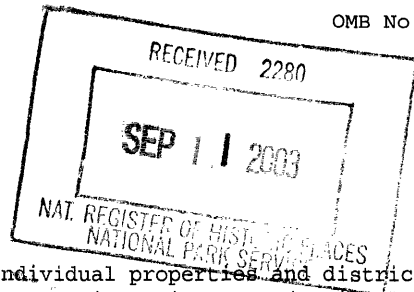


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: The Martin Hotel
other names/site number: The Lafayette Hotel Annex, The Roman Tavern

2. Location

street & number 94 West Railroad Street not for publication N/A
city or town Winnemucca vicinity N/A
state Nevada code NV county Humboldt code 013 zip code 89445

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility, meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ronald M. Jones, SHPO 9-10-03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

Edson H. Beall 10/24/03

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

for

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Hotel

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/Vernacular Commercial

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Rock

roof Composition shingle

walls Stucco

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE
ETHNIC HERITAGE/Basques

Period of Significance 1913-1953

Significant Dates 1913, 1919, 1920, 1926

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown/Charles Weikel (1920 reconstruction)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.23 acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>11</u>	<u>438520</u>	<u>4535560</u>	3	_____	_____
2	___	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	___	See continuation sheet.				

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mella Rothwell Harmon
organization State Historic Preservation Office date May 15, 2003
street & number 100 N. Stewart Street telephone 775-684-3447
city or town Carson City state NV zip code 89701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name William Arant
street & number 94 W. Railroad Street telephone 775-623-3197
city or town Winnemucca state NV zip code 89445

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

The Martin Hotel, Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nevada

Section 7 Description

The Martin Hotel sits on the corner of Railroad and Melarkey Streets in Winnemucca, Nevada. During its period of significance, the location was ideal, since it was directly opposite the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, not far from the depot. The hotel represents several construction and reconstruction phases. The original front part of the building was a dwelling that appeared on Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps as early as 1885. In 1908, the dwelling was converted to a business called the Roman Tavern. The 1912 Sanborn Map shows the original footprint with what appears to be a second story and a deep, single-story addition at the rear. The map indicates that the building was functioning at the time as the Lafayette Hotel Annex. Augustine and Elisée Martin took over the building in 1913 and renamed it the Martin Hotel. A fire in 1919 caused some damage to the building. In 1920, the hotel was rebuilt and the number of rooms increased, but the footprint represented on the Sanborn Maps remained basically the same as it had been in 1912.

The Martin Hotel's plan is a complex one. The front façade consists of a single-story front-gabled section with a bay extending along the southeast half. This section is most likely the original dwelling dating to the 1880s. The exterior of the building is sheathed in stucco. It is not known when the stucco coat was put on over what no doubt was originally wood siding, but reports indicate it was many years ago. The cross-gable, two-story hotel section was added between 1908 and 1912, as was a single-story extension at the rear, which once housed the bunkroom. A more recent full-width porch supported by six square posts extends over the sidewalk along the front elevation. A balustrade creates a balcony above. The foundation is made of stone, and the roof is sheathed in composition shingles.

The Martin Hotel, especially since it represents several construction phases, does not reflect a specific architectural style. For the purpose of this nomination, it has been classified as "vernacular commercial," a common type in the state.

Integrity

The Martin Hotel retains a high degree of all seven aspects of integrity for its period of significance, 1913-1953. As one of a handful of existing Basque hotels in Nevada, the Martin Hotel retains the ability to convey its significance through integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The full-width porch across the front façade was added 30 years ago, yet it does not detract from the building's significance as an institution important for its cultural association. The building has evolved over time to accommodate the needs of the community and its Basque residents. The interior has undergone minor modification to the restaurant and bar since 1956.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2

The Martin Hotel, Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nevada

Section 8 Significance

The Martin Hotel is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its role in the history of commerce in Winnemucca and for its association with Basque shepherders. Because of its proximity to the Southern Pacific Railroad (the successor of the Central Pacific Railroad), the Martin Hotel served heavy passenger and commercial traffic. The hotel also served as a boardinghouse for Basque shepherders, and continues to be known for its Basque cuisine. The hotel is also significant at the state level as a rare survivor of a property type that was prevalent in northern Nevada from the late nineteenth century to the early 1950s.

