



**NEVADA STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INSTRUCTIONS AND GUIDELINES
(rev. November 2015)**



NEVADA
**STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

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

Cover Photos, clockwise from upper left: Bank of Sparks (Courtesy of NVSHPO); Robert L. Douglass House in Fallon (Courtesy of NVSHPO); The Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas Sign (Courtesy of NVSHPO); Collins Hotel, (Courtesy of NVSHPO), Rock art at Grimes Point (Courtesy of NVSHPO), La Concha Motel Lobby in Las Vegas [courtesy of Neon Museum].

Contents

Background 3

Why List a Property on the State Register? 4

Eligibility 4

Criteria Considerations..... 5

 Integrity 5

Property Owner Participation in the Nomination Process..... 6

Responsibilities of the Property Owner 6

How to Apply 6

Using This Guide..... 7

APPENDIX A – Instructions for Filling Out the State Register Nomination Form 8

APPENDIX B – Bibliography on Nevada State History 27

APPENDIX C – Research Themes & Areas of Significance 36

APPENDIX D – Lexicon 40

The Nevada State Register of Historic Places

These program guidelines meet the requirements set forth in the Nevada Revised Statutes 383.085.2. Specific to the Nevada State Register of Historic Places, they revise and update the 2007 bulletin, "How to Prepare Nominations to the National and Nevada State Register of Historic Places: A Guide for Nevada Property Owners."

The Nevada State Register of Historic Places (NVSRRHP) exists to recognize places, buildings, structures, districts, and objects that are important to Nevada's history and culture. Administered by the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the State Register is Nevada's official list of historical and archaeological resources worthy of preservation.

The NVSRHP serves a variety of purposes for the benefit of Nevada citizens. Listing a property on the NVSRHP can help recognize, promote, and protect resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance. The NVSRHP can assist with the identification of historical resources for state and local planning purposes, and in the determination of eligibility for certain grant programs. It can also facilitate the use of the International Existing Building Code in communities that have adopted it.

Background

In 1979, the State legislature amended Nevada Revised Statutes to include §383.085, which authorizes the Nevada SHPO to create and maintain the NVSRHP. This statute directs the SHPO 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.

In addition, §383.085 also authorizes the administrator of the SHPO to list any site, structure, object, or district within the state in the Register, after securing the permission of the appropriate private landowner, or local, state, or federal agency.

The NVSRHP currently includes historical and cultural resources from around Nevada. Resources eligible for listing in the State Register include any object, building, structure, site, or district that is historically, culturally, 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 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.

Why List a Property on the State Register?

The NVSRHP serves to document Nevada's unique historic places that define this place called Nevada, and us as Nevadans. Nevada has many stories to tell, and those stories are more easily remembered when physical reminders like buildings, sites, and places exist that can help tell them.



Nordyke Ranch House near Mason listed in the Nevada State Register in 2014. (Photo taken by Judy Price)

Listing on the State Register provides an opportunity for those who own and steward Nevada's unique places to have those places publicly recognized. Listing in the State Register can assist owners through marketing, community support, and preservation guidance from the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Historic preservation practices, including the listing of a resource in the State Register, have been shown to support numerous economic, social, and environmental benefits to

communities around the nation. Listing in the NVSRHP may also qualify a property for Nevada's Open Space Assessment program in participating counties (NRS 361A).

Eligibility

In order for a property to be eligible for listing in the NVSRHP, the property must demonstrate historical or cultural significance under one or more of the following five criteria:

- A. Associated with events contributing to the broad patterns of the state's history and culture.
- B. Associated with historically important people.
- C. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master.
- D. Has the potential for yielding important information in Nevada's history or prehistory.
- E. Property reflects cultural traditions important to historic or pre-historic peoples of Nevada. (Nevada State Register only)

Criteria Considerations

There are certain types of properties that are considered categorically ineligible for the NVSRHP unless certain conditions apply. They are as follows:

1. *Religious Properties* – Religious properties are not eligible for the NVSRHP unless they meet at least one of the following conditions:
 - a. The property is primarily significant for its architectural distinction.
 - b. The property is the only remaining or best remaining resource from an historic community.
 - c. The property is a contributing part of an historic district.
2. *Reconstructed Properties* – Properties that have been reconstructed are not eligible for the NVSRHP unless they meet ALL of the following conditions:
 - a. The reconstructed property is an accurately executed reconstruction of the original property.
 - b. The reconstructed property is located in an environment that replicates its historic setting.

Reconstructed properties that are older than fifty years may be exempt from this consideration as they can be evaluated under the five criteria listed above for the reconstruction's significance to preservation history in the period it was constructed.

3. *Properties Achieving Significance in the Past Fifty Years* – Properties that have achieved significance in the past fifty years are ineligible for the NVSRHP. Part of evaluating historic significance involves consulting recognized scholarship, which generally takes some time to identify historic contexts and articulate which trends and events are most significant within that context. However, a property achieving significance in the last fifty years may still be eligible if it meets one of the following conditions:
 - a. The property is rare or exceptional.
 - b. The property is a contributing element in an historic district whose period of significance begins more than fifty years ago, and in which the majority of contributing elements achieved significance more than fifty years ago.

Integrity

The property or resources being nominated must also possess a certain level of integrity to their historic period. Sites where buildings, structures, or objects used to exist but are no longer present are not eligible for the NVSRHP unless they retain archaeological information potential under Criterion D.

To be eligible for the NVSRHP, the property or resource must reflect its historic or cultural significance through integrity of design and association with its historic period. Resources that have been moved can be eligible for the State Register if they still retain integrity of design and association.

- Integrity of Design:** A property must retain the primary design features that defined it during its historic period. These features can include primary architectural features such as scale, massing, and window patterns. It can also include landscape elements and/or natural systems and features.
- Integrity of Association:** A property must still show clear association, through its physical features, with the historical, cultural, or architectural reasons for which it is considered significant.

Property Owner Participation in the Nomination Process

Nevada State law requires that a property owner provide consent before a property can be listed in the Nevada State Register of Historic Places. In most cases, the owner will be the nominating party, and this is the preference of the SHPO. The Nevada State Historic Preservation Office will not process a nomination form without a signed Consent Form from the property owner. In many cases, the SHPO is requested to complete a nomination form, as staff time permits. The SHPO will not begin production of a nomination form without, at minimum, consent in writing from the property owner.

Responsibilities of the Property Owner

Listing a property in the NVSRHP does not place any property restrictions on the owner, limit the use of the property, or require the owner to maintain or preserve the property. The program is in place to honor Nevada's history, and seeks to promote the preservation of important places through education, outreach, and promotion.

However, should a property owner make major alterations to a property, it may be removed from the State Register after a condition assessment by the SHPO staff. Examples of major alterations that may lead to removal from the list include:

1. Major, permanent renovations to the façade of a building that render the building unrecognizable to its historic period;
2. Additions or alterations to a building, structure, or site that destroy the primary architectural or design features of the building;
3. Demolition.

How to Apply

Before applying, potential applicants should contact the State Register Coordinator at the SHPO to discuss the property and the nomination process. A nomination can take a significant amount of time to complete depending on the research required to demonstrate the property's significance. The process of nominating an historic resource to the NVSRHP can take as long as twelve months. Any questions about the process or necessary research should be directed to the State Register Coordinator.

The process of nominating a resource to the NVSRHP involves the following steps:

1. Contact the State Register Coordinator to determine if the property is eligible for the Nevada State Register. It is helpful to include any relevant historical sources that are readily available such as maps, letters, newspapers, etc. Please include as many photos of the property in its current condition as possible. Providing digital photographs on a CD or USB drive is acceptable. *It is extremely difficult for the SHPO to assist a citizen with a State Register nomination without first receiving this information as early in the process as possible.*
2. The State Register Coordinator will review the submitted information, and respond with preliminary determination of eligibility within thirty (30) days. If the property is found to be eligible for the NVSRHP, the State Register Coordinator will advise the applicant and/or property owner on how to complete a nomination.
3. The applicant should complete the nomination form per the instructions in Appendix A of this manual and submit the nomination to the State Register Coordinator. The Coordinator will respond with any requests for additional information or necessary revisions to a nomination form within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt. Once the State Register Coordinator considers the form complete, the nomination will be scheduled for review before the Nevada State Board of Museums and History.
4. The Board of Museums and History, in a regular quarterly meeting, will review the nomination, and either list, list with conditions, or deny the application for listing in the NVSRHP.
5. Once the Board approves the listing, the property is considered listed in the Nevada State Register of Historic Places. A full list of all properties currently listed in the NVSRHP can be found on the SHPO website at www.shpo.nv.gov or can be requested at the contact information above.

