

Bureau of Mines Boulder City Experimental **HABS No. NV-35-I**  
Station, Oil and Paint Storage Building  
(Building No. 900)  
Date Street North of U.S. Highway 93  
Boulder City  
Clark County  
Nevada

HABS  
NEV  
2-Bouc,  
1I-

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

**WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA**

**Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Western Region  
Department of the Interior  
San Francisco, California 94107**

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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**BUREAU OF MINES BOULDER CITY EXPERIMENTAL STATION (Date Street Complex)  
OIL AND PAINT STORAGE BUILDING (Building No. 900)**

**HABS No. NV-35-I**

**Location:** Date Street Complex, bordered by U.S. Highway 93 Truck Route, and Elm and Date streets  
Boulder City, Clark County, Nevada

Building 900 is located in the southwest corner of the complex near U.S. Highway 93. Building 700 is to the northeast.

*Boulder City, Nev., 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle, U.S.G.S., 1958, Photorevised 1983, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 11.694470.3983230 (approximate center of building)*

**Present Owner:** U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation

**Present Use:** Abandoned

**Significance:** Building 900, as part of the Date Street Complex, was part of the Bureau of Mines Electrometallurgical Research Facility located in Boulder City. As such, it is within the designated Boulder City Historic District. However, it was constructed after the period of significance, 1931-1945, established for the Boulder City Historic District, and its function as a storage facility is not considered a contributing factor to the overall significance of the Research Facility (Pfaff 1991:2). Therefore, the building is not considered a contributing element to the District.

The significance of the Boulder City Historic District is tied to the Boulder Canyon Project (Hoover Dam) and to the history of American City Planning. This was the first community constructed following the federal New Towns model, as well as the "first fully-developed experience in new town planning as promoted by the Community Planning Movement, a movement which is recognized as the force which most influenced contemporary community planning practices" (Woodward et al. 1982:8.1).

**Description:** Building 900, used for oil and paint storage, is a one-story brick building constructed on a linear rectangle plan. It is oriented on a northwest/southeast axis, but the descriptions of the elevations will be addressed as north, south, east, and west. The building measures 21 (east/west) by 17 (north/south) feet. It was built in 1949, according to a date and initials scratched into the poured concrete at the north entrance. It appears in a 1953 aerial photograph (NV-35-3), but not in an earlier aerial photograph, dated c. 1949 (NV-35-2). The front-gabled roof has a low pitch (26°) and is clad with corrugated sheet metal. It has open eaves with enclosed metal rafters and an approximate 10-inch overhang on all elevations. There are two cylindrical ventilators placed symmetrically on the ridge. The brick walls are

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constructed on a variant American Bond with 8 rows of stretchers topped by a row of headers. At the roof-wall jointure is a concrete frieze band two bricks thick that encircles the entire building. The foundation is a concrete slab.

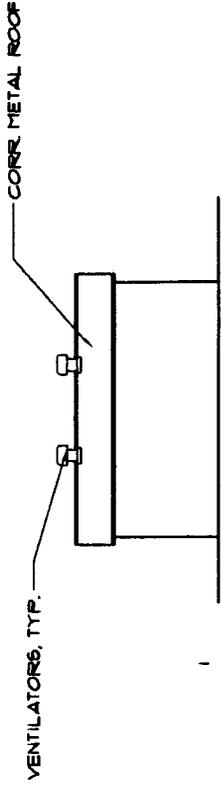
The primary (front) elevation faces north. A wood-framed plain wood (particle board) door is offset east of center. Above this is an incandescent light. To the west of the door is a metal vent pipe that stops below the roof overhang. A concrete pad fronts the entry area, with a second, smaller, section off the northeast corner of the building.

The west elevation has a single wood-framed window opening offset to the south end that has been boarded. It retains a sill and lintel constructed of brick headers. A second bricked-in window was originally symmetrically placed at the west end. The south elevation has a single wood-framed plywood door, offset to the east end. On the east elevation are two symmetrically placed window openings, both with brick sills and lintels. The south window is a recessed, wood-framed, split casement. The north opening has been partially in-filled with wood, surrounding an off-center opening with a swamp cooler unit. On the north end of the elevation is an electrical box with two conduits going downward into the ground. Concrete pads are present on the west and south elevations. The one on the south appears to be a partial walkway from the door to the east of the building.