Winnemucca

Winnemucca, Nevada is located in the Humboldt River valley. The Humboldt River, and its tributary, the Little Humboldt were important routes for trappers and explorers, crossing the Great Basin before the hordes of gold-seekers who rushed through the region on their way to California. Rather than beginning life as a mining town, as so many northern Nevada communities did, Winnemucca started in 1850 as French Ford, a ferry at the only dependable crossing on the entire 350-mile length of the Humboldt. It was known as French Ford after the Frenchmen who established it: the Lay brothers and their associate Frank Baud (Carlson 1974:248).

French Ford, around which cattle and sheep ranches developed, prospered as a teaming, shipping, and supply center serving a regular flow of Oregon- and California-bound emigrants, and those headed to the Comstock Lode, 180 miles to the southwest. By 1863, the Lay brothers had built a bridge down stream from the ferry crossing, where they established a saloon and hotel. The spot became known as French Bridge. In the early 1860s, several mining districts were established in the vicinity, but it was the arrival of the Central Pacific Railroad in 1868 that guaranteed the permanence of the community at the big bend of the Humboldt River (Stupich 1982).

The railroad selected a route one mile above and parallel to the river, and away from the settlement at French Bridge. C.B.O. Bannon, a nephew of Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior, named the new townsite Winnemucca, in honor of the Paiute Indian chief of the same name (Carlson 1974:248). The two communities, which became known as Lowertown (on the river) and Uppertown (on the railroad), developed a rivalry. Uppertown, also known as Lanterntown—because it was the first of the two towns to light its streets at night with oil lamps—was modern and civilized compared to its neighbor a mile down hill. The first buildings in Uppertown were situated along the railroad tracks and consisted of a hotel and other commercial establishments.

By 1872, Winnemucca had wrested the seat of Humboldt County from Unionville, a mining town that was destined to become an out-of-the-way ghost town. Throughout the nineteenth century,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

The Martin Hotel, Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nevada

Section 8 Significance, continued

Winnemucca was a transportation hub for travelers and goods on the transcontinental route, and as a result, the town thrived when others that relied on the boom-and-bust industries of agriculture and mining suffered and often died. For its central location, Winnemucca was also a thriving agricultural center and according to author Robert Laxalt (1966), it served as a sheep and cattle capital for more than fifty years. Winnemucca was perfectly situated along the trapping and wagon trails, and when the Victory Highway came through the area in the early twentieth century it followed the historic routes. This provided additional economic security during the major downturns of the first half of that decade. With automobile and train travelers constantly passing through, Winnemucca's hotels and restaurants thrived.

Though few remain, the buildings in the vicinity of the railroad reflect its influence, as well as the common commercial vernacular architectural style. Several date to the late nineteenth century. Egoscue Grocery on Railroad Street was built ca. 1880-1890. The grocery is one of the first commercial structures to serve the main business district along Railroad Street. The building next door originally housed commercial enterprises, but it is now residential. It appeared on a bird's eye view made in 1881. Two warehouses that once served the railroad, one dating to the 1880-1890 period, and one to 1905-1910, are located on Melarky Street. Besides the Martin Hotel, the only other extant hotel in Winnemucca's historic railroad district is the Shone House. Built in 1901, the Shone House managed to escape the 1919 fire that swept across Block I destroying the Lafayette Hotel and the Pasquale Building, and severely damaging the Martin Hotel.

Basques in Nevada

The vast open ranges of Nevada were conducive to sheep raising, and during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries it was a profitable industry. As a railroad town, Winnemucca was perfectly situated to attract the hundreds of Basques who passed through town to and from the remote sheep camps in central Nevada. Hotels and boardinghouses catering to the Basque shepherders played an important role in their lives and in the history of the Basques in the West. At one time, a number of Basque hotels operated in the Nevada communities of Winnemucca, Reno, Gardnerville, Paradise Valley, Elko, Carson City, Eureka, Austin, Battle Mountain, Fallon, Golconda, Jack Creek, Lovelock, McDermitt, Unionville, and Wellington (Echeverria 2000:129). Professor Jeronima Echeverria recently reported that there are only ten functioning Basque hotels in Nevada and California (2000:138).

