Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 13 1987
DATE ENTERED FEB 25 1987

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
University of Nevada Reno Historic District

AND/OR COMMON
University of Nevada Reno Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Virginia Street — N/A __NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN — N/A __VICINITY OF — CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Reno — 2

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Nevada	32	Washoe	031

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	N/A PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
University of Nevada Reno Board of Regents

STREET & NUMBER
University of Nevada Reno, Virginia Street

CITY, TOWN — N/A VICINITY OF — STATE
Reno — Nevada

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Washoe County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
Virginia Street

CITY, TOWN — STATE
Reno — Nevada

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
N/A

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN — STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Introduction

The University of Nevada-Reno Historic District encompasses the original university complex. This forty acre area incorporates thirteen contributing and five non-contributing buildings. Contributing district buildings are Morrill Hall (1886), Lincoln Hall (1896), Manzanita Hall (1896), Mackay School of Mines (1908), Jones Visitors Center (1914), the Veterinary Building (1914), the Peter Frandsen Humanities Building (1918), Thompson Student Services Center (1920), the Physical Plant (1921), Clark Administration (1927), Mackay Science Hall (1930), Palmer Engineering Building (1941) and the Gymnasium (1945). Morrill Hall and Mackay School of Mines were individually listed in the National Register on May 1, 1974 and April 1, 1982 respectively. The University Gymnasium, constructed in 1945, is of exceptional significance to the district and is included as a contributing building. The district also includes two built landscape features, the University Quandrangle and Manzanita Lake; also considered contributing district elements.

The historic district is located in downtown Reno and is bounded on the south by Ninth Street; on the west by Virginia Street; on the north and east by later university development. Please see the accompanying district map.

The contemporary UNR campus covers an area four by ten city blocks and includes seventy buildings and related improvements. In contrast, the original campus, founded in 1885, encompassed ten acrea and included one building, Morrill Hall, surrounded by open fields. Morrill Hall and the school's principal entrance were oriented towards Lake Street. From 1885 until the second World War, campus growth took place on the original hill and adjoining acreage to the north. This area remains the central core of the campus today retaining thirteen buildings, a quadrangle, and a lake constructed during that sixty year period. All of these elements occupy their original sites, and retain their overall integrity despite minor modifications and modernizations.

The thirteen extant historic buildings on the UNR campus represent three time periods, each characterized by a national style of campus architecture. Three buildings survive from the earliest period, the late 19th century. These designs reflect styles popular at that time in eastern United States colleges. They are symmetrical, two-and-one-half story, brick buildings, clad in common bond. Morrill Hall is rectangular, with a mansard roof; the two dormitories, Lincoln and Manzanita Halls, are constructed on H-plans, and have gabled roofs. All three have gabled dormers in the half-story. All are oriented towards the south, toward the town of Reno.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	X_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	X_EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
X1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1906-1941, (1945) BUILDER/ARCHITECT See Item 7

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The University of Nevada-Reno Historic District is a distinguishable entity of exceptional significance for the quality of its architectural design and for its historical associations with the development of Nevada's university system. The district is eligible for listing in the National Register under criteria A, B, and C. The historic district is a unified educational complex designed in the Jeffersonian Revival style. Nevada's first land-grant institution, the University of Nevada-Reno served as the state's only institution of higher learning until the 1960s. The development of the district is also associated with prominent philanthropist Clarence Hungerford Mackay.

The district buildings and landscape elements were designed by locally and nationally prominent architects including the firms of McKim, Mead and White of New York, Bliss and Faville of San Francisco, Robert Farquhar of Los Angles, and Frederick J. DeLongchamps of Reno. The design represents a unique western adaptation of eastern university prototypes in its Jeffersonian Revival style. In addition, the University Gymnasium, designed by Frederick J. DeLongchamps and constructed in 1945; is of exceptional significance to the district for the quality of its architectural design and its role in university development.

Elaboration

Criteria A

The establishment of a State University is specifically provided for in Article XI of Nevada's State Constitution, adopted September 7, 1864. At that time, the delegates to Nevada's Constitutional Convention made a significant committment to the education of future Nevadans. Few state constitutions provided for the establishment of a state university, and those that did went scarcely beyond mentioning their intentions. By contrast, Article XI of the Nevada Constitution provides specific and detailed plans ranging through eight separate sections on education. Section 4 of that Article states:

> The Legislature shall provide for the establishment of a State University, which shall embrace departments for agriculture, mechanic arts, and mining, to be controlled by a Board of Regents, whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheets.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA See Continuation Sheet

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approximately 40 acres

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A				B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mary Beth Hamby, Nancy E. Sikes

Revised by Kathryn M. Kuranda, Architectural Historian, Nevada Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology

ORGANIZATION

Historic Preservation Program

DATE

October, 1986

STREET & NUMBER

University of Nevada - Reno

TELEPHONE

(702) 784-6704

CITY OR TOWN

Reno

STATE

Nevada

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE X LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

DATE 01/09/87

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 2/25/87

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 892.453

Eight buildings and two landscape features were constructed between 1906 and 1938, under the stylistic and economic control of Clarence Mackay. The buildings are characterized by classical styling and by their arrangement around a quadrangle, a feature adopted by Mackay's architects from Jefferson's University of Virginia design. Mackay was also responsible for the design and construction of the other landscape feature, Manzanita Lake.

