

PREPARING NOMINATIONS TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

A SUPPLEMENTAL GUIDE FOR NEVADANS



Nevada State Historic Preservation Office
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources



NEVADA
**STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

Revised 2017

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In 1998, Mella Rothwell Harmon, then coordinator for the National and State Register programs, crafted a guide book to be used by Nevadans to understand and utilize the National Register of Historic Places. In 2007, Terri McBride provided revisions to the original guide. This 2017 revision is being completed in response to updated program requirements from the National Park Service, as well as program updates to the Nevada State Register of Historic Places, a sister program to the National Register.

Nevada has almost 100,000 recorded archaeological sites that span 12,000 years of human occupation, and more than 13,000 buildings, structures, and other historic sites from the historic period identified through over 650 surveys. Many more prehistoric and historic sites remain undocumented. There are currently over 375 of these places or larger historic districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places in Nevada. Over 150 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.

Preserving these resources contributes to the vitality of Nevada’s cities, towns, and rural communities, ensuring that reminders of our heritage remain for future generations and contributing to sustainable development across the state. The State Historic Preservation Office actively seeks public involvement in the registration process.

<p>The State Historic Preservation Office is part of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR), which includes Environmental Protection, Conservation Districts, State Parks, Forestry, State Lands, Nevada Heritage, and Water Resources. DCNR serves Nevada’s citizens and visitors by conserving and preserving the state’s natural and engineered resources. Other components of the Office include the Comstock Historic District Commission and the Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation.</p>	<p>Brian Sandoval, Governor Bradley Crowell, Director, Conservation & Natural Resources Rebecca L. Palmer, State Historic Preservation Officer</p>
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Cover photos (clock-wise from upper left): El Cortez Hotel, Las Vegas (NRHP); Nevada Northern Railway – McGill Depot (NVSHPO); First Church of Christ Scientist, Reno (NVSHPO); Grimes Point, Churchill County (NVSHPO).

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USING THIS MANUAL

This booklet is intended to serve as a supplemental guide for Nevadans as they nominate the state's important places to the [National Register of Historic Places](#) (NRHP). In order to successfully nominate a place, applicants should first contact the National Register Coordinator at the Nevada SHPO for guidance, as this staff member will serve as a guide throughout the nomination process. Applicants will also benefit from accessing the National Park Service (NPS) guidance on the National Register. The NPS maintains the National Register and has many [publications](#) available online that offer guidance on the program. These can be found online at <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/index.htm>. The most important of these is *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (NR Bulletin 16a), available here: <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a/>

This booklet generally provides clarification on the NPS guidance, and offers research tips and strategies for Nevada residents. It is the goal of the State Historic Preservation Office to promote stewardship of cultural resources. The office provides this and other guidance to achieve that goal. Please contact the State Historic Preservation Office if you have specific questions about a property and how to nominate it to the National Register.

Phone: (775) 684-3448 (general inquiries)
(775) 684-3436 (National Register Coordinator)

Mail: 901 S. Stewart Street, Suite, 5004, Carson City, NV 89701

Website: <http://shpo.nv.gov/>
<http://shpo.nv.gov/nrhp> (National Register information)

THE NATIONAL REGISTER – AN INTRODUCTION

The National Register is the nation's official list of places worthy of preservation. It includes historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture. The NRHP is administered in Washington D.C. by the [National Park Service](#), an agency in the U.S. 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 NRHP can be found in [Title 36, Part 60](#) of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Anyone can prepare a National Register nomination, working with the staff of the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

Effects of Listing in the National Register

Listing in the NRHP honors the property by recognizing its importance to its community, state, or the nation. It does not change any existing property rights, nor are owners obligated to open their properties to the public, restore them, or even maintain them, as a result of listing. Private property owners can make any changes to their property and are not required to consult with the Nevada SHPO or National Park Service prior to doing so, although other local building and zoning laws may still apply. However, a property that loses its historic integrity to a degree that it no longer reflects the history, culture, or architecture for which it is important, may be recommended for removal from the National Register.

Federal undertakings, including projects completed by federal agencies, using federal funding, or requiring federal permits, are required to account for their impacts on places eligible for, or listed in, the National Register. Private property owners may qualify for federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation, as well as grants, depending upon the use of the property.

