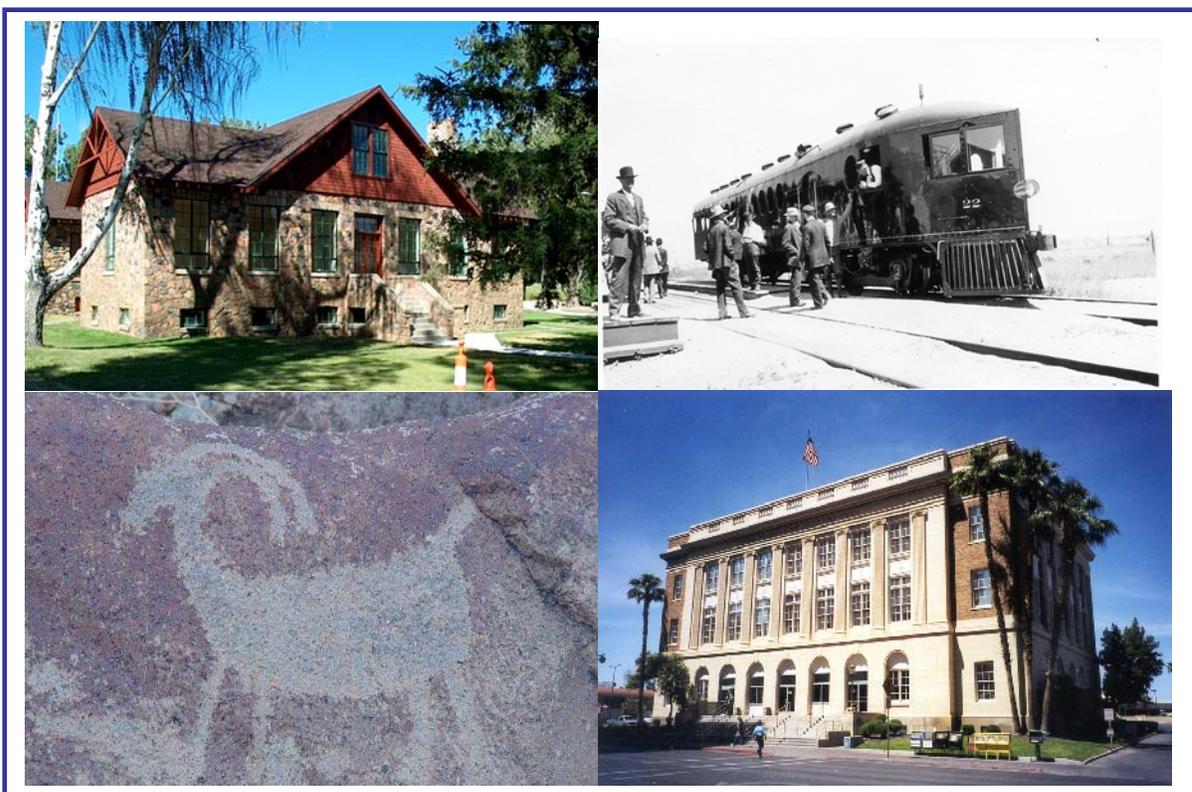


HOW TO PREPARE NOMINATIONS TO THE NATIONAL AND NEVADA STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

A GUIDE FOR NEVADA PROPERTY OWNERS



Nevada State Historic Preservation Office
Department of Cultural Affairs
100 N. Stewart Street
Carson City, NV 89701

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The general organization of this brochure was first compiled by Mella Rothwell Harmon, then Nevada's National/State Register Coordinator, in 1998. This third edition of Ms. Harmon's guidebook has minor alternations only. I offer special thanks to Mella Rothwell Harmon for her guidance and inspiration.

This guide is intended to be used in conjunction with National Register Bulletins published by the National Park Service Interagency Resources Division, as follows: Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*; Bulletin 16A, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*; and when applicable, Bulletin 16B, *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*.

The collage on the cover of the 2007 revision features photographs of four National Register-listed properties in Nevada. From the upper left and moving clockwise, they are: Stewart Indian School Campus, Carson City (NV SHPO collection); McKeen Motor Car #70, Carson City (courtesy of the Nevada State Railroad Museum collection, Carson City); U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, Las Vegas (NV SHPO collection); Sloan Canyon Petroglyph Site, Clark County (courtesy of the Bureau of Land Management, Las Vegas Field Office).

Nevada residents and visitors interested in visiting some of Nevada's National Register sites on-line or in person are encouraged to go to <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/nevada/> for "Three Nevada Historic Cities: A National Register of Historic Places Travel Itinerary." Comprehensive lists of Nevada's National and State Register properties can be found on-line at www.nvshpo.org (click on "Historic Registers").

Terri McBride
National/State Register Coordinator
June 2007

<p>The State Historic Preservation Office is part of the Nevada Department of Cultural Affairs, which also includes the Division of Museums and History, the State Library and Archives, and the Nevada Arts Council. Cultural Affairs serves Nevada's citizens and visitors through cultural and information management, preservation and promotion of cultural resources, and education. Other key components of the department are the Comstock Historic District Commission, the Literacy Coalition, the Committee on Participatory Democracy, and the Commission for Cultural Affairs.</p>	<p>Jim Gibbons, Governor</p> <p>Michael E. Fischer, Director, Department of Cultural Affairs</p> <p>Ronald M. James, State Historic Preservation Officer</p>
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FOREWORD

Nevada has more than 60,000 recorded archaeological sites that span 12,000 years of human occupation, and more than 12,000 buildings, structures, and other sites from the historic period identified through over 450 surveys. Many more prehistoric and historic sites remain undocumented. In addition, there are currently 349 buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects listed in the National Register of Historic Places (including 36 districts with multiple properties), and 143 are listed in the Nevada State Register of Historic Places.

Historic properties give communities a sense of identity and stability, adding richly to the quality of life. These historic places—the houses, stores, hotels, courthouses, train stations, ranches, way stations, irrigation systems, landscapes, and bridges—are woven into the fabric of our daily lives. They help shape the unique character and spirit of each Nevada community. Together, they define this place called Nevada, and us as Nevadans.

Preserving these resources greatly contributes to the vitality of our cities, towns, and rural communities and ensures that reminders of our heritage will remain for future generations. The Nevada State Historic Preservation Office administers two registers of historic sites that identify and honor our cultural resources: the National Register of Historic Places and the Nevada Register of Historic Places. The State Historic Preservation Office actively seeks public involvement in the registration process.

This booklet was developed to answer questions about Nevada's register programs, and to help property owners and other interested parties with the registration process so that more precious heritage resources can be honored through registration. The booklet generally addresses historic buildings, structures, objects, and sites, and does not apply to archaeological sites or traditional cultural properties.

Contact the State Historic Preservation Office if you have specific questions about those types of resources. It is the goal of the State Historic Preservation Office to promote private stewardship of cultural resources, and it strives to provide the guidance to achieve that goal. Those wishing to participate in the register programs are encouraged to contact Nevada State Historic Preservation Office staff at (775) 684-3448, by mail at 100 N. Stewart Street, Carson City, NV 89701, or visit the SHPO website at <http://www.nvshpo.org>.

INTRODUCTION

Nevada State Register of Historic Places

The State Historic Preservation Office is the agency of state government responsible for encouraging historic preservation and archaeological activities within Nevada. The State Register of Historic Places, created in 1979 by Chapter 383.085 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, is a listing of properties important in the prehistory and history of our state. The state register serves to promote and encourage public involvement in historic preservation, for the recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance. The register assists in the identification of historical resources for state and local planning purposes, in the determination of eligibility for certain grant programs, and it facilitates the use of the Uniform Conservation Building Code in communities that have adopted it. Permission of the property owner is required for a listing to occur, and there is no violation of individual property rights or maintenance requirements as the result of listing in the state register.

The State Register of Historic Places currently includes 143 historical resources statewide. Resources eligible for listing in the state register include any object, building, structure, or site that is historically or archaeologically significant. The resource must be associated with events contributing to the broad patterns of the state=s history and culture; or with historically important people; or it must embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, method of construction, or represent the work of a master; or it must have the potential for yielding important information in Nevada=s history or prehistory. In general, the property or resource must be fifty (50) years in age to be considered “historic.” The criteria for evaluation are similar to those employed by the National Register of Historic Places, and outlined in this document. For specific instructions for completing a Nevada State Register nomination, please see Appendix F.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation=s official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture. The Register is administered in Washington D.C. by the National Park Service, an agency in the United States Department of the Interior. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, authorized expansion of the National Register through a partnership between the states and the federal government. Federal regulations involving the National Register can be found in Title 36, Part 60 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

In order to facilitate National Register nominations, specific criteria for evaluation have been developed. With the exception of archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties, the National Register criteria for evaluation are based on a property=s 1) distinction as a representative of a type or style, 2) association with significant persons, events, or movements in American history and culture, and 3) integrity of structure, plan, finish work, and setting. If a property does not possess these essential qualities, it probably does not meet the criteria.

Anyone can prepare a National Register nomination, working with the staff of the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Once submitted, the staff of the National Register reviews the nomination against the evaluation criteria. Before the SHPO can submit a nomination to the Keeper of the National Register, it must first be approved by the Nevada Board of Museums and History, which meets quarterly.

If the property meets the criteria, it is recommended for listing to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.

Effects of Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Listing in the NRHP honors the property by recognizing its importance to its community, state, or nation. Private property owners can do anything they wish with their property, provided no federal license, permit, or funding is involved. An eligible, unlisted property is treated the same, however, as a listed property. Owners have no obligation to open their properties to the public, restore them, or even maintain them, if they choose not to do so. Federal agencies whose projects affect a listed property, or a property eligible for listing, must give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the project and its effects on the property. Federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply to listed properties. In addition, owners of listed properties may be able to obtain federal historic preservation funding, when funds are available.

Rights of Owners to Comment and/or Object to Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Property owners, as well as local government officials, will be notified that a National Register nomination has been submitted for approval by the State Board of Museums and History. Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to agree with or object to listing in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR Part 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing must submit a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to listing.