Using This Guide

This guide was developed by the SHPO to aid Nevada citizens in nominating properties to the NVSRHP. Potentially historic properties come in all shapes, sizes, and types. Therefore, this guide may not address every specific type of nomination. Generally, this guide will prove helpful in nominating buildings, structures, objects, and districts to the State Register. If nominating a resource for its archaeological or ethnographic significance, please contact the State Register Coordinator for additional guidance.

APPENDIX A – Instructions for Filling Out the State Register Nomination Form

This appendix provides step-by-step instructions on how to fill out the Nevada State Register Nomination Form (SR-100). Any questions about how to use these instructions should be referred to Jim Bertolini, the State Register Coordinator, at (775) 684-3436 or jbertolini@shpo.nv.gov.

In order to successfully complete this nomination form, it may be helpful to download the most current copy of the Nevada Architectural Lexicon. The Lexicon is a guide to the architectural styles, types, and features common in historic buildings, and ensures the use of common, accepted language for those features. It is available on the SHPO website.

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic name – Include the name(s) given to the nominated property during its historic period. For example, if the house is significant for a resident who lived in the house from 1890 to 1920, it would be appropriate to name it after the resident (i.e., The Harrison House).

Other names – List any other names that might have been used in the past, or are used currently, to refer to the property.

2. LOCATION

Provide as much information on the location as possible. Usually, this address should be the same as the U.S. Postal Service mailing address. For properties that are in unincorporated county lands, or on state or federal land, use the name of the nearest town.

Please note whether or not the property has been moved. A property that has been moved may still be eligible for the State Register, but the date of the move, and the original location, should be detailed in Section 8 of the nomination form.

3. OWNERSHIP & CLASSIFICATION

Provide as much information as possible regarding the owner of the property. Remember, a property cannot be listed in the Nevada State Register of Historic Places without a signed consent form from the current property owner, so ensuring that this information is accurate is a vital part of listing a property.

Number of Resources within Property – List the total number of each kind of resource found within the nominated area. For example, if nominating a ranch house, there may be an associated building (a small shed or garage) and perhaps several associated structures (fencelines, roads, landscaping features, signs, etc.) that may be

part of the significance of the place. Be sure to include all of these when nominating a property. See below for definitions.

Type	Definition	Examples
Building	A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, which was created principally to shelter any form of human activity. The term “building” may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.	Houses, barns, stables, sheds, garages, courthouses, city halls, social halls, commercial buildings, libraries, factories, mills, train depots, stationary mobile homes, hotels, theaters, schools, stores, and churches.
Site	A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.	Habitation sites, mines, funerary sites, rock shelters, village sites, hunting and fishing sites, ceremonial sites, petroglyphs, rock carvings, gardens, grounds, battlefields, ruins of historic buildings and structures, campsites, sites of treaty signings, trails, areas of land, shipwrecks, cemeteries, designed landscapes, and natural features, such as springs and rock formations, and land areas having cultural significance.
Structure	The term “structure” is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.	Bridges, tunnels, gold dredges, mining head frames, fire towers, canals, turbines, dams, power plants, corncribs, silos, roadways, shot towers, windmills, grain elevators, kilns, mounds, irns, palisade fortifications, earthworks, railroad grades, systems of roadways and paths, boats and ships, railroad

		locomotives and cars, telescopes, carousels, bandstands, gazebos, and aircraft.
Object	The term “object” is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may not be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.	Sculpture, monuments, boundary markers, statuary, and fountains.
District	A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.	College campuses, central business districts, commercial areas, residential areas, large forts, industrial complexes, civic centers, rural villages, canal systems, collections of habitation and limited activity sites, irrigation systems, large farms, ranches, estates, or plantations, transportation networks, and large landscaped parks.

Signatures – Do not complete the box marked “For Official Use” on the first page. SHPO staff will complete this section, and will secure the two required signatures.

5. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic Function – This is the use, function, or purpose of the property throughout its history since construction. For a list of appropriate terms, please see Appendix D, the State Architectural Lexicon.

6. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Select the possible criteria that apply to the property or resource being nominated. Any criteria selected must be supported sufficiently in the Narrative Statement of

Significance in Section 7. See instructions for Section 7 on how to select and establish significance under each criteria.

- Criterion A** Property is associated with events or trends that have made a significant contribution to Nevada history.
- Criterion B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant to Nevada's past.
- Criterion C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction significant to Nevada, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to Nevada's prehistory or history.
- Criterion E** Property reflects cultural traditions important to historic or pre-historic peoples of Nevada. (Please note that Criterion E is for use with the Nevada State Register only).

The accurate selection of criteria is especially important for determining how to evaluate the integrity of the resource in question.

Criteria Considerations

There are certain types of properties that are considered categorically ineligible for the NVSRHP unless certain conditions apply. Using the information below, determine whether the property meets any of these situations, and if it meets the requisite criteria to be eligible for the state register.

1. *Religious Properties* – Religious properties require careful consideration to avoid a breach of constitutional law. As a result, they are not eligible for the NVSRHP unless they meet at least one of the following conditions:
 - a. The property is primarily significant for its architectural distinction.
 - b. The property is the only remaining or best remaining resource from an historic community.
 - c. The property is a contributing part of an historic district.
2. *Reconstructed Properties* – Part of how a property conveys its historic significance is through its historic materials. Once those historic materials, and the design and workmanship that assembled them, has been lost, it can never be recaptured, and thus, properties that have been reconstructed are generally not eligible for the NVSRHP unless they meet ALL of the following conditions:
 - a. The reconstructed property is an accurately executed reconstruction of the original property and that accuracy can be clearly documented.

- b. The reconstructed property is located in an environment that replicates its historic setting.

Reconstructed properties that are older than fifty years do not have to meet this consideration. Once a reconstruction is more than fifty years old, it may be significant in its own right for its reflection of local, state, or national historic preservation efforts.

3. *Properties Achieving Significance in the Past Fifty Years* – Properties that have achieved significance in the past fifty years are ineligible for the NVSRHP. Part of evaluating historic significance involves consulting recognized scholarship, which generally takes some time to identify historic contexts and articulate which trends and events are most significant within that context. However, a property achieving significance in the last fifty years may still be eligible if it meets one of the following conditions:
 - a. The property is rare or exceptional.
 - b. The property is a contributing element in an historic district whose period of significance begins more than fifty years ago, and in which the majority of contributing elements achieved significance more than fifty years ago.

7. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Area(s) of Significance – Use the Nevada Architectural Lexicon for appropriate areas of significance for a property. The Area of Significance helps identify the relevant historical themes and broader contexts associated with the property. It also helps to focus the historical narrative that must accompany the nomination. Under Criterion C, the Area of Significance will almost always be Architecture. However, under the other three Criteria, articulating the Area of Significance will depend on why the place is important.

Be selective. It is generally better to have one or two areas of significance that are well-developed, instead of choosing several that may become difficult to support in the Narrative Statement of Significance.

Period of Significance – Provide the date or span of years during which the property being nominated actively contributed to the area(s) of significance named above. With multiple areas of significance, there may be multiple periods as well. If there are multiple periods of significance but they overlap, enter a single period of time that includes all relevant periods.

Under Criterion A - For properties nominated under Criterion A, the period of significance would be the period during which the property contributed to the trend, or the year in which the associated important event took place. For example, a store or shop that was built in 1905 during a community's development as a copper mining center, and then closed in 1935, might have a

period of significance from 1905-1935. A property with ongoing significance should be signified by ending the period of significance fifty years before the present.

Under Criterion B – For properties nominated under Criterion B, the period of significance should span the time during which the important person(s) lived or worked at the place. For example, a home of one of Nevada’s governors would have a period of significance spanning from when the governor purchased or built the house, to when the governor sold the house, moved away, or passed away.

