



NEVADA
**STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) Form

For SHPO Use Only		SHPO Concurrence?: Y / N		Date: April 29, 2025	
Survey Dates	10/18/2023 & 4/24/2025	Recorded By	Michelle Schmitter	Agency Report # 23-P09	FCA SITE NO.0442

1. Property Type

Building ☒	Structure ☐	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☐
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2. Property Overview and Location

Street Address		5500 Snyder Avenue, Building #20			
City, Zip		Carson City, NV 89701			
County		Carson City			
Assessor's Parcel #		009-241-19	Subdivision	Stewart Institute	
UTM Location (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 N)		Easting: 261461.15		Northing: 4333114.00	
USGS Info	Township: 15N	Range: 20E	Portion of Sec: 32	USGS 7.5' Quad/Date: USGS Carson City 7.5/2014	
Ownership	Private ☐	Public-Local ☐	Public-State ☒	Public-Federal ☐	Multiple ☐
Should the property's location be kept confidential?			Yes ☐	No ☒	

3. Architectural Information

Construction Date	1938	
Architectural Style	Stewart vernacular	
Architectural Type	Building	
Roof Form	Gable w/ parapets	
Roof Materials	Composition	
Exterior Wall Materials	Masonry, Multi-colored stones	
Foundation Materials	Stone, Concrete	
Window Materials	Metal	
Window Type	Multi-light, pivot	
Accessory Resources?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Number?: n/a		
Condition of Resource(s)?		
Good ☐	Fair ☒	Poor ☐
Explanation: Updated ARA prior to seismic stabilization and rehabilitation project (23-P09).		



4. NRHP Eligibility - Existing Listings, Districts, & Potential Districts

Is the property listed in the National Register?		Yes ☒	No ☐	If yes, provide:	Date Listed: 9/18/1985 NRIS #:85002432
Contributing to a listed historic district?	Yes ☒	No ☐	If yes, provide:	Name: Building #20 Old Gym Date listed: 1985	NRIS #: B402
If no, is there a potential district?	Yes ☐	No ☐	If so, is the potential district eligible for the NRHP?	Yes ☐	No ☐
			If so, is this resource contributing?	Yes ☒	No ☐
District Name: Stewart Indian School Historic District				SHPO #:	

5. NRHP Eligibility – Individual

If not already listed, complete the information below:

Eligible Under:	Criterion A ☐	Criterion B ☐	Criterion C ☒	Criterion D ☐
	Not Eligible ☐	Unevaluated ☐		
Area(s) of Significance	Architecture			
Period(s) of Significance	1938 -1980; District 1890-1944			
Integrity – Does the resource possess integrity in all or some of the 7 aspects?				
Location ☒	Design ☒	Materials ☒	Workmanship ☒	Setting ☒
				Feeling ☒
				Association ☒
General Integrity:	Intact ☒	Altered ☐	Moved ☐	Date(s):
Threats to Resource:	Continued maintenance; seismic improvements and rehabilitation project			
Historic Name	Stewart Institute, Carson Indian School			
Current/Common Name	Building 20, Stewart Indian School Old Gymnasium			
Historic/Original Owner	Department of the Interior			
Current Owner	State of Nevada, State Lands Division			
Current Owner Address	1 Richard Bryan Building, 901 S Stewart St # 5003, Carson City, NV 89701			
Historic Building Use	Gymnasium			
Current Building Use	n/a			
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Carl Cederstrand, Chief Architect - Construction Division, Bureau of Indian Affairs			
Builder/Contractor	Stewart Indian School students under the direction of contractor Jim Christopher (prior to death in 1939), Joe Buckhart, and Native American contract labor			

6. Narrative Eligibility Justification

Building #20 at Stewart Indian School is located on Carson City APN 009-241-19 seven miles south and east of the Nevada State Capitol. The irregularly shaped parcel encompasses 49.2 acres of land. The resource under investigation on the Stewart Indian School campus is known as the Old Gymnasium and sits at an elevation of 4,722 feet above sea level.

An Indian School was authorized to be located on a site south of Carson City through actions initiated by the State of Nevada and Ormsby County in 1887. When the school opened in 1890, the 240-acre site contained a two-story, wood frame “Colonial-style” building that served as a dormitory for 37 students from the Paiute, Washoe, and Shoshone tribes and also housed a kitchen, dining room, classrooms, recreation rooms, and infirmary. Accessory structures at the site included two residences, barn, root house, chicken house, carpenter shop, harness and tool house, laundry, wood and coal shed, store house, boys and girls water closets and a water tower.



Carson Indian Training School, SIS Administration Building, ca. 1900, CCC-0047, Nevada Historical Society

As enrollment increased, additional buildings and infrastructure were needed. New dormitories were added in 1901 to provide housing for 243 students. By this time the main building was in disrepair, having been constructed with limited

Other Resource #:03_Historic Resources Inventory 1982

funds and named an “architectural monstrosity” by the building inspector. Children were crowded into rooms often sleeping three to a bed. An appropriation from Congress allowed for the construction of the hospital in 1904. The wood frame campus buildings required continued financial capital for maintenance and repairs.

The arrival of Superintendent Frederick Snyder in 1916 marked a radical overhaul of the property with the introduction of masonry construction and landscape features. Snyder recruited Hopi stone masons to erect new buildings. Master stonemason, Jim Christopher was instrumental in the implementation of Snyder’s vision and the designs of the Construction Division of the Department of the Interior at Stewart Indian School. Christopher operated a quarry at Brunswick Canyon and is credited with the masonry buildings at Stewart that employ cut stone arches above the window and door openings. Christopher worked with student assistance and then, after about 1934, with Indian contract labor.. The earlier rustic style buildings that Snyder envisioned at Stewart resemble structures erected by the National Park Service during the 1920s. Students assisted with construction under the guidance of the master masons. Over time, the school evolved into a full-scale educational complex that included sixty multi-colored stone buildings from plans developed by the Department of the Interior’s Construction Division. At the time of the closing of the school in 1980, enrollment totaled over 400 students from tribes in Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.

In a 1935 interview that Snyder gave to the Carson Appeal he noted his interest in a stone church built at Fort McDowell in Arizona. *The material used to build this church had been gathered from the Salt River valley and an effort had been made to get stone nearly uniform in color as possible. Despite the care taken, stones of some difference in tints and hues appeared in the walls of the finished building, and these slight contrasts filled Mr. Snyder with the desire to at some time experiment in utilization of native rock of various colors and striking contrasts in the erection of buildings.*

[Carson City Appeal, February 9, 1934]

Soon after the Stewart Indian School was decommissioned, extensive discussions began with representatives from Nevada’s Executive branch and a Congressional delegation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and members of the Washoe Tribe. Topics included transfer of use of campus buildings, water rights and wells, fish and wildlife management, and future ownership of the land immediately adjacent to the campus. In 1981, the Washoe Tribe prepared an Alternative Use Plan for the school complex. The proposed plan called for the establishment of a vocational institute and recognized the need for private sector support to implement the plan.



Stewart vernacular building with pergola covered walkway, ca. 1924, SISCC

According to the Legislative Counsel Bureau Background Paper 83-6 on the Status and Potential Uses of the Stewart Indian School Property, two reasons were cited for closing the school: (1) An engineering study commissioned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs concluded that all but three of the masonry buildings on the campus were “earthquake-prone” and unable to sustain a seismic event; and (2) A Presidential directive to implement economy measures.

In their 1979 building-by-building analysis report (Bureau of Indian Affairs Facilities Survey & Evaluation), WBC Consultants, Inc. stated that “generally all unreinforced stone masonry buildings fail to comply with the uniform Building Code in several significant aspects” and that the unreinforced stone masonry walls “do not provide the structural integrity required to sustain seismic forces”. They listed all unreinforced masonry and wood-masonry construction as unsafe and put a price tag of \$8 million to bring the buildings up to code. Six wood frame buildings were listed as safe and the Nunez Dorm (107), New Gymnasium (160), and Classroom Building (17) were also listed as being safe because of their masonry, concrete, and steel construction. WBC concluded their report by stating: *In view of the probability of catastrophic wall failures, the difficulty and extra cost of stabilizing these walls, demolition of these stone buildings is recommended.* Building #20, Old Gymnasium as it was known at the time of the WBC report, was listed as one of the 32 buildings identified to be demolished on the Stewart Indian School campus.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to convey to the state title to federal Indian school property that is no longer needed for this purpose; transfer limited to no more than 50 acres of land at any single school. After survey and inventory were completed by NDOT and inspections made by officials representing the executive and legislative branches of government, Governor List submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a formal request for transfer of 49.875 acres of land at the campus to the State of Nevada. On July 21, 1982, a quitclaim deed transfer was signed. Forty-two buildings were listed for inclusion per the deed record. Provisions for use of water were included in the agreement. A portion of the land immediately adjacent to the campus became part of the 3,000-acres that was transferred in trust status for the Washoe tribe and included the ranch parcels – Stewart Ranch, Silverado, Upper Clear Creek, Lower Clear Creek, and a parcel immediately west of the campus. The remaining 100 acres near the campus was retained in federal ownership.