Anyone choosing to object to the listing of a property must submit a notarized objection to the State Historic Preservation Officer, 100 N. Stewart Street, Carson City, NV 89701, prior to the scheduled meeting of the Board of Museums and History. Owners and other interested parties may also submit comments on the nomination of the property to the National Register. These comments should be sent to the State Historic Preservation Officer, at the address above, and be received prior to the scheduled meeting of the Board of Museums and History.

THE NOMINATION PROCESS

Nominating a property to the National Register can take several months and is essentially a three-step process. With the assistance and direction of SHPO staff, a draft nomination is prepared for review by the Board of Museums and History. If a majority of Board members approve the nomination, a final

version is prepared, signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer, and forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington D.C. The Keeper=s staff make a preliminary review of the nomination and one of three things happen. If the property clearly does not meet the eligibility criteria, the nomination is rejected. If the nomination requires additional information in order to demonstrate the property=s eligibility, it is returned to SHPO with comments and the SHPO, with the help of the property owner, prepares a revision. If the property is considered to meet the evaluation criteria without further changes, the property is listed. Under federal law, the Keeper has 45 days in which to comment on the nomination or to list it. Weekly National Register listings can be found in the Federal Register, or on-line at <http://www.nps.gov/nr/listings>.

This guide will outline the requirements for preparing nomination documents. They are often proposed by the property owner, but they may be initiated by any individual, local historical society, community group, or even the State. It is the proponent=s responsibility to complete the form that documents the property=s historical significance. The National Register publishes several bulletins providing step-by-step guidelines for preparing National Register documents, and proponents are encouraged to obtain these and follow the procedures contained in them. These are: Bulletin 15, *How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, Bulletin 16A, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, and, when applicable, Bulletin 16B, *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*. These bulletins are available from the Publications Unit, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C., 20013-7127, or by telephone at (202) 343-9559. All National Register-related publications and guidelines can be found on-line at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/index.htm>. The SHPO also has some National Register Bulletins available to the public. See Appendix D for a complete and current list of National Register bulletins.

The Three-Step Nomination Process

The listing of a property in the National Register is a three-step process established by federal rules, 36 CFR Part 60. These steps are: 1) recommendation, 2) nomination, and 3) registration. Any citizen may propose a property for listing in the National Register, but the operating rules ensure that the concerns of the property owner and the local government are taken into consideration.

Opportunity for Public Comment on Proposed Nominations

The Board of Museums and History must recommend a property for nomination if the registration process is to continue. If the Board recommends that a property does not meet the criteria for evaluation, the process for that property stops. In that case, the Board=s decision may be appealed to the Keeper of the National Register under federal rule.

The State notifies property owners and local governments of their opportunity to comment between 30 to 75 days before a property is to be considered by the Board. An objection to Register listing by an owner or local government does not prevent the Board from reviewing the property, but owner objection

to the listing of privately-held property can prevent the property from being listed. If the majority of owners of private property located within a historic district object to National Register listing, the district cannot be listed. The Board is informed of objections, and anyone may present testimony to the Board regarding the proposed nomination. The Board's decisions, however, are based solely on the objective application of the criteria for evaluation.

In general, the Board of Museums and History meets on a quarterly basis. National Register nominations must be ready for presentation to the Board at least two months prior to the scheduled meeting, in order for SHPO staff to comply with the federal rules for notification.

Board of Museums and History Review

The Board of Museums and History consists of eleven members, who are appointed by the Governor. During a meeting of the Board of Museums and History in which review of nominations is scheduled, a staff member of the State Historic Preservation Office presents a summary statement to introduce any individual nomination proposal. Staff recites the applicable criteria for evaluation and expresses its opinion with regard to Register eligibility. Any written comments on the nomination proposal received prior to the meeting are noted.

The Chairman of the Board of Museums and History calls for comments from the proponent and other interested parties present. Once a motion for action has been made, and following any discussion, the Board votes on the eligibility of the property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Board may, at its discretion, defer action on a nomination. Examples of valid reasons for a deferral are lack of a quorum, the lack of sufficient information on which to base professional judgement, or questions involving possible owner objection.

Under federal rules, 36 CFR Part 61, local governments within the state that have qualified for expanded participation in the federally-assisted national historic preservation program are recognized as Certified Local Governments (CLGs). CLGs are required to review nomination applications within their jurisdictions. A report of local evaluation by the historical resources commission must be provided by the CLG to the State Historic Preservation Office in advance of the Board's scheduled meeting. Nevada has four CLGs: Reno, Storey County, Carson City, and Las Vegas.

Completing the Nomination Process

When a property has received the recommendation of the Board of Museums and History for nomination, the proposed nomination passes formally to the State Historic Preservation Officer, who is appointed by the Governor and is directly responsible to the Governor for the nomination process. SHPO staff work with the proponents of approved nominations to complete such revisions and technical production work as may be required. When the registration form and its exhibits are accurate and complete, the State Historic Preservation Officer makes a formal recommendation for nomination to the National Register by signing the front page of the registration form.

The SHPO's nomination is then forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D.C. for a 45-day review period. The Keeper's staff review the nomination for technical accuracy and, at a minimum, verify that the criteria for evaluation have been applied appropriately. More substantive analysis may be required, however. If the nomination clears this final review, the registration form is signed by the Keeper of the National Register and the property is officially enrolled. The SHPO will notify the proponent and the local government of the property's listing.

PREPARING THE NATIONAL REGISTER REGISTRATION FORM: ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

The National Register registration form (NPS 10-900) is designed to facilitate the entry of data into an automated storage and retrieval system known as the *National Register Information System* (NRIS). In certain data blocks, the preparer of the form is asked to select from standardized lists the category and subcategory that best fit the situation. Preparers are referred to National Register Bulletin 16A, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, for step-by-step instructions, appropriate criteria for evaluation, and code lists.

Registration forms must be either typewritten or the product of a word processor. Form preparers using word processing technology should choose a ten- or twelve-point font size and a clean typeface suitable for normal text. A template for the registration form is available from the SHPO that can be used with MS Word or WordPerfect 6.0 software on any Windows-based personal computer (PC). Preparers may download the form from the SHPO website, at www.nvshpo.org (click on "Forms Here"). Downloadable versions are also available on the National Park Service website at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/forms.htm>. A sample National Register nomination form is provided in Appendix E.

Number of Copies Required for Submission

The SHPO will print the final nomination form onto archivally-stable 50-percent cotton rag bond prior to submission to the Keeper of the National Register, therefore the nomination should be submitted to the SHPO converted to a WordPerfect 6.0 or MS WORD electronic file. If this technology is not available, one clean, finalized copy of the nomination must be submitted to the SHPO, including all supplementary documentation and exhibits. These forms and supplemental documents should not be punched, stapled, or bound in any manner.

Required Supplemental Documents

Required for National Register of Historic Places submissions, supplemental documents should include two sets of black and white (preferably 5×7") photographs (**please do NOT mark on them in pen**), Assessor's map, site plan, sketch floor plan, and one original USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle

(not printed on an ink jet printer) on which the property is located. If there are any questions on these requirements, please call the SHPO before submission.

Correct Identification of the Local Jurisdiction

It is the responsibility of preparers of registration forms to accurately identify the local jurisdictions in which the property is located. Be sure to identify properties located within city limits or crossing city/county or county/county boundaries. If the political subdivisions for the property are not correctly identified, the appropriate local government officials are not notified of their opportunity to comment. When this happens, the nomination review is invalidated under federal rule, and the commenting period and review must be started again. For reference, the following location codes for Nevada are excerpted from Bulletin 16A. The state code for Nevada is NV.

Churchill County	001	Lyon County	019
Clark County	003	Mineral County	021
Douglas County	005	Nye County	023
Elko County	007	Pershing County	027
Esmeralda County	009	Storey County	029
Eureka County	011	Washoe County	031
Humboldt County	013	White Pine County	033
Lander County	015	Carson City	510
Lincoln County	017		

Narrative Description of the Property

The National Register registration form consists mainly of two essays. The first describes the physical character of the property and the second gives the historical or cultural background of the property. The two narratives are of equal importance. The first verifies the essential integrity of the property and the second states why and how the property meets the historical criteria for evaluation.

Architectural Style Classifications

Architectural styles are not always clear-cut and many buildings exhibit elements of several styles. In these cases, there is usually one style characteristic that dominates and it is the dominant style that should be used to identify the building. Nevada's historic architecture is generally modest and mostly vernacular, due in part to the transitory nature of Nevada's primary industries, foremost of which was mining. A brief discussion of Nevada architecture older than fifty years is presented below. These brief histories can work as basic foundations to the historical context (see p. 15) a property demonstrates (eg., related to railroad, mining, settlement, etc.)

Materials

Most of Nevada lies in high desert and possesses limited natural building materials. Where wood is scarce, adobe and mud were used for the simplest, most functional structures, and stone or brick for more permanent buildings. In some cases, wood was brought over long distances. Where wood was more plentiful, it was the preferred building material, but stone and brick were used for public buildings and other more permanent structures. Historical archaeology in Nevada frequently uncovers the use of recycled containers as building materials. An example of this is the use of flattened tin cans as shingles and siding. With the advent of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869, a broader range of building materials was available and this is reflected in Nevada's historic building stock.

Euroamerican Settlement and Agriculture

Mormons were some of the first Euroamericans to settle in Nevada. In southern Nevada they built the Mormon Fort out of adobe, and in Dayton and Genoa in northern Nevada they built stockades and cabins from logs cut in the adjacent Sierra Nevada. These buildings, and others, were abandoned when the Mormons were recalled to Utah by their leader, Brigham Young in 1857. Non-Mormons, or Gentiles, quickly moved into areas settled by Mormon farmers, exploiting the agricultural facilities and irrigation systems they left behind.