Basques, whose home country straddles the border between France and Spain in the western Pyrenees, first came to the American West in the mid-nineteenth century, drawn by the promise of gold in California. A young Basque adventurer named Pedro Altube sailed to California in 1850. How Pedro

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

The Martin Hotel, Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nevada

Section 8 Significance, continued

Altube made enough money to acquire a sizable herd of cattle is unknown, but his success brought him and his herd to Nevada in 1873. Attracted by the beauty of Independence Valley in eastern Elko County, Altube founded the Spanish Ranch there. Altube's family and friends followed him to the ranch and together they developed a cattle and sheep empire spreading from California to Colorado and from Washington to Arizona. As a result, Pedro Altube earned the title, "Father of the Basques in the Far West" (Laxalt 1966).

By the late nineteenth century, Basques began to come to Nevada to avail themselves of the opportunities in Nevada's thriving sheep industry (Arrizabalaga n.d.:2). The hard-working Basques were well suited to sheep herding in the remote basin-and-range topography of Nevada, and by the turn of the twentieth century, Basque immigration increased significantly. Dominique Laxalt described the phenomenon:

The big movement of the Basques came after the century had turned. Thousands like myself came between then and the 1930s. We all came the same way, with not much more than the clothes on our backs. But we were young and strong, and willing to work and suffer for a chance in life we couldn't have had in the old country. Though we talked about going home—and some did go—underneath, most of us realized the opportunity was here. It was raw new land, and we were helping to build it. There wasn't anything a man couldn't do in this western country with work and luck (Laxalt 1966:882).

The key to success for the sheepherders was the practice of taking their pay in sheep instead of cash, allowing many to establish their own herds and purchase land. The Basques who settled in Nevada have made significant contributions to the state and its history. Nevada has been characterized as a western crossroads for Basques crossing the state to and from Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming, and California in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Echeverria 2000).

In the late nineteenth century, Winnemucca was an important Basque center and it would become even more important with the influx of Basques to the region at the turn of the twentieth century. The 1900 census reported 180 Basques in Nevada, and by 1910, the number had jumped to 986. Of the latter total, the greatest number (275) was in Humboldt County, where Winnemucca is located. The majority of the Basques in Humboldt County were from Spain, while those in Washoe and Douglas Counties to the west tended to be from France (Mallea n.d.:5-7).

Basque immigration increased dramatically at the beginning of the twentieth century, but in the 1920s the U.S. government imposed immigration quotas. In the 1930s, the Depression, a major drought, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

The Martin Hotel, Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nevada

Section 8 Significance, continued

overgrazing drove many itinerant Basque sheep men into bankruptcy and severely curtailed Basque immigration. The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 put additional restrictions on the Basques, since it specifically excluded aliens from grazing their animals on public lands. After 1934, Basques immigrating to Nevada had to be in possession of a temporary work contract. This situation created a shepherd shortage in the late 1930s and 1940s. In the 1950s, Nevada Senator Pat McCarran pressured the U.S. Congress to raise the immigration quota for Basque shepherders from 500 annually to 893.

The nature of Nevada's sheep industry has changed over the years, and there is no longer a need for a large number of shepherders. In addition, South American shepherders have replaced those from the Basque country. The descendants of the Basque shepherders who came to Nevada "for a chance in life" are now honored members of Nevada society.