At the time of the transfer, it was determined that the Stewart Indian School was eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and, as such, would be maintained in accordance with relevant federal and state laws. The deed also contained Conditions of Transfer to ensure preservation of the campus. These covenants provide that before substantive actions are undertaken, the state historic preservation officer must determine if they will be detrimental. Any alteration, improvement or new development which is deemed detrimental can be made only upon approval of the SHPO and the BIA.

Although conditions were placed on the transfer to the State in 1982, future use of the Stewart Indian School property was left to the State's determination. Several potential uses were identified and later implemented. These uses included administrative offices, classroom facilities, and a law enforcement academy. As was understood at the time of the transfer as it is today, the physical status of the buildings and grounds is relevant in making decisions about future use of the property.

The 1985 National Register Nomination (NRN) statement of significance outlines: *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 (NRHP Section 8, p. 4).*

The Old Gymnasium #20 is a contributing building to the Stewart Indian School Historic District. The NRN description of Building #20 states: *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 course; 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.*

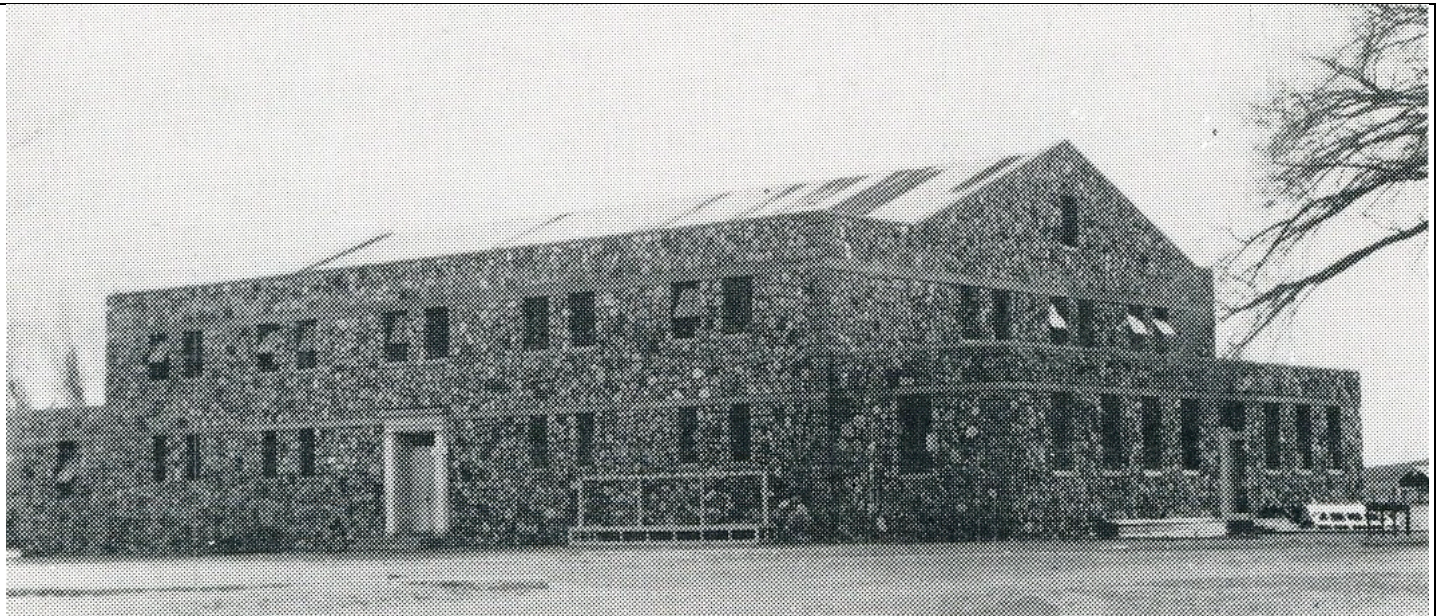


Construction of the gym is recorded in this historic photo from the Bob Wright collection (SISCC) dating to 1938. Note the piles of sand used to make the mortar and the stones for the walls.

Other Resource #:03_Historic Resources Inventory 1982

The Old Gym survives today with its original form intact. The 1982 survey listed Building 20 in good condition; the 2007 facilities report labeled the condition as poor. SPWD Project 17-C09 addressed the Roof Replacement and Roof Seismic Stabilization for the Old Gym. The building survives today in fair condition with integrity of workmanship and materials impacted by deferred maintenance and water infiltration. Moisture infiltration from the roof and possibly at ground level, required the removal of character-defining features such as the wood balcony (metal handrails were salvaged), the wood parquet gym floor (sample floor tiles now in collection of SISCC) and the student paintings on plywood that hung on the gym walls (now in collection of SISCC). Though the Old Gym still contains enough integrity to convey historical significance, integrity of materials has been impacted by removal of these features.

7. Narrative Architectural Description



Yearbook photo of the northeast elevation of Building #20, Old Gym, 1949, provides evidence that rolled roofing was applied to the Old Gym at the time of construction. According to survey information, the gable roof was reroofed in 1957 using green colored asbestos shingles and in 2018 with 3-tab asphalt shingles. The symmetry of the building and pattern of fenestration is illustrated in the photo above along with the classical wood entrance surround pilasters with a full cornice and a multi-light transom window above. Per NRHP Nomination, the entrance door was a recessed double leaf wood door.

Building 20, Old Gym at the Stewart Indian School, is a 2.5-story masonry building constructed in 1938 from plans drawn by the Department of Interior's Construction Division – Federal Project 583 (USIS Plan No K-30). The building sits on a concrete foundation on an east-west axis. The Old Gym was sited at the western edge of the educational complex adjacent to Sierra Lodge (Buildings 21-25) to the southeast and Building 68 to the west. Across the street to the north of the Old Gym are the Bakery (19) and Dining Hall (15). Playing fields are located south of the building.

Fenestration is symmetrical and consists of 9 and 12-light metal windows with a pivoted design. Concrete string courses run the length of the building and are located above the windows; individual concrete sills are located below. A gable roof with a partial parapet covers the central block (94 ft x 70 ft) that contained the gym floor and U-shaped second floor gallery. The one-story wings (16 ft x 70 ft) to the east and west feature low parapet walls. The stonework and board formed concrete sills are consistent with other buildings constructed at Stewart during the 1930s by master stonemasons and student apprentices. The steel windows feature wire safety glass. First manufactured in the late 19th century, wire glass is impact resistant, fire-resistant, and maintains integrity when broken. The simple design consists of wire mesh embedded during manufacture in a sheet of plate glass. Insurance companies, city and state governments, and builders were quick to recognize its value. By the turn of the 20th century, wire glass was required in buildings from schools to firehouses and city halls, and used in skylights, windows, and transoms.

The Old Gym exhibits a notable level of workmanship with selection and placement of multiple-colored stones including white quartz, honed granite, tufa, serpentine aventurine, turquoise (silver ore), volcanic rock, and black lava slag. Lampblack mortar was used to heighten the effect of the multi-colored stonework. Jim Christopher's signature style at Stewart was the stone arches and hand-finished lintels. Christopher was killed in 1939 after being struck by an automobile. Per Seavey's 1982 extensive SIS survey, page 52, after Christopher's death, preformed concrete was used for the lintels as is the case on the Old Gym, *because the remaining Indian stonemasons, either student apprentices or Hopi and Pima, contract tradesman from the southwest, were unfamiliar with the process, having come from a different tradition in stone.*

In 1983, former stonemason Joe Buckhart provided the formula for the mortar used during the 1932-1944 construction phase at Stewart. The mortar for the Old Gym was made with sand from deposits along old Highway 50. *One square ended shovel of Portland cement was added to four of sand mixed with lime (one sack of commercial lime to forty shovels of sand). The walls were built up about four feet, then pointed with lampblack. A space one-inch deep was left in the wall to allow for the pointing mixture.*

Extant and missing character-defining features of the Old Gym include:

Exterior

- Multi-colored stones with lamp black mortar
- Rectangular building form with parapeted masonry wings
- Classical wood entrance door surround with pilasters, pediment, and copper cap
- Quoins and string courses (window headers)
- Pattern of fenestration

Interior

- Floor plan
- Wood parquet tiles for the playing deck with Stewart "S"
- Wood balcony with tube steel handrails
- Steel roof trusses



1965 Yearbook photo of the Bravettes playing Bishop Monogue in the Old Gym

The Old Gym was constructed in 1938 with an open volume under a gable roof that contained the playing court and viewing balcony (Primary Space). Historic images show four rows of stadium seating on the balcony as well as the main floor. Additional rows of folding metal chairs were placed on the playing court for orchestra seating. Steel trusses span wall-to-wall and intermediate steel joists support rafters above. Two identical wings at the east and west elevations of the Old Gym contained office space and locker rooms with shower and restroom facilities (Secondary Space). The interior walls are brick at the gym main level and covered with plaster above with exposed multi-colored stonework under the gable peak; cast iron radiators are present throughout the building and hung on the south elevation interior wall.