Agriculture developed into a significant economic activity with the discovery of gold in California and later (in 1859) with the discovery of the Comstock Lode of Virginia City. Ranches and farms were established all over Nevada, and many early ranch buildings remain. Buildings associated with Nevada agriculture are generally vernacular ranch houses, barns, bunkhouses, other outbuildings, such as blacksmith shops, store houses, outhouses, and corrals. In remote areas, where cattle or sheep were taken for summer grazing, one might encounter the remains of a camp with a bunkhouse and corrals. These remote facilities were built from locally-available materials, including adobe, logs, and/or mud.

Mining

The next significant influx of population to Nevada came as a result of the discovery of the Comstock Lode in 1859. Virginia City and its surrounding communities grew rapidly and remnants of the glory days generally reflect vernacular expressions of the Italianate style, with some Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and Second Empire. "Comstock Fever" reverberated internationally and mineral resources throughout the state were prospected and exploited. Mining, however, is a classic boom-and-bust industry, and this is seen in the development of mining towns and the architectural styles employed.

In his study of Colorado mining towns, Eric Stoehr identified three phases of mining town development. These phases relate directly to nineteenth and early-twentieth century Nevada mining town development. The first phase is the settlement phase, consisting of log cabins and tents, and a haphazard layout. The second phase is the camp phase, with a larger population, more permanent, wood-framed buildings, and town grids (for example, Austin). The architectural styles of this phase are vernacular

commercial, with false fronts, and modest vernacular houses, occasionally with simplified Victorian style elements. Phase three is the town phase, which reflects increased mining productivity. Towns are more formally organized, with established infrastructure. Buildings are more permanent and elaborate, and frequently built of stone and brick. Public buildings of stone or brick reflect high-style architectural details of Italianate, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and Second Empire (Virginia City, Goldfield and Eureka are examples). Nevada adds a fourth phase to mining town development, which coincides with mining's inevitable bust cycle. This phase includes abandonment, which in Nevada, often involves wholesale or partial relocation of town buildings to a more profitable location. Nevada's architectural history is replete with buildings that have been moved around the state following hopeful mining endeavors.

Several turn-of-the-century mining corporations built company towns in Nevada, which included housing for managers and workers, commercial buildings, and social service facilities. The architecture of these towns was functional and unelaborated, reflecting the social strata of the labor force. Managers lived in larger and fancier houses than laborers, who, based on ethnic affiliations, were offered accommodations from modest cottages to tiny shacks. There were often dormitory buildings for single male workers. Commercial buildings were generally of a simple vernacular Western Commercial style, with false fronts and corrugated metal siding.

The discovery of significant ore deposits near Tonopah in 1900 resulted in a major mining boom in southwest central Nevada, giving rapid rise to Tonopah, Goldfield, and Rhyolite. Goldfield and Tonopah quickly established themselves as county seats (Esmeralda County and Nye County, respectively) and substantial public and commercial buildings were erected. These buildings were generally more elaborate than in earlier mining towns, reflecting the Western Commercial tradition and suggestions of other late Victorian styles.

In addition to the buildings associated with the mining industry, Nevada is dotted with the remains of mining equipment used to extract and process the ore. It is not unusual to be traveling Nevada's back roads and encounter a solitary stamp mill rising out of the sagebrush. In many cases, these elements are eligible for listing in the National Register as structures or objects.

Transportation

From the Old Spanish Trail that brought traders and later, Mormons into Nevada, the Overland Trail that directed Forty-niners to California, the Transcontinental Railroad that connected the east and west, to the interstate highways of today, transportation has played a major role in the growth and development of Nevada. During the 1850s and 1860s, overland transportation included wagon trains, stagecoaches, freight wagons, and the famous Pony Express. For this mode of travel, way stations, stage stops, and Pony Express stations were built across Nevada, along the trails and wagon roads. In the early period, transportation companies contracted with ranchers to use their ranch house as a waystation or stage stop, but buildings built expressly to serve travelers and freighters were utilitarian and constructed of local materials, including adobe, stone, or wood. Remnants of trails and roads can be found in remote areas of Nevada.

The Transcontinental Railroad, which began operation in 1869, brought a new array of buildings, structures, and objects to Nevada. Depots, warehouses, shops, workers' housing, bridges, water tanks, and rails were built along the main routes and on short lines built to connect outlying areas to the main lines. To serve railroad travelers, hotels, bars, stores, and other commercial buildings were constructed. The most popular style of depot during the last half of the nineteenth century was stick style, and by the early twentieth century, Mission Revival was the style of choice. Many railroad towns were essentially company towns, with the usual assortment of company-built structures. Railroad workers' housing is distinctive, in that the small and simple cottages were built in orderly rows. A number of these small row houses can still be found in various Nevada communities.

Government Buildings

Although Nevada is approximately 87 percent federally-owned, during the nineteenth century, U.S. government buildings in Nevada were mostly forts built to protect settlers and pioneers from the threat of Indian uprisings. Between roughly 1860 and 1870, four forts were in operation, including Fort Churchill, Fort McDermitt, Fort Schellbourne, and Fort Halleck. These compounds were typically built of local materials (adobe, stone, and wood), following standardized and accepted military plans.

Other late nineteenth-century buildings constructed by the U.S. Government included the U.S. Mint in Carson City, constructed of the same local stone as the Capitol, and the U.S. Courthouse and Post Office, built in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Construction began at the Stewart Indian School in Carson City in 1889, with the first dormitory in Colonial Revival style. A number of county courthouses were built in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. County seats changed several times in some counties, following the boom and bust cycles of mining. Early courthouses in Nevada generally reflect classical and Italianate styles.

With the arrival of the twentieth century, architectural styles generally followed the late nineteenth century fashions, but the New Deal projects of the Great Depression introduced a modern architectural style often called "Federal Deco." During the 1930s, various federal programs, such as the WPA, CCC, PWA, NYA, and others, built, renovated, and restored many Nevada buildings and much of its infrastructure. During this period, fifty bridges were built, as were 133 public buildings, numerous outhouses, and a wide variety of schools, courthouses, and recreation centers were renovated and updated. There are also government buildings on tribal reservations and colonies that date from this era. The most remarkable multi-colored masonry buildings at the Stewart Indian School were built ca. 1910-1944.

Other federal projects transformed southern Nevada. Hoover Dam (originally named Boulder Dam), which was begun in 1931, brought about expansion of Las Vegas, as well as the construction of Boulder City. Boulder City was a federally-sponsored community built to accommodate the dam building crews and their families. Boulder City's architecture reflects the ideals of the federal government during the Roosevelt administration, with strict town-planning and neat, simple bungalows, and federal-deco-style public buildings.

When World War II was raging in Europe and the Pacific, several defense-related industries were sited in southern Nevada. In 1941, the Basic Magnesium Plant was opened and the town of Henderson, originally called Basic Townsite, was established to accommodate plant workers. Henderson offered simple houses of a more modern style that would fill America's growing subdivisions following the war, the California Ranch. Another defense-related company town established for the war effort was Gabbs, 300 miles north of Las Vegas.

School Buildings

Nevadans regarded school buildings as significant public structures, and generally strove to build schools up to the latest standards. The first schoolhouses in Nevada were built on ranches, and would service neighboring ranches, as well. In small towns, the schoolhouse might be a single-story, one-room, wood-framed buildings of an indistinct architectural style, but when the needs of the community warranted, more elaborate facilities were built. Larger schools of the early period favored Italianate and Second Empire styles, but as the new century arrived, school architecture followed the fashions of the day, from Mission Revival, to Art Deco. When the University of Nevada moved from Elko to Reno in 1874, the first few buildings were typically Second Empire, but as the campus grew, it followed the classical ideal of Thomas Jefferson.

Tourism, Divorce, and Gambling

If mining was the economic driving force of Nevada's architecture during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, tourism has shaped it from the 1920s onward. Reno established itself early as a tourist destination when word of its charming accommodations and wild landscape were touted by divorce-seekers coming to Reno to take advantage of Nevada's quick-and-easy divorce laws. Surprising as it might seem, divorce had a significant impact in Reno architecture. Besides the increase in the number of hotels and apartment buildings, private citizens made additions to their homes and built small cottages on their properties in order to exploit the economic opportunity of the divorce trade. Many such structures can be identified from the 1930s peak in Reno's reputation as the Divorce Mecca of the World. Also during the 1930s, divorce ranches proliferated. These properties generally consisted of small utilitarian cottages, and a larger ranch house where meals were served and entertainment provided.

Southern Nevada, specifically Las Vegas, jumped on the divorce and tourism bandwagon in the late 1930s, and in 1942 the first modern resort was built on what would become the internationally-famous Strip. El Rancho Vegas was a truly modern resort, offering food, drink, gambling and entertainment. El Rancho Vegas' architectural style was western and the resorts that ensued followed that theme until underworld figure, Bugsy Siegel built the Flamingo Hotel in 1946. The Flamingo was a turning point in Las Vegas architecture, redirecting it from its western heritage to a combination of sophistication and luxury. This trend was reflected in subsequent hotels, such as the Desert Inn, Thunderbird, Dunes, Tropicana, and Stardust. Las Vegas has reinvented itself once again, now following an entirely different route.

The construction of the federal interstate highway system and the development of the Nevada state highway system in the first quarter of the twentieth century opened Nevada to the tourism industry on a broader scale. Initially, accommodations for motorists were offered in auto camps and auto courts, which ranged from spots to set up a tent to small cottages and cabins with kitchen facilities. Following World War II, many of the auto camps were converted to motels. Motels of the 1940s were functional, single-story buildings with connecting rooms or clusters of cottages (from their auto camp days), and lots of open space in which to park one's car.

After World War II, tourism in Nevada increased and gambling, which had been re-legalized in 1931, became a significant economic activity. The Mapes Hotel, the first modern hotel/casino built in Reno in 1947, was rendered in a rather late Art Deco style. It set the standard for hotel/casinos in the state, offering gaming, entertainment, and luxurious yet contemporary accommodations. Gaming architecture followed the plan of the Mapes until the 1980s, when, particularly in Las Vegas, it entered the realm of the fantastic. Unfortunately the Mapes no longer stands.