Mackay's buildings are, in general, two-story symmetrical brick structures with classical facades and hip or truncated hip roofs. Bricks are laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers; decorative elements consist of courses of brick, and limestone entries, some of which are full classical porticos. Three of the eight have the same first-story window treatment, consisting of framing by courses of projecting headers, with limestone keystones. Mackay School of Mines, the earliest of these, was the model for Mackay Science Hall and Thompson Student Services. Architects of the eight buildings include the New York firm of McKim, Mead and White, Reno architect Frederick DeLongchamps, Robert Farquhar of Los Angeles, and W.O. Lewis of Reno.

The third historical period, 1938-1945, follows the death of Clarence Mackay and includes WWII. Two new buildings were built during this time. One, Palmer Engineering, folows the pervious classical campus planning. It's facade is the same as Mackay Science and its portico is copied from Mackay School of Mines and first floor windows have the framing and keystone motif. The architect was Russell Mills of Reno. The other, the Gymnasium, was designed by DeLongchamps. It was built during WWII, and housed troops before being used for athletics by the university in 1945. It is a rectangular, three-story structure with poured concrete decorative features, and is the only Arte Moderne structure on campus.

All subsequent buildings on the UNR campus, designed in the 1950s and later, are in sympathetic modern architectural styles, and include flat roofs and metal-frame ribbon windows. The theme of multi-story, rectangular brick clad buildings has generally been continued.

Historical Background

Establishment of the "State University" was specifically provided for in Nevada's State Constitution, adopted in 1864. Wording of the eight separate sections on education assured entitlement to funds from the federal land-grant endowment under the terms of the 1862 Morrill Act, and the independence of the new university from the state legislature. Nevada subsequently established a land-grant college in Elko in 1874.

Late 19th Century:

In 1885 the State government decided to move its college from Elko to Washoe County. Reno was then a small railroad town with a population under 3,000. The campus' first land was a ten acre parcel, located one mile north of the railroad depot. The site was an elevated prominence surrounded by pastures and alfalfa fields. The first building constructed was an all- purpose one, Morrill Hall, built in 1886 in the Second Empire style.

Morrill Hall served for many years as the "Main Building", housing administrative offices, classrooms, and dormitories. The abandoned alfalfa field behind the building was used as a parade ground for the battalion of Nevada State University Cadets required of land-grant institutions. A combined woodshed and stable in the immediate rear of the building completed the facilities available to the 75 full-time students enrolled for the first full academic year 1886-1887. Another ten-acre parcel was purchased, directly north of the first one, and four additional buildings were constructed, all with their main entrances facing south toward Reno. Morrill Hall is the only surviving structure of the original five, and is listed individually on the National Register (1 May 1974).

Fifteen additional acres were purchased in 1895, extending the campus boundaries west to the State Road (Virginia Street). Two modern dormitories were erected on the new land in 1896. Their architectural style was borrowed from dormitories on eastern campuses, with hip and gable roofs and gabled dormers. Manzanita, originally the girls' Cottage, was half its present size and L-shaped when first erected on the west edge of campus. The present size and modified H-shape came, in 1910, from adding to its north end a mirror image of the south. Lincoln Hall men's dormitory was H-shaped in original design.

In 1905 a Dining Hall was added between Manzanita and Lincoln

Halls, and in 1907 the three buildings were connected by boardwalks. The living complex occupied an isolated spot on what was then the extreme northwest corner of the campus near the State Road. The placement of these two dormitories reflected the then-current educational ideal of the "cottage system" of housing, a scattering of home-like buildings in a less-formal naturalistic setting. Of this group only the dormitories remain today.

20th c. - Clarence Mackay's Influence:

The development of the UNR campus in the 20th century was greatly influenced by Clarence H. Mackay, son of Comstock 'King' John Mackay. The younger Mackay not only donated buildings and land in his own and in his father's name, but he also held stylistic control over campus development, from 1906 until his death in 1938.

Mackay, and therefore the development of the University of Nevada, was influenced by a new period of American campus architecture, called Jeffersonian Revival. Stanford White, of the New York firm of McKim, Mead & White, was Mackay's architect. In 1898 White had rediscovered Jefferson's 1817 plan for the University of Virginia campus. White designed a set of structures for the UVA campus, to close the south end of Jefferson's Lawn. The campus was originally a set of classically-inspired structures facing on a quadrangle, with a domed rotunda at the head of the quad. White enlarged the plan in the Beaux-Arts style, adding buildings in a symmetrical pattern on a new axis perpendicular to the original quad. The resulting plan was the basis for future development of the Reno campus, under the collaboration of White's New York firm and Bliss and Faville of San Francisco.

Mackay's first undertaking on the UNR campus, in 1906, was to construct a new School of Mines building, directly north of Morrill Hall and facing toward Reno. It was designed by W. S. Richardson, a member of the firm of McKim, Mead and White. The design was classical, a symmetrical two-story brick structure, with a two-story Tuscan portico of limestone at the main entrance. This building is on the National Register of Historic Places (1 April 1982).

Formal landscaping of the campus began with the construction of the new Mines building. University President J.E. Stubbs recommended

that the new quadrangle area created between the rear of Morrill Hall on the south and the front of the new building on the north should be "fitted up with trees and a lawn." Mackay donated the funds and hired the architectural firms that had designed and overseen construction of the Mines building to design appropriate landscaping. Work was completed by the 1908 dedication of the building.