The floor of the gym consisted of parquet wood tiles laid over a concrete subfloor; the Stewart "S" was painted in center court. Historic images show brightly painted interior shutters applied over the windows on the south elevation to contain glare during basketball games; artwork hung between the steel windows and on the gym walls. Historic photos show that the gym was used for additional purposes other than athletics, i.e. music recitals and club events, a common practice in schools using gyms as multi-use spaces that continues today.

The locker/restroom facilities contain green 4x4-inch field tiles and a pinwheel mosaic tile floor. A Friederichsen Floor & Wall Tile catalogue from 1929 features a similar mosaic floor. The locker room historic fabric appears to date to the time of construction; the multiple sinks appear to have been a ca. 1960 modification based on the Formica counter and hardware. Other extant interior material in the secondary spaces include the steel accordion style doors that close off

the locker rooms from the gym during play, wood trophy case, wood ticket window that presumably opens into the office area, porcelain utility sinks, and ca. 1938 sinks with individual hot and cold faucets.

Primary access to Building #20 is gained on the north elevation by way of concrete steps. A 1949 SIS Yearbook photograph of the North entrance doors to the Old Gym provide that a transom was located above what appears to be paired wood doors. The entrance is centered on the façade with paired windows to the east, west, and above. This entrance would have been used by the public, family members, teachers, and others attending athletic events in the Old Gym. Student and player access would have been by way of one of the entrances at the east and west wings. These entrances featured a 10-light transom above a panel door; the doors were later replaced, circa 1962 and the transom removed or covered over.

By 1953, based on historic imagery from the Howard Collett Collection at the SISCC, the west elevation entrance featured metal tube handrails. Concrete stair access to the basement was situated to the south of the east entrance door. The side entrances at the building wings were closer to the practice/soccer fields located to the south of the Old Gym. The locker rooms would have been used to accommodate other athletics and physical education classes up until the New Gym was designed and constructed in 1971/72.

Relative to the Old Gym, in 2017, as part of the Stewart Indian School Master Planning process, Gallagher & Associates captured the below Meeting Notes from stakeholders when reviewing possible new use for the building: Building #20, Old Gymnasium - Identified as the "The Heart of the Campus"

- Outside community spent much time here (visiting sports teams, etc.)
- Athletics story
- Stonework (the Old Gym stands out for its stonemasonry) Students built it (picture of them doing stonemasonry)
- Tribal Identity
- Cultural Festivals
- Bleachers rocking during games
- All athletes travelling here from all over to compete
- Opportunity to outshine

8. References

Carson City Appeal, Friday, February 9, 1934

Colored Stone Buildings At Stewart Indian School Were Superintendent's Idea: Retirement of Frederic L. Snyder from U.S. Service Calls Attention to His Work in Constructing Attractive Structures

Background Paper 83-6: Status and Potential Uses of Stewart Indian School Property. Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau, Carson City, July 21, 1981

2006 and 2013 SPWD Facility Condition Analysis, Stewart Indian School

Seavey, Kent

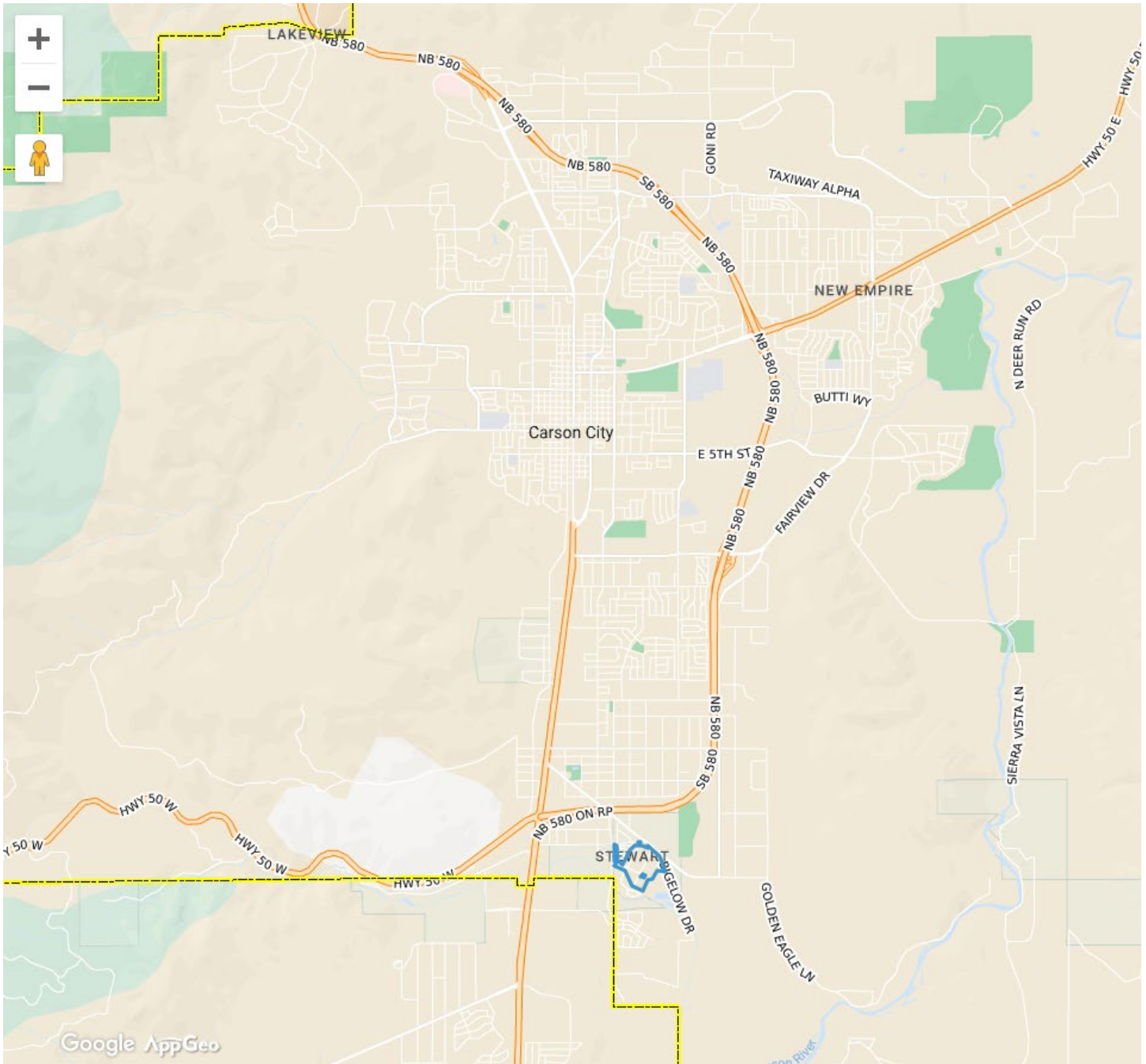
1982, Stewart Indian School Survey and Rehabilitation Recommendations

1985, National Register of Historic Places – Nomination Form, Stewart Indian School Historic District

