildings from different periods. A brief examination of each will chronicle the architectural evolution of the site as well as help to illustrate the development of school architecture in Nevada.

The first school building on the site, the 1889 Winnemucca School, was a two-story stone building in the Second Empire style. This mansard-roofed building was symmetrical about a central, recessed entry, and surmounted by a tall steeple-roofed bell tower. A similar wood-frame building was the Fourth Ward School (c.1880) in Virginia City. This two and one-half story building, also in the Second Empire style, had segmentally arched windows similar to those on the Winnemucca School, and a massive, square projecting tower. A simple, vernacular example of the style is the 1888 Golconda School, located 15 miles from Winnemucca. This one-story wood-frame structure incorporates features of the Second Empire style in its projecting entry hall and bell tower. The roof of the entry hall is a flared-eave mansard. The steeple incorporates round-arched windows and imbrication. This building could be considered a rural, mass vernacular variant of the formally-styled, probably architect-designed Winnemucca School.

Bilateral symmetry, front-oriented bell towers and the use of historic styles were common design elements that were to remain generally popular for schools built until World War I. The 1912 Winnemucca High School was a brick building in the Romanesque Revival style. While a late example of this architectural style (although this building was simple enough so as to be almost without style), the building was similar to several others in Nevada as well as in other Western states. An 1898 school in Fairfield, Utah, boasts the centered, round-arched entry portico and hipped roof of this structure. Four stone and brick schools in Goldfield, Nevada, published in the 1909-1910 Superintendent of Schools Biennial Report, all display round entry arches. Three of the four also have hipped roofs and two have protruding entry porticos. Interestingly, Richard Watkins, architect of the 1927 Winnemucca Grammar School, was known as a "master" of the Romanesque style, which he used on such buildings as the Peteetneet School of 1900-1901 in Payson, Utah.

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After World War II, modernism began to influence school architecture. The belfry tower disappeared and functional considerations such as heating, ventilating and lighting were emphasized. When the Winnemucca Grammar School was completed, it was reported to be "the most modern in the state."³⁴ Features that were incorporated into the building include self-ventilating cloakrooms ("so ventilated as to dry wet clothing in a few minutes");³⁵ a heating and ventilating system with individual thermostats in each room, providing "30 cubic feet of fresh air per minute per pupil";³⁶ classrooms "scientifically lighted from the pupil's left sides";³⁷ and brick partitions between classrooms "to make the rooms fireproof and to deaden sound."³⁸

Stylistically, the building can be categorized as Prairie Style, a style based upon the work of Frank Lloyd Wright. Some Prairie Style features evidenced here include a strong horizontal emphasis, parapets strongly delineated with projecting caps, and original ornamentation based upon simple geometric or organic forms. The building relates to Frank Lloyd Wright's work in plan, massing and ornamentation.

The plan, organized as a square within a square, recalls Wright's Unity Temple of 1906. Ornamentation, based upon simple geometric shapes, also relates to Wright's work. Missing from the Winnemucca Grammar School are Wright's characteristic overhanging roof eaves. Wide eaves can be found, however, on the 1926 Carlin School, in Carlin Nevada, also designed by Watkins. A comparison of the two buildings reveals similar massing and identical exterior ornamentation.

The Winnemucca Grammar School is significant architecturally as an example of a Prairie Style school. It has well-preserved, ornately detailed interior spaces. Also, it is the third of three school structures to stand at this location since 1889.

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1. Martin Stupich, "Winnemucca: An Architectural Survey," The Humboldt Historian, Fall 1983 - Winter 1984, pp. 4-5.
2. Margaret Butts, "Our Country Schools," The Humboldt Historian, Winter 1983, p. 9.
3. Stupich, pp. 4-5.
4. "Among the Schools," The Silver State, July 7, 1883.
5. Butts, p. 9.
6. The Silver State, June 5, 1915.
7. Stupich, pp. 4-5.
8. The Humboldt Star, October 2, 1911.
9. Stupich, p. 9.
10. Superintendent of Public Instruction Biennial Report, 1913-14, p. 38.
11. The Silver State, January 27, 1917.
12. The Humboldt Star, March 1, 1927.
13. The Humboldt Star, March 28, 1927.
14. The Humboldt Star, April 30, 1927.
15. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Peteetneet School, Payson, Utah, Salt Lake Tribune, April 10, 1941.
16. The Humboldt Star, July 7, 1927.
17. Humboldt Star, January 30, 1928.
18. Local oral tradition.
19. Butts, p. 3.

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20. Butts, p. 3.
21. "Among the Schools", The Silver State, July 7, 1883.
22. Janus Associates, "Survey of Historic Schools in Southern Nevada," pp. 16-17.
23. Janus Associates, p. 23.
24. Proctor Hug, The Development of the High School in Nevada, pp. 8-9, University of Nevada Thesis, 1944.
25. Hug, p. 12.
26. Hug, p. 15.
27. Hug, p. 23.
28. Hug, pp. 25-26.
29. The Superintendent of Public Instruction Biennial Report, 1907-1908, p. 25.
30. C. Leon Wall, The History of Indian Education in Nevada, University of Nevada Thesis, 1952, p. 11.
31. Superintendent of Public Instruction Biennial Report, 1885-86.
32. Wall, p. 16.
33. Wall, p. 37.
34. Janus Associates, p. 27, from E. H. Shroeder, "Educational Legacy: Rural One-room Schoolhouses, Historic Preservation, p. 29, July-September 1977.
35. The Humboldt Star, February 13, 1928.
36. The Humboldt Star, April 30, 1927.
37. The Humboldt Star, August 8, 1927.

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38. The Humboldt Star, February 13. 1928.

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Biennial Reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1875-1956. (Carson City: State Printing Office.)

Brown, Harold Nicholas. History of Public Elementary Education in Nevada, 1861-1934. (Berkeley: University of California, 1935) (Unpublished Ed. E. Dissertation.)

Butts, Margaret. "Our Country Schools," The Humboldt Historian. Winter, 1983.

Country School Legacy: Humanities on the Frontier. (Silt, Colorado: County School Legacy Project, 1981).

Gulliford, Andrew. America's Country Schools. (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1981).

Hug, Procter R. The Development of the High School in Nevada. (Reno, University of Nevada, 1944) (Unpublished master's thesis).

The Humboldt Star

The Silver State

Stupich, Martin. "Winnemucca: An Architectural Survey," The Humboldt Historian. Fall 1983-Winter 1984.

Wall, C. Leon. The History of Indian Education in Nevada from 1861 to 1951. (Reno: University of Nevada, 1952).

Wright, Dorothy and Bernstein, Richard. "Education in Nevada," Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan.

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UTM Coordinates:

11-438260-4535540
11-438340-4535480
11-438300-4535380
11-438220-4535440
11-438200-4535480

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91001654 Date Listed: 11/14/91

Winnemucca Grammar School
Property Name

Humboldt County NV State

N/A
Multiple Name

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

for *Autawicelli / Lee*
Signature of the Keeper

11/26/91
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Statement of Significance: The Period of Significance reads: 1927-1941. The Significance Dates section reads: 1927-1928.

This information was confirmed with Michelle McFadden of the Nevada State historic preservation office.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)