In that same year, Bliss and Faville submitted a master plan to the state legislature, reserving the quadrangle as a perpetual park. Every building to be constructed and every tree planted would be part of a harmonious whole. Following this plan, new buildings were to be oriented facing the quadrangle instead of toward the town of Reno.

The focal point of the master plan was a massive, domed, combination library/administration building, to have replaced Morrill Hall at the top of the Hill. Elaborate concrete steps from Lake and 9th Streets were proposed to bring pedestrians up to the rotunda, which would be visible for miles around. Mackay and Stubbs actively sought funding from Vanderbilts and other national figures for this building.

Also in 1908, Mackay increased the acreage of the campus by ten acres. He bought and deeded to the university Evans Field, a natural hollow northeast of the main campus, formerly rented from J.N. Evans for athletic purposes. Mackay also donated the funds for building a new grandstand, training quarters, and formal track, all designed by McKim, Mead and White. The field and facilities were in use until 1966, when the new Mackay Stadium was built on new acreage further north; the old Evans Field now holds several departmental buildings arranged around a small quadrangle.

In 1911, Mackay and President Stubbs formalized Mackay's growing influence over the campus. They conferred in Mackay's New York offices, and agreed that Mackay would have prior approval of any new campus construction. At Mackay's request, President Stubbs and architect Bliss visited the University of Virginia campus at Charlottesville. In another pitch for Bliss & Faville's master plan, Stubbs reported to the Board of Regents on the similarities between the two campuses and on Mackay's plans for UNR's future appearance. The University of Virginia campus, with its tree-lined quadrangle surrounded by a double row of buildings, and its rotunda library was proposed as the model for UNR. Bliss presented Mackay with a watercolor rendering of the future Reno campus.

While beautification was taking place in the new quad area, plans were made to create a lake on campus. As early as 1903, President Stubbs had lobbied the Board of Regents and the state legislature in favor of enlarging the pond in the small valley west of the academic buildings. Mackay sent his personal landscape architect in 1909 to carry out plans for beautifying the campus, and at that time plans were made to dam up the pond to create a lake. Manzanita Lake was finally developed in 1911. The dam terminated with a walkway which connected Virginia Street with the center of campus. The lake and the area south of it were landscaped with grass, trees and shrubbery.

The Mackay School of Mines set the architectural tone for building design on the campus between 1913 and 1941, a time when enrollment increased from fewer that 500 to over 3,000 students. The master plan for building placement was followed as well, using the Beaux-Arts principles of axiality and symmetry applied by White at UVA. Since funding for the proposed rotunda library had not been found, a new library was still needed. Books and students were overcrowded in the cramped basement of Morrill Hall and overflowing into other buildings.

A temporary library was funded, designed by Reno architect DeLongchamps. This "temporary" structure was constructed in 1914 on the southwest side of the main quadrangle, facing onto it, according to the master plan. At the same time, funding was also legislated for a new Dairy Building, the first structure on campus specifically given to Agriculture. This also was designed by DeLongchamps, and was placed behind the Mechanical Building, beginning a second eastern row of structures behind the first row facing the quad. This brought the number of buildings on campus in 1914 to 16, sited on 45 acres. Of these 16 buildings, six stand today: Morrill Hall, Manzanita and Lincoln Halls, Mackay School of Mines, the Veterinary Science Building (Dairy), and the "temporary" Library, now Jones Visitors Center.

Three buildings constructed after the temporary library formed an avenue behind the western row of structures on the main quad. The Agriculture building, now Frandsen Humanities, was erected in 1918, beginning the row. It was placed behind the temporary library, mirroring the location of the Dairy Building. In 1920, a new Education building, now Thompson Student Services, was added to the row, north of Agriculture. The row was completed in 1927 with the addition of a new Library, today Clark Administration Building, south of Agriculture. These three buildings remain intact today.

During this same period, a new Federal Mining Experimental Station was authorized by the federal government, the facility to be on the UNR campus. The building was designed in 1920 by DeLongchamps, and completed in 1921. It was purposely designed to be simple and unobtrusive, and was placed out of the way, directly behind the Mines building.

In 1930, in honor of his long commitment to the university, Clarence Mackay dedicated a building to himself. The new building, Mackay Science Hall, was placed on the east side of the main quad, just north of Morrill Hall, on the site once occupied by the old Physics building. The architecture echoed that of Mackay School of Mines.

After Mackay - 1938-1945:

Mackay's period of control ended with his death in 1938. In that same year, plans were made for construction of two buildings on campus, a new engineering building and a new gymnasium. Palmer Engineering was constructed on the Lower campus at the east end of the axis perpendicular to the main quadrangle. Its entrance is in a direct line with that of Thompson Student Service. Palmer is the last building on campus to follow the classical styling and to be placed according to the old master plan.

The new Gymnasium, located on a site near the north end of campus behind Lincoln Hall and next to Virginia Street, was designed and funded at the same time as the Engineering building, but was not completed until 1945. Delays were due to heating system problems and the war. This building is in the Arte-Moderne style.

Modernism - Non-contributing buildings:

Subsequent construction on the UNR campus has been in a modern or International style, buildings having flat roofs, ribbon windows, and metal and concrete decorative elements. Five newer buildings exist within the area proposed as a historic district, and are non-contributing members. Two occupy sites that have never been occupied before, and three have replaced older structures.