Schmitter, Michelle

2018, Preservation Plan for the Stewart Indian School

9. Area Location Map



Property Information

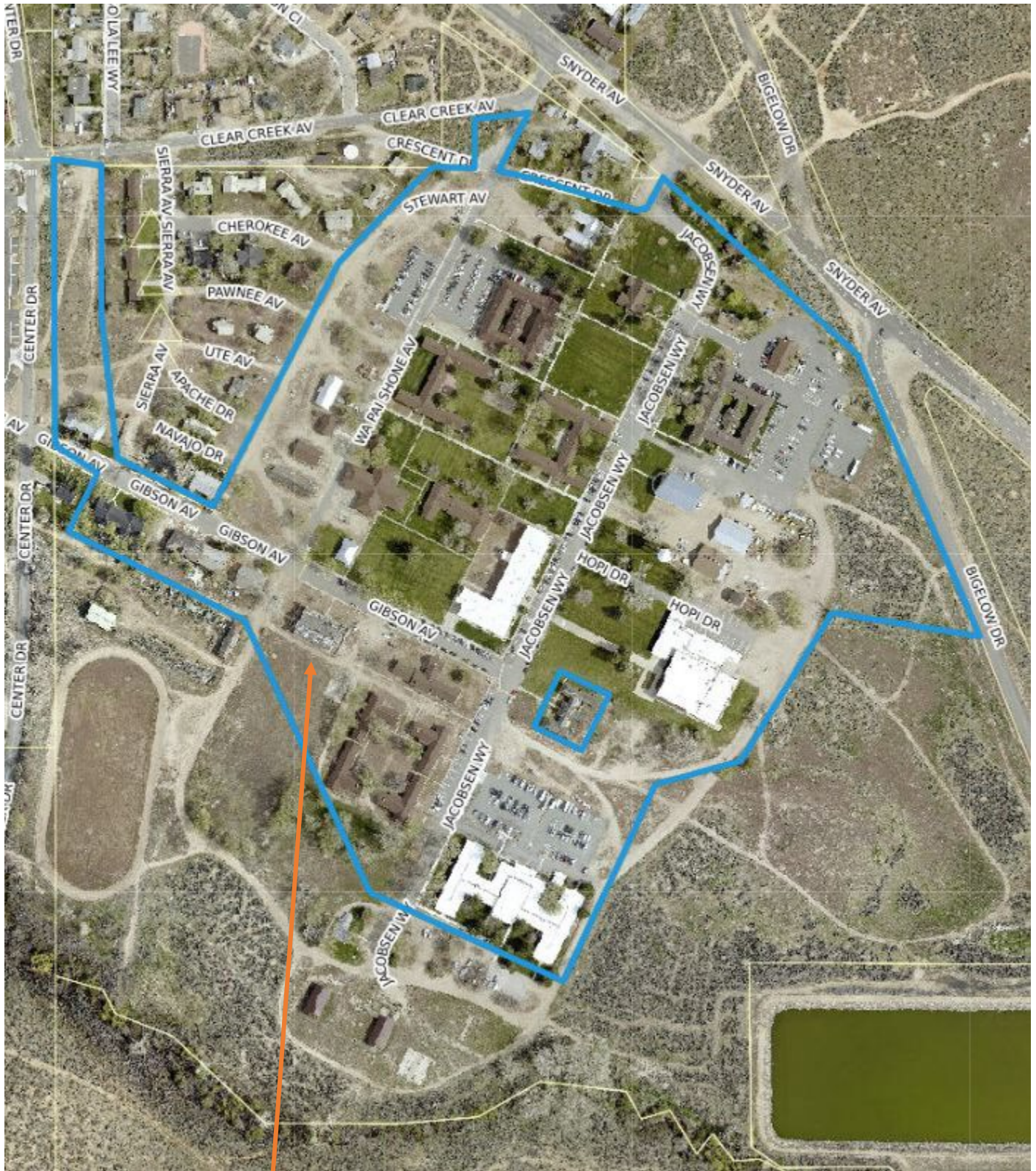
Property ID 00924119

Location 5500 SNYDER AVE

Owner STATE OF NEVADA DIV OF ST LANDS

Acres 49.2

10. Site Plan Map.



Arrow points to South Elevation of Building #20, Old Gymnasium
APN 009-241-19 comprising 49.2 acres is outlined in blue

11. Photographs

Include as many photographs as needed to accurately depict the resource.



Elevation: North
Photographer: M. Schmitter

Direction facing: South, view towards main entrance
Date: 4/24/2025



Elevation: North & West
Collection: SISCC Collection

Direction facing: Southeast
Date: 1954



Elevation: North
Photographer: M. Schmitter

Direction facing: South, close-up of quoins, concrete horizontal band
Date: 4/24/2025



Elevation: North
cleanup prior to roofing project

Direction facing: South towards entrance door detailing interior water damage
Photographer: M. Schmitter
Date: 10/13/2017



Elevation: North
and multi-colored stone wall

Direction facing: South, close-up of metal multi-pane windows and concrete sill
Photographer: M. Schmitter
Date: 4/24/2025



Elevation: North
Photographer: M. Schmitter

Direction facing: South, view of wood door surround
Date: 4/24/2025



Elevation: North and East
Photographer: M. Schmitter

Direction facing: Southwest
Date: 4/24/2025



Elevation: East
Photographer: M. Schmitter

Direction facing: West
Date: 3/3/2017



Elevation: East Direction facing: West, close-up view of east wall window well with arched stone header, trademark of mason, Jim Christopher
 Photographer: M. Schmitter Date: 4/24/2025



Elevation: East Direction facing: South
 Photographer: Howard Collett Collection, SISCC Date: ca. 1954



Elevation: East Close-up view of exterior stairs to partial basement, P.E. Class siting on metal railings
 Photographer: Howard Collett Collection at SISCC Date: 1953



Elevation: Roof and lower parapet Detail of Old Gym roof condition prior to roof replacement project
 Photographer: Kirsten E. Nalley, SPWD Date: 8/3/2017



Elevation: South
Photographer: M. Schmitter

Direction facing: North
Date: 4/24/2025



Elevation: South
Photographer: Howard Collett Collection at SISCC

Direction facing: North, P.E. class on field in back of Old Gym
Date: ca. 1954



Elevation: South

Photographer: M. Schmitter

Close-up of tall metal multiple lite windows with center pivot panel, rust visible

Date: 4/24/2025



Elevation: South

Photographer: M. Schmitter

View of drain spouts (historic and new) and multi-colored stones

Date: 4/24/2025



Elevation: South and partial west
Photographer: M. Schmitter

Direction facing: Southwest corner showing quoins and multi-colored stonework
Date: 4/24/2025



Elevation: West
Photographer: M. Schmitter

Direction facing: East, view towards secondary entrance at parapet wing
Date: 4/24/2025



Elevation: Interior north elevation wall
Photographer: M. Schmitter

View towards primary entrance to the Old Gym
Date: 10/13/2015



Elevation: Southeast corner, interior primary space
Photographer: M. Schmitter

Student artwork that served as window shutters visible, floor saturated with water, fiberboard ceiling tiles from above released from ceiling due to moisture infiltration.
Date: 10/13/2015



Elevation: Southeast corner, interior primary space

Standing water and deterioration of plaster visible

Photos were taken after interior cleanup but prior to new roof project.

Photographer: Ken Scarbrough, SPWD

Date: 9/13/2017



Elevation: Southwest corner, interior primary space

Standing water and deterioration of plaster visible

Photos were taken after interior cleanup but prior to new roof project.

Photographer: Ken Scarbrough, SPWD

Date: 9/13/2017



Elevation: Northwest corner, interior primary space

Standing water and deterioration of plaster visible

Photos were taken after interior cleanup but prior to new roof project.

Photographer: Ken Scarbrough, SPWD

Date: 9/13/2017



Elevation: Northeast corner, interior primary space

Standing water and deterioration of plaster visible

Photos were taken after interior cleanup but prior to new roof project.

Photographer: Ken Scarbrough, SPWD

Date: 9/13/2017



Elevation: West interior wall

View towards locker rooms and secondary space

Photos were taken after interior cleanup but prior to new roof project.

Photographer: Ken Scarbrough, SPWD

Date: 9/13/2017



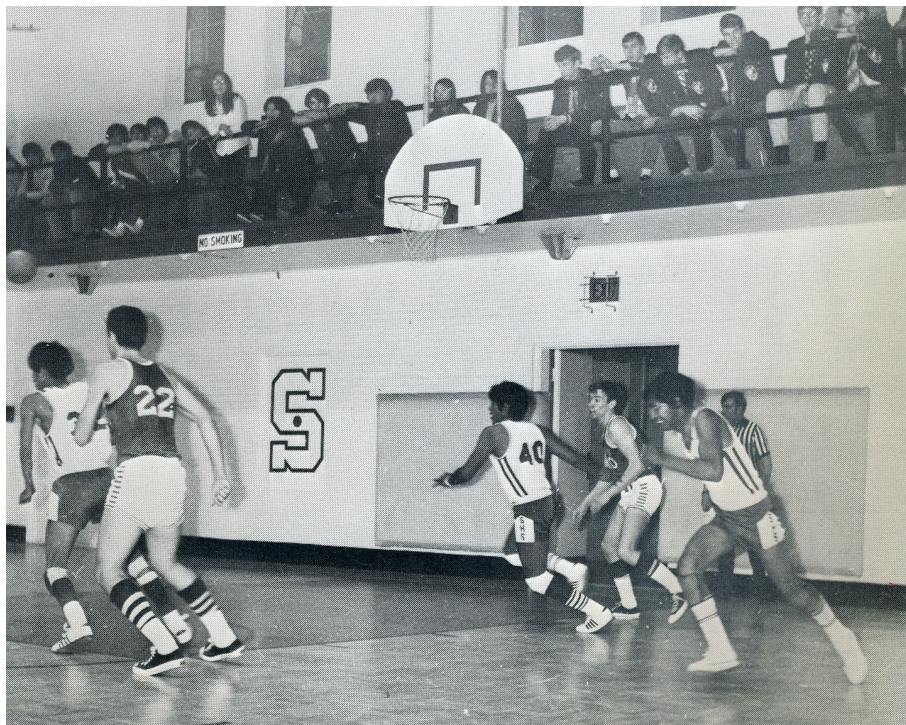
Elevation: Interior, primary space

Direction facing: West towards side entrance door and secondary space

Note flooring and balcony have been removed and a new steel deck added at the roof level.