Under Criterion C – For properties nominated under Criterion C, the period of significance will almost always be a single year, and should be the year in which the building was completed. There may also be other years to include, if major and significant alterations were made at a later date that are also architecturally significant in their own right, or contribute to the architectural significance of the property. For example, a property significant for its Classical Revival architecture might have a period of significance of 1912, signifying when it was built. If a similarly-designed porch was added in 1935, then the period of significance would include both dates and be entered like this: 1912, 1935.

Under Criterion D – For properties nominated under Criterion D, it should be the estimated time when the site or resource was occupied or used for the reasons related to its importance. In many cases, selection and development will be similar to that of Criterion A properties. For example, an archaeological site significant as a well-known camping site during the Middle Archaic period may have a period of significance of 7400 BP – 6000 BP, corresponding with the period of occupation confirmed through proven archaeological dating methods.

Under Criterion E – For properties nominated under Criterion E, it should be the estimated time during which the site was associated with important cultural traditions in Nevada. For example, a stand of aspen trees significant as a camping site for sheepherding in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries may have a period of significance of 1885 and 1953, corresponding with the earliest known use of the campsite and ending with a land sale that brought the campsite under modern cattle ranching. (Please note that Criterion E is for use with the Nevada State Register only. If nominating a property to the National Register, it is necessary to use National Register criteria. It is likely that a property nominated under Criterion E for the Nevada State Register can be nominated under NRHP Criteria A or D).

Cultural Affiliation(s) – Use the Nevada Architectural Lexicon for selection of important cultural affiliations. However, as cultural affiliations are subject to change, if the property being nominated has a cultural affiliation not listed in the Lexicon, please contact the State Register Coordinator.

Significant Person(s) – Provide this information only if Criterion B is checked above. Name the person(s) for which the property is significant under Criterion B. Clearly articulate the significance of each person to Nevada history in the Narrative Statement of Significance.

Architect/Builder(s) – If known, provide the name of the architect who designed the property and/or the builder/contractor who constructed the property. This information may not always be known, but could be significant information, especially when nominating under Criterion C for architectural importance. To research a builder or architect, there may be files at the local County Clerk's office, or a local museum or archive with a collection of City directories. On occasion, property owners might have plans or work schedules from the home's initial construction.

Narrative Statement of Significance:

The Narrative Statement of Significance is the most important section of the nomination. It is here that the case is made for the importance of a property and the rationale is provided for its inclusion in the State Register of Historic Places. Before beginning to write this section, consider these questions to help organize the narrative:

1. *What makes this place worthy of preservation?*
2. *What makes this place important to Nevada's history?*
3. *Why should people care about this place?*

It will be important to consider the perspective of others when writing the statement of significance. It will be necessary to consult relevant historical or architectural scholarship to make the case for significance. Frequently, the reasons a resource might be eligible for the State Register might be different from the reasons that the author cares about the resource. Writing a good Statement of Significance based in an historical context may allow the researcher to appreciate a resource in a new light. Also, considering that the State Register does not provide legal protection to resources, a good Statement of Significance can provide useful information when promoting the preservation of a resource to an owner, developer, or the public.

Research

Writing the Statement of Significance requires a foundation of good research. Think of this as an opportunity to explore how the relevant local area came into being, and how the resource being nominated relates to that story. Try to become knowledgeable about the development of the county, city, town, or neighborhood in which the property is located. Although research can be focused to support the area(s) of significance selected, it should be thorough. It is extremely important to keep track of the sources of all the information gathered, and from which sources what information was gathered, as this will be crucial for staff to verify the accuracy and reliability of the research. SHPO staff recommend the use of Chicago Manual of Style citations to document sources of information.

Before writing, consult as many sources as necessary for relevant historical information on the resource. Possible sources of information include:

- **Published history books or government publications** on the area or resource. A local library is often the best source to find relevant history books on a topic. However, local or district offices of government agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management or the U.S. Forest Service, as well as that agency's website, may have government reports about historical resources as well.

Local histories are often very useful, but should be used in concert with available state-wide or regional histories, as well as primary sources. Some suggested reading for any author of a State Register Nomination include:

- Russell R. Elliot, *History of Nevada*, 2nd ed., 1987.
 - Michael S. Green, *Nevada: A History of the Silver State*, 2015.
 - James Hulse, *The Nevada Adventure*, 1972.
 - James Hulse, *The Silver State: Nevada's Heritage Reinterpreted*, 3rd ed., 2003.
 - Virginia Savage McAlester, *The Field Guide to American Houses*, 2010.
 - Julie Nicoletta, *Buildings of Nevada*, 2000.
- **Scholarly and Professional Journals or Academic Theses and Dissertations.** A number of master's theses and Ph.D. dissertations have been written on local and state topics. These are on file in university libraries, or can be identified via reference programs such as [WorldCat](#). 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.
 - **Government reports or surveys** of the related area. The SHPO maintains records of historic and architectural surveys and reports for many areas around the state. Ask the State Register Coordinator if there are research items relevant to a specific nomination. Bear in mind, many reports contain sensitive information and may not be released to the public, except under certain circumstances.
 - **County Assessor Records.** 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, it is necessary 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 Records.** 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 explain their filing system and the types of information available. At the very least, the Recorder can provide the 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 or City Building Department or Permit Office.** Building permits might be located at county or city 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 or City 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 Bureau of Land Management. 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. Most records are now available online via the BLM's [General Land Office records website](#).
- **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 in Las Vegas. These repositories may also have holdings that include manuscripts, diaries, and other primary sources.
- **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, it is possible to 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 University of Nevada, Reno's *Nevada in Maps* series includes dozens of digitized Sanborn maps from many towns in Nevada, and can be accessed at:
<http://contentdm.library.unr.edu/explore/NVMapsExplore/nvmaps/sanborns/sanborn-home.html>

The Nevada Historical Society also 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.

- **Architectural or building plans.** 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. Building plans are often kept either by the property owner, or the architectural firm that designed the building. Some plans may be on file at the University of Nevada, Reno's *Nevada Architectural Archives*, which can be accessed here:
<http://contentdm.library.unr.edu/cdm/search/collection/archdraw/collection/archdraw>
- **Historic 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, some of which have been digitized. Some websites contain historic newspaper databases as well.

- **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.
- **Archival collections of papers, oral histories, letters, photographs, and other information.** These are often some of the most useful and intriguing sources of information about historic places, and definitely worth a look. Archival collections may be housed at a local library, museum, or historical society. There are also state archives, including the following:
 - Nevada State Library and Archives
100 N. Stewart Street
Carson City, NV 89701
(775) 684-3313
 - Nevada Historical Society
1650 N. Virginia Street
Reno, NV 89503
(775) 688-1190
 - University of Nevada – Reno, Special Collections and University Archives
Mathewson-IGT Knowledge Center/322
University of Nevada, Reno
Reno, NV 89557-0322
(775) 682-5665
specoll@unr.edu
 - 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

The Statement of Significance

In drafting the Statement of Significance, it is important to write clearly, and develop an organized, concise narrative that explains the importance of the resource. To maintain organization, it is generally best to organize writing around the Area(s) of Significance selected. It may be helpful to use headings to separate the discussion of each relevant historic context, or Area of Significance that makes the resource important.

- Use **Criterion A** when the resource being nominated is important for its association with an important trend or event in Nevada history. This could be a store built and operated during a community's initial development, a prominent ranch complex that guided development in a region, or the site of a labor dispute between miners and a mine owner.
- Use **Criterion B** when the resource being nominated is important for its association with an important person in Nevada history. This may be the home of a state governor, a local judge or county commissioner with particular importance to the area or community, or a prominent local individual who affected the growth and/or development of a particular town or region.
- Use **Criterion C** when the resource being nominated is important because of its architectural characteristics. This can mean many different things, so think broadly about what architectural importance the resource might have. It may be the work of one of Nevada's master builders or architects, or a well-preserved example of a particular style, type, or method of construction. Check with SHPO staff about master builders, architects, styles, and types in Nevada.
- Use **Criterion D** when the resource being nominated is important for the potential information it may yield under future research. This option is generally reserved for unexcavated archaeological resources, but can apply in other circumstances. Check with SHPO staff before using this criterion.
- Use **Criterion E** when the resource being nominated is important for its cultural significance to the people of Nevada. This option is generally reserved for ethnographically significant sites that reflect traditions or practices important to the historic and pre-historic people of Nevada.