The Jot Travis Student Union was begun in 1952, and the final stage was completed in 1963. This building is located behind Frandsen Humanities, on the north shore of Manzanita Lake.

Silas Ross Hall was built in 1957 as the Business building. It is located on the west side of the main quad, at the north end near Mackay School of Mines. It was built on the site of the old Chemistry Building.

White Pine Hall, a men's dormitory, was built in 1960, on a site that begins between Lincoln Hall and Virginia Street and runs north along Virginia.

Juniper Hall was built in 1962 as a women's dormitory. It sits on the site of the old Dining Hall that was once connected to the 1896 dorms by boardwalks. This building is joined to the north elevation of Manzanita Hall by a party wall.

The New School of Mines building was added to the main quad in 1983. It is located on the east side, at the north end near the old School of Mines. The site was once occupied by the Mechanical Building.

UNR Campus Today:

Other new construction, outside the proposed district, surrounds this historic district on all sides except the south. At the south end, Morrill Hall and its historic neighbors are still the buildings nearest to and overlooking the town of Reno, and they are still the first impression a visitor has of the campus of the University of Nevada-Reno. The main entrance steps still climb from Lake and 9th Streets to Morrill Hall. The main motor traffic entrance winds up from Center and 9th Streets to Clark Administration and Jones Visitors Center, the 1927 and 1914 campus libraries, and on to Morrill Hall.

BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS:
Contributing Elements

MORRILL HALL - 1886

Morrill Hall is two-and one-half story structure built in the French Second Empire Style, with a mansard roof. This building, the

first built on the Reno campus, sits at the south end of the university quadrangle, overlooking downtown Reno, at the head of the campus.

Morrill Hall was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974, and was remodeled and renovated after that time. The building retains its historical and architectural integrity.

LINCOLN HALL - 1896

Lincoln Hall is a two-and-one-half story brick dormitory building completed in 1896 from plans by the firm of Percy and Hamilton of San Francisco. Its design was a copy of the eastern United States college dormitory style popular during the period, an eclectic blend of architectural features including elements of Colonial, Flemish and Romanesque Revival styles. It is located between the present campus library and Virginia Street, and faces south toward the Student Union. With very few external modifications or modernizations, this building appears now as it did originally.

The building is an H-plan, covering a ground area of 124' x 70', and consisting of a rectangular, hip-roof central block with gabled wings crossing both ends. The long axis of the structure is oriented east and west, with the main entrance in the center of the central block, on the south elevation.

The hip-roof central block shows a Colonial Revival influence, having a chimney at each hipped end, a central cupola, and three gabled dormers front and rear. The roofs of the wings are gabled, with Flemish parapet gabled walls facing front (south) and rear (north), and four gabled dormers each, facing the sides. The roof is clad in red asphalt shingles. Reaching from wing to wing across the central block on the building's main, or south, elevation is a flat-roofed, one-story arcade which includes the main entrance. The building is clad in red brick laid in common bond, and has heavy, rusticated granite block accents which, with the arches of the arcade, give the building a Romanesque flavor.

All original windows in the building are wooden, two-over-two light, double hung sash, with wood surrounds and stone sills. Those on the first story are round-headed, with semicircular brick arches. The remaining windows are flat with flat arches.

The principal, or south, entrance is through the central arch of the arcade. The rusticated stone arch is supported by two rusticated stone columns. "LINCOLN HALL" is chiseled into the stonework above the arch. On each side of the stone arch is a set of three brick arches interconnected by plain, wood balusters. Each brick arch is supported by a brick pier with a plain stone capital. Inside the arcade, the double single-light main doors are metal, with an arched transom, partial sidelights, wood surrounds, and a brick arch. The floor of the arcade is wood, with an area of concrete replacement in the heavily travelled center section. Eight granite steps with a closed railing lead up to the central arch.

Fenestration on the south facade is symmetrical. The six central block first-story windows are located inside the arcade, three on each side of the main door. Each of the three dormers has a pair of windows, and the six second story windows are arranged in pairs matching the dormers. The gable wall of each wing has two windows in each story, while the half-story windows are arranged in pairs which correspond to the central dormers.

Original openings in the east and west elevations are symmetrical. There are four windows in each story, below four single-window dormers. A central ground-level entrance has been added to both elevations, and include two-light, metal double doors with a single opaque transom. Two windows were also added, one in each story over the doors. On the west elevation, a new single-light, metal frame door with a metal awning for handicap access has replaced one first-story window.

The rear, or north, elevation is similar to the front facade, but lacks the arcade. The six first story windows are grouped in pairs as are the second story and dormers. A first and a second story blind extra window makes fenestration unsymmetrical. The central dormer, on this elevation larger than the other two, is the size of the wing gables. Two exterior, brick chimneys, one larger and newer than the other, intersect the central dormer, one on each side of the windows. A set of metal fire escape stairs abut the large chimney from roof to ground level.

Copper gutters and downspouts were replaced and some of the brickwork was repointed in 1927. Despite the addition of doors and windows on the east and west facades, the addition of handicap

facilities and a chimney, and other minor modernizations and repairs to this old building, it retains its architectural integrity.

MANZANITA HALL (The Cottage - 1896)

Manzanita Hall is a two-and-one-half-story brick dormitory building, designed in an eclectic blend of architectural features characteristic of university dormitories of the period. It and its companion building, Lincoln Hall, were completed in 1896 from plans by the San Francisco firm of Percy and Hamilton. Manzanita Hall is located between the west shore of Manzanita Lake and Virginia Street, and faces south toward downtown Reno. Despite several modifications, the original appearance of the building has been effectively maintained.