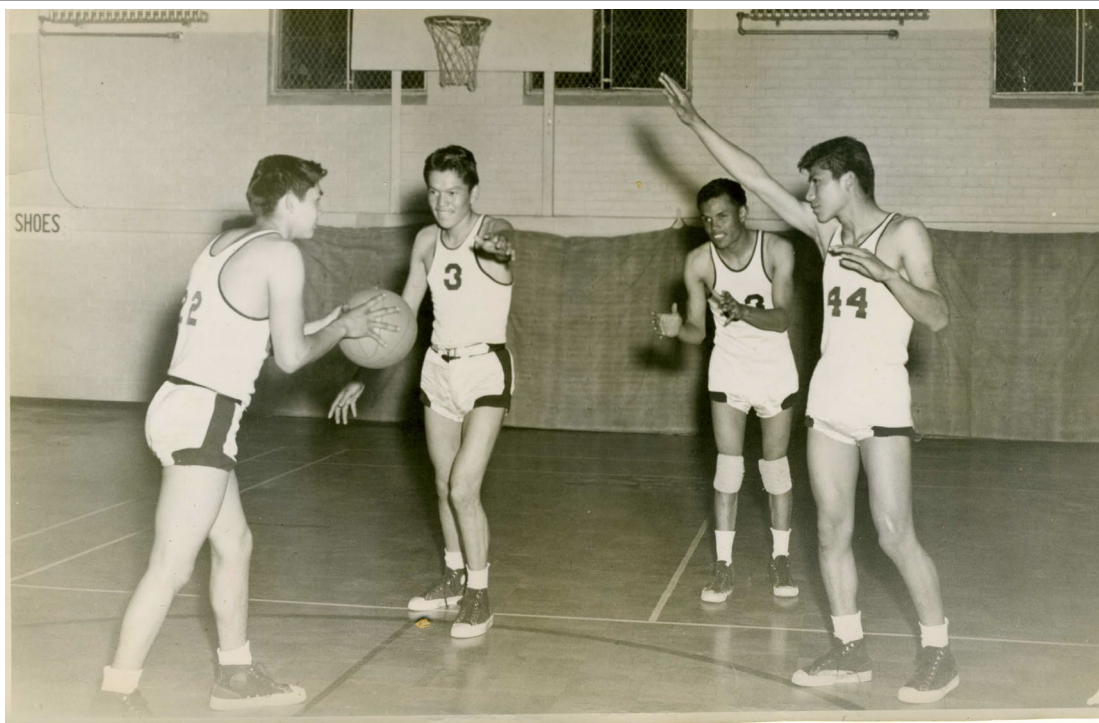
Photographer: M. Schmitter

Date: 11/21/2023



Elevation: Interior, Primary space
Date: 1971 Stewart Indian School Yearbook

Direction facing locker rooms with balcony above



Elevation: Interior, Primary space
Photographer: Howard Collett Collection, SISCC

Close-up view of wood parquet playing court
Date: 1954



Elevation: Interior, Primary space
corner to facilitate movement at stairwell

Close-up of stairs at east and balcony treatment above, note cutaway
Photographer: 1964 SIS Yearbook photo



Elevation: Interior of secondary space
Photographer: M. Schmitter

View towards locker room; note historic utility sink
Date: 11/21/2023



Elevation: Interior of secondary space
Photographer: M. Schmitter

View of green field tile and shower stall
Date: 11/21/2023



Elevation: Interior of secondary space
Photographer: M. Schmitter

View of multiple sink basin with Formica counter in restroom
Date: 11/21/2023



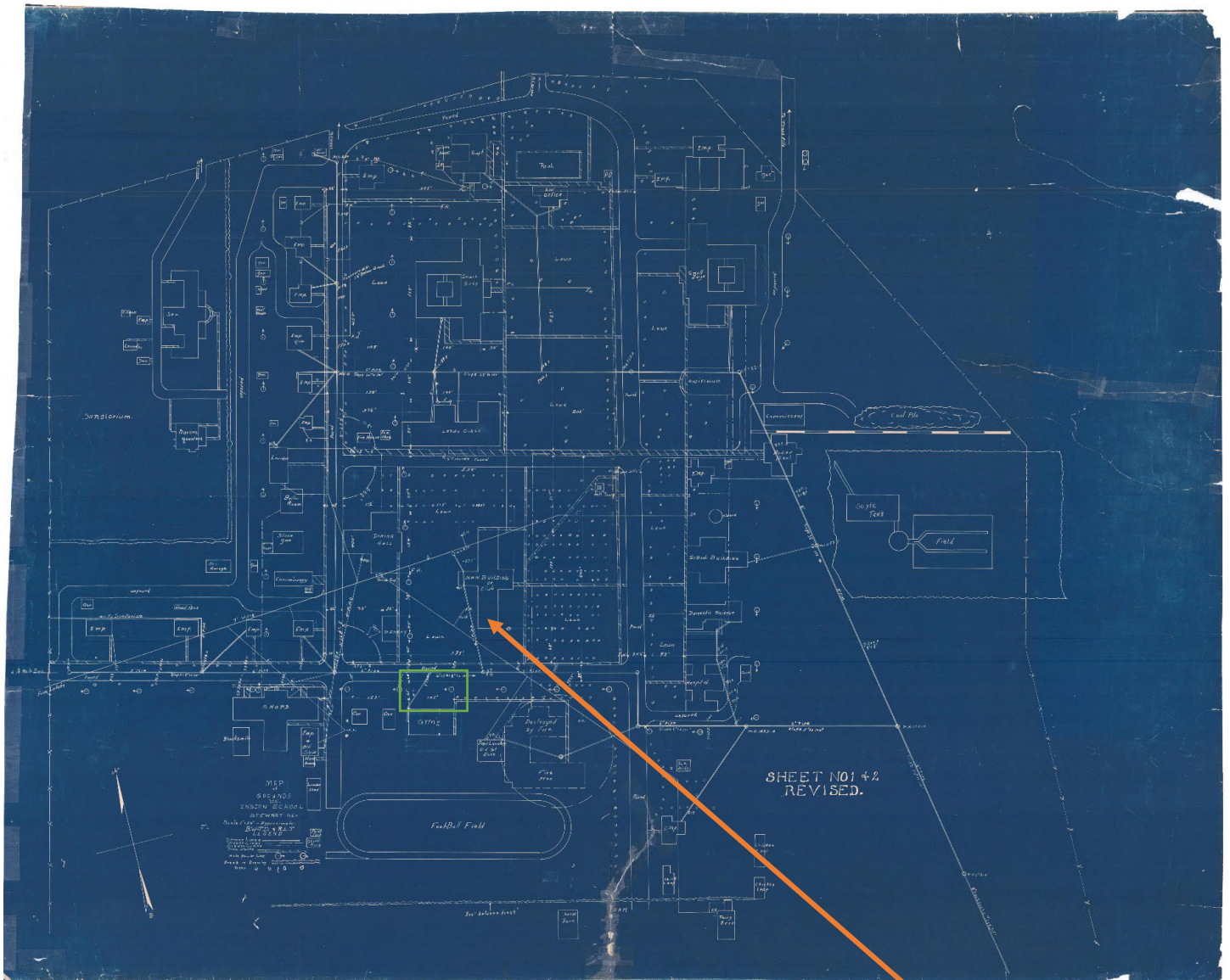
Elevation: Interior hallway, secondary space
Photographer: M. Schmitter

Direction facing: View of trophy case
Date: 11/21/2023



Elevation: Interior of secondary space
Photographer: M. Schmitter

Direction facing: South
Date: 11/21/2023



Circa 1940 map of Stewart Indian School in the collection of SPWD. Building #20, Gymnasium is outlined in green. The school's Main Building (photo page 2) was located to the north of the Old Gym.