Basque Hotels

As most Basques arrived in this country without knowing the English language or being familiar with American culture, the hotel or boardinghouse, which the Basques call *ostatuak*, served as the major Basque social, political, and economic institution, and as halfway houses between the two cultures. Generally run by a couple, the *hoteleros*, the Basque hotel served as a home away from home for the shepherders. The hotels functioned as employment agencies, provided rooms and meals, social activities, permanent mailing addresses and storage for personal belongings while on the range. For a Basque shepherd, being "on the range" could last from a season to more than a year. The Basque shepherders were generally young, single men, but they met Basque girls who came from the homeland to work in the hotels. Frequently marriage ensued. The Basque hotel was the extended family and church, hosting events such as dances, weddings, baptisms, and funerals. For some, the hotel even became a retirement home (Echeverria 2000).

Reno played an especially important role in hosting Basques because of its location on several major transportation corridors. Reno's first *ostatuak* was established in the 1880s, and by 1929, there was a "Basque town" where more than five Basque hotels were clustered. Two of Reno's Basque hotels are still in operation, the Santa Fe on Lake Street and Louie's Basque Corner on East Fourth Street (Echeverria 2000:129). Two other former Basque hotels still stand, the Alturas (now the Alturas Bar) on East Fourth Street and the Espanol on East Plaza Street. The latter, however, has been slated for demolition to make way for a regional transportation center.

Elko, in northeastern Nevada, was another important center for Basques. By the first decade of the twentieth century, Basques moved into the area and built boardinghouses for their compatriots. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

The Martin Hotel, Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nevada

Section 8 Significance, continued

earliest was the Star Hotel on Silver Street, built in 1910 by Pete and Mathilde Juaregui and their partner Emilio Dotta. Although the Star has seen a succession of Basque owners, it remains under Basque ownership today (Echeverria 2000:130). As with other extant Basque hotels, the Star operates today as a popular restaurant featuring Basque cuisine. Basque restaurants are important symbols of Basque heritage in the West.

Several Basque hotels were located in Gardnerville, in west central Nevada. The Overland, the East Fork, and the French Hotel were home to the region's mostly French Basque shepherders. The Overland continues under Basque ownership, and is known for its Basques dinners. The East Fork stands vacant, but it is still owned by the children of the Basque family that ran it for many years. The hotel rooms at the East Fork appear as they did when the hotel was abandoned following a fire in the 1980s. Still intact are the storage closets where the shepherders' possessions were stored, the individual rooms with their single beds, dressers, and crucifixes on the walls, and the large bar and dining table in the common area. In addition to the Overland Hotel, the JT Bar and Dining Room, and the Country Club restaurant (located in a modern building) are popular spots for Basque dining.

Winnemucca's only other extant Basque hotel is the Winnemucca Hotel, built by Frank Baud and Louis Lay in 1863 to serve those passing through French Bridge. The Winnemucca Hotel became a Basque boardinghouse in 1919 when Martin Arbonies and John Esparza first leased it. Today, the Winnemucca Hotel, which is the oldest building in town, continues to be operated by Basques and is a popular Basque restaurant (Echeverria 2000:129).

The Martin Hotel

The Martin Hotel represents the type of Basque hotel that sprang up following the surge in immigration in 1900, when Winnemucca served as a platform for the second wave of Basque migration in the western United States (Echeverria 2000:129). These hotels were typically located close to the railroad, both for the convenience of the new arrivals and for the annual shipment of sheep to market. The original building that would ultimately constitute the Martin Hotel, began as early as 1885 as a dwelling, located next to the Lafayette Hotel, which filled the middle of Block I. In 1908, Alfonso Pasquale converted the house into a bar named the Roman Tavern, by Alfonso Pasquale. In 1912, the building appears on the Sanborn Maps as the Lafayette Hotel Annex, but the footprint of the original dwelling can be discerned among the additions.

In 1913, Augustine and Elisée Martin, and their young son René, who were from the Bordeaux region of France, came to Winnemucca. They had previously managed a hotel in San Francisco, but it was destroyed in the 1906 earthquake. They subsequently moved to Reno to manage a hotel there, but they

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8, 9 Page 7

The Martin Hotel, Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nevada

Section 8 Significance, continued

saw real opportunity in the thriving town of Winnemucca. They opened their inn, which they called the Martin Hotel, in 1913. The grand opening was a major social event, with Winnemucca's mayor buying the first drink (Arant 2003). Though the Martins were not Basque, their hotel attracted a large Basque clientele. In 1919, a fire swept through Block I, completely destroying the large Lafayette Hotel and damaging the Martin. Shortly thereafter, in 1920, Augustine Martin contracted Bright's disease, a contemporary name for kidney disease, and he and Elisée moved back to San Francisco (Echeverria 2000:130).