Summary

Nevada's historic architecture reflects its activities. Early buildings were modest and transitory in nature, in keeping with the boom-and-bust cycle of mining, Nevada's main industry. Often architectural styles lagged behind those in the east, with Second Empire and Italianate being preferred late into the nineteenth century and Art Deco being rendered into the late 1940s. Nevada is a study in functionality. That this is so today can be seen in the number of mobile home communities that develop around current mining operations and in rapidly growing areas. To those with a bias for high-style architecture, Nevada's architecture seems paltry and undistinguished, but for those who can appreciate the way in which history and environment is reflected in architecture, Nevada offers great opportunity for study and preservation.

Physical Description

A thorough and systematic description of the property begins with a summary characterization and flows in a logical manner from the general to the particular; from the setting and exterior to the interior, from the main building or buildings of a complex to the accessory features. For individual buildings, the following outline may be helpful in developing orderly description.

- Functional and stylistic type (Gothic Revival church, Queen Anne style house, etc.)
- Location and compass orientation
- General characteristics
 - overall shape and basic dimensions of ground plan
 - number of stories
 - structural frame
 - wall construction and finish materials
 - roof shape and material

- foundation type and material
- Special features, including location, number and appearance of:
 - porches (verandas, stoops, shed attachments, etc.)
 - windows
 - doors
 - chimneys
 - dormers
 - other salient features
- Important decorative elements (window and door trim, finials, pilasters, barge boards, brackets, etc.)
- Interior
 - floor plan
 - functions of rooms
 - spatial relationships
 - principal features (staircases, fireplaces, etc.)
- Distinguishing finish work and decorative features (wainscoting, paneling, beams, etc.)
- Outbuildings (number, type, and relative location, include dates, if known)
- Alterations and changes to the property (restorations, additions, deterioration, include dates, if known)
- Important features of the immediate environment (topographic elements, landscape, plantings, roads, water courses, etc.)

For the preparation of nomination documents for historic districts or archaeological sites, please refer to National Register Bulletin 16A, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, for suggested outlines for narrative descriptions.

Describing the Property's Developmental History

In order to properly assess the integrity of the property, it is important to know its developmental history. This does not mean that change necessarily threatens the integrity of the building. Alterations may reflect an aspect of the property's history, and have achieved significance in their own right. It is essential, however, to distinguish between historic alterations and those that are incongruous and made without regard to the building's character.

If there are plans to reverse misguided alterations, it may be mentioned. If there are current plans to alter a building through additions or alterations, or to rehabilitate the building and/or adapt it to a new use, a section describing the proposed activities should be included. It is helpful to submit floor plan sketches indicating the locations and dates of alterations and additions, if available.

Period of Significance

The period of significance is that period of time in which the property achieved significance. The period may be as short as one year, as in the case of an architecturally-significant property built in a given year. A property can also have achieved significance during several distinct periods of time, as in the case of an archaeological site. In the case of a historic district, or a complex of buildings and features, the date of significance is the date of the oldest building within the boundaries of the property proposed for nomination. The ending date of the period of significance is the time by which significant development of the property, or the property's importance ended. The reasons for choosing beginning and ending dates of the period of significance should be explained in the narrative in the statement of significance.

Significant dates are those that mark pivotal events or eras within the historic period of significance.

Statement of Significance

The second narrative section of the National Register nomination form defines the significant qualities and associations that make the property eligible for listing in the National Register. The key to preparing a successful essay is to stay focused on the applicable criteria for evaluation (see Appendix A), and demonstrate how the property meets those criteria. It must also be demonstrated whether the property is a good representative of the periods and areas of significance that have been selected.

After selecting the area (or areas) of American history, culture, or prehistory in which the property is significant, it will be necessary to discuss the property in terms of its **historical context** to show why the property is outstanding. In terms of the National Register, a historical context is an organizational framework that groups information concerning related historical resources according to theme, geographic limits, and chronological period. More simply, a context is the social and historical background against which the prominence of the subject property is made clear.

Demonstrating the significance of property calls for an understanding of the patterns, trends, or fashions in American history and culture that the property represents. It also calls for a reasonable amount of information about comparable resources in the locality, state, or nation, depending on the property's level of significance. Knowing the resource base of the neighborhood, city, county, or state makes it possible to judge whether, and on what level, the property is an important and well-preserved representative of its type or style. Comparative analysis of resources is an integral part of developing the historic context.

In its *Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan* (1991), the State Historic Preservation Office identified various themes in Nevada's history in order to assist with the development of historical contexts for the state's cultural resources. The plan is divided into study units, such as land usage, transportation and communication, commerce and industry, government and politics, the people, social organizations and movements, and literature, arts and journalism. To gain a clearer understanding of the concept of historic context, a proponent should consult this document. See Appendix C for a list of research themes identified in the plan, and refer to National Register Bulletin 16A for detailed guidance on preparing the statement of significance.

Evaluating the Work of Prominent Architects

A building designed by a prominent architect should be evaluated in the context of the architect's full body of work and the period in which the building was designed and constructed. An adequate statement of significance contains the following information:

- Architect's life span (birth and death dates)
- Architect's professional training/apprenticeship
- Span of the architect's career in Nevada
- General idea of the scope of the architect's body of work
- Frequently-occurring building types in the body of work, indicating areas of specialization
- Location of primary records, such as drawings and papers
- General chronological rank of the nominated property in the architect's body of work (i.e., early, middle, late)
- Quality of the nominated property as a representative of type in the architect's body of work
- Distinction of the nominated property in resolving issues of siting and design
- Distinction of the nominated property in the use of materials, in craft details, etc.

One should not be discouraged when an effort to discover a particular building's architect proves unsuccessful. Prior to the twentieth century, few formally-trained architects practiced in Nevada. In most cases, an architect would come from another state, frequently California, for a single commission. Most buildings were constructed by builders working from pattern books and using prefabricated elements, such as doors, windows, and trim.

By the early twentieth century, only eleven men in Nevada called themselves architects. The most prominent of these was Frederic DeLongchamps of Reno, who had graduated with an engineering degree from the University of Nevada, and apprenticed in architecture in California. DeLongchamps designed more than 500 buildings, most of which were in Nevada. Reno was the center of the Nevada architecture profession at the time, with prominent practitioners such as George A. Ferris and his son Lehman, Edward Parsons, Russell Mills, and Graham Erskine. Because of their lack of official status, Nevada architects often lost commissions to out-of-state architects. The profession received a boost in 1949, when the licensing of architects began with the establishment of the Nevada State Board of Architects. That same year, the Nevada Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was organized. The *Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan* includes a biographical index of architects and builders known to have worked in Nevada.

Geographical Data

It is important to select the boundaries of an area proposed for a nomination to encompass the full extent of the significant or contributing resources making up the property. While the area to be registered should be large enough to include all the contributing features, it should not include buffer zones, or acreage that bears no relationship to the historic period of significance. Open space may be included if it

is associated with the property historically (such as landscaping) and conveys the historic setting in visual and functional terms. On the other hand, the boundaries should not include acreage historically associated with the property if that acreage has lost its integrity due to subdivision or developmental changes.

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid references pinpointing the precise location of the property will be provided by the State Historic Preservation Office if the property is approved for nomination to the National Register. It is the responsibility of the proponent, however, to supply the appropriate 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle without marking on it in anyway. It would also be helpful to provide a copy of the Assessor's parcel map with the subject property indicated on it. For a discussion of UTMs see National Register Bulletin 28, *Using the UTM Grid System to Record Historic Sites*.

In addition to the verbal boundary description, the proponent must provide a concise explanation of the rationale for selecting the boundaries of the property proposed for nomination. When the boundaries conform precisely to legally recorded lot lines, the boundary justification can be a simple statement. If the area is large in scope and/or has irregular and complex configuration, a more detailed explanation will be needed. The following is a recommended format for simple boundary descriptions and justifications.

EXAMPLE: Verbal Boundary Description

All of Lot 14, situated in Block 26, as shown and delineated on Plat of Survey #35, McGill Townsite. File No. 10056, as recorded by County Recorder, White Pine County, NV.

EXAMPLE: Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the McGill Drug Store, at APN 04-055-21.

Accompanying Documentation

Several items must accompany each nomination at the time it is submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office for preliminary review. In addition to the Assessor's parcel map and the appropriate 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle mentioned above, the following items must be provided:

Sketch site maps of compound properties, such as farmsteads and industrial sites, should be included to show the location of buildings in relation to each other and to the significant landscape features, as well as the site boundaries. Include an arrow indicating the direction of North on the map.

Sketch floor plans of buildings nominated individually, or of the primary buildings within a compound property, should be provided to supplement the narrative description of the interior layout. A series of sketch floor plans is useful to illustrate evolutionary change, particularly when there have been significant alterations and additions to a building over time.

Black-and-white photographs of the property must be submitted in duplicate (or one printed set plus the negatives). The objective is to illustrate the qualities discussed in the description and the statement of significance, and the photographs should be unmounted, medium-weight, glossy-finish prints of good quality. Whenever possible, the photographs should be printed on fiber-based paper, but the more readily-available, resin-coated prints will be accepted. Either must be on archival quality photo paper. Photographs must clearly depict the current condition of the property, but print copies of historic photographs are a particularly useful means of documenting the property's historic character. It is strongly encouraged that historic photographs be included with a nomination package.

The preferred formats for black-and-white photographs are 5×7 inches. In the case of historic districts, or properties with many structures, 4×6-inch prints will be accepted. Photographs should include at least one view of each building elevation, specific details, and views of the surrounding area or setting. For larger districts, a representative sample of building types in photographs will suffice; check with SHPO staff in this case. The photographs must not be labeled in any way, but the following information must be provided for each photograph in a "photo log":

- Name of the property (individual property, if part of a district)
- City, county and state where the property is located
- Name of photographer
- Date of photograph
- Name and mailing address of the holder of the negatives
- Description and direction of the view, such as "main facade, looking north."

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONDUCTING RESEARCH

Varied sources and techniques can be employed to establish a property's date of initial development and a building's early occupants and historic uses. National Register Bulletin 39, *Researching a Historic Property*, offers excellent guidance. For those not wishing to prepare their own registration forms, professional consultants are available to conduct research and prepare nominations. The State Historic Preservation Office does not make endorsements, but does maintain a list of individuals and firms wishing to be considered for such work. A copy of this list can be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office upon request.

