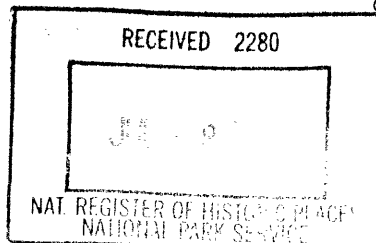


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

875



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: Greystone Castle
other names/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number 970 Joaquin Miller Drive not for publication N/A
city or town Reno vicinity N/A
state Nevada code NV county Washoe code 031 zip code 89509

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 statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ronald M. Jones, SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

6-12-02
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

Edson R. Beall

8/22/02

 other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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>2</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>2</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: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th/EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVAL
Tudor Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
roof Wood shake
walls Stone
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)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1930

Significant Dates 1930

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder W.E. Barnard

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 .12 acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>11</u>	<u>257590</u>	<u>4377320</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 February 28, 2002
street & number 100 N. Stewart Street telephone 775-684-3447
city or town Reno 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 Lou Melton Trust
street & number 970 Joaquin Miller Drive telephone ___
city or town Reno state NV zip code 89509

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

Greystone Castle, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

7. Description

Greystone Castle is located on a small lot in Reno's Newland's Manor subdivision. It was originally identified as 636 Joaquin Miller Drive, but in the 1950s the street was renumbered and the house was assigned 970. Built in 1930 by developer W.E. Barnard, the house was advertised as having "the charm of an old English castle and all the modern conveniences of the very latest American home" (*Reno Evening Gazette*, August 9, 1930). Mr. Barnard had a flare for small-scale picturesque and romantic designs. Greystone Castle fits somewhere in the range of variation in the Tudor architectural style, with a strong English Country Cottage influence, although a dominant feature is the large multi-pane Gothic-arched front window. While it is a cottage in terms of size and scale, Greystone has all the charm and quaintness of a tiny English castle.

The building's plan is simple, encompassing five rooms and 1,220 square feet of space. The roofline is a cross gable, with a single dominant front gable. The roof is medium-pitched, but a slight flaring gives the appearance of a steeper pitch, which contributes to the building's quaintness. The eaves do not overhang and the roof surface is wood shake. The exterior walls are of multi-colored, rough-cut stone, with horizontal, lapped boards at all gable ends except the front, where the cut stone extends to the eaves. A tapering stone chimney rests against the east wall and rises above the roofline slightly. The stonework is reminiscent of the work of the stone masons from Stewart Indian School in Carson City. Their work would have no doubt been known to Barnard, and Greystone Castle was built during the height of their operations, but no reference to an association with the Stewart masons has been found. With the exception of the fixed Gothic window on the front façade, and two remaining original wood-frame windows, fenestration is metal casement with multiple lights installed in the 1940s.

An advertisement for the new house ran in the August 9, 1930 *Reno Evening Gazette*. It offered the following description:

Greystone Castle is a modern 5-room home built of all cut stone. There are two bedrooms, each with a big closet lined with Tennessee cedar—a wonderful feature. The big living room with an ornamental stone fireplace has random plank hardwood floor. There is a large cathedral type window in the front of this room giving charm and distinction from both outside and inside. All window sills are of tile. The dining room is unique with a tile floor, lending a most unusual touch. The kitchen is outstanding from the standpoint of both beauty and convenience. There is plenty of cupboard room and storage and space. There is a Hotpoint electric range set in tile with storage compartments underneath. The bathroom has tile floor and walls and a recessed tub. There is a large basement with furnace heating all rooms. The double garage has its entrance from the rear of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7,8 Page 2

Greystone Castle, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

7. Description, continued

The sidewalks, brick garden walks, all lawn and shrubbery and rock wall around the house are all complete. Greystone Castle has the fascinating appearance of age and maturity, but everything throughout the house is modern to the last word.

The detached double garage is sheathed in wood and is entered from Monroe Street behind. It is a contributing element of this nomination. Both buildings retain a high degree of integrity, down to the landscaping plan.

8. Significance

Greystone Castle is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A, for its role in Reno's community planning and development history, and under criterion C, as an excellent local example of the Tudor/English Country Cottage style of architecture, within the broader category of Period Revival. The developer, William Everett Barnard, who built the house and laid out the subdivision in which it is located, clearly favored English themes. This area within the greater Newlands Heights Addition was named Newlands Manor. Keeping with the "manor" theme, Barnard also developed Manor Heath, Manor Park, Manor Circle, Manor Gardens, and Manor Knoll, as well as a neighborhood west of the University of Nevada campus appropriately named University Terrace. Little more is known about W.E. Barnard but that he was born in Oakland, California, attended Oakland High School and the University of California, Berkeley, and worked in the grain business before arriving in Reno in 1925. He was also involved in the planning and financing of Reno's Medico-Dental Building, the Cadillac-Chrysler-Nash Dealership, and the remodeling of the Granada and Majestic theaters (Moore 1932:167).