Manzanita is arranged in a modified H-plan. The gable-roofed, rectangular central block is situated with the long axis north to south and the main entrance in the south gable wall. Gabled wings cross the north and south ends, projecting one bay to the west and two bays to the east. The south half of the building is the original structure. The north half, nearly a mirror image of the south, was added in 1910.

The roof of the building is clad in red asphalt shingles; a row of brick dentils bands it below the roof line. The exterior brick is laid in common bond with rusticated sandstone accents. The building rests on a random course, rough-faced granite basement, with a beveled granite watertable.

Fenestration is generally symmetrical throughout the building. The half story includes gabled dormers with paired windows, arranged over the first and second story windows. Window openings have brick flat arches and sandstone sills. Windows are two-over-two light, double-hung sash, with molded wood surrounds.

The north and south elevations are asymmetrical, consisting of the three-bay, parapet gable walls of the central block, with the sides of the crossing wings extending one bay to the left and two to the right. The north roof has a single dormer over each of the two wing bays; the south has one double dormer. The south elevation is the main facade of the building; the north is now partially obscured by its abutment to the south end of Juniper Hall.

On the south facade, the main entrance is through a flat roofed, one-story, three bay, arcaded porch. The porch encloses the door and three windows, one left and a pair right of the door. The wood, ten-light single main door has a low arched transom and multi-light sidelights, and is framed by a molded wood surround.

The central arch of the porch is semielliptical. It is flanked by semicircular brick arches, one on each side and one on each end of the projecting portico. These are supported by rough stone piers of dark-rose sandstone with unadorned white granite capitals, and interconnected by plain wood balusters. Twelve granite stairs with a stepped stone railing access the portico. The portico has a concrete floor and a wood slat ceiling.

The east and west elevations are basically symmetrical. Each is six-bay in the central block, with the two-bay, parapet gable walls of the crossing wings projecting at the north and south ends of the block. On the west elevation, the south gable wall is a two-story canted bay incorporating an exterior chimney. The east elevation is altered by the addition of three concrete towers; each is one bay square and two-and-one-half stories high, containing elevator and stairways. These are fit into the inside corners where the wings meet the central block, two in the south and one in the north corner, obscuring original walls and dormers. Each tower has a metal, two-light entrance door in the basement level. A wooden porch, added to this side c. 1910, was removed during remodeling in the 1950s; the porch ghost is still visible. A handicap entry with a shed roof was recently added to the east face of a south tower (c. 1986).

This building is the most altered of those in the proposed district, considering the early modifications, such as the doubling of the original structure and the addition of the south and east porches, and the later changes, such as the abutting of the newer dormitory, the addition of the three concrete towers on the east elevation, the removal of the east porch, and the addition of handicap access. Despite these alterations, the building retains its overall architectural and historic integrity.

MACKAY SCHOOL OF MINES - 1908

Mackay School of Mines building was completed in 1908 from plans drawn by William S. Richardson, of the New York firm of McKim, Mead

and White. The two-story, symmetrical brick structure has a limestone, monumental classical portico on the south elevation, which faces on the university's main quadrangle. The building sits at the north end of the quad, opposite Morrill Hall, and defines the quad's length.

The Mines building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on 1 April 1982. It has been remodeled, but it retains its original character and use.

THE UNIVERSITY QUADRANGLE (Mackay Quadrangle - 1908)

The Quadrangle is a flat, rectangular, tree-lined lawn, measuring roughly 200'(east to west) by 600' (N to S). This open space, a part of a landscape design by McKim, Mead and White, was created in 1908 behind Morrill Hall, with the construction of Mackay School of Mines. The quad has been the focal point of the arrangement of new campus buildings from 1908 until the present.

The quadrangle was donated and landscaped by Clarence H. Mackay, at the same time that he donated the Mackay School of Mines Building, and was designed by the same firm. The quad became a central point of Mackay's longterm plans for the university, that he hoped to model after Stanford White's revival of Jefferson's plan at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. The plan called for the arrangement of classically designed buildings around an open quadrangle.

The quad space was graded, fill was added, and pipes and conduit were laid, in preparation for landscaping, in 1908. A lawn and trees were planted, and brick sidewalks were installed around the edges. The walks were replaced and benches added in the 1980s.

Today, the quad is lined with buildings both old and new. Morrill Hall (1886), the first building ever built on the Reno campus, sits at the south end of the quad overlooking Reno. At the north end, facing Morrill Hall across the quad, is Mackay School of Mines (1908). On the east side are the new Laxalt Mining Building (1983) and the old Mackay Science Hall (1930). On the west side is Jones Visitors Center (1914) and Ross Hall (1957). All face toward the quad.

Behind the east and west rows that face directly on the quad are other buildings, also part of the landscaping plan, that face the

quad. The second east row consists of the Veterinary Science, or Dairy Building, (1914) and Palmer Engineering (1938), offset to the east. The second west row consists of Thompson Student Services (1920), Frandsen Humanities (1918), and Clark Administration (1926).

The quadrangle retains its original character. Walks have new bricks, and benches have been added, but the presence of an open, green space in the center of the campus around which buildings are arranged has stayed the same.