Approach to Documentation

The following is a suggested approach to finding information necessary to propose a property for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

Search Available Literature. Become knowledgeable about the development of the county, city, town, or neighborhood in which the property is located. Public libraries and historical societies can help researchers get started. Gather information that relates the property to historical developments in the community, or to the context in which the property is significant.

Define the scope of the nominated property. Obtain the current legal description of the nominated property. Assessor's maps will show the lot and block, as well as the township and range information. A copy of the Assessor's parcel map must be submitted with the application form. Legal descriptions can also be obtained from the County Recorder's Office.

Identify the property's primary and subsequent periods, or phases, of development. Establish the date of construction or initial development. This date becomes the beginning date of the historic period of significance and helps to focus research.

Determine the cut-off date for the property's period of significance. Unless the property is being proposed for nomination on the grounds of *exceptional* significance, the cut-off date should be at least 50 years ago.

Identify all features of the property relating to the historic period of significance.

Define a boundary for the nominated area that encompasses all features related by function and time to the historic period of significance.

Assemble the visual record. Gather historic views and photographs to document the original or early appearance of the property. Good sources are newspaper articles, family albums, and photograph collections at local or state historical societies.

Consult the Sanborn fire insurance maps to document the stages of historic development. Sanborn maps documented development in towns and cities by periodically recording the plot plans of new buildings and building additions. Check the historical society for copies of Sanborn maps.

Consult property assessment and building permit records to determine not only estimated dates of construction and development, but information on construction materials, ground plan dimensions, etc.

Record current conditions. Photograph all features, even noncontributing, on the property to record current conditions and the degree of change, or alteration that has occurred since the time historic photographs were taken.

Prepare sketch maps to illustrate the arrangement of compound sites or building groups. Prepare sketch floor plans to show the interior layout of major buildings.

Identify the architectural style of the building. Using one of the recommended architectural style guides, determine the style, or combination of styles, the building represents (see Appendix B).

Compare historic views with current photographs of the building and note any significant alterations.

Collect information about early owners and occupants, the architect and builder. Through abstracts of title or other sources, discover the names of the original and subsequent historic owners of the property.

Old city directories give the addresses and occupations of early inhabitants of towns and include advertisements for local tradesmen, manufacturers, and professional men and women who are associated with the community's historic places. Researchers need to be cautioned that street names and building numbers often change through time, and consideration of this should be made when consulting city directories.

The County Clerk or Recorder holds wills, inventories of estates, mechanic's liens and other personal records that may illuminate the lives of those who built and occupied the building. Census records give names and occupations of household members and vital records provide dates and places of birth and death.

Local newspapers of the period frequently noted building projects in progress, identified investors and architects, and named the amount of the investment. Around the turn of the century, newspapers in larger cities issued an annual building summary in late December or early January.

Family scrapbooks, diaries, clipping files, and oral histories at libraries and historical societies can provide valuable information about the individuals who built and occupied the building.

Evaluate the data. Establish the relative significance of the nominated property in terms of **integrity**, which is to say, the state of preservation of the property's fabric and setting.

Establish the relative significance of the nominated property in terms of **distinction** as a representative of its type or style.

Establish the relative significance of the nominated property because of its **association** with persons or events that have contributed something of consequence to local history.

Recommended Research Sources

Research that is based on "primary," or original sources, such as deeds, census records, diaries, and journals, is considered particularly reliable because the materials are immediately associated with the historic events under study. Scholarly interpretations of history, or "secondary" sources, are equally valuable to researchers. Sometimes factual errors enter into both the recording and recounting of history, however. The researcher should try to reconcile facts that are at variance. If certain facts cannot be reconciled, the discrepancies should be disclosed in the narratives of the registration form.

It is important to provide complete citations for any sources used (author, title, publisher, and date), whether published or unpublished, including interviews with informants. These citations should be included in footnotes or endnotes and the list of bibliographic references section of the registration form.

The following are the types of records and publications recommended for those conducting historical research in Nevada, and where they can be found. A suggested reading list of general works on architectural history is provided in Appendix B.

State Historic Preservation Office

The State Historic Preservation Office maintains National and State Register files, records of architectural surveys, as well as miscellaneous research files on Nevada towns and individual properties. A researcher is welcome to contact the State Historic Preservation Office and ask whether any records exist for the subject property. Certified Local Governments (CLGs) maintain inventories of historic properties within their jurisdiction. As of June 2007, Reno, Carson City, Storey County, and Las Vegas hold CLG status.

County Assessor's Office

The County Assessor's Office maintains property tax files on every property within its jurisdiction, as well as Assessor's Parcel Maps for each parcel. For the National Register registration form you will need to obtain the Assessor's Parcel Number (APN), a copy of the parcel map page for the subject property, and the name and address of the legal owner(s) of the property. Also, request any historical information the Assessor's Office may have on file. In Nevada, it is the decision of each Assessor whether or not to provide public access to property tax files. Some minimal information is available to the public, however, usually via a publicly-accessible computer.

County Recorder's Office

The County Recorder's Office maintains title abstracts, deeds, and other legal documents. The chain of title of a property can be determined by following transactions back in time (or vice versa) for the property being researched. The Recorder's staff can help you learn the filing system and the types of information available. At the very least you can learn owners' names, legal descriptions, purchase prices or mortgage amounts, and the transaction dates. The Recorder's Office may also have a collection of historic maps, as well as homestead patents, mining claims, and other historical records.

County Building Department

Building permits might be located at county Building Departments or Community Development Departments. They can provide useful information about construction activities at the property. Permits are often not kept on file, but it is well worth the effort to check.

County Clerk's Office

The County Clerk's Office will have the records of civil court cases, including probate cases, early divorces and marriages (prior to the establishment of the Vital records Department in the 1960s), and other legal matters. The Clerk's Office will also have written records pertaining to the proceedings of the Boards of County Commissioners. These can include ordinances and resolutions affecting land use, and other issues of municipal or county policy.

General Land Office Records

Historical records of the General Land Office are maintained by the Nevada State Office of the Bureau of Land Management in Reno, Nevada. In addition to homesteaded lands, survey maps often show the locations of buildings, trails, roads, and other developed features existing in the historic period of the survey.

Title Insurance Records

Title Company records can provide a chain of title, or record of transactions in which title to real property was transferred. In addition to dates of deeds of sale, the records contain summary information on mortgages, liens, tax sales, etc. There is usually a charge for this information.

Census Records

Decennial census records give the names and occupations of household members as well as other information, such as property acreage, crops, and livestock. Nevada census records are available at the Nevada Historical Society, the University of Nevada Library's Microfilm Department, the State Library and Archives, and the National Archives Branch in San Bruno, California. Full census records are only available for public viewing after 70 years (1930 is the most recent census currently available for viewing). Census Abstracts, which provide only general information, exist through the most recent census.

Cemetery Records

Cemetery records can provide information on family relationships, and birth and death dates. Information can be gained from grave markers, church records, cemetery associations, cemetery business offices, and agencies of local government and private contractors charged with cemetery maintenance and operation. In Nevada, the rural cemeteries have intermittent records due to changes in ownership and at times, neglect or abandonment.

County Histories

Local histories can often be found at the public library, local historical museums, the Nevada Historical Society in Reno, or the Nevada State Museum and Historical Society in Las Vegas. These repositories may also have holdings that include manuscripts, diaries, and other primary sources.

Historical Photograph Collections

Historic photograph collections can be found at the Nevada Historical Society and the Special Collections Libraries at the University of Nevada's Reno and Las Vegas campuses, as well as local libraries and historical museums.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were drawn for communities throughout the United States, beginning in the nineteenth century. These maps show each building on the principal residential and commercial blocks and are color-coded to indicate the various construction materials used. By comparing maps from different years, you can establish an approximate date of construction and determine approximately when and what types of changes have been made to the building and surrounding property. The Nevada State Historical Society has Sanborn Maps for selected towns in Nevada. Other Nevada repositories such as the State Library have Sanborn maps on microfilm and the Library of Congress has a full set of Sanborn Maps for each state.

Local Directories

City directories exist for several Nevada towns and are available at the Nevada Historical Society, the State Library, and various local libraries and museums. These directories list occupants and their occupations by address, and also contain a classified advertising section. They were usually published on an annual or biennial basis.

Newspapers

There have been over 800 newspapers published, at one time or another, in Nevada since 1854. The State Library maintains a collection of Nevada newspapers on microfilm, and an index to the microfilm files is available. The Nevada Historical Society, the University libraries, local libraries, and historical museums also have newspaper collections.

Architects, Builders, and Engineers

The *Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan*, prepared by the State Historic Preservation Office, contains biographical information for a number of architects, builders, landscape architects, and engineers who practiced in Nevada. This information can be obtained at the State Historic Preservation Office.

Personal and Business Correspondence, Memoirs, and Interview Transcripts

The Special Collections departments of the University of Nevada libraries, and the Nevada Historical Society possess personal collections of a number of Nevada citizens. In addition, the State Archives maintain the records of state and local governmental offices.

Published Histories

A number of historic works, as well as modern histories have been written on local- and state-wide topics. Consult the catalog at the public library, university libraries, State Library, and the Historical Society for these books. The University of Nevada Press has published multiple books on Nevada history. Their catalog can be accessed on the Internet.

Biographical Information

Sources of biographical information include:

- City directories (State Library, Nevada Historical Society)
- Census records (National Archives, State Library, Nevada Historical Society)
- Obituary files (State Library and Archives, public libraries)
- Biographical Index (Nevada Historical Society Library)
- Collections at the University of Nevada Libraries (Reno and Las Vegas)
- Family histories (Nevada Historical Society, local museums)
- Newspaper Index (State Library).
- Territorial Enterprise Index (Historical Society)
- Oral histories (UNR Oral History Program, Nevada Historical Society)

Scholarly and Professional Journals

Several historical societies in Nevada issue quarterly journals including the Nevada Historical Society in Reno, The Northeastern Nevada Historical Society in Elko, and the Central Nevada Historical Society in Tonopah.