HISTORIC PROPERTIES INVENTORY FORM

Stewart Survey
Building #20

THE NEVADA DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHEOLOGY
201 South Fall Street — Nye Building — Room 113 — Carson City, Nevada 89710

1 IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION

A. Name Of Property

Historic Name: Gymnasium Building #20

Common Name:

B. Location Of Property

County: Carson

City: Carson City

Address: Gibson Avenue

Township, Range, And Section: T15N, R20E, Section 32

Acrage Or Size Of Lot Or Property: 125' 8" X 69' 8"

2 CONDITION AND STATUS

A. General Condition Of Property

☐ Excellent ☐ Deteriorated

☒ Good ☐ Ruins

☐ Fair ☐ Unexposed

B. Has Property Been Altered

☒ Yes ☐ No Doors

Known Alterations:

C. Is The Property Threatened

☒ Yes ☐ No

If So, How Or By What:

D. Has The Property Been Moved

☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes, When Was It Moved:

What Was Its Location:

E. Is The Property Occupied Or In Use

☐ Yes ☒ No

F. Public Involvement

☒ Exterior Visible From Public Road

☐ Interior Accessible To Public

G. Present Use

☐ Agriculture

☐ Commercial

☒ Education

☐ Entertainment

☐ Government

☐ Industrial

☐ Military

☐ Museum

☐ Park

☐ Religious

☐ Residence

☐ Scientific

☐ Transportation

☐ Other

3 OWNERSHIP

A. Present Owner

Name: Phoenix Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Address: P.O. Box 7007, Phoenix, AZ 85001

B. Present Occupant

Name:

4 SITE SURROUNDINGS

A. Immediate Setting: On south side of Gibson Street at corner of Gibson and Wa-Pai-Shone Avenue (SE corner). Adjacent to Buildings 21-25 to the southeast and Building 120 to the west. Across Gibson Ave. from Building 19; across Wa-Pai-Shone Avenue from Building 56 and 68. Open area to rear (SW) of building.

B. General Setting:

Located along the western edge of the complex of educational building at the Stewart Indian School, south of Carson City, Nevada.

5 FORMS COMPLETED BY

A. Name: C. Zeier & A. Koval

B. Date 11/17/80

C. Organization: Div. Historic Preservation & Archeology

6 MAP

(See attached floor plan)

7 PHOTOGRAPH

(See attached photos)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Theme:

UTM:

Staff Recommendation:

	A	AH	H	HA
INV	---	---	---	---
SR	---	---	---	---
NR	---	---	---	---

Additional Information Needed On:

Map Reference:

Hydrological Basin:



Building Data Sheet

Stewart Survey
Building #20

8 IDENTIFICATION

A. Historic Name: Gymnasium B. County: Carson City
Building #20

9 CONSTRUCTION DETAIL

A. Date Of Construction/Alteration(s): 1938/1962
B. Architect:
C. Builder/Contractor: Federal-Project 583 (U.S.I.S. Plan No.
D. Architectural Style: K-30)

10 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXTERIOR

A. Structural System:

Masonry and concrete reinforced with steel
Two-Story

B. Foundation/Basement:

Concrete foundation

C. Exterior Walls:

Multi-colored random coursed stone with black colored mortar joints. Stone quoins at corners and string courses above windows.

D. Fenestration:

Small 4/2 double-hung windows on first story.
Small 6/3 casement windows on second story.
Concrete sills.

E. Roof (type and material):

Asbestos shingles, gable roof with partial parapet walls.
Current roof replaced 1957.

F. Additional Architectural Features:

Tall entrance surrounded by two plain pilasters. Altered door concrete steps.

11 DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERIOR

Hardwood and tile floors. Interior walls of brick, sheetrock and plaster. Second floor gallery with seating overlooking one large space.

12 HISTORICAL DATA FOR PROPERTY

When constructed the Stewart gymnasium was considered one of the best sports facilities in Nevada. Maintaining a tradition of stonemasonry at the Indian school, the new structure even incorporated a concrete belt course to echo those found on its near neighbors, the bakery (building #9) and the dining hall (building #15). Stewart became well known for its athletics, not only in Nevada but throughout the western states, especially for its boxing program that over the years turned out some notable Golden Gloves champions.

13 REFERENCES CITED

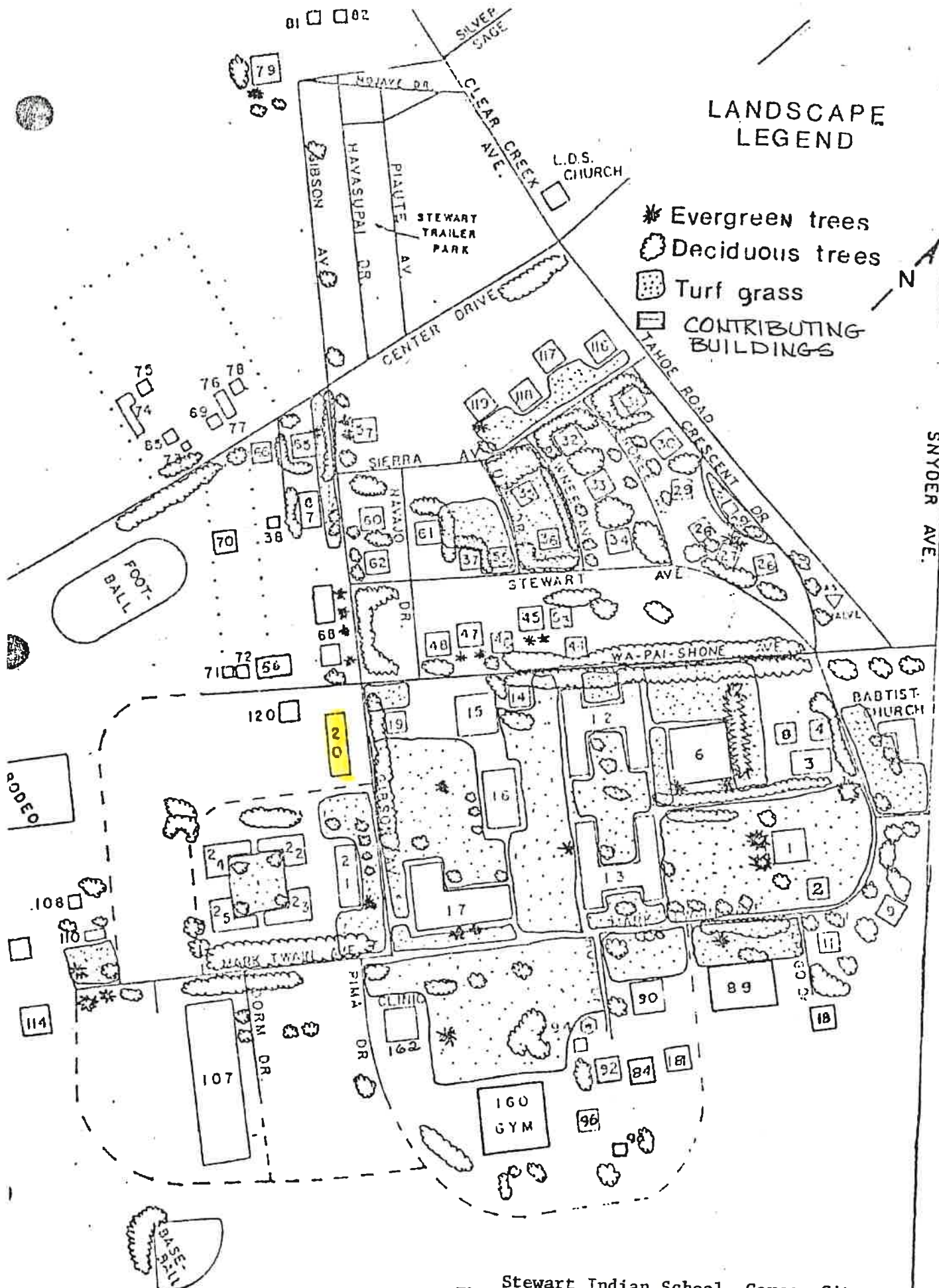
1. Evaluation Survey Data (Project No. 291-203 Quarters Carson Agency) United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs, January 5, 1950.
2. Bureau of Indian Affairs Facilities Survey & Evaluation (Project Number W56-990/K-99), WBC Consultants, Inc., August 8, 1979.