Criterion A—Community Planning and Development

Reno began as a 160-acre town site surrounding the depot built along the transcontinental rail route in 1868 by the Central Pacific Railroad. Over the following three decades the town expanded at a moderate rate with additions to the town being made to the north of the original town boundaries. The town maintained a fairly stable economy growing and transporting agricultural products to the outlying mining districts, as well as to points east and west. Because of the railroad, Reno became a center of commerce, and the neighborhoods began to fill with comfortable Victorian homes. Following several devastating fires, brick and stone became popular building materials.

The first decade of the twentieth century brought with it several developments that would direct the nature of Reno's growth and development. The first was the high-profile divorce case of William Corey, president of U.S. Steel Corporation. Mr. Corey's wife came to Reno to get a divorce from her

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

Greystone Castle, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

philandering husband. The publicity generated by the case brought a certain amount of criticism, but it also planted the seed of economic opportunity in the minds of city fathers. Nevada's constitution allowed a generous six months in which to become a *bona fide* resident, which was important in the early years when Nevada sought voters. This quirk in the law was recognized as just the ticket to entice the growing market for migratory divorce. By 1910, the town had garnered for itself the reputation as a divorce colony, an image it would build on over the next five decades.

Another development that changed the direction of Reno's future was the arrival of George Wingfield, who had made a fortune in the recent Tonopah gold boom. Wingfield, who was at the same time powerful, ingenious and unscrupulous, became a political and economic force in Reno. His business endeavors included such things as banks, hotels, gambling halls, and brothels, and his business associates ran the gamut of anticipated professionals. As a result of its colorful industries, Reno had a rather questionable reputation, but it was also economically successful and more stable than other communities in Nevada, which endured the boom-and-bust cycles of mining and agriculture. Hence, with a relatively stable economy and the presence of prominent politicians, bankers, and lawyers, Reno grew into a small but prosperous community, the largest in Nevada until Las Vegas finally eclipsed it in the 1960s.

Reno's most prestigious citizens lived along a high bluff overlooking the Truckee River, including U.S. Senators George S. Nixon, and Francis G. Newlands.¹ The first residence in what would come to be known as the Newlands District, was Senator Newlands's own home at 7 Elm Court, built in 1889. Newlands was involved in land development in Chevy Chase, Maryland, and also in his own Reno neighborhood. Newlands formed the Newlands Company, which began subdividing land beginning with the Rio Vista Heights Subdivision in 1906. The homes in the Rio Vista subdivision were along Court and Belmont² Streets, and were large-scale, architecturally-distinctive residences. The Newlands Company continued subdivision activities with the Newlands Tract, the Newlands Home Tract, Newlands Terrace, and the Newlands Heights Subdivisions in 1920, and the Newlands Heights Addition in 1929. As Newlands's subdivisions spread south of the Truckee River (and the bluff with the lavish mansions), parcels were filled with more modest, yet fashionable residences. The greater Newlands District remains today one Reno's most desirable historic neighborhood. As such, it retains a high degree of integrity, which allows it to portray its developmental history (Bogoshian and Scharmer 1982).

¹ George Wingfield did not live on the bluff, but rather on Court Street, one block behind the Washoe County Courthouse.

² Belmont Street is now Arlington Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Greystone Castle, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

Reno's Building Boom

The 1920s, when the Newlands Company was busy subdividing southwest Reno, were especially prosperous years for Reno, which experienced a growth spurt in 1925 when construction permits were issued exceeding \$1,430,457. The growth peaked in 1929, when building permits totaled \$2,111,275. Building permit activity did not fall below the \$1 million level until 1932, however. Even during the first few years of the Great Depression, Reno was not only kept afloat but thriving economically by the divorce trade. The trade resulted in a greater demand for housing, since divorce-seekers streaming to Reno for an easy divorce had to live there for six months (until 1927); three months (from 1927 to 1931); or six weeks (after 1931). The 1931 change in Nevada's divorce law reducing the residency period from three months to six weeks opened the flood gates, and between 1929 and 1939, more than 30,000 divorces were granted in Washoe County alone. This activity had a dramatic affect on Reno's permanent population, as well. Between 1920 and 1940, Reno's population grew 43 percent, and the number of dwelling units grew from 2,617 in 1920 to 7,309 in 1940; an increase of 64 percent (Harmon 1998:86-89).