Writing the Narrative

The Statement of Significance is perhaps the most important part of the nomination form. This section explains why the property being nominated is eligible for the State Register. Use the Criterion and Areas of Significance as a guide to keep the argument focused. There may be other related, and interesting, pieces of history discovered during research, but for the purposes of the nomination form, stay focused on those key elements that make the property truly important.

Good writing is an important part of establishing a resource's significance. In the summary paragraph, provide an overview of the key reasons why the resource is eligible for the State Register. Since documentation such as this is frequently used to advocate for the preservation of a property, consider this question as a guide to the summary paragraph: *If someone proposed tearing down this resource tomorrow, what about its history might convince the owner or community to preserve and reuse it instead?*

Below the summary paragraph, in the narrative, is the place to provide the bulk of historical information discovered to support the nomination. Try to keep this narrative organized and avoid simply listing historical information. Consider organizing a paragraph or two around each Area of Significance selected and explain clearly how the property being nominated reflects that Area of Significance. Also, be sure to connect this information to the larger context of Nevada history. See the attached Bibliography in Appendix B.

Citations

During the writing process, it is also important to provide citations for information, especially when using primary sources (newspapers, letters, period books, etc.). Citations, either through endnotes or footnotes, allow other readers to understand the author's research process, and sources for the information that is being used to support the argument for significance. It can also be handy for the researcher to keep a "map" of the research so it can be revisited later. Staff at the SHPO will use citations to confirm the accuracy and reliability of the information provided.

There are various methods to create and format citations. The SHPO does not require a particular method, so long as the method used in a nomination is consistent. However, the SHPO recommends and prefers Chicago/Turabian's Manual of Style, and prefers footnotes rather than endnotes.

8. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Style or Type – Use the list in Appendix C to select a style or type for the building. Classifying a historic resource can be difficult, so please consult with SHPO staff if unsure of the style or type. If the resource being nominated is not represented in the Nevada Architectural Lexicon, please contact SHPO staff before using "OTHER" and specifying a new style or type. This information helps SHPO staff maintain the database on designated historic properties around the state.

Materials – Specify the type of material as best as possible for each of the building elements listed. If the resource does not have one of the listed elements, just enter "N/A." *Please do not leave these fields blank.* Use the list of materials specified in Appendix D to these instructions.

Narrative Description – The narrative description is a physical description of the resource being nominated. In effect, this should paint a picture, through words, of the resource. The most important purpose of the description is to establish what the character-defining features of the resource are that must be preserved for the property to convey its importance. The description also provides a brief history of any alterations or additions to the resource since it was first constructed or developed. Overall, the description should provide a sense of place for the resource.

In writing the description, organization is important in order to pass on a clear

impression of the property to the reader. As a way to stay organized, try using the following paragraph structure for a typical building (i.e., a four-sided building), including any changes to these features:

1. A paragraph describing the main characteristics of the resource, such as setting, environment, building footprint, and overall shape and style. Include the key stylistic or typological features, such as roof and eave, wall cladding, foundation, and window type.
2. A paragraph describing the façade (the primary or front side) of the building, including specific details, window patterns, and other features worth noting.
3. Three paragraphs describing the other elevations (sides) of the building, including features and windows.
4. A paragraph (or more) on the interior. It is not necessary to describe every detail of the interior. In cases where elements of the interior are intact from the historic period, focus on the main features of the interior, such as floor plan and layout, wall finishes, and flooring. If the interior has been completely altered since the historic period, either eliminate this paragraph or describe historic conditions, if known.
5. A paragraph on the landscape and setting for the resource, including things like sidewalks, vegetation, yards and gardens, driveway, etc.

The format of the description will change depending on the resource. For structures or sites, the above approach can be condensed, but should try to group major aspects of the description into paragraphs.

Describing Historic Districts

For historic districts, the level of detail outlined above is not necessary for each individual resource. In this case, it is important to begin with a description of the overall setting and landscape of the district, including aspects such as the spatial distribution of resources, character-defining features of the overall district, and the general array of resources contained within it.

When describing the contributing resources within a district, it is only necessary to describe the primary character-defining elements that are necessary for the resource to remain contributing. In larger districts with similar resources (i.e., a large residential district with a two or three representative house types), it may only be necessary to describe the resource type, and then list the related resources or properties below that description and whether they are contributing to the district (i.e., still have those character-defining features), or non-contributing (i.e., has had several changes to those character-defining features that disrupt the ability of the property to help tell the story of the district).

Integrity

Whether nominating an individual building or structure, a district, or an archaeological site, it is important to show that the resource being nominated still reflects its historic importance through physical integrity to the period of significance. For a property to be

eligible for the State Register, it must both have historic, cultural, and/or architectural significance AND have integrity to the period of significance.

The Nevada State Register requires that historic properties have integrity of both design and association:

Integrity of Design: A property must retain the primary design features that defined it during its historic period include architecture, landscape, and/or natural systems and features.

Integrity of Association: A property must still show clear association, through its physical features, with the historical, cultural, or architectural reasons it is considered significant.

To show integrity, it will be necessary to discuss any alterations made to the property since the end of its period of significance (see above for definitions and procedures on the period of significance). Integrity should consider alterations made after the period of significance. Alterations made during the period of significance are themselves significant and so will not affect a property's historic integrity.

When evaluating integrity, consider additions or changes in design, craftsmanship, or materials that might alter the ability of the property to tell its story. Below is a description of common alterations and how they might affect Integrity of Design and Association.

Non-historic Alterations and their Effect on Eligibility

The NVSRHP attempts to provide a flexible interpretation of integrity to allow Nevada citizens to participate in the broadest manner possible. However, at least a minimum level of integrity to the historic period is necessary for a property to be able to convey its significance. Under the guidelines established for the NVSRHP, properties can still be eligible even if they have been subject to alterations such as window replacements, alterations to the side or rear of the building, or if there have been minor alterations to the façade (front) of the building, such as an accessibility ramp. *It should be noted that more stringent integrity requirements apply if a resource is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.*

Properties will NOT be eligible for the State Register if the building is no longer present or a building has received major alterations to the primary elevation that alter it completely from its historic period.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

This section shows what resources were consulted while compiling historical information about the nominated property. Include every source referenced, even if no

information was garnered from it. The Bibliography serves as a track record of where the researcher searched for information. The State Register Coordinator will review this to determine if additional sources need to be considered before sending a nomination to the Board of Museums and History.

Be sure to follow a standard citation format such as Chicago Manual of Style/Turabian's, MLA, or APA. The SHPO prefers Chicago/Turabian's. However, there is not a required style so long as a consistent style is used throughout the nomination for footnotes, endnotes, and/or the bibliography.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of property – Enter the acreage of the property as accurately as possible. If nominating an entire parcel, this information should be calculated by the local county assessor's office. Some mapping tools may be able to calculate acreage as well, such as GoogleEarth Pro or ArcMap (a paid license software).

Verbal Boundary Description – Provide a detailed description of the boundary course for the nominated area. If using an existing boundary such as a parcel line or subdivision plat line, it is acceptable to use that description, often available from the land title or from the planning office for the local government jurisdiction in which the property lies. If no existing description exists, or if using natural boundaries, use approximate distance and cardinal directions to approximate the nominated boundary.

Boundary Justification – Explain how the nominated boundary was developed and why. In selecting the boundary, and justifying it here, refer to both the significance of the property, and its natural setting. Boundaries can be selected through a number of methods depending on the type of resource and its significance. The best methods for determining boundaries for any historic properties are the following:

1. Legally recorded boundary lines, such as a parcel boundary.
2. Natural topographic features, such as ridges, valleys, rivers, and forests.
3. Manmade features, such as stone wall; edges of landscape features; the curb lines of highways, streets, and roads; areas of new construction.
4. For large properties, topographic features, contour lines, and section lines marked on USGS maps.

Geo-Referenced Location – The geo-referenced location for a property is a vital part of storing information about historic resources in a central database. Local, state, and federal agencies may use location information in their planning efforts, and location is generally one of the few unique features of a resource that will never change, unlike identifying tools such as addresses or parcel numbers which can change, albeit infrequently.