01 02

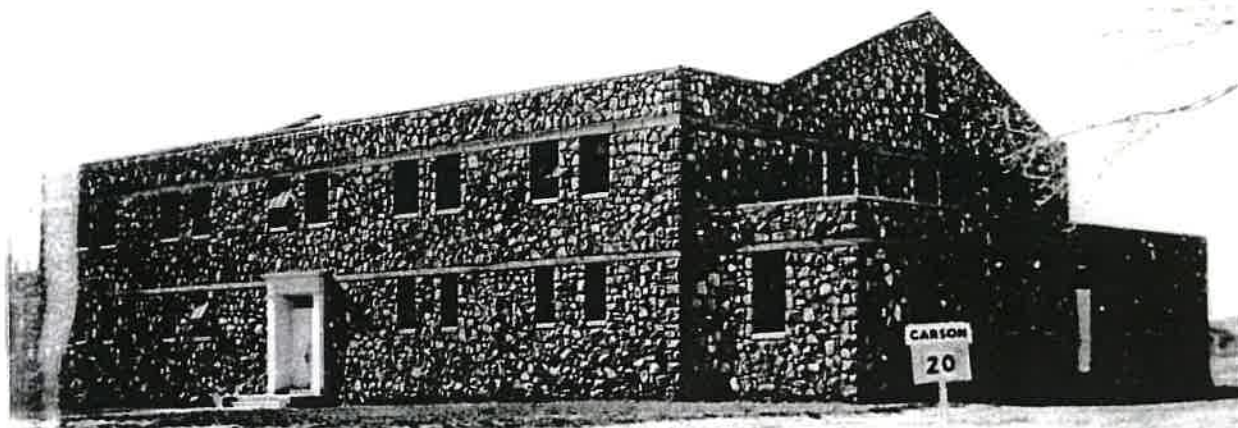
LANDSCAPE LEGEND

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

N



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

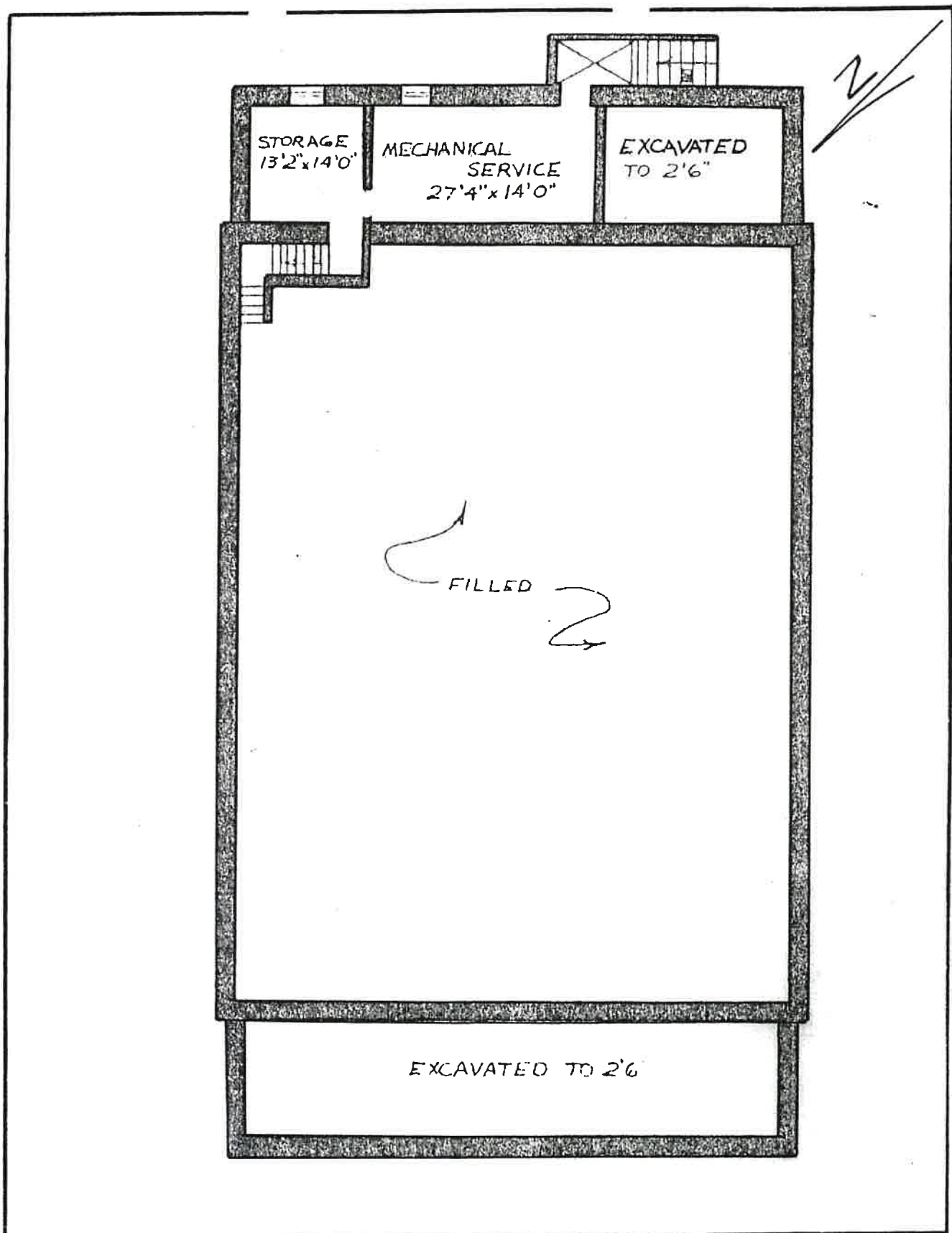


STEWART INDIAN SCHOOL, CARSON CITY, NEVADA
Unknown, 1943

Nevada Div. HP&A, Carson City

Looking south at northeasterly elevation
(facade) of school gymnasium, (Bldg. #20)
from Gibson Ave.

43.

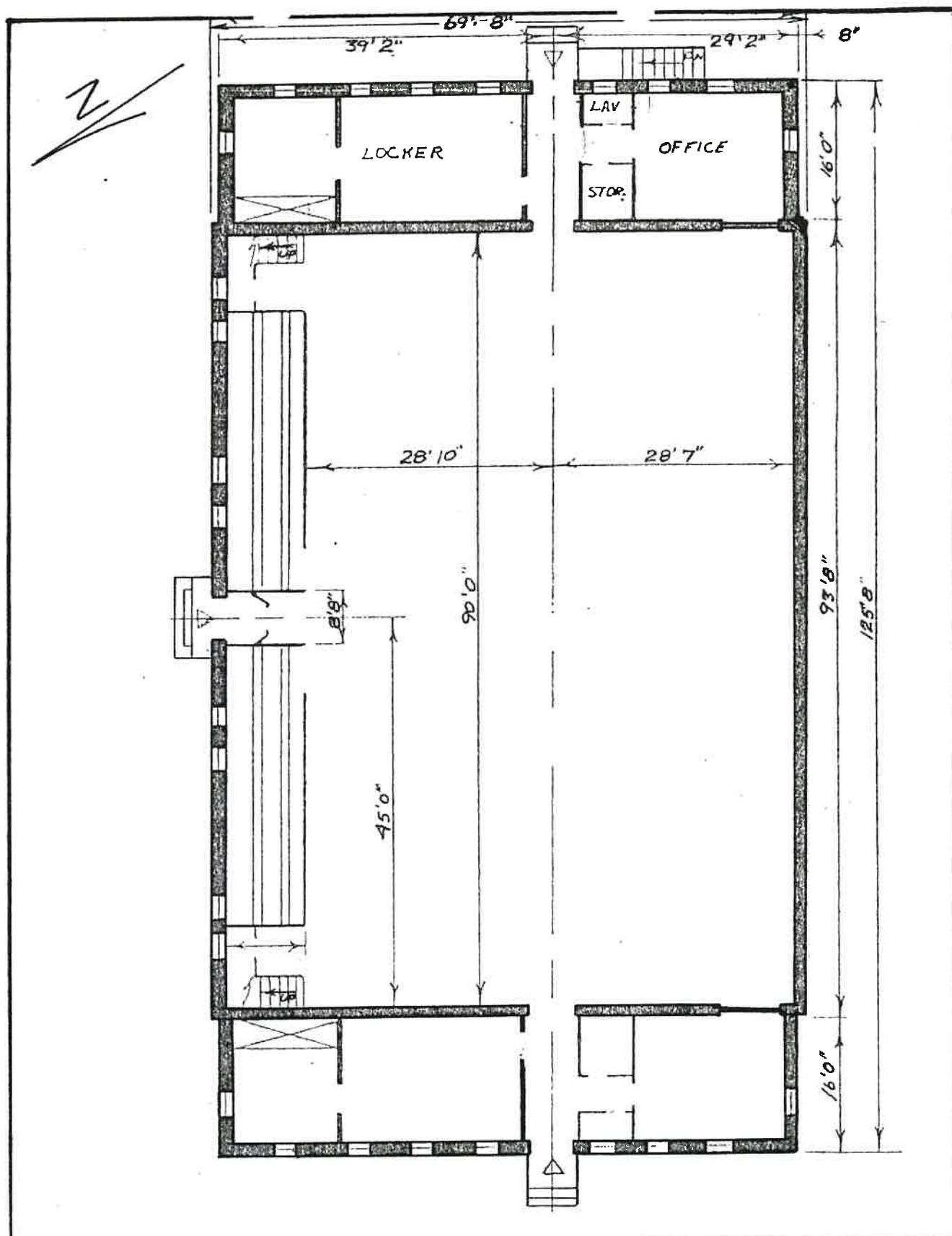


BUILDING #20

HISTORIC NAME: GYMNASIUM (foundation)