Academic Theses

A number of master's theses and Ph.D. dissertations have been written on local and state topics. These are on file in the university libraries, and a nation-wide index exists on microfilm.

GLOSSARY

Accompanying documentation—USGS map, Assessor’s parcel map, photographs, and sketch maps that accompany a completed registration form.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation—an independent federal agency, the Council is composed of 19 members appointed by the President of the United States, and the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture, the heads of four other federal agencies, the Architect of the Capitol, the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the President of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. The Council meets four or five times per year, but day-to-day operations of the Council, involving Section 106 review, is conducted by the Executive Director and a professional staff of historians, architects, archaeologists, community planners, lawyers, and administrative personnel.

Archaeological District—a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites important in history or prehistory.

Architectural significance—importance of a property based on physical aspects of its design, materials, form, style, or workmanship, and is recognized by National Register criterion C.

Area of significance—the aspect of history a property represents that makes it eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, such as agriculture, industry, architecture, or engineering. A property may meet the criteria under more than one area of significance.

Association—link of a historic property with a historic event, activity, or person. Also, the quality of integrity through which a historic property is linked to a particular past time or place.

Board of Museums and History—the Board is comprised of eleven members appointed by the Governor. The Board is empowered to place properties in the State Register of Historic Places and to approve nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

Boundaries—lines delineating the geographic extent or area of a historic property.

Boundary description—a precise description of the lines that bound a historic property.

Boundary justification—an explanation of the reasons for selecting the boundaries of a historic property.

Building—a resource, such as a house, barn, store, hotel, factory, or warehouse that shelters some form of human activity.

Certified Local Government—a local government that has met special requirements set by the State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service, and is eligible to receive 10 percent of the Historic Preservation Fund allocated to Nevada to finance local historic preservation activities.

Contributing resource—a building, site, structure, or object that adds to the historic significance of a property or district.

Criteria—standards set by the National Park Service by which it determines the eligibility of a resource for the National Register of Historic Places. The Board of Museums and History have adopted similar standards to evaluate properties for listing in the State Register of Historic Places.

Criteria Considerations—additional eligibility standards set for certain kinds of properties, such as cemeteries, reconstructed or relocated buildings or structures, or properties less than 50 years old.

Cultural affiliation—archaeological or ethnographic culture to which a collection of sites, resources, or artifacts belong.

Cultural resource—structures, buildings, features (roads, ditches, bridges, etc), and historic and prehistoric archaeological sites.

Design—quality of integrity applying to the elements that create the physical form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Determination of eligibility—an action through which the eligibility of a property for National Register listing is confirmed without actual listing in the National Register. Nominating authorities and federal agencies commonly request determinations of eligibility for federal planning purposes and in cases where a majority of private property owners have objected to National Register listing.

District—a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Eligibility—ability of a property to meet the National Register criteria.

Evaluation—process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property are judged and eligibility for the National Register is determined.

Event—an occasion, circumstance, or activity that occurred within a particular period of time, or continued over an extended period of time.

Feeling—quality of integrity through which a historic property evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of past time or place.

Function—purpose for which a building, site, structure, object, or district is used.

Historic—related to the known or recorded past.

Historical context—a compilation of information about historic properties that share a common theme, geographic area, and time period. The development of this information serves as a foundation for decisions about planning, identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties.

Historic district—a significant concentration or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, and/or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Historic function—use of a district, site, building, structure, or object at the time it attained historic significance.

Historic resource—(or property) any prehistoric or historic district, building, site, structure, or object; specifically, any such resource that is listed in or eligible for listing in the National or State Registers of Historic Places.

Identification—process through which information about historic properties is gathered.

Important person—an individual who has made significant contributions in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and/or culture.

Integrity—the authenticity of a property’s historic or prehistoric identity, evidenced by surviving physical characteristics that existed during the property’s historic or prehistoric period.

Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places—the individual who has been delegated the authority by the National Park Service to list properties and determine their eligibility for the National Register.

Level of significance—geographic magnitude or scope of a property’s historical significance: national, state, or local.

Listing—the formal entry of a property in the National Register of Historic Places or the Nevada Register of Historic Places.

Local significance—importance of a property to the history of its community, such as a town, city, or county.

Location—quality of integrity retained by a historic property existing in the same place as it did during the period of significance.

Materials—quality of integrity applying to the physical elements that were combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Multiple Property Submission—format through which historic properties related by theme, general geographic area and time period may be documented as a group for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Historic Landmark—a program providing official federal recognition of nationally-significant properties. This program is administered by the National Register of Historic Places.

National Historic Landmark District—official federal recognition of a group of historic resources determined to be nationally significant. The Comstock Historic Landmark District is one example of such a resource in Nevada.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended—federal legislation expanding the National Register of Historic Places and extending historic preservation to properties of state and local significance. See also **Section 106 Review** and **State Historic Preservation Office**.

National Register Historic District—a group of historically-related resources meeting the established criteria for eligibility and significant at the national, state, or local level. A public hearing is always held prior to the nomination of a historic district. A district may contain both contributing and noncontributing resources. Individual properties may be excluded within the boundaries of the historic district, but a majority of owners objecting to listing may prevent the listing of a district in the Register. Nevada has 36 National Register Historic Districts, such as Genoa, Austin, Eureka, and others.

National Register of Historic Places—the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. This federal program is administered by the National Park Service and coordinated in Nevada by the State Historic Preservation Office. A historic property may not be listed if the owner objects, or, in the case of historic districts, a majority of owners object. Listing in the National Register places no restrictions on the private owners of historic properties.

National significance—importance of a property to the history of the United States as a nation.

Nevada State Register of Historic Places—created by Chapter 383.085 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, the state register is a listing of properties important in the prehistory and history of our state. The State Register can be used as a planning and research tool for state and local officials, and the public. Listing in the State Register is an honor and provides recognition of the property's contribution to Nevada's cultural heritage. There is no violation of individual property rights or maintenance requirements as the result of this listing.

Noncontributing—a building, site, structure, or object that does not add to the historic significance of a property or district.

Notification—process through which property owners, public officials, and the general public are notified of nominations to, listings in, and determinations of eligibility for the National Register.

Object—a construction artistic in nature, or technologically significant, relatively small in scale, and simply constructed, such as a statue, train engine, or milepost.

Owner objection—a notarized written statement from a property owner disapproving the nomination and listing of his or her property in the National Register.

Ownership—legal status in which an owner holds fee simple title to a property, or a portion of it.

Period of significance—the span of time during which a property attained the significance that makes it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or the State Register of Historic Places.

Physical characteristics—visible and tangible attributes of a historic property or group of historic properties.

Potential to yield information—likelihood of a property to provide information about an important aspect of history or prehistory through its physical composition and remains.

Prehistoric—related to the period before recorded history.

Preservation—generally, saving old and historic buildings, sites, structures and objects from destruction or deterioration, and providing for their continued use by means of maintenance, restoration, rehabilitation, or adaptive use. Specifically, the act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure, and the existing form and vegetative cover of a site.

Property—area of land containing a single historic resource or a group of resources, and constituting a single entry in the National Register of Historic Places.

Property type—a grouping of properties defined by common physical and associative attributes.

Reconstruction—the reproduction by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, or object, or part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time.

Rehabilitation—reviving a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration that makes contemporary use possible while preserving those features of the property significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values.

Registration—process by which a historic property is documented and nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and/or the Nevada Register of Historic Places.

Renovation—modernization of an old or historic building that may produce inappropriate alterations or eliminate important features and details.

Resource—any building, structure, site, or object that is part of or constitutes a historic property.

Resource type—the general category of property—building, structure, site, district, or object—that may be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Restoration—the process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of removal of later work or by the replacement of missing earlier work.

Section 106 Review—a federal review process established by Congress as part of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, to ensure that prior to any federal or federally-funded or licensed project, the impact of the project on any historic resource will be assessed. This review takes place in the course of all federal undertakings regardless if whether or not the property is listed in the National Register. Registration does not trigger the review process, but rather the federal undertaking does. The review does not terminate needed projects, but requires consideration of alternatives to the destruction of historic properties. Complete regulations for the Section 106 Review appear in 36 CFR Part 800.

Setting—quality of integrity applying to the physical environment of a historic property.

Significance—see **area of significance, level of significance, period of significance**.

Significant date—date of an event or activity related to the importance for which a property meets the National Register criteria.

Site—location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses significance independent of the value of any existing structure at that location.

State Historic Preservation Officer—the official designated in each state and appointed by the governor to administer programs created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. He or she signs National Register nominations and forwards them to the National Register staff at the National Park Service in Washington, D.C., among other duties.

State Register of Historic Places—see **Nevada State Register of Historic Places**.

State significance—importance of a property to the history of the state where it is located.

Statement of significance—section of the National or State Register nomination form that states and explains the reasons a property meets the criteria for listing in the National Register or the State Register.

Street furniture—municipal equipment placed along streets, including light fixtures, fire hydrants, police and fire call boxes, signs, benches and kiosks.

Structure—a functional resource constructed for purposes other than to provide shelter, such as a bridge, windmill or silo.

Technical assistance—advice or recommendations made by the staff of the State Historic Preservation Office to persons outside the office; for example, advice on preservation treatments of historic sites and structures.

Theme—a trend or pattern in history or prehistory relating to a particular aspect of cultural development, such as mining, ranching, or gaming.

Traditional Cultural Property— property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community’s history and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

UTM reference—a set of metric coordinates (easting and northing) that indicates a unique location according to the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid appearing on maps of the United States Geological Survey.

Verbal boundary description—a statement that gives the precise boundaries of a historic property, such as a lot number, metes and bounds, or township and range.

Vernacular buildings—buildings designed and built without the aid of an architect or trained designer; buildings whose design is based on ethnic, regional, social, or cultural traditions rather than on architectural philosophy.

Workmanship—quality of integrity applying to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, people, or artisan.