MANZANITA LAKE - 1911

Manzanita Lake is a small lake located in the southwest quadrant of the present campus. It is roughly 3 acres in surface area, shaped like a long triangle, arranged with the long axis north and south and has a small island in the north end.

The lake was created from an cow pond in 1911 by damming the stream coming out of the south end of the pond. On the top of the dam a walkway was made connecting Virginia Street and the Manzanita Hall girl's dorm on the west with the main part of campus on the east. The lake area was included in the campus landscaping, which involved the planting of trees and shrubs that still surround the lake today.

Little about the lake itself has changed since its damming seventy-five years ago, but new buildings have been constructed around it. In 1918 the new Agriculture building was built on the northeast shore, with its rear elevation oriented towards the lake. In 1927 the new Memorial Library building was built south of the Agriculture building, with its west side facing on the east shore. In 1952 the new Jot Travis Student Union was built on the north shore in front of Lincoln Hall. The second-floor student dining room in the student union now extends out over the north edge of the lake and has one concrete support pillar in the lake itself.

Despite the additions of the buildings over the years and the growth of the original and some new vegetation, the lake retains its original purpose and appearance as a pastoral spot on campus.

JONES VISITORS CENTER ('Temporary' Library - 1914)

Jones Visitor Center was designed in 1914 by Frederic DeLongchamps as the first campus library. The building is a small, symmetrical, rectangular one-story brick structure with a classically-inspired limestone main entrance. It is located west and just north of Morrill Hall, facing the main campus quad. Few external modifications have been made, and the building retains its original character.

The rectangular building (50' x 80') is clad in Flemish bond brick with glazed headers, and has Bedford limestone decorative elements. The flat roof is concealed behind a brick parapet. The cornice is molded metal painted white to match limestone. Patterned brickwork forms the water table, the frieze, and other decorative courses. The foundation is limestone block, and includes a basement under the west half of the structure.

Building windows are six-over-six light, double-hung wood sash, with simple wood surrounds, and brick sills. Fenestration throughout the building is irregular. The north elevation has nine windows, the center three of which are larger than the others. The south and west have four, while the east has two.

The east, or main, elevation includes a central entry, with a small sidelight and a full-size window on each side. The entry is decorated with a classically-inspired Bedford limestone surround. This feature consists of a fluted pilaster on each side of the main doors, with a semicircular pediment. The tympanum is decorated with a medallion, in an open book and wreath motif. There are similar medallions at each corner of the building on all elevations. The single-light double main doors and fixed, single-light transom are all wood. To the left of the entry is a poured concrete reading bench, which has the date 1914 in the backrest. Patterned brickwork stairs lead up to the doors.

The rear, or west, elevation has a central entrance, with a blind sidelight and two windows on each side. This entrance is decorated only by a radiating brick flat arch with a carved stone keystone. The single-light door and transom are metal. A concrete handicap ramp and stair combination was added to this entrance in 1983, along with a brass plaque which reads 'Clarence K. and Martha H. Jones Visitor Center, May 1983'.

On the south elevation are concrete steps leading down to the double, wooden basement doors. Also on the south side of the building is a metal ladder from roof to the ground.

Since the construction in 1926 of a new library, the building has been used as the departments of both English and Journalism. Exterior lights were added to both front and rear entrances, the interior renovated, and the handicap ramp added in 1983, when it became Jones Visitor's Center. At that time the west elevation became an additional main entrance. Despite the changes, the building retains its architectural integrity.

VETERINARY BUILDING (Dairy Building - 1914)

The Veterinary Building is a one-story, rectangular brick building, constructed in 1914 from plans drawn by Nevada architect Frederic J. DeLongchamps. It was originally used as the Dairy Building, part of the Department of Agriculture. The building is located in the easternmost row of structures, behind the main university quad, and directly opposite the Agriculture Building constructed in the same year behind the west row on the quad. The building retains its original appearance.

The building is a small, one story building, clad in common bond brick. The basement, which is exposed to ground level on the rear, or east, elevation, is faced with granitic rubble with beaded mortar. The hip roof has projecting eaves, and is clad in red asphalt shingles, with two ventilators, one near each hip, and one interior brick chimney. The cornice is galvanized iron painted white.

All major windows of the building are six-over-six light with wood surrounds. Those of the first story have no decorative sills or lintels, but are set between two horizontal courses of bricks that band the building. Basement windows sit on a similar brick course set in the rubble, and have brick flat arches that abut the first story brickwork.

The front entrance of the building is located in the first story on the west side, facing the rear of the new Paul Laxalt Mines Building which, in turn, is oriented toward the quad. The elevation is undecorated. The main entrance is a single, wood door with a fixed,

single light transom. The door is placed south of center, and has two windows south and five north of it. The first floor is at ground level on this side.

The north and south elevations are both three-bay. The ground level slopes to the east, exposing the east side of the basement level on both elevations. The basement on the south elevation has an entrance in the center bay, and one window east of the door. The north has one east window and one small window in the basement level.

The west elevation of the building is unique among campus buildings, in that it is faced with brick and rubble. The rubble-faced basement is completely exposed, and contrasts sharply with the brick first story. This side is five-bay. There is an entrance in the basement level, one bay south of center. The entry is a single, wood door with fixed transom.