In May 1920, local contractor and builder, Charles E. Weikel, reconstructed the damaged Martin Hotel. The restored inn contained 25 rooms, and a bar and restaurant, and was managed by A. Quilici. Augustin Martin died in 1925, and some time between 1920 and his death, the Martin Hotel was sold to John Forgnone of Paradise Valley. The business was leased in 1926 to John Yrueta and Vivian Bengoa, and from that time through 1970 the hotel was owned and operated by Basque families (Arant 2003; Echeverria 2003:130).

The Martin Hotel was typical in its accommodations. The kitchen, dining room, and bar were downstairs, individual rooms were upstairs, and bunkrooms filled the large space to the rear of the building. Life at the Martin, like other Basque hotels, was family oriented. Boarders shared traditional Basque meals and communal bathrooms. They could rent a private, single room with a bed and a chest of drawers, or for a lower rate, a bed in the bunkroom. During the 1930s, when the Depression was in full swing, the Martin allowed unemployed shearers to sleep on the floor in the bunkroom, providing them sheets and blankets for ten cents per night (Arrizabalaga n.d.:11).

As late as 1982, the Martin Hotel was home to several Basques, who had lived there for more than 50 years. The Martin continues to serve Basque meals in the traditional family style, and it continues to convey its role in the history of the Basques in Nevada.

The Basques have played a key role in Nevada's history, and the Basque hotel served as the major Basque social, political, and economic institution for the immigrant shearers. The Martin Hotel is a representative landmark relating to the settlement and immigration of Basques in Nevada.

Section 9 Bibliography

Arant, Bill

2003 *Nevada Register of Historic Places Registration Form: The Martin Hotel*. On file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Carson City.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 8

The Martin Hotel, Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nevada

Section 9 Bibliography, continued

Arrizabalaga, M.P.

n.d. *The Basques in Nevada*. Unpublished manuscript. On file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Carson City.

Carlson, Helen S.

1974 *Nevada Place Names: A Geographical Dictionary*. University of Nevada Press, Reno.

Echeverria, Jeronima

2000 Expansion and Eclipse of the Basque Boarding House in the American West. *Nevada Historical Society Quarterly*, 43(2)127-139, Summer 2000.

Laxalt, Robert

1966 Basque Shepherders: Lonely Sentinels of the American West. *National Geographic*, 129(6)870-888, June 1966.

Mallea, J.

n.d. *A Short History of the Basques in Nevada*. Unpublished manuscript. On file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Carson City.

Myrick, David

1962 *Railroads of Nevada and Eastern California*. Volume One—The Northern Roads. Howell-North Books, Berkeley.

Nicoletta, Julie

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

Stupich, Martin

1982 *Winnemucca Historical Survey Project, Humboldt County, Nevada*. On file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Carson City.

Thompson and West

1881 *History of Nevada and Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men and Pioneers*. Thompson and West, Oakland. Reprinted 1958 by Howell-North, Berkeley.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 9

The Martin Hotel, Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nevada

Section 10 Geographic Data

Boundary Description

The National Register boundaries of the Martin Hotel includes the .23-acre parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number 15-397-05, Humboldt County, Nevada, located in Section 29, T.36N, R.38E, MDB&M.

Boundary Justification

Resource boundaries include all land commonly associated with the lot identified as Humboldt County, Nevada APN 15-397-05.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 10

The Martin Hotel, Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nevada

Photographs

Subject: Martin Hotel
Location: Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nevada.
Photographer: Diana J. Erwin
Photo date: July 2003
Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Carson City, Nevada

Photograph 1: East elevation, facing west

Photograph 2: South and east elevations, facing northwest

Photograph 3: North and east elevations, facing southwest