The building interior has a wood partition dividing it into two rooms. In the south room the wall stops at the concrete frieze band and is open to the roof, metal framing visible. There is wood shelving on the south, east, and north walls, with a wall cabinet in the southeast corner. The south window on the west elevation was boarded over, but remains intact on the interior. It is the same as the window on the east elevation. The north room has a wallboard lid ceiling. The only furnishing is a metal storage cabinet. A water pipe for the swamp cooler and an electrical line are on the north wall, with an electrical outlet for the swamp cooler on the east wall.

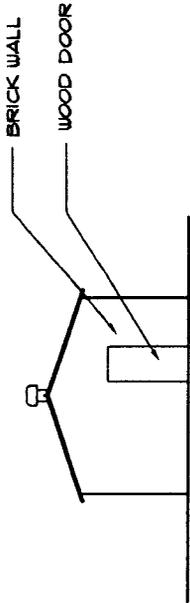
**Additional Documentation:**

Building Elevations and Floor Plan (Attachment 1: 2 pages)



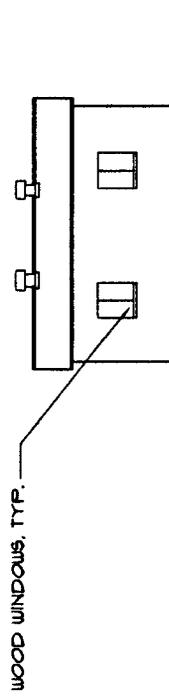
**BUILDING 900  
WEST DEMOLITION ELEVATION**

SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"



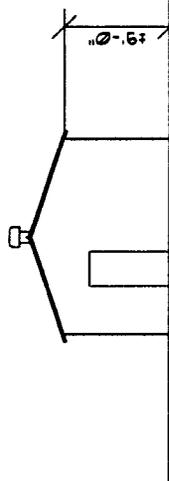
**BUILDING 900  
SOUTH DEMOLITION ELEVATION**

SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"



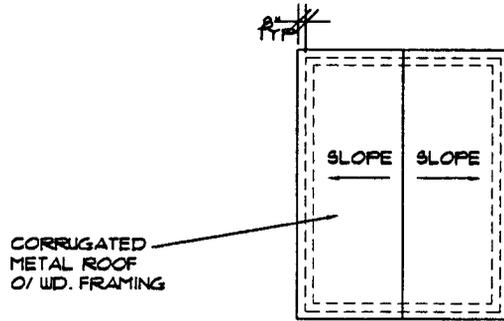
**BUILDING 900  
EAST DEMOLITION ELEVATION**

SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"



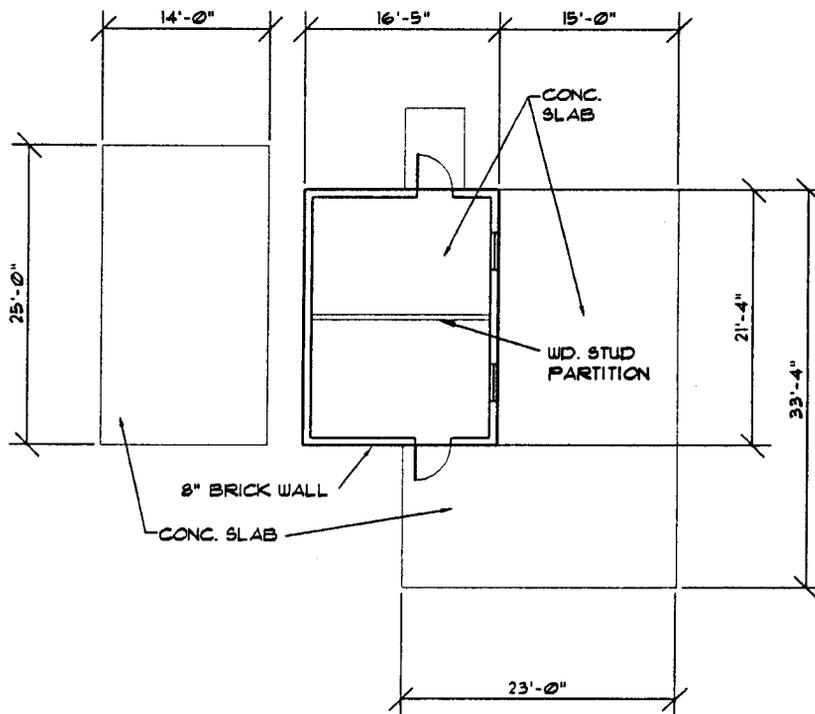
**BUILDING 900  
NORTH DEMOLITION ELEVATION**

SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"



BUILDING 900  
DEMO. ROOF PLAN

SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"



BUILDING 900  
DEMOLITION PLAN

SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"