APPENDIX A

NATIONAL REGISTER AND NEVADA STATE REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and that meet one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion A—properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

Criterion B—properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

Criterion C—properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

Criterion D—properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature and properties that achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the registers. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria, or if they fall within the following categories:

Criteria Consideration A—a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction, or historical importance;

Criteria Consideration B—a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event;

Criteria Consideration C—a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life;

A-1

Criteria Consideration D—a cemetery that derives its primary significance from

graves of persons of transcendent importance, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events;

Criteria Consideration E—a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived;

Criteria Consideration F—a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance;

Criteria Consideration G—a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

APPENDIX B

SUGGESTED READINGS IN ARCHITECTURE

Architectural Pattern Books

Barber, George F.

1891 *George F. Barber's Cottage Souvenir Number Two*. Reprinted 1982, American Life Foundation and Study Institute, Watkins Glen.

Bicknell, A. J., and Company

1873 *Bicknell's Victorian Buildings*. Reprinted 1979, Dover Publications, New York.

Carpentry and Building, editors

1897 *Modern American Dwellings*. Reprinted 1984, Antiquity Reprints, Rockville Center.

Comstock, William T.

1881 *Victorian Domestic Architectural Plans and Details*. Reprinted 1990, Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

Downing, Andrew Jackson

1850 *The Architecture of Country Houses*. Reprinted 1969, Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

1873 *Victorian Cottage Residences*. Reprinted 1981, Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

Gordon-Van Tine Company

1923 *117 House Designs of the Twenties*. Reprinted 1992, Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

Hodgson, Fred T.

1905 *Hodgson's Low Cost American Homes*. Frederick J. Drake and Company, Chicago.

Hopkins, D. S.

1893 *Houses and Cottages*. Reprinted 1983, Antiquity Reprints, Rockville Center.

Jones, Robert T., editor

1930 *Authentic Small Houses of the Twenties*. Reprinted 1989, Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

Palliser, Palliser and Company

1878 *American Victorian Cottage Homes*. Reprinted 1990, Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

Radford Architectural Company

1903 *The Radford American Homes*. Radford Architectural Company, Chicago.

Radford Architectural Company, continued

1908 *Radford's Artistic Bungalows: The Complete 1908 Catalog*. Radford Architectural Company. Reprinted 1997, Dover Publications, Inc., Mineola.

Rand, McNally and Company

1898 *Late Victorian Architectural Details*. Reprinted 1978, American Life Foundation and Study Institute, Watkins Glen.

Rogers and Manson

1912 *One Hundred Bungalows*. Reprinted in 1994 as *100 Turn-of-the Century Brick Bungalows*, Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

Sears, Roebuck and Company

1910 *Sears, Roebuck Home Builder's Catalog: The Complete Illustrated 1910 Edition*. Reprinted 1990, Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

Tuthill, William B.

1882 *Late Victorian Interiors and Interior Details*. Reprinted 1984, American Life Foundation and Study Institute, Watkins Glen.

Bridges/Dams

Darnell, Victor C.

1984 *Directory of American Bridge-Building Companies, 1840-1900*. Society for Industrial Archaeology, Washington, D.C.

Jackson, Donald C.

1988 *Great American Bridges and Dams*. National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.

Commercial Architecture

Longstreth, Richard

1987 *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.

Farm Architecture

Arthur, Eric, and Dudley Whitney

1972 *The Barn: A Vanishing Landmark in North America*. New York Graphic Society Ltd., Greenwich.

Ensminger, Robert F.

1992 *The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origins, Evolution, and Distribution in North America.* Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.

Fitchen, John

1968 *The New World Dutch Barn: A Study of Its Characteristics, Its Structural System, and Its Probable Erectional Procedures.* Syracuse University Press, Syracuse.

Noble, Allen G.

1984 *Barns and Farm in Volume 2, Structures. Wood, Brick and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape.* University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst.

General Works on American Architecture

Andrews, J. C.

1984 *The Well-Built Elephant and Other Roadside Attractions: A Tribute to American Eccentricity.* Congdon and Weed, Inc., New York.

Carter, Thomas, and Bernard L. Herman, editors

1989 *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, III.* University of Missouri Press, Columbia.

Cigliano, Jan

1998 *Bungalow: American Restoration Style.* Gibbs Smith Publisher, Layton.

Clark, Clifford Edward, Jr.

1986 *The American Family Home, 1800-1960.* University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Condit, Carl W.

1960 *American Building Art: The Nineteenth Century.* Oxford University Press, New York.

1961 *American Building Art: The Twentieth Century.* Oxford University Press, New York.

Gowans, Alan

1986 *The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture, 1890-1930.* M.I.T. Press, Cambridge.

Heimann, Jim, and Rip Georges

1980 *California Crazy: Roadside Vernacular Architecture.* Chronicle Books, San Francisco.

Jordy, William H.

1972 *American Buildings and Their Architects: Progressive and Academic Ideals at the Turn of the Century.* Doubleday and Company, Inc., Garden City.

Jordy, William H., continued

1972 *American Buildings and Their Architects: The Impact of European Modernism in the Mid-Twentieth Century*. Doubleday and Company, Inc., Garden City.

Lancaster, Clay

1985 *The American Bungalow, 1880-1930*. Abbeville Press, New York.

Liebs, Chester H.

1985 *Main Street To Miracle Mile: American Roadside Architecture*. Little, Brown and Company, Boston.

Maddex, Diane, editor

1985 *Built in America: American Buildings from Airports to Zoos*. National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.

1985 *Master Builders: A Guide to Famous American Architects*. National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.

Naylor, David

1981 *American Picture Palaces: The Architecture of Fantasy*. Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, New York.

1987 *Great American Movie Theaters*. National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.

Nicoletta, Julie

2000 *Buildings of Nevada*. Oxford University Press, New York.

Noble, Allen G., editor

1992 *To Build in a New Land: Ethnic Landscapes in North America*. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.

Pierson, William H., Jr.

1970 *American Buildings and Their Architects: The Colonial and Neo-Classical Styles*. Doubleday and Company Inc., Garden City.

1978 *American Buildings and Their Architects: Technology and the Picturesque, The Corporate and the Early Gothic Styles*. Doubleday and Company, Inc., Garden City.

Roth, Leland M.

1979 *A Concise History of American Architecture*. Harper and Row, New York.

Schweitzer, Robert, and Michael W. R. Davis

1990 *America's Favorite Homes: Mail-Order Catalogues As a Guide to Popular Early 20th-Century Houses*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit.

Upton, Dell, editor

1986 *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Groups That Built America*. National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.

Upton, Dell, and John Michael Vlach, editors

1986 *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Vieyra, Daniel I.

1979 *"Fill 'er Up." An Architectural History of American Gas Stations*. Collier Books, New York.

Wells, Camille, editor

1982 *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*. Vernacular Architecture Forum, Annapolis.

1986 *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, II*. University of Missouri Press, Columbia.

Zurier, Rebecca

1982 *The American Firehouse: An Architectural and Social History*. Abbeville Press, New York.

House Histories

Light, Sally

1995 *House Histories: A Guide to Tracing the Genealogy of Your Home*. Golden Hill Press, Spencertown.

Rustic Architecture and Furnishings

Aldrich, Chilson D.

1928 *The Real Log Cabin*. The MacMillan Company, New York.

Brimmer, F. E.

1925 *Camps: Log Cabins, Lodges and Clubhouses*. D. Appleton and Company, New York.

Jordan, Terry G.

1985 *American Log Buildings: An Old World Heritage*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Kemp, Oliver

1908 *Wilderness Homes: A Book of the Log Cabin*. Outing Publishing Company, New York.

Wicks, William S.

1889 *Log Cabins: How to Build and Furnish Them*. Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York.

Style Guides and Guides to Architectural Terminology

Blumenson, John J. G.

1977 *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*. American Association for State and Local History, Nashville.

Carley, Rachel

1994 *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*. Henry Holt and Company, New York.

Harris, Cyril M., editor.

1977 *Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture*. Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

1998 *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. W.W. Norton and Company, New York.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee

1984 *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Phillips, Steven J.

1989 *Old-House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture (1600-1940)*. American Source Books, Lakewood.

Poppelier, John, S. Allen Chambers, and Nancy B. Schwartz

1977 *What Style Is It?* National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.

Walker, Lester

1997 *American Shelter: An Illustrated Encyclopedia of the American Home*. The Overlook Press, Woodstock.

Whiffen, Marcus

1969 *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*. M.I.T. Press, Cambridge.

APPENDIX C

RESEARCH THEMES IDENTIFIED IN THE NEVADA COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN

The *Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan* was prepared by the State Historic Preservation Office in 1991. The plan was developed to serve several purposes, including the identification of Nevada's historical resources and their state of preservation, and to assist the development of historic contexts by identifying themes in Nevada's history. The following list of study units (or themes and sub-themes) are taken from the plan's table of contents and are offered to suggest **areas of significance** that are appropriate for a State or National Register statement of significance.