The SHPO requires the use of the Universal Transverse Mercator (or UTM) grid to determine locations, and the use of North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) as the geo-

referencing datum for the property. If using a GPS to capture a field coordinate, please ensure that the GPS is set to capture coordinates in the UTM grid (sometimes referred to as a “projection” with some GPS units) and to calculate position using NAD83. If using a mapping software such as GoogleEarth to calculate coordinates, ensure that coordinates are captured in the right datum and projection. For example, GoogleEarth will only calculate UTM coordinates in the World Geographic System 1984 (WGS1984), so locations calculated here will need converted to NAD83. There are many free converter tools available on the web, including this one: <http://twcc.fr/#>

Source and method of UTMs – Explain the process used to calculate the geographic location of the nominated property. Be as detailed as necessary to allow the SHPO’s database managers to be able to include the new property in the state database effectively.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Fill out all the fields for the person(s) who completed the draft of the nomination. This is mostly helpful for the State Register Coordinator to know where to direct any questions regarding the nomination should any arise in review. Please be aware that a nomination form is not copyrighted, so the final form becomes a public record once completed.

12. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Nominations to the Nevada State Register of Historic Places must include photographic documentation of the site at the time of nomination. Photo documentation provides a record of existing conditions of nominated resources and a helpful guide for future treatment of the nominated site, resource, or district.

Photographs – Photographs are an important part of the nomination form, and provide landscape and architectural context for the nominated property. At minimum, include five photographs covering the following features:

1. Front (façade) of the building
2. Left side of the building
3. Right side of the building
4. Rear of the building
5. Building in landscape/neighborhood context

However, larger or more complex resources such as a ranching stead or an historic neighborhood may require a significant amount of photos to convey the property’s character. The SHPO encourages nominating individuals to include additional photographs as needed, including historic photographs as available.

State Register nominations, including photographs, become part of the public record, and so must meet archival standards before they can be included in the nomination packet. The SHPO will accept either print or digital photographs that meet the following requirements:

For Print Photographs:

- Minimum of 3"x5"
- Black and White ink/toner
- Archival paper and toner preferred
- Label directly onto the back of print the following information (name of property, city, county, date of photograph, name of photographer). Do NOT use an adhesive label or a ball point pen when labeling.

For Digital Photographs:

- Minimum of 1200x1600 pixels (2000x3000 pixels)
- Name file using the following format: COUNTY_PROPERTY NAME_PHOTO #
- Photos should be in either a TIFF or JPEG format (TIFF is preferred). There are free converters available online.
- Submit on a CD or DVD.
 - Preferred: CD-R Archival Gold or DVD-R Archival Gold disk
 - Acceptable: CD-R, DVD-R, or any disk obtained from a commercial photo processor.
 - NOT acceptable: CD-RW or DVD-RW (if packaging says "rewriteable," do not use)
- Label the Disk
 - Use non-adhesive options, including laser printing directly onto the disk, or by using a CD/DVD safe marker. Do NOT use Ammonia/solvent-based markers.

Floor Plan and/or Site Map – For individual buildings, provide a line drawing of the floor plan of the building. If there is more than one building, structure, or for sites, provide a scaled site map to show the relationship between nominated resources. Floor plans or site maps can be hand-drawn or produced digitally.

If using hand-drawn maps or floor plans, be sure to keep the drawing to scale. Using graph paper may be helpful. Distances and measurements may be approximate. The goal of a site map or floor plan is to show the layout and spatial relationships that define the historic property. For floor plans, this could include hallways, room arrangements, or entries. For site maps, this could include driveways, accessory buildings or structures, landscape features, trees, roads, etc.

Digital software may also provide an option for producing both site maps and floor plans. Floor plans can be reproduced in software such as Adobe Illustrator, AutoCAD,

or Sketch Up. Be sure that any measurements taken in the field are translated into the software platform used.

For producing site maps in a digital software, such as ArcMap or GoogleEarth, be sure to clearly mark the boundary of the nominated area, and label the contributing, or historic buildings, sites, structures, or objects being nominated. A map produced in digital software should include, at minimum, a title, a scale bar, the date produced, the author, and a north arrow.

USGS Quadrangle Map – Include an 8.5"x11" photocopy of the portion of the 7.5 minute quadrangle map from the United States Geological Survey that includes the nominated area, and mark in pencil the nominated area's boundary or location. If it is possible to access a digital version of the map and can represent any change in scale accurately, a digital map is acceptable. However, it is extremely important that scale either be retained from the original paper map, or be clearly recognizable in the digital map.

Photo Log – Complete the photo log for all photographs taken that are included with the nomination. Be sure to fill out all the fields requested, especially the date of each photograph, and a description of the direction of each photo and what resources are shown in the photo.

APPENDIX B – 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. 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

Western History

Journals

Pacific Historical Quarterly – 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.
- 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.
- Miller, Char, ed. *Cities and Nature in the American West*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2010.
- 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.
- Carlson, Helen S. *Nevada Places Names: A Geographical Dictionary*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 1974.
- Elliott, Russell R. *History of Nevada*, 2nd ed. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1987.
- Green, Michael S. *Nevada: A History of the Silver State*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2015.
- Hulse, James W. *The Nevada Adventure: A History* 3rd ed. Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1972.
- . *The Silver State: Nevada's Heritage Reinterpreted*, 3rd ed. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2004.

- Johnson, David Alan. *Founding the Far West: California, Oregon, and Nevada, 1840-1890*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1992.
- Laxalt, Robert. *Nevada: A Bicentennial History*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1977.
- Rothman, Hal K. *The Making of Modern Nevada*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2010.
- Zanjani, Sally. *Devils Will Reign: How Nevada Began*. Reno: University of Nevada Press, 2006.

Nevada History – American Indians

- Blackhawk, Ned. *Violence Over the Land: Indians and Empires*. Cambridge: President and Fellows of Harvard College, 2006.
- Crum, Steven J. *The Road on Which We Came: A History of the Western Shoshone*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994.
- Iverson, Peter. *When Indians Became Cowboys: Native Peoples and Cattle Ranching in the American West*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994.
- Knack, Martha C. *Boundaries Between: The Southern Paiutes, 1775-1995*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2001.
- Sturtevant, William C. *Handbook of North American Indians: Great Basin*. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1986.
- Vale, Thomas. *Fire, Native Peoples, and the Natural Landscape*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2002.

Nevada History – Conservation

- Kolvet, Renee Corona, and Victoria Ford. *The Civilian Conservation Corps in Nevada: From Boys to Men*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2006.
- Wilds, Leah J. *Water Politics in Nevada: A Century of Struggle*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2010.
- Rowley, William D. *The Bureau of Reclamation: Origins and Growth to 1945*, Vol. 1. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2006.
- . *Reclaiming the Arid West: The Career of Francis G. Newlands*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1996.

Nevada History – Defense and Industry

- Hevly, Bruce, and John M. Findlay, eds. *The Atomic West*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1998.
- Loomis, David. *Combat Zoning: Military Land-Use Planning in Nevada*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 1993.
- Titus, A. Costandina. *Bombs in the Backyard: Atomic Testing and American Politics*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2001.

Nevada History – Education

- Hulse, James W. *Oases of Culture: A History of Public and Academic Libraries in Nevada*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2003.
- Moehring, Eugene P. *The University of Nevada, Las Vegas: A History*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2007.

Nevada History – Ethnic and Cultural History

- Echeverria, Jeronima. *Home Away from Home: A History of Basque Boardinghouses*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 1999.
- Fong, Colleen, et. al. *Chinese America: A History and Perspectives*. San Francisco: Chinese Historical Society of America, 2003.
- Mallea-Olaetxe, J. *Speaking Through the Aspens; Basque Tree Carvings in California and Nevada*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2000.
- Marschall, John P. *Jews in Nevada*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2008.
- Miranda, Malvin Lane. *A History of Hispanics in Southern Nevada*. Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1997.
- Orleck, Annelise. *Storming Caesar's Palace: How Black Mothers Fought Their Own War on Poverty*. Boston: Beacon Press, 2005.
- Rusco, Elmer. *Good Time Coming?: Black Nevadans in the Nineteenth Century*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1975.
- Simich, Jerry L., and Thomas C. Wright, eds. *The Peoples of Las Vegas: One City, Many Faces*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2005.
- . *More Peoples of Las Vegas: One City, Many Faces*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2010.
- Taylor, Quintard. *In Search of the Racial Frontier: African Americans in the American West, 1528-1990*. New York: W.W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1998.