The Nomination Process

Anyone can nominate any property to the National Register. The person nominating the property does not need to be the owner, but owner support is critical to the nomination process. Nominating a property to the National Register can take several months or up to several years, depending on the size and complexity of the nominated area. In general, nominating a property is a three-step process.

1. Individuals who are nominating a property work in cooperation with the SHPO staff, specifically the National Register Coordinator, to draft a nomination. SHPO staff will work with the applicant to determine if the property is eligible, to ensure documentation is complete, and that the nomination package meets the requirements of the program.
2. Once the SHPO staff considers the nomination complete, it is prepared for review by the [Nevada Board of Museums and History](#), which operates as the state review board for NRHP nominations in the state. 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.
3. The staff at the Keeper reviews the nomination and will either list the property in the National Register, return the nomination for more information, or reject the nomination as ineligible for the NRHP. 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 <https://www.nps.gov/nr/nrlist.htm>

Owner Involvement in the National Register Process

Property owners, as well as local government officials, must 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. Notarized objections to a National Register nomination can be submitted at any time prior to the National Park Service's listing of the nominated resource(s) in the National Register. However, notarized objections or letters of support are best received prior to the state review board hearing. In properties or districts with multiple owners, if a majority of owners submit notarized objections, the nomination will be halted, but the documentation may be sent to the National Park Service for a Determination of Eligibility only. Owners and other interested parties may also submit comments on the nomination of the property to the National Register. These comments can also be sent to the State Historic Preservation Officer or the National Park Service prior to the listing of a resource in the National Register. Generally, the State Historic Preservation Officer is the best point of contact for submitting notarized objections or comments.

Opportunity for Public Comment

As a federal program, the National Register process is open to the public at all stages, and involvement by interested members of the public is encouraged. The Nevada Board of Museums and History is a state board, and its meetings and proceedings are open to all members of the public. For nominations emanating from [certified local governments](#) (CLGs) in Nevada, there are additional opportunities for public comment. CLGs are awarded sixty (60) days to review a nomination falling within their jurisdiction before it is forwarded to the Board of Museums and History. For a full list of Nevada's CLGs, visit the Nevada SHPO website: <http://shpo.nv.gov/clg>

PREPARING THE NOMINATION

The key resource for completing the nomination form is the National Register Coordinator at the Nevada SHPO. The Coordinator is available to answer questions, provide research assistance, review drafts, and provide other assistance to applicants or their consultants as needed. Applicants should contact the Coordinator early, and can remain in contact with the Coordinator throughout the nomination process. Anyone can fill out the nomination form – professional expertise is not required. However, if an applicant has the means to do so, the Nevada SHPO does recommend hiring a cultural resource professional familiar with the National Register as this can ensure a smooth and swift approval of a nomination by the State Review Board and the Keeper.

The National Park Service also provides step-by-step instructions for completing the 10-900 nomination form. For detailed instructions, please see the National Register Bulletin [How to Complete the National Register Registration Form](#). The National Park Service also provides significant guidance about specific types of properties online at <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/index.htm>.

Below are supplementary resources for completing National Register nominations for properties in Nevada. See Appendix A for a full list of current publications from the National Park Service on a variety of topics. Please check with the Nevada SHPO's National Register Coordinator for recent updates to this list of guidance.

THE FORM AND FEATURES OF HISTORIC RESOURCES IN NEVADA

The National Register registration form consists mainly of two essays, the first being the description of the property being nominated. The [narrative description](#) describes the physical character of the property and the development of the physical components of the property. It generally includes an overall description of the site, a detailed description of any important buildings, structures, landscapes, or site features, and a statement explaining how the property retains integrity to its historic period. Historic integrity means how much of the historic resource's historic features or characteristics are still present. A property must have integrity to its period of significance (explained below), not necessarily to its original construction. Consider [this NPS guidance](#) on how to determine if additions or modifications might be historic in their own right. The text in Section 7 necessarily relates to the text that comes later in Section 8, the Statement of Significance.