USE: RECREATION & SPORTS SQUARE FOOTAGE: 8,824

STEWART INDIAN
SCHOOL HRI
CARSON CITY, NV
JANUARY 10, 1982



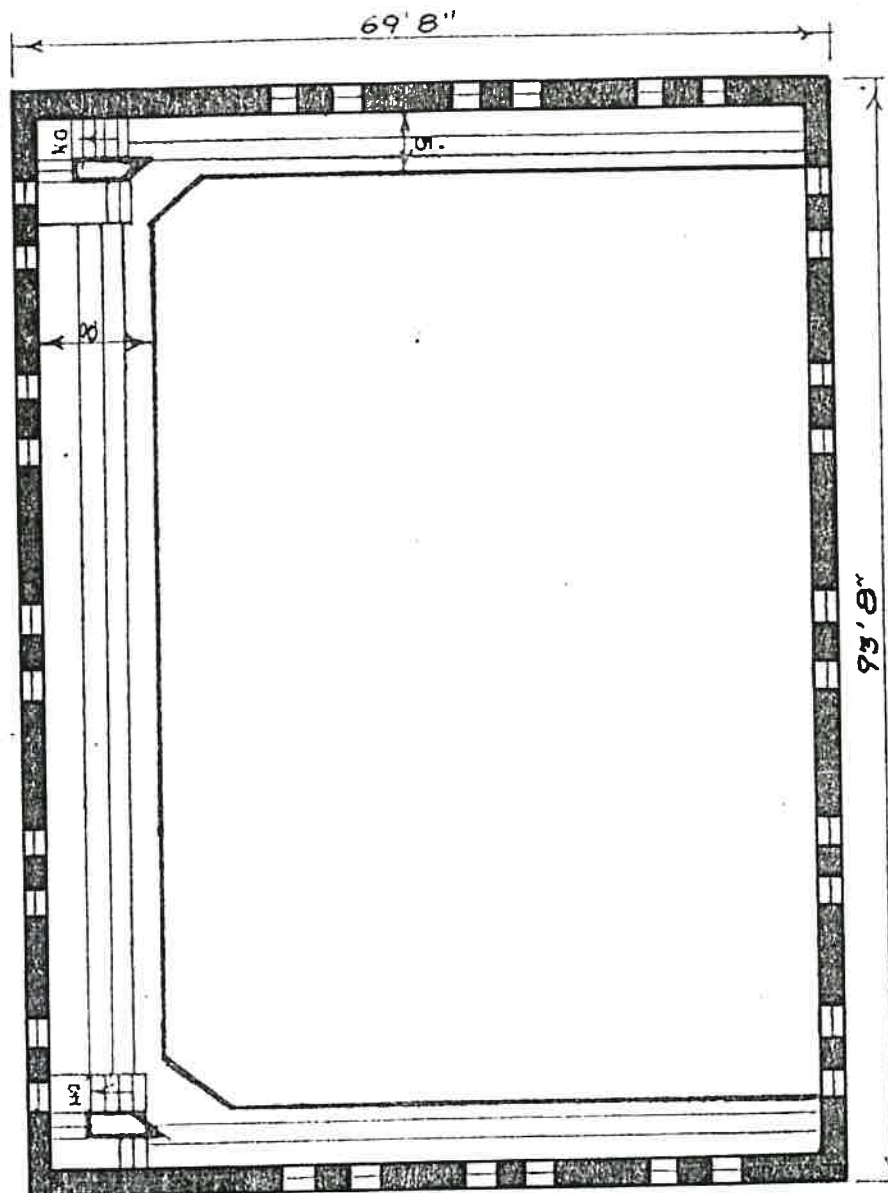
BUILDING #20

HISTORIC NAME: GYMNASIUM (1st floor)

USE: RECREATION & SPORTS

SQUARE FOOTAGE: 8,824

STEWART INDIAN
SCHOOL HRI
CARSON CITY, NV
JANUARY 10, 1982



BUILDING #20

HISTORIC NAME: GYMNASIUM (balcony)

USE: RECREATION & SPORTS

SQUARE FOOTAGE: 8,824

STEWART INDIAN
SCHOOL HRI
CARSON CITY, NV
JANUARY 10, 1982

PRESERVATION MAINTENANCE MATRIX	CONDITION			PERSONNEL							ASSISTANCE							TDS FRAME	OTHER		
	1. Good	2. Fair	3. Not Satisfactory	4. To be done by special preservation craftsman	5. To be done by skilled journeyman	6. To be done by semi-skilled employee	7. To be done by normal maintenance crew	8. To be done by outside contractor	9. Special skill and training required	10. Safety training required	11. Administrative supervision	12. Supervision by staff	13. Supervision by skilled craftsmen	14. Field observation by architect	15. Special material specified by Restoration Architect	16. Special methods specified by Restoration Architect	17. Field test and research by Restoration Architect		18. Special equipment and material required	19. Scaffolding required	20. Hazardous work
STEWART INDIAN SCHOOL Carson City, Nevada																					
BUILDING NUMBER 20																					
1 ASSEMBLY OF DOCUMENTS																					
2 STORAGE OF DOCUMENTS																					
3 STOCKPILES																					
4 INSPECTION OF MASONRY BOND																					
5 INSPECTION OF STRUCTURAL MEMBERS																					
6 INSPECTION OF FIRE HAZARDS																					
7 GENERAL CLEANLINESS																					
8 GROUNDS (LITTER FREE)																					
9 AUTHENTICITY OF LANDSCAPING																					
10 PARKING (LITTER FREE)																					
11 ASBESTOS SHINGLE REPAIR																					
12 ASBESTOS SHINGLE REPLACEMENT																					
13 FLAT ROOF REPAIR																					
14 FLAT ROOF REPLACEMENT																					
15 GUTTER CLEANING																					
15 GUTTER REPAIR																					
16 GUTTER REPLACEMENT																					
17 RAINWATER CONDUITORS REPAIR																					
18 RAINWATER CONDUITORS REPLACEMENT																					
19 SPLASHBLOCKS REPLACEMENT																					
20 FLASHING REPAIR																					
21 FLASHING REPLACEMENT																					
22 WOOD DOOR MAINTENANCE																					
23 WOOD DOOR REPAIR																					
24 METAL WINDOW MAINTENANCE																					
25 METAL WINDOW GLAZING																					
26 METAL WINDOW REPAIR																					
27 WOOD WINDOW MAINTENANCE																					
28 WOOD WINDOW GLAZING																					
29 WOOD WINDOW REPAIR																					
30 WOOD TRIM MAINTENANCE																					
31 WOOD TRIM REPAIR																					
32 CHIMNEY REPAIR																					
33 STONE MASONRY CLEANING																					
34 STONE MASONRY POINTING																					
35 REMOVAL OF OLD JOINT MORTAR																					
36 STONE MASONRY WINDOW ARCHES																					
37 EXTERIOR STEP REPAIR																					
38 IRONWORK & RAILINGS REPAIR																					
39 WOOD FLOOR REPAIRS																					
40 WOOD FLOOR REPLACEMENT																					
41 FOUNDATIONS MAINTENANCE																					
42 FOUNDATIONS REPAIR																					
43 EXTERIOR PAINT MAINTENANCE																					
44 EXTERIOR PAINT REMOVAL																					
45 EXTERIOR PAINT RE-PATCHING																					
46 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM MAINTENANCE																					
47 PLUMBING SYSTEM MAINTENANCE																					
48 STEAM HEATING SYSTEM MAINTENANCE																					
49 GAS SYSTEM MAINTENANCE																					
50 SANITARY COMPONENTS MAINTENANCE																					
51 Composition Roll Roofing																					

NOTES: Remove minor graffiti, repair, replace vents in foundation, screen behind. Relocate main switch box to rear of building, if possible. Note iron or copper staining and various wall surfaces.