The Dairy Building was originally the home of the Dairy Department of the School of Agriculture. It contained milk, ice-cream and cheese laboratories, for manufacture and testing, as well as lecture space and departmental offices. After the new Agriculture Building was built in 1918, some of these activities were gradually moved there, and the Agricultural Extension took over most of the Dairy Building. In 1936 the interior was remodeled, and the Veterinary Science Department took over the building, using it until its recent abandonment.

PETER FRANDSEN HUMANITIES BUILDING (Agriculture Building - 1918)

Frandsen Humanities, a two-story, rectangular, brick building with a classically-inspired limestone facade, was designed in 1917 by Walter O. Lewis as the first Agriculture Building on the campus. It is located behind, or west of, the main quadrangle's west row of structures, and faces east toward Jones Visitors Center. Some modernizations have been made, but the building retains its original appearance.

The symmetrical seventeen-bay building is a central block-and-wing plan, the overall rectangle measuring 180'x57'. The body of the steel frame building is clad in Flemish bond with glazed headers, with a molded iron cornice and plain terra cotta frieze. The basement,

which is exposed on the three secondary elevations, is clad in common bond and banded by a beveled limestone water table. The truncated hip roof has small gable in the center of the rear elevation, and is covered in red asphalt shingles.

Windows on all floors on all elevations are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with wood surrounds. First and second story windows have brick flat arches and limestone sills.

The east and west elevations are bilaterally symmetrical, having an eleven-bay central block flanked by three-bay wings. Each has a central entrance, included in a three bay decorative feature in the central block, with doors in the first floor level on the east side, and in the exposed basement story on the west.

In the east, or main facade, the decorative feature is a two-story, recessed, three-bay classical portico. This feature consists of two monumental Ionic columns, flanked by two combination brick and limestone pilasters, all topped by a limestone entablature, frieze, and parapet. Today, "FRANDSEN" is chiseled into a granite nameplate in the frieze, replacing the original "AGRICVLTVRE". The portico is reached both by five concrete steps and by a small metal elevator for handicap access.

Within the center bay of the portico, the main entry consists of metal, double, single-light doors with a fixed transom covered by iron grillwork. In addition to the regular windows, on the first floor there is a blind window in each side wall of the recess. Decorative elements within the portico include terra cotta garlands and ornamental brick arches over windows, and soffits of terra cotta with rosettes. Two first floor windows outside the portico repeat the brick arch and garland motif. Two interior brick chimneys were added to this side of the building, adjacent to the wings, about 1949. A brass plaque north of the entrance reads "The Peter Frandsen Humanities Building."

On the west elevation, the decorative element is a slight projection, in brick, of the building face. The projection is three bays wide, three stories in height including the basement, and is topped by a gable. This feature consists of the basement entrance doors, a two-story opening containing multiple windows and spandrels at first and second story levels, topped by a large blind fan extending into

the gable. The entire wooden and window feature is unified by being painted brown.

The west entry is a set of single-light, metal-framed double doors flanked by sidelights and by small, two-over-two windows. The two-story opening above the doors contains two horizontal rows of three windows and spandrels each. The basement level has two additional doors, a single-light wooden door with sidelight and transom in both the north and south wings. Four windows in the first story of this elevation have been bricked in.

On both the north and the south elevations, the openings are symmetrically arranged. The north elevation has six bays. Two windows have been replaced by metal fire doors, one on the second story, with metal stairs. and one on the basement. The south has seven bays. Two of the original window openings have been replaced by metal fire escape doors with metal stairs, one on each story.

The building was used for agriculture classes, museum and some home economics classes until 1958. Since that time it has housed the English, Foreign Language, and Philosophy Departments, and classrooms. In spite of the additions of two chimneys on the east elevation wings, the addition of the handicap elevator at the main entrance, and minor replacement of doors and window openings, this building has retained its architectural integrity.

THOMPSON STUDENT SERVICES CENTER (Education Building - 1920)

Thompson Student Services Center, a two-story, brick building with a classically-inspired facade, was designed in 1919 by Frederic DeLongchamps of Reno as the education building. It is located behind the west row of main quad buildings, and is oriented east toward Mackay School of Mines. There have been few obvious exterior modifications to the structure, so its appearance still follows the original design.

The symmetrical, fifteen bay structure is a modified rectangle in plan, measuring 160' x 58'. The body of the steel frame building is clad in Flemish bond with glazed headers. The basement foundation cladding is common bond. The building has a low, hipped roof, clad in red asphalt shingles. The cornice is terra cotta with brick dentils,

and below it is a plain brick frieze in common bond. Vertical stretchers band the building above the beveled limestone water table.

All main windows of the building are six-over-six light, double-hung sash, with wood surrounds and limestone sills. All have radiating brick flat arches. First story windows on the east and south elevations are framed by a row of projecting headers and have a limestone keystone.

The principal, or east, 15-bay facade includes a central, two-story portico of Bedford limestone. The partly recessed portico is three bays in width, with six bays on each side. The classically-inspired portico includes four monumental Ionic columns topped by an entablature, a frieze, and a stepped, block parapet. The floor is patterned brick, and four brick steps lead to the ground. The principal entry, within the portico, includes double, single-light, wood main doors with a rectangular transom and limestone surround. In 1959, when the building's name was changed, "THOMPSON" was chiseled into a granite plate in the portico frieze and a brass plaque, reading "Rueben C. Thompson Building" was placed beside the portico.