Nevada History - Mining

- Elliott, Russell R. *Nevada's Twentieth Century Mining Boom: Tonopah, Goldfield, Ely*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 1988.
- Francaviglia, Richard V. *Hard Places: Reading the Landscape of America's Historic Mining Districts*. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1991.
- James, Ronald M. *The Roar and the Silence: A History of Virginia City and the Comstock Lode*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 1998.
- Mellinger, Philip J. *Race and Labor in Western Copper: The Fight for Equality, 1896-1918*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1995.
- Zanjani, Sally. *A Mine of Her Own: Women Prospectors in the American West, 1850-1950*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1997.

Nevada History – Ranching and Agriculture

- Iverson, Peter. *When Indians Became Cowboys: Native Peoples and Cattle Ranching in the American West*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994.
- Pisani, Donald J. *From the Family Farm to Agribusiness: The Irrigation Crusade in California and the West, 1850-1931*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1984.
- Rowley, William D. *The Bureau of Reclamation: Origins and Growth to 1945*, Vol. 1. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2006.
- . *Reclaiming the Arid West: The Career of Francis G. Newlands*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1996.
- Starrs, Paul F. *Let the Cowboy Ride: Cattle Ranching in the American West*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998.

- Townley, John M. *Alfalfa Country: Nevada Land, Water & Politics in the 19th Century*. University of Nevada, Reno: Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture, 1980.
- Wilds, Leah J. *Water Politics in Nevada: A Century of Struggle*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2010.

Nevada History – Tourism, Divorce, and Gambling

- Barber, Alicia. *Reno's Big Gamble: Image and Reputation in the Biggest Little City*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2008.
- Burbank, Jeff. *License to Steal: Nevada's Gaming Control System in the Megaresort Age*. University of Nevada Press, 2005.
- Dixon, Kelly J. *Boomtown Saloons: Archaeology and History in Virginia City*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2006.
- Kling, Dwayne. *The Rise of the Biggest Little City: An Encyclopedic History of Reno Gaming, 1931-1981*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2000.
- McCracken, Robert D. *Las Vegas: The Great American Playground*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 1996.
- Rothman, Hal. *Devil's Bargains: Tourism in the Twentieth-Century American West*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1998.
- Runte, Alfred. *Trains of Discovery: Western Railroads and the National Parks*. Flagstaff, AZ: Northland Press, 1990.

Nevada History – Women's History

- Zanjani, Sally. *A Mine of Her Own: Women Prospectors in the American West, 1850-1950*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1997.
- Watson, Anita Ernst. *Into Their Own: Nevada Women Emerging into Public Life*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2000.

Nevada History – Local & Regional – Southern Nevada

(Clark, Lincoln, Nye, and Esmeralda Counties)

- Land, Barbara and Myrick. *A Short History of Las Vegas*, 2nd ed. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2004.
- McCracken, Robert D. *A History of Amargosa Valley, Nevada*. Tonopah: Nye County Press, 1990.
- . *Las Vegas: The Great American Playground*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 1996.
- Miranda, Malvin Lane. *A History of Hispanics in Southern Nevada*. Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1997.
- Moehring, Eugene P., and Michael S. Green. *Las Vegas: A Centennial History*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2005.
- Rothman, Hal K., and Mike Davis. *The Grit Beneath the Glitter: Tales from the Real Las Vegas*. Berkeley & Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2002.
- Simich, Jerry L., and Thomas C. Wright, eds. *The Peoples of Las Vegas: One City, Many Faces*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2005.
- . *More Peoples of Las Vegas: One City, Many Faces*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2010.

Nevada History – Local & Regional – Northern Nevada

(Mineral, Lyon, Douglas, Carson, Storey, Churchill, Washoe, Pershing, Humboldt, Lander, Eureka, Elko, and White Pine Counties)

- Barber, Alicia. *Reno's Big Gamble: Image and Reputation in the Biggest Little City*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2008.
- Bennett, Dana. *All Roads Lead to Battle Mountain: A Small Town in the Heart of Nevada, 1869-1969*. 2014.
- Hall, Shawn. *Old Heart of Nevada: Ghost Towns and Mining Camps of Elko County*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 1998.
- . *Romancing Nevada's Past: Ghost Towns and Historic Sites of Eureka, Lander, and White Pine Counties*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 1994.
- Kling, Dwayne. *The Rise of the Biggest Little City: An Encyclopedic History of Reno Gaming, 1931-1981*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2000.
- Marshall, Howard Wight. *Paradise Valley, Nevada: The People and Buildings of an American Place*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1995.
- Moreno, Richard. *A Short History of Carson City*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2011.
- Wilds, Leah J. *Water Politics in Nevada: A Century of Struggle*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2010.

Architecture

Nevada Architecture

- Hess, Alan. *Viva Las Vegas: After-Hours Architecture*. San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 1993.
- James, Ronald M. *Temples of Justice: County Courthouses of Nevada*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 1994.
- James, Ronald M., and Elizabeth Safford Harvey. *Nevada's Historic Buildings: A Cultural Legacy*. Reno & Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2009.
- Marshall, Howard Wight. *Paradise Valley, Nevada: The People and Buildings of an American Place*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1995.
- Nicoletta, Julie. *Buildings of Nevada*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.
- Venturi, Robert. *Learning from Las Vegas: The Forgotten Symbolism of Architectural Form*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1977.
- Walton-Buchanan, Holly. *Historic Houses and Buildings of Reno, Nevada: An Architectural and Historical Guide*. Reno: Black Rock Press, 2007.

American Architecture

Journals

Journal of Architectural History – Published by the University of California Press, this journal has an international focus and publishes articles on architectural history

ranging from ancient Europe and the Middle East to mid-century Modern American architecture.

Vernacular Architecture Forum – This is a non-profit group in the United States and Canada that publishes several journals that are helpful in studying “ordinary” architecture such as working and middle class residential areas, industrial architecture, etc. Journals are *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture* and *Buildings and Landscapes*.

Books

- Blumenson, John J. G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1977.
- Carter, Thomas, and Elizabeth Collins Cromley. *Invitation to Vernacular Architecture: A Guide to the Study of Ordinary Buildings and Landscapes*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2005.
- Carter, Thomas, and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: A Guide*. Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1988.
- Carter, Thomas, and Bernard L. Herman, eds. *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, Vol. III. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1989.
- Harris, Cyril M., ed. *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 1998.
- . *Dictionary of Architecture and Construction*, 4th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2005.
- . *Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture*. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1977.
- Longstreth, Richard, ed. *Cultural Landscapes: Balancing Nature and Heritage in Preservation Practice*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2008.
- Noble, Allen G., ed. *To Build in a New Land: Ethnic Landscapes in North America*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University, 1992.
- Roth, Leland M. *A Concise History of American Architecture*. New York: Harper and Row, 1979.
- Upton, Dell, ed. *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Groups That Built America*. National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C., 1987.
- Upton, Dell, and John Michael Vlach, eds. *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1986.
- Wells, Camille, ed. *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*. Annapolis: Vernacular Architecture Forum, 1982.
- . *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, II*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1986.
- Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1989.

Road and Highway Architecture

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

- Gudis, Catherine. *Buyways: Billboards, Automobiles, and the American Landscape*. New York: Routledge, 2004.
- Heimann, Jim, and Rip Georges. *California Crazy: Roadside Vernacular Architecture*. San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 1980.
- Jackson, Donald C. *Great American Bridges and Dams*. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1988.
- Liebs, Chester H. *Main Street To Miracle Mile: American Roadside Architecture*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1985.
- Vieyra, Daniel I. "Fill 'er Up." *An Architectural History of American Gas Stations*. New York: Collier Books, 1979.

Commercial and Downtown Architecture

- Longstreth, Richard. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1987.
- Naylor, David. *American Picture Palaces: The Architecture of Fantasy*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1981.
- . *Great American Movie Theaters*. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1987.
- Zurier, Rebecca. *The American Firehouse: An Architectural and Social History*. New York: Abbeville Press, 1982.