Land Usage

- Ranching and Farming
- Reclamation and Irrigation
- Townsite Development and City Planning
- Historic Landscapes
- The Public Domain

Transportation and Communication

- Exploration and Early Settlement
- Commercial Overland
- Railroads
- Aviation
- Automobile
- Maritime

Commerce and Industry

- Mining
 - Nineteenth Century
 - Twentieth Century
- Recreation
 - Parks
 - Gaming
 - Tourism
- Others
 - Divorce and Marriage
 - Prostitution
 - Breweries and Saloons
 - Banks
 - Mercantile Establishments
 - Foundries
 - Lumber

Government and Politics

- Federal Government
 - Military
 - Nuclear testing
 - Depression-era Relief Programs
 - Post Offices
- State and Local Government
 - Education
 - Municipalities
 - State and County

The People

- Blacks
- Catholics
- Jews
- Mormons
- Protestants
- Basques
- British and Irish
- Chinese and Japanese
- Germans
- Greeks
- Italians
- Mexicans and Hispanics
- Native Americans
- Portuguese
- Scandinavians
- Yugoslavs

Social organizations and Movements

- Fraternal Movements, Organizations, and Societies
- Women=s Movements, Organizations, and Societies
- Labor Unions
- Utopian Societies

Literature, Arts, and Journalism

- Literature
- Journalism
- Visual Arts
- Performing Arts
- Recreation

LIST OF NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETINS

- How to Apply National Register Criteria for Post Offices (#13)
- How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation (#15)
- How to Complete the National Register Registration Form (#16A)
- How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (#16B)
- How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes (#18)
- Reviewing National Register Nominations (#19)
- Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places (#20)
- How to Establish Boundaries for National Register Properties (#21)
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years (#22)
- How to Improve the Quality of Photos for National Register Nominations (#23)
- Guidelines for Local Surveys: a Basis for Preservation Planning (#24)
- Using the UTM Grid System to Record Historic Sites (#28)
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (#30)
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons (#32)
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Historic Aids to Navigation (#34)
- National Register Casebook: Examples of Documentation (#35)
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties (#36)
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties (#38)
- Researching a Historic Property (#39)
- Evaluating and Documenting America's Historic Battlefields (#40)
- Evaluating and Nominating Cemeteries and Burial Places (#41)
- Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering Historic Mining Sites (#42)
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Aviation Properties
- How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations
- Telling the Stories: Planning Effective Interpretive Programs for Places Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
- Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places

Note: National Register Bulletins can be ordered by e-mail at nr_reference@nps.gov, on the National Register website at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>, or by written request to:

National Register, History and Education
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW, #2280
Washington, D.C. 20240

APPENDIX E

SAMPLE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

ALSO AVAILABLE ON THE INTERNET AT:

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/forms.htm>

<http://dmla.clan.lib.nv.us/docs/SHPO/SHPOFORMS.htm>

APPENDIX F

STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Overview

The Nevada State Register of Historic Places, administered by the State Historic Preservation Office, is the state government's official list of historical and archaeological resources worthy of preservation. The state register serves to promote and encourage public involvement in historic preservation, for the recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance. The register assists in the identification of historical resources for state and local planning purposes, in the determination of eligibility for certain grant programs, and it facilitates the use of the Uniform Conservation Building Code in communities that have adopted it. Further, there is no violation of individual property rights or maintenance requirements as the result of listing in the Nevada State Register of Historic Places.

The Nevada State Register of Historic Places was established in 1979 under authority of Nevada Revised Statutes §383.085. The statute directs the State Historic Preservation Office to: 1) prepare and maintain the state register of historic places; 2) establish procedures, qualifications, and standards for listing historic places in the state register; and 3) prepare a list of eligible sites, structures, objects, and districts on public and private land.

The Nevada State Register currently includes 143 historical resources statewide. Resources eligible for listing in the state register include any object, building, structure, or site that is historically or archaeologically significant. The resource must be associated with events contributing to the broad patterns of the state's history and culture; or with historically important people; or it must embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, method of construction, or represent the work of a master; or it must have the potential for yielding important information in Nevada's history or prehistory.

The eligibility criteria for listing in the State Register of Historic Places are similar to those used by the National Register of Historic Places. Since the state register is administered by the State Historic Preservation Office, it allows for flexibility in the application of the eligibility criteria, as it serves to document the unique architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural history of Nevada, and recognizes that historical significance can be demonstrated in many ways. The state register is Nevada's list of historic places that define this place called Nevada, and us as Nevadans.

Criteria for Evaluation

The criteria for evaluation are similar to those employed by the National Register of Historic Places. The quality of significance in Nevada history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects:

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

Cemeteries, birth places or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions, structures that have been moved from their original locations, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years can be considered eligible for the State Register if their significance to Nevada history can be demonstrated. Standards for integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association can be more flexible than those required by the National Register.

Procedures

Nomination forms for the Nevada State Register of Historic Places are reviewed first by the staff of the State Historic Preservation Office for technical correctness. The property owner(s) must agree with the placement of the resource in the Register. The property is then formally reviewed by the Nevada Board of Museums and History, and, if accepted, is officially listed in the State Register.

Instructions for Completing the Registration Form

Copies of the *Nevada Register of Historic Places Registration Form* should be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office. The form is available in hard copy or electronic form on diskette or CD-ROM. It would be most useful to have the nomination submitted to the SHPO converted to a MS WORD file, or Wordperfect 6.0 format. If this technology is not available, one clean, typed copy of the nomination should be submitted to the SHPO, including all supplementary documentation and exhibits. Each property requires a separate form. If there are associated structures, such as a garage or carriage house, please indicate this in Section 3 of the form. If continuation sheets are required for a particular section of the form, please indicate on the continuation page(s) the section number and title, as well as the property name and location. Always use factual information; if you must provide an estimate of date, name, etc., please indicate this. To complete the form, please follow the instructions below:

1. **Name of Property:** for houses, use the name of the original owner (e.g., Newlands,

Francis House). In cases where the original owner was not the principal long-term occupant, combine the last names of the original owner and the principal owner with a hyphen e.g., King-McBride House). For non-residential buildings, use the historic name of the building, which was usually the name of the business or institution that first occupied the building (e.g., Gridley Store, Manhattan School).

2. **Location:** provide the address, city and county, and the Assessor's Parcel Number or Township and Range information. Indicate whether the structure has been moved from its original location, and if it has, when the move occurred.
3. **Classification:** indicate the nature of ownership (e.g., private or public), the category of the property, and the number of resources included in the nomination.
4. **Certification:** for office use only.
5. **Use/Function:** indicate the historic and current functions of the property. Historic functions can be found in *National Register Bulletin 16A*.
6. **Eligibility Criteria:** mark the criterion or criteria under which the property is eligible for listing (see above).
7. **Description:** list the architectural style, if applicable, and list the materials from which it was constructed. Select information that best describes exterior fabric, structural system, and roofing material. In the narrative section, include a verbal description of significant exterior and interior features.
8. **Significance:** areas of significance refers to categories identified by the National Register of Historic Places and a list can be found in *National Register Bulletin 16A*. In the narrative section (see Continuation Sheet), discuss the property's significance in terms of National Register eligibility criteria A, B, C, and/or D (see *National Register Bulletins 15 and 16A*).
9. **Major Bibliographic References:** list all sources of information used. Be sure to include title, author, publisher's name, and date and place of publication.
10. **Geographical Data:** list the number of acres encompassing the property, and a description of its boundaries.
11. **Form Prepared By:** include all information requested, so you can be contacted by this office.
12. **Additional Requirements:** in addition to the information described above, the following items must be submitted with the registration form.
 - a. **Photograph/Sketch:** provide one or more black-and-white photograph or sketch of the front elevation of the building, preferably 5 inches by 7 inches in size.

Multiple photographs showing additional angles and views would be preferable, as would historic photographs of the property. Also, include the name of the photographer, date of photograph, and direction the camera was facing.

- b. Plan:** provide a line drawing of floor plan of building, if possible.
- c. Map:** provide a USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle or current city street map with the location of the property marked in pencil.
- d. Continuation Sheets:** verify that all continuation sheets are marked with the section number and title, as well as the property name and location.

Please contact the State Historic Preservation Office at (775) 684-3448 with questions regarding completion of the *Nevada Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. Completed forms should be sent to:

Nevada State Register of Historic Places
State Historic Preservation Office
100 N. Stewart Street
Carson City, NV 89701

**NEVADA STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
OWNER AGREEMENT FORM**

NAME OF PROPERTY:

LOCATION OF PROPERTY:

OWNER OF RECORD:

ADDRESS:

This is to certify that I have been notified by the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office regarding the proposed nomination of the above-referenced property to the State Register of Historic Properties. As the legal owner of this property, I / / agree, / / disagree with the placement of said property in the State Register of Historic Places.

Date

Owner's Signature

Please return this form to the State Historic Preservation Office by (date): _____

State Historic Preservation Office
100 N. Stewart Street
Carson City, NV 89701
775-684-3448

NEVADA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

REGISTRATION FORM

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic name _____

Other names _____

2. LOCATION

Street and Number _____

City or Town _____ County _____ Zip _____

Assessor=s Parcel Number _____ Original Location? ___Yes ___No. If no, date moved_

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
___ private	___ building(s)	<u>contributing</u>	<u>non-contributing</u>
___ public-local	___ district	_____	_____ buildings
___ public-state	___ site	_____	_____ sites
	___ structure	_____	_____ structures
	___ object	_____	_____ objects
		_____	_____ total

4. CERTIFICATION

a. BOARD OF MUSEUMS AND HISTORY

As the chair of the Nevada Museums and History Board, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for listing in the Nevada Register of Historic Places.

Signature of the Chair

Date

B. STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

As the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for listing in the Nevada Register of Historic Places.

Signature of the State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Property Name: _____

5. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic Function

Current Function

6. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA (select one or more from instructions)

Criterion A _____ **Criterion B** _____ **Criterion C** _____ **Criterion D** _____

7. DESCRIPTION (select information that best describes exterior fabric, structural system, and roofing material)

Architectural Style (if applicable)

Materials

Foundation _____
walls _____
roof _____
other _____

On the continuation sheet, provide a narrative description of the property=s present and historical physical appearance (include significant exterior and interior features).

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Areas of Significance

Period of Significance (dates)

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

On the continuation sheet, state the property=s historical significance and justification for listing.

Property Name: _____

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (include all sources of information)

(Use continuation sheet, if necessary)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property _____

Verbal Boundary Description

Boundary Justification

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City or Town _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone Number _____ Date _____

Property Name: _____

12. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Include the following items with your submission:

- _____ **Photographs/Sketch** (provide one or more black-and-white photograph or sketch of the front elevation of the building, minimum size to be 5 inches by 7 inches. Multiple photographs showing additional angles and views would be preferable. Include the name of the photographer, date of photograph and direction the camera was facing).
- _____ **Plan** (provide a line drawing of the floor plan of the building, if possible).
- _____ **Map** (provide a USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle or current city street map with the property marked on it in pencil).
- _____ **Continuation Sheets** (include continuation sheets, as needed, indicating appropriate section numbers).

Property Name: _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7: Description

Property Name: _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8. Significance (attach more sheets as necessary)