A number of new subdivisions and additions to the City of Reno were platted and recorded during the period 1920 to 1935. The majority of these occurred within the greater Newlands district in Reno's southwest quadrant, which from the beginning had been a highly desirable area. Among the new subdivisions of this period were W.E. Barnard's Newlands Manor, Manor Heath, Manor Knoll, and Manor Gardens (Washoe County Recorder's Office 2002). It stands to reason, therefore, that these new neighborhoods would contain the full array of Period Revival styles, from Chateausque to Mission, and ranging in scale from grand mansions to one-bedroom cottages. One might wonder at the utility of small one- and two-bedroom homes in such an upscale neighborhood, but the Newlands was also a popular area for divorce-seekers to find housing. Thinking in terms of short-term residency, small houses had a ready market and placing them in an otherwise stable residential zone made good economic sense while the divorce trade thrived. In fact, Greystone Castle was occupied by a succession of divorce-seekers during the 1930s (Harmon 1998:Appendix 3).

Newlands Manor

Newlands Manor, in the Newlands Heights Addition, was first subdivided in October 1927 by the Newlands Company and Nevada Development Company, W.E. Barnard, president. The recorded tract map covered blocks 1 through 7, which lay north of LaRue Avenue in between Reno and Nixon avenues. The second phase, including blocks 8 through 14, were recorded two months later and went from LaRue Avenue south to Monroe Street. Barnard's signature appears on the recorded tract map for Manor Heath, dated May 1929, which extends south of Monroe Street, and on the 1930 map of Manor Gardens,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

Greystone Castle, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

southwest of Newlands Manor. Manor Knoll, was recorded by Barnard in September 1931. Barnard retained two parcels in Newlands Manor on which he built two small Tudor Revival cottages. The other lots were sold to individual buyers or to speculative builders. Barnard's houses represent his community planning and development activities and explains the diversity of Period Revival styles present in the area.

Criterion C—Architecture

Whatever his architectural inspiration was, in 1930 Mr. Barnard produced two quaint cottages on Joaquin Miller Drive, a short two-block long street in the second phase of his Newlands Manor subdivision. The Newlands Addition contains the greatest diversity of architectural styles in Reno. Numerous large and small examples reflecting English and French influences can be found, but also Craftsman, Mediterranean, Prairie, and Classical and Colonial Revival styles are common. The Newlands Addition was established shortly before the turn of the twentieth century and subdivided several times over the course of the next thirty years. Furthermore, the area was always affluent, so the homes, whether large or small, reflected the current architectural fashion of the period in which they were built. The Newlands Addition is also an area in which many architect-designed homes can be found. Nationally-prominent architects contributed to the architectural scene in the Newlands Addition, including Paul Revere Williams, Elmer Grey, as well as Nevada's pre-eminent architect, Frederic DeLongchamps. Another home in the area that reflected the Tudor/English Cottage style, was DeLongchamps's own home at 4 Elm Court, built ca. 1930. In fact, DeLongchamps was accomplished in the quaint English Cottage style, designing more than 25 in that style between 1910 and 1938.

Period Revival Architecture

The Tudor/English Cottage style falls under the broader architectural category of Period Revival that was popular in the United States from about 1910 to the early 1930s. Several trends in art and architecture responded to the waning of the Victorian era. One was the Arts and Crafts Movement that in addition to reacting to Victorian fussiness with a sense of order and purpose, also sought to reject the dehumanizing affects of the machine age. The signature architectural style of this movement was the homey Craftsman bungalow, which became a ubiquitous symbol of western back-to-nature living. Reno embraced the bungalow with its own red brick version that was replicated in every neighborhood during the first four decades of the twentieth century.

The other notable architectural response to Victorian styles was the "Academic Reaction" led by the influential New York firm of McKim, Mead, and White. This approach was marked by "a return to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

Greystone Castle, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

formal, disciplined order and the literal, archaeological adaptation of historical styles that had gone out with the Greek Revival" (Carley 1994:176). This brought about renewed interest in historical European designs, and a new interest in America's colonial past. The early twentieth century saw a resurgence of interest in a variety of period styles that were "safe and conservative designs." These reflected historical ancestors like half-timbered manor houses of Tudor England, and country estates of Normandy and Spain. The wealthy were the first to embrace these styles and they kept prestigious American architectural firms busy. Over the course of several decades, however, these popular revival styles spread to more modest suburban neighborhoods (Carley 1994:176). Regional expressions developed as well, with Dutch Colonial in the East, and Spanish Colonial in the West, until the 1920s when the geographical constraints were broken.

The term Period Revival is not universally employed when discussing the architecture of this era. John Milnes Baker (1994) refers to it as "Reminiscent Styles." In contrast to Victorian excesses, World War I architecture sought to find "simple, direct, and logical solutions," and "artistic skill combined with practical good sense" (Baker 1994:118). Quoting from an architectural competition of 1916, Baker includes the following as an example of desirable characteristics: "A good common sense livable house should be simple and dignified, but full of charm," and "A wise use of simple materials and simple forms is another sign of good taste which is rapidly coming into favor. The exterior is so quiet and so simple as to have the charm that goes with all restrained work" (Baker 1994:118).