Architectural Style and Type

Describing a built resource (i.e., a building or structure) can benefit greatly from an understanding of architectural styles and types. Buildings might have an architectural style (fashion) and/or an architectural type (form or function), and frequently have both. When drafting a nomination, applicants should not focus too heavily on classifying a resource as a particular style or type, and should focus on describing the character-defining features of a property. The National Register Coordinator at the Nevada SHPO can assist applicants in completing this section of the form.

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, due in part to the transitory nature of Nevada's primary industries, especially mining. As a result, a building may not have a style, such as Queen Anne or Craftsman, but might have a type, such as an I-House or a Hipped Roof Box, which relates to the overall form and function of the building. To learn more about styles and types of architecture, try these resources:

- Utah Architecture Guide - <https://heritage.utah.gov/history/utahs-historic-architecture>
- Colorado Architecture Guide - <http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/architecture-engineering-guides>

Nevada's Vernacular Architecture

Vernacular architecture reflects local traditions and tastes, using materials and construction techniques that may be exclusive to a particular environmental and cultural context. Vernacular architecture might include an ornate Victorian-style building with detailing unique to a community or region, or might be an un-styled log cabin put together with materials unique to the area and corner notching from English, German, or Nordic cultures. Far from simply buildings with no apparent style, vernacular architecture is a language of building construction unique to the landscape in which it is found.

Building materials are a critical part of understanding vernacular architecture. Most of Nevada lies in high desert with many of its forests dominated by smaller piñon and juniper trees. Where wood was scarce, adobe and mud were used for the simplest, most functional structures, and stone or brick for more permanent buildings. For larger settlements, or those with easy railroad connections, builders transported wood over long distances. Where wood was more plentiful, it was the preferred building material for most commercial and residential buildings. However, stone and brick were used for public buildings and other more permanent structures. Many mining towns also recycled building materials such as flattened tin cans for use as shingles and siding. Vernacular buildings were quite common before the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. After that point, most building materials could be easily ordered from national retailers, and stylistic trends became more national than regional, making instances of vernacular architecture more rare by the twentieth century.

Describing Landscapes

Many historic places will contain important features other than a building. Some important historic places have no buildings, such as a park, a battlefield, or an archaeological site. These places are often called "cultural landscapes." In these cases, describing the landscape becomes an important part of understanding the historic setting of a particular place. When describing landscapes for the National Register of Historic Places, be sure to consider paths that people used to move through the place, the natural systems and features such as a creek or marsh, the topography, and the vegetation present in the landscape. All of these elements and others may have played a significant role in the important historical or cultural developments at the place being nominated. Even a suburban house

may have important landscape features that are worth describing, like a large setback from the street, tree plantings along a public sidewalk, etc. For example, the fields and other facilities at Sandstone Ranch in Spring Mountain Ranch State Park are clustered around Sandstone Creek, with pastures periodically spaced downhill adjacent to the creek for easy, gravity-fed irrigation. This relationship between topography, natural systems, and man-made features is critical to understanding the practice of irrigated agriculture at the ranch, a primary aspect of why Sandstone Ranch is significant to the history of Clark County.

WHY THE PLACE MATTERS: ESTABLISHING SIGNIFICANCE IN NEVADA

Nominating a place to the National Register requires something different than simply documenting the history and development of that place. The person nominating the property must make an argument about why that place in particular is significant in local, state, or national history. The [Statement of Significance](#) in the nomination should read as a position paper, using factual evidence, established scholarship, and primary sources to argue for the importance of a place within its particular context.

Crafting an Argument for Significance

The most important part of arguing significance is to be sure to argue for the importance of a place within its appropriate context. [Context](#) refers to the time, place, and key circumstances in which a place developed and became important. Most places nominated to the National Register are important to their local community or their state, but occasionally are also important to national history, such as the Virginia City Historic District in Storey County, Nevada. Here are some examples of places in Nevada that might be eligible for the National Register, and suggestions on how to argue their significance:

- A ranch in Lahontan Valley may be significant as one of the earliest ranches in Churchill County that continued to operate as a prominent landmark into the 1940s. The Statement of Significance should focus on the overall trends of agriculture in Lahontan Valley and what role that ranch and its operators played in those trends. Perhaps that ranch introduced a particular irrigation practice, or new variety of livestock that became a dominant variety in the agricultural industry in the area.
- An archaeological site in Elko County that yielded significant research information, changing our understanding of Nevada's prehistoric peoples. A statement of significance should focus on the type of research methods used to excavate the site (or sites), and what information was learned (or could be learned in the future) from that site. Perhaps archaeological investigation at a site drastically extended the known reach of Fremont village sites hundreds of miles outside of its previously known extent, significantly altering the understanding of how humans used to live in the Great Basin.
- A public library in Reno that demonstrated an application of a new architectural style to public buildings in the area. The Statement of Significance would focus on how that architectural style developed, when Reno architects began applying that style, and what makes the public library a significant example of that style in Reno. Perhaps it is one of the only examples of that style, or it might have been among the first examples of a particular style or method of construction, beginning a decades-long trend in the use of that style or method. It might also be one of the best-preserved examples of a notable architect's body of work.

Suggestions on Researching Nevada's History

The first step should be to check the Nevada SHPO's "Resources for Researchers" page online to see if any reports or other publications might be there that relate to the history of a particular place. Those resources can be found online at <http://shpo.nv.gov/contexts>.

The Bibliography in Appendix B is another great starting point for researching Nevada's history, but the NPS bulletin on [Research a Historic Property](#) is also very helpful. The National Register Coordinator can also serve as a resource about where to find information about particular places around the state. The [University of Nevada Press](#), among other academic presses, such as the [University of Oklahoma Press](#), have been publishing greater numbers of reliable history books on Nevada's past in recent years, making some aspects of the state's history more accessible. However, Nevada's history remains somewhat understudied, which may force those individuals who are nominating properties to the National Register to spend more time drafting history from "whole cloth" using available primary source records. Primary sources would include historic newspaper articles, census records, photographs, oral history accounts from residents or owners of the property, county assessor or recorder records on the property, letters written by people who lived at the property, or architectural plans or construction drawings that may be in the building itself, or at a local building permit office or archive. A list of museums, many of them with archives, can be found on the Nevada SHPO website, here: <http://shpo.nv.gov/get-involved/other-opportunities-to-get-involved/museums>. Those applicants who have access to these resources and documents, but are not sure how to turn them into a strong statement of significance, should contact the Nevada National Register Coordinator for assistance. The NPS also provides several sample nominations for various types of resources, available here: https://www.nps.gov/nr/sample_nominations.htm

Integrity

It is important to note that to make a strong case for a property to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a nomination must not only show strong historical, architectural, or cultural significance, but must reflect that importance through its physical features. To be eligible, a place must demonstrate strong integrity, which is determined based on seven aspects established by the National Park Service: location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials. Each of these are discussed in detail in National Park Service guidance, here: https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_8.htm

SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

The requirements and instructions for completing the NPS nomination form (Form 10-900) can be found on the NPS website, here: <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/index.htm>. This booklet will not repeat that guidance, but provides elaboration and research suggestions unique to Nevada below. A sample National Register nomination form from Nevada is provided in Appendix C. Questions can also be directed to the National Register Coordinator.

Submitting a Final Copy of a Nomination

Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit nominations to the SHPO electronically unless otherwise informed by the SHPO. The National Park Service does accept (mostly) digital nominations, and the Nevada SHPO has adopted similar policies regarding National Register nominations. The National Park Service outlines the procedures for submitting nominations on disk.

Nominations submitted to the Nevada SHPO can be submitted on disk or thumb/flash/USB drive. Nominations submitted to the Nevada SHPO should be in a text editing format, such as Microsoft Word or Open Office (.docx, .doc, or .rtf). Blank nomination forms can be provided by Nevada SHPO staff or downloaded directly from the NPS website, here:

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

Required Supplemental Documents

All National Register of Historic Places submissions require the following supplemental documents:

1. Photographs of the property following NPS guidance. Photographs can be submitted to the SHPO either digitally as high-resolution images in .TIFF or .JPEG format, or as two sets of black and white, 5"×7" photograph prints with labels written in charcoal pencil or archival-quality marker (please do NOT mark on them in pen). The SHPO prefers submission of digital photographs at this time. Information about how to take and submit photographs can be found on the NPS website, here:
<https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/photopolicy/index.htm>
2. Assessor's map, including indication of the APN (Assessor's Parcel Number) and the current property owner(s). Most counties in Nevada have online map tools that will allow you to print a map of the nominated area. Current owner information should also be submitted. If nominating a historic district, a full list of current owners should be supplied to the SHPO from the appropriate county assessor(s).
3. Site plan – This can be hand-sketched to scale, or generated in a computer GIS or drafting software, such as Google Earth, ArcMap, Google SketchUp, Adobe Illustrator, or AutoCAD. It should indicate major features and their relationship to and distance from one another. These can be inserted directly into the NRHP nomination as images, or submitted to the SHPO as separate files in PDF or JPEG format. A north arrow and scale bar should be included on any submitted site plan.
4. Sketch floor plan (for individual buildings only) – these can be hand-sketched to scale, or produced in a drafting software such as Google SketchUp, AutoCAD, Adobe Illustrator, GIMP, or Inkscape. A north arrow and either a scale bar or dimensions should be included

on the sketch map.

5. A USGS quadrangle map – This can be produced either as a scale photocopy of a 7.5 minute quadrangle map with the location or boundary of the nominated property indicated directly on the map, or as a digital map in PDF format. Quadrangle maps submitted in electronic format should meet NPS requirements for such maps, and must include a scale bar and north arrow. These can be submitted to SHPO as separate PDF attachments. Any questions regarding appropriate maps should be forwarded to the National Register Coordinator at the SHPO. Information about how to create digital maps for NRHP nominations can be found on the NPS website, here:
https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/GIS_maps/GIS_Guidance_2013_05_15.pdf

Applicants without the ability to generate maps for a nomination should speak with the National Register Coordinator, who may be able to produce maps for the nomination under certain circumstances.

APPENDIX A – CURRENT LIST OF NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETINS

Current National Register Bulletins and policy guidelines can be found online at <https://www.nps.gov/nR/publications/index.htm>. Members of the public wishing to order a hard copy can contact the National Park Service directly at nr_reference@nps.gov, or by written request to:

National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, #2280
Washington, D.C. 20240

Additional guidance can also be found on the Nevada SHPO website at <http://shpo.nv.gov/nrhp>.

THE BASICS

[How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation](#) (#15)

[How to Complete the National Register Registration Form](#) (#16A)

- [Submitting a National Register Nomination on Disk](#)
- [GIS Map Guidance](#)
- [Photograph Policy Update](#)

[How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form](#) (#16B)

[How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations](#)

[Researching a Historic Property](#) (#39)

NR White Papers

[Components of Historic Context](#)

[Evaluating Common Resources for NR Eligibility](#)

[Evaluating the Significance of Additions and Accretions](#)

Specific Types of Properties and Places

[Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places](#)

[Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties](#) (#36)

[Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Aviation Properties](#)

[Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Historic Aids to Navigation](#) (#34)

[Evaluating and Documenting America's Historic Battlefields](#) (#40)

[Evaluating and Nominating Cemeteries and Burial Places](#) (#41)

- [Cemeteries – National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries – Clarification of Policy](#)

[How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes](#) (#18)

[Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering Historic Mining Sites](#) (#42)

[Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years](#) (#22)

[How to Apply National Register Criteria for Post Offices](#) (#13)

[Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes](#) (#30)

[Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons](#) (#32)

[Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties](#) (#38)

[Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places](#) (#20)

[Integrity Requirements for Settings and Locations of Locomotives and Other Rolling Stock](#)

Technical Assistance for Preparing Nominations

[Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties](#) (#12 & 21)

[How to Improve the Quality of Photos for National Register Nominations](#) (#23)

- [Photograph Policy Update](#)

[Telling the Stories: Planning Effective Interpretive Programs for Places Listed in the National Register of Historic Places](#)

[Using the UTM Grid System to Record Historic Sites](#) (#28)

- [GIS Map Guidance](#)

General Guidance Related to the National Register

[Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning](#) (#24)

APPENDIX B – BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHY ON NEVADA STATE HISTORY

Below is a partial list of references that might be helpful when researching Nevada’s history and architecture. This is not an exhaustive list, but can serve as a starting point for researchers new to Nevada’s history, or a helpful reference guide for those familiar with the state’s past, but looking for new perspectives. The SHPO maintains a library of reports and historic contexts that can also be consulted when completing historical research on historic sites in Nevada. These reports can be accessed on the SHPO website at <http://shpo.nv.gov/contexts>.