Residential Architecture (Homes and Apartments)

- Carley, Rachel. *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1994.
- Clark, Clifford Edward, Jr. *The American Family Home, 1800-1960*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1986.
- Gowans, Alan. *The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture, 1890-1930*. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1986.
- Lancaster, Clay. *The American Bungalow, 1880-1930*. New York: Abbeville Press, 1985.
- Light, Sally. *House Histories: A Guide to Tracing the Genealogy of Your Home*. Spencertown: Golden Hill Press, 1995.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*, 2nd ed. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013.
- Noble, Allen G. *Wood, Brick and Stone, the North American Settlement Landscape: Houses*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.
- Ore, Janet D. *The Seattle Bungalow: People and Houses, 1900-1940*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2006.
- Phillips, Steven J. *Old-House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture (1600- 1940)*. Lakewood: American Source Books, 1989.
- Schweitzer, Robert, and Michael W. R. Davis. *America's Favorite Homes: Mail-Order Catalogues As a Guide to Popular Early 20th-Century Houses*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990.
- Walker, Lester. *American Shelter: An Illustrated Encyclopedia of the American Home*. Woodstock: The Overlook Press, 1997.

Rural and Farm Architecture and Landscapes

Arthur, Eric, and Dudley Whitney. *The Barn: A Vanishing Landmark in North America*. Greenwich, New York Graphic Society Ltd., 1972.

Dolan, Susan A. *Fruitful Legacy: A Historic Context of Orchards in the United States, with Technical Information for Registering Orchards in the National Register of Historic Places*. National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2009.

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

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

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

Noble, Allen G. *Wood, Brick and Stone, The North American Settlement Landscape: Barns and Farm Structures*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1986.

APPENDIX C – Research Themes & Areas of Significance

The following list includes the **areas of significance** that are appropriate for a statement of significance in the Nevada State Register of Historic Places nomination form or for completion of Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) forms. These are the same as listed in *National Register Bulletin 16a: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*.

Category	Subcategory	Definition
Agriculture		The process and technology of cultivating soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and plants.
Architecture		The practical art of designing and constructing buildings and structures to serve human needs.
Archaeology		The study of prehistoric and historic cultures through excavation and the analysis of physical remains.
	Prehistoric	Archaeological study of aboriginal cultures before the advent of written records.
	Historic / Native American	Archaeological study of aboriginal cultures after the advent of written records.
	Historic / Non-Native	Archaeological study of non-aboriginal cultures after the advent of written records.
Art		The creation of painting, printmaking, photography, sculpture, and decorative arts.
Commerce		The business of trading goods, services, and commodities.
Communications		The technology and process of transmitting information.
Community Planning and Development		The design or development of the physical structure of communities.
Conservation		The preservation, maintenance, and management of natural or manmade resources.
Economics		The study of the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth; the management of monetary and other assets.
Education		The process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study.
Engineering		The practical application of scientific principles to design, construct, and

Category	Subcategory	Definition
		operate equipment, machinery, and structures to serve human needs.
Entertainment/ Recreation		The development and practice of leisure activities for refreshment, diversion, amusement, or sport.
Ethnic Heritage	African American	The history of persons of African American descent.
	Basques	The history of persons descended from the Basque region of modern France and Spain.
	British	The history of persons descended from the present-day United Kingdom.
	Chinese	The history of persons descended from China.
	German	The history of persons descended from Germany.
	Greek	The history of persons descended from Greece.
	Irish	The history of persons descended from Ireland.
	Italian	The history of persons descended from Italy.
	Japanese	The history of persons descended from Japan.
	Jewish	The history of Jewish peoples in Nevada.
	Korean	The history of persons descended from Korea.
	Mormons	The history of Mormon communities in Nevada.
	Native Americans	The history of persons native to the North American continent prior to European colonization.
	Portuguese	The history of persons descended from Portugal.
	Scandinavians	The history of persons descended from Scandinavian countries such as Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark.
	Spanish / Mexican / Latin American	The history of persons descended from Spain, Mexico, or other Latin American countries.
	Other	The history of persons of another ethnic group not listed above. Identify the ethnic group in question when using this category.
Exploration/Settlement		The investigation of unknown or little known regions; the establishment and

Category	Subcategory	Definition
		earliest development of new settlements or communities.
Health/Medicine		The care of the sick, disabled, and handicapped; the promotion of health and hygiene.
Industry		The technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services.
Invention		The art of originating by experiment or ingenuity an object, system, or concept of practical value.
Landscape Architecture		The practical art of designing or arranging the land for human use and enjoyment.
Law		The interpretation and enforcement of society's legal code.
Literature		The creation of prose and poetry.
Maritime History		The history of the exploration, fishing, navigation, and use of inland, coastal, and deep sea waters.
Military		The system of defending the territory and sovereignty of the people.
Performing Arts		The creation of drama, dance, and music.
Philosophy		The theoretical study of thought, knowledge, and the nature of the universe.
Politics / Government		The enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, State, or other political jurisdiction is governed; activities related to political process.
Religion		The organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding mankind's relationship to perceived supernatural forces.
Science		The systematic study of natural law and phenomena.
Social History		The history of efforts to promote the welfare of society; the history of society and the lifeways of its social groups.
	Labor	The history of labor movements or unions to promote the welfare of trade and professional workers.
	Women's History	The history of efforts to promote the welfare, education, and/or suffrage of women in Nevada.
Transportation		The process and technology of

Category	Subcategory	Definition
		conveying passengers or materials.
Other		Any area not covered by the above categories.



NEVADA
**STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

Nevada Architectural Lexicon

The following is working draft lexicon for use in filling out certain documents for the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, including architectural survey reports, ARA Resource Forms, Historic District RA Forms, and nominations to the Nevada State Register of Historic Places. For any questions relating to the use of this lexicon, please contact staff at the Nevada SHPO.

Style vs. Type and Other Concerns

Architectural resources such as buildings are classified by style and/or type to make it easier for researchers to speak to the character of a particular property or historic district. Although classification is an important part of researching an historic place, attempts to classify an historic architectural resource should not detract from the process of evaluating that property. Every resource will have a type, such as single-block commercial, even if it is not the best descriptor of the resource, but not every resource will have a style, such as Queen Anne. Some will have both such as a Craftsman (style) Bungalow (type). If unsure of how to classify, consult with the Nevada SHPO staff and consider consulting these online tools:

- Utah SHPO Architecture Guide: <https://heritage.utah.gov/history/utahs-historic-architecture>
- Colorado OAHP Architecture Web Guide: <http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/colorados-historic-architecture-engineering-web-guide>

Architectural Style: The “Fashion” of Buildings

Many buildings can be classified by their style as well. Much like clothing, architectural style refers to the “skin” of the building, and generally refers to the form and ornamentation visible on the exterior of a building or structure. Not all buildings will have a style, or may not have enough stylistic features to justify labeling them as such. This will especially be the case when documenting middle and working class resources. For example, a hipped-roof box that has lathe-turned porch posts should not be classified as Queen Anne or Folk Victorian just because a single Victorian stylistic feature is present. To determine style, consult available style guides and compare the character-defining features of the resource being documented with the character-defining features of the potential style. For example, if a house has steep, gabled roofs, multiple intersecting gables, and decorative verge-boards, it is most likely a Gothic Revival.

Architectural Type: The Form and Structure

Type is the basic classification of all buildings and structures for the purposes of historic documentation. Type is generally defined by the main-level floor plan of a resource, but also takes into account the resource's overall form, and function. For example, a single-block commercial building is a common type of building found on most community main streets, and indicates the form of the building (a single block, usually single floor with a basic façade and entry) as well as the historic use (commercial). A hipped-roof box indicates a residence that is relatively unadorned with stylistic features, but has a hipped roof and a rectangular floorplan. Type is a basic classification tool for documenting historic architecture, and should frequently be the first term used to describe an overall building.