Another name used to describe a small house like Greystone Castle is Cotswold Cottage, also called an Ann Hathaway or Hansel and Gretel Cottage. This type defines a low, asymmetrical style with a prominent brick or stone chimney in the front or side that appears to be very large in relation to the overall size of the house, a steep gable roof with complex lines, and an exterior of natural local materials like brick, stone, wood or half timbers. The style claims roots in the Cotswold Hills of England around the time of the Norman conquest of 1066. The romantic revival of the style was popular throughout the U.S. in the 1920s and 1930s (Harrison 1973:122).

The source of developer W.E. Barnard's picturesque designs is not known. He may have engaged an architect or he may have availed himself of plan book designs. There were a number of plan books, particularly in the 1920s, that specialized in small homes with "quiet, simple charm," so admired at the time. These pattern books included offerings by the Architects' Small House Service Bureau, Rogers and Manson, Harris, McHenry and Baker Company, Henry Atterbury Smith, Robert Jones, Ray H. Bennett Lumber Company, Inc., and Loizeaux, to name a few. Bungalow pattern books were also available, with the most important by the publisher of "The Craftsman," Gustav Stickley.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8, 9 Page 7

Greystone Castle, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

The Architects' Small House Service Bureau was established in 1919 in response to the housing shortage following World War I. In addition to the shortage of housing units, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover (1921-1928) reported that 30 percent of the existing homes were "below American ideals of decent family life" (Architects' Small House Service Bureau 1992 reprint:v). The Small House Service Bureau was organized to help deal with the rash of poorly-designed houses that were being built without benefit of an architect. From its inception in 1919 to its demise in 1942, the Bureau adhered to traditional revival designs such as Dutch and New England Colonial, Tudor, Spanish, and Italian, although it offered Bungalow and "Modern American" designs, as well (Architects' Small House Service Bureau 1992 reprint).

In Greystone Castle, W.E. Barnard chose a style that represented both current fashion and current ideas of proper housing, and characterized the goals of development established by Francis Newlands. For these reasons, Greystone Castle is being nominated for the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Bibliography

Architects' Small House Service Bureau

1923 *Your Future Home: Architect-designed Houses of the Early 1920s*. Reprinted 1992. The American Institute of Architects Press., Washington, D.C.

Baker, John Milnes

1994 *American House Styles*. W.W. Norton and Company, New York.

Bogoshian, Paula, and Roger Scharmer

1982 Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Newlands Heights Historic District. On file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Carson City, Nevada.

Carley, Rachel

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

Harmon, Mella Rothwell

1998 *Divorce and Economic Opportunity in Reno, Nevada During the Great Depression*. Unpublished master's thesis, University of Nevada, Reno.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9, 10 Page 8

Greystone Castle, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

9. Bibliography, continued

Harris, Cyril M.

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

Harrison, Henry S.

1973 *Houses: The Illustrated Guide to Construction, Design, and Systems*. National Association of Realtors, Chicago.

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester

1990 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Moore, Boyd

1932 *Meet Mr. by Mr. Moore*. Privately published, Reno.

Oakland, City of

1978 *Rehab Right: How to Rehabilitate Your Oakland House Without Sacrificing Architectural Assets*. City of Oakland Planning Department.

Rifkind, Carole

1980 *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. New American Library, New York.

Walker, Lester

1997 *American Shelter*. The Overlook Press, Woodstock.

Washoe County Recorder's Office

2002 Regional Mapping: Tract Maps. Available at
http://www.co.washoe.nv.us/pubworks/Title%20pages/regional_mapping.htm

Whiffen, Marcus

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

10. Geographical Data

Boundary Description

The National Register boundaries of Greystone Castle includes the .12-acre parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number 011-304-06, Washoe County, Nevada, located in Section 14, T.19N, R.19E, MDM.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 9

Greystone Castle, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

10. Geographical Data, continued

Boundary Justification

Resource boundaries include all land commonly associated with the lot identified as Washoe County, Nevada APN. 011-304-06.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 10

Greystone Castle, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

Photograph 1

Property Name:	Greystone Castle
Property Location:	Reno, Washoe County, Nevada
Photographer:	Mella Rothwell Harmon
Date:	June 13, 2002
Location of Negative:	State Historic Preservation Office 100 N. Stewart Street Carson City, NV 89701
Description:	Front elevation, facing southeast

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Additional Materials Page 11

Greystone Castle, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

Subdivision Maps

Map 1: Newlands Manor Recorded Subdivision Map for Blocks 1-7
Filed June 1927
Washoe County, Nevada Recorder's Office

Map 2: Newlands Manor Recorded Subdivision Map for Blocks 8-16
Filed April 1928
Washoe County, Nevada Recorder's Office