Universities also offer a tremendous amount of literature that may be of worth, including Ph.D. dissertations and Master’s theses. It is strongly advised that researchers contact the university archives below for some of the more relevant research on Nevada’s history.

ARCHIVES

Nevada Historical Society
1650 N. Virginia Street
Reno, NV 89503
(775) 688-1190

Nevada State Library and Archives
100 N. Stewart Street
Carson City, NV 89701
(775) 684-3313

University of Nevada – Las Vegas, Special Collections
Lied Library – UNLV
4505 S. Maryland Pkwy
Las Vegas, NV 89154-7010
(702) 895-2234
special.collections@unlv.edu

University of Nevada – Reno, Special Collections & University Archives
1664 N. Virginia Street
Reno, NV 89557
(775) 682-5625
specoll@unr.edu

For a full list of potential museums with archives, go to the Nevada SHPO Website at:
<http://shpo.nv.gov/get-involved/other-opportunities-to-get-involved/museums>

GENERAL WESTERN HISTORY

Journals

[*Pacific Historical Review*](#) – Published by the University of California Press and covers regional history, including topics specific to the western part of the state and the Sierra Nevada mountains.

[*Western Historical Quarterly*](#) – Published by Utah State University, and publishes articles on a number of western history topics that pertain to Nevada.

Books

Cronon, William, George Miles, and Jay Gitlin, eds. *Under an Open Sky: Rethinking America's Western Past*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1992.

Farmer, Jared. *On Zion's Mount: Mormons, Indians, and the American Landscape*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2008.

Hausladen, Gary J. *Western Places, American Myths: How We Think About the West*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2003.

Hayashi, Robert T. *Haunted by Waters: A Journey through Race and Place in the American West*. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 2007.

Hurt, R. Douglas, ed. *The Rural West Since World War II*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1998.

Limerick, Patricia Nelson. *The Legacy of Conquest: The Unbroken Past of the American West*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1987.

Malone, Michael P., and Richard W. Etulain. *The American West: A Twentieth Century History*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1989.

Miller, Char, ed. *Cities and Nature in the American West*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2010.

Tchudi, Stephen. *Community in the American West*. Reno & Las Vegas: Nevada Humanities Committee, 1999.

White, Richard. *"It's Your Misfortune and None of My Own": A New History of the American West*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991.

Worster, Donald. *An Unsettled Country: Changing Landscapes of the American West*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1994.

---. *Rivers of Empire: Water, Aridity, and the Growth of the American West*. New York: Pantheon, 1985.

---. *Under Western Skies: Nature and History in the American West*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1992.

NEVADA HISTORY - GENERAL

Journals

[*Nevada Historical Society Quarterly*](#) – The Nevada Historical Society has published the Nevada Historical Quarterly (NHQ) since 1957. The NHQ includes articles on a variety of topics. There is a text search engine available on the web that is linked with the articles that have been digitized by the Nevada State Library and Archive. Researchers are highly encouraged to search this journal as part of their efforts, which can be searched online here: <http://www.nsladigitalcollections.org/quarterly>

Books

- Bowers, Michael Wayne. *The Sagebrush State: Nevada's History, Government, and Politics*. Reno: University of Nevada Press, 2002.
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- Green, Michael S. *Nevada: A History of the Silver State*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2015.
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- . *The Silver State: Nevada's Heritage Reinterpreted*, 3rd ed. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2004.
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- . *Mirage-Land: Images of Nevada*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 1992.
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NEVADA HISTORY – AMERICAN INDIANS

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APPENDIX C – SAMPLE NOMINATION

Douglass Frey Ranch, Churchill County

The Douglass-Frey Ranch in Lahontan Valley south of Fallon was listed in the National Register in 2015. The nomination has been provided below as it is a sizeable complex with diverse resources, and applies several National Register Criteria. The ranch was listed for its importance under Criteria A, B, and C. It was also screened for eligibility under Criterion D, although no significance for information potential was found at the time. The nomination can be found on the Nevada SHPO website, here: <http://shpo.nv.gov/uploads/documents/15000796.pdf> You can also request a copy directly from the SHPO office at shpo-info@shpo.nv.gov or (775) 684-3448.