A Note on Vernacular Architecture

Vernacular architecture is a field of study that examines how building technologies, trades, and methods interact with culture and environment. Researchers who are recording architectural resources in Nevada should endeavor to address how the buildings and structures being recorded might reflect building trends that are unique to a specific community, the state of Nevada, the Great Basin, or the American West. For several decades, the term “vernacular” was inappropriately used to describe resources that had no identifiable style to use for classification. The Nevada SHPO does not support this practice, and the term “vernacular” should not be used in lieu of identifying an architectural style or type for a resource. Conversely, the SHPO actively encourages researchers to use combinations of style, type, materials, geography, and cultural associations to discuss the potential architectural significance of resources in the area of vernacular architecture.

***The lists for “Style” and “Type” provided below are based on the draft lexicon for the National Register of Historic Places, provided to all State Historic Preservation Offices in 2016. These two lists will be updated by the Nevada SHPO as new information comes to light regarding local, regional, and national architectural history.*

Architectural Style

Art Deco
Art Nouveau
Beaux Arts
Brutalism
Carpenter Gothic
Chateausque
Classical Revival; Neo Classical
Colonial Revival; Georgian Revival
Contemporary
Commercial Style; Chicago Style
Corporate Postmodernism
Craftsman; Western Stick

Deconstructivism
Dutch Colonial Revival
Dutch Colonial, Flemish Colonial
Early Classical, Federal, Jeffersonian Classicism; Roman Republican; Roman Revival; Roman Villa; Monumental Classicism; Regency
Eclectic Period Revival
English Colonial, Georgian
Federal; Adamesque
Folk Victorian
French Colonial
French Renaissance Revival
Georgian Cottage
Googie; Populuxe
Gothic Revival
Greek Revival
High Victorian Eclectic
High Victorian Gothic; Second Gothic Revival
International; Corporate Modernism; Miesian
Italian Renaissance Revival
Italianate, Italian Villa
Jacobean Revival; Elizabethan Revival
Late Gothic Revival; Collegiate Gothic
Late Victorian Commercial; Commercial Italianate
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Moderne; Art Moderne; Streamlined Moderne
Monterey
Neo-Modernism; Second Modernism
Neo-Traditional; Neo-Tudor; Neo- Mediterranean
New Formalism; Neo-Formalism
Organic/Expressionism
Oriental Revival, Moorish Revival, Egyptian Revival
Post-medieval English, English Gothic; Elizabethan; Jacobean or Jacobethan
Prairie
Pueblo Revival

Queen Anne
Renaissance Revival; Mediterranean Revival
Richardsonian Romanesque
Romanesque Revival
Rustic; WPA Rustic
Second Empire
Shingle Style
Spanish Colonial, Mexican Baroque; Adobe
Stick/Eastlake
Stripped Classical
Sullivaneseque
Swiss Chalet, Swiss
Tudor Revival/English Cottage
Wrightian
<u>OTHER (<i>after consultation with the architectural history staff at the Nevada SHPO, enter the other term.</i>)</u>

Architectural Type (Form/Plan)

A-Frame
Akron Plan
American Small House/FHA House/Minimal Traditional
Automobile Showroom
Apartment
Big Box Retail
Bungalow
Cape Cod
Central Hall
Continental/Flurküchen
Diner
Dogtrot
Double Pen
Duplex/Double Decker
Factory/Mill
Foursquare
Four Over Four
Gable Front
Gable-Front-and-Wing/Gabled-Ell
Gas Station

Geodesic Dome
Georgian
Hacienda
Hall-and-Parlor
High-rise
Hotel
I-House
Kit/Mail Order
Lustron
Motel
New England Large
Octagon
One-Part Commercial Block
Palladian/Five Part
Prefabricated/Modular
Pyramid Roof
Quonset Hut
Raised Cottage
Ranch House
Roadside/Programmatic
Row House
Saddlebag
Saltbox
Shopping Center/Strip Mall
Shotgun
Side Hallway
Single Pen
Skyscraper
Split Foyer/Split Level
Stack House
Stadium
Suburban Office Park/Complex
T-Plan/Cruciform
Town House
Triple Decker
Two-Part Commercial Block
Warehouse
<i>OTHER (after consultation with the architectural history staff at the Nevada SHPO, enter the other term.)</i>

Terms for Roof Configuration

Roof configuration is an important indicator of building style or type, and should be recorded. As with style and type, do not use terms not in the lexicon without first consulting SHPO staff. Use these terms to fill in the "Roof Form" field on Box 1 of the ARA Form.

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	Other Terminology Not In Lexicon (Do not use)
BARREL ROOF		
CONICAL ROOF		
DOME ROOF		Geodesic Dome
FLAT ROOF		Deck
GABLED ROOF	CROSS GABLED ROOF	
	FRONT GABLED ROOF	
	HIP-ON-GABLE ROOF	Jerkinhead; hipped gable roof; clipped gable
	SIDE GABLED ROOF	Saltbox
GAMBREL ROOF		Dual pitched gables
HIPPED ROOF	CROSS HIPPED ROOF	
	GABLE-ON-HIP ROOF	Gabled hip roof; Dutch Gable
MANSARD ROOF		
MONITOR ROOF		
OCTAGONAL ROOF		
POLYGONAL ROOF		
PYRAMIDAL ROOF		
SHED ROOF		Half-gabled
TRUNCATED HIP		
OTHER ROOF		

Terms for Roof Materials

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	Other Terminology Not In Lexicon (Do not use)
EARTH		Sod
WOOD	WEATHERBOARD ROOF	
	SHINGLE ROOF	
	LOG ROOF	
	PLYWOOD ROOF/ PARTICLE BOARD ROOF	
	SHAKE ROOF	
BRICK		
STONE	GRANITE ROOF	
	SANDSTONE ROOF	
	LIMESTONE ROOF	
	MARBLE ROOF	
	SLATE ROOF	
	RHYOLITE ROOF	
	COBBLE ROOF	
METAL		Zinc
	IRON ROOF	
	COPPER ROOF	
	BRONZE ROOF	
	TIN ROOF	
	ALUMINUM ROOF	
	STEEL ROOF	
	LEAD ROOF	
	NICKEL ROOF	
	CAST IRON ROOF	

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	Other Terminology Not In Lexicon (Do not use)
STUCCO		
TERRA COTTA		
ASPHALT		Tar paper; asphalt roll roof
	COMPOSITION ROOF	3-Tab
ASBESTOS		
CONCRETE	CONCRETE BLOCK ROOF	
ADOBE		
CERAMIC TILE		
GLASS		
CLOTH/CANVAS		
SYNTHETIC	FIBERGLASS ROOF	
	VINYL ROOF	
	RUBBER ROOF	
	PLASTIC ROOF	
OTHER MATERIAL		

Terms for Wall/Foundation Materials

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	Other Terminology Not In Lexicon (Do not use)
EARTH		Sod; rammed earth; dugout
WOOD	WEATHERBOARD	
	VERTICAL SIDING	Board & batten
	HORIZONTAL SIDING	Shiplap; clapboard; lapped
	SHINGLE	Patterned wood shingles; plain wood shingles
	LOG	
	PLYWOOD/ PARTICLE BOARD	Fiberboard; Masonite
	SHAKE	Split shakes
	SIMULATED LOG	
	STACKED LUMBER	
BRICK		
STONE	GRANITE	
	SANDSTONE	
	LIMESTONE	
	MARBLE	
	SLATE	
	RHYOLITE	
	COBBLE	
METAL	IRON	
	COPPER	
	BRONZE	
	TIN	
	ALUMINUM	Aluminum siding

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	Other Terminology Not In Lexicon (Do not use)
	STEEL	Steel siding
	LEAD	
	NICKEL	
METAL, continued	CAST IRON	
	PRESSED METAL	
STUCCO		
HOLLOW CLAY TILE		
TERRA COTTA		
ASPHALT		Composition or asphalt shingle siding
ASBESTOS		Asbestos shingle siding
CONCRETE		Poured concrete
	ORNAMENTAL CONCRETE BLOCK	Artificial stone
	CONCRETE BLOCK	Cinder block; artificial stone; CMU (concrete masonry unit)
ADOBE		Adobe brick
CERAMIC TILE		Spanish tile; Roman tile; shingle tile; pontile (flat)
GLASS		
CLOTH/CANVAS		
SYNTHETICS	FIBERGLASS	
	VINYL	Vinyl siding
	RUBBER	
	PLASTIC	
OTHER WALL MATERIAL		