The five-bay south elevation has a central entrance reached by six brick steps with a solid railing. The single-light, metal framed double doors, with a single-light, fixed transom, are enframed by a limestone surround with a flat, limestone cornice. The two outer windows on the first story are blind.

The first floor on the north elevation has only one opening, a metal service door. The second story has seven openings, three windows on each side of a single-light metal fire-escape door with a single-light fixed transom and metal stairs. One window opening has been bricked in.

The rear, or west, elevation is divided into three parts; the center section is a brick, three-bay slight projection analogous to the three-bay portico on the east elevation. In the center of the projection is a single-light wooden door with a brick surround. Two small six-light hinged windows flank the door. The second story of the projection contains a large opening with nine six-light, wood-framed windows, arranged three over three. Fenestration on this elevation is asymmetrical. The second story windows of each side section are arranged in sets of four, two, and four, each set sharing a sill.

There are seven openings on the first story of the north section, each originally a window. A wooden handicap access door and ramp now replaces one window. The first story windows on the south section are grouped in sets of four, one, and four.

Thompson Student Services Center served as the education building from its completion in 1920 until a newer, larger facility replaced it in 1969. Since that time it has housed the various student services offices. It became "Thompson" in 1959, when the name was added above the front entrance. Despite these changes, the addition of a handicap access, and the brick paneling of one window, the architectural integrity of this building has been maintained.

PHYSICAL PLANT (Mining Experiment Station - 1921)

The Physical Plant is a small, rectangular, two-story brick building. The plain, utilitarian structure was designed in 1920 by Frederic DeLongchamps of Reno as a Federal Mining Experiment Station. It is located directly behind, or north of, the Mackay School of Mines Building, and faces east. No external modifications have been made, so the building retains its original appearance.

The steel frame structure is faced in brick, laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers, and is supported by a concrete basement. The low, hipped roof, clad in brown asphalt shingles, is hidden by a brick parapet in common bond. The building's only decorations are brick: a cornice at the base of the parapet; window sills and flat, radiating arches; and framing around the entrance doors. Windows are wood, six-over-six double hung sash with wood surrounds.

The east and west elevations are both seven-bay, with an entrance in the center bay. The main entrance is in the east elevation. Both front and rear entries are wood, double, single-light doors with rectangular four-light transoms. On the east elevation, there are six concrete steps with a solid concrete rail leading to the first floor. On the west, the entrance is at ground level.

On the west elevation there is a large opening above the entrance. Within the opening there are four six-light windows, arranged two-by-two. These light the interior stairway from first to second stories. There are two metal fire escapes on this side of the building, one on each end, each exiting through a second story window.

The north and south elevations are both five-bay. On the west corner of the north elevation a small transformer building abuts the main structure. It is clad in Flemish bond, and has a flat, brick roof. The only entrance to the small structure is a solid wood door on the west side.

The building served as an experimental station until the completion of the new Federal Bureau of Mines building in 1955. The Nevada Bureau of Mines then used it until the new Engineering building was built in 1964, at which time the building became part of the Physical Plant. Anthropology and other departments have used office and laboratory space in the building as well. There have been no alterations to the structure. The building maintains its architectural integrity.

CLARK ADMINISTRATION (Memorial Library - 1927)

The Clark Administration Building is a rectangular, two-story, brick building with limestone decorative elements, designed in 1926 by Robert D. Farquhar of Los Angeles as the second campus library. It is located on the south end of campus directly west of Morrill Hall, on the east shore of Manzanita Lake. The building is situated with its long axis north and south, and its main entrance in the south end, facing downtown Reno. Very few external changes have been made to this structure; its retains its original appearance.

The symmetrical, brick, two-story building is rectangular in plan, measuring 50' x 150'. The steel-frame structure is clad in Flemish bond with glazed headers. Decorative elements are in Bedford limestone and marble. The hip-with-deck roof is metal-clad, with limestone cornice and dentils. The foundation is cut granite with a carved granite water table.

All windows are double metal casement units, vertically set, with limestone flat arches and sills. Those in the second story have eight lights in each half, under fixed eight-light transoms. Main first story windows are ten light under four light transoms.

The three-bay south elevation includes the building's main entrance in the center bay. Entry is through an arch faced in limestone quoins and voussoirs. Within the arch is an inset panel of dark, Levanto marble, into which is set the entry. Above the doors

the panel reads "Library of the University of Nevada erected 1926" in incised gold letters. The door itself is a set of four revolving panels, each single light with a wood frame. This unit is framed by a lighter marble surround with a curved lintel and open book motif above the door. Ten granite steps with a solid railing lead to the entrance.

East and west elevations are eight bay, with a small, four light window between bays on the first story. The east elevation has one first-floor entrance, a revolving door with a fixed transom, and six granite steps with an iron railing. A brass plaque, added to the south corner of this elevation in 1962, reads 'Clark Administration Building.' The west elevation, facing the lake, has three basement level entrances, all single-light metal doors at ground level.

The north elevation has a central first-floor entrance with a limestone flat arch. The single-light metal door has single-pane sidelights and a fixed transom. Above it on the second floor is a single-light wooden fire escape door with metal staircase. There is a double eight-light window on each side of each door.

The building was used as a library until 1962, when a new library building was constructed. At that time the interior was remodeled under the direction of Russell Clopine. The copper roof was replaced in 1932 after the original blew off. Despite minor modifications, the building retains its architectural integrity.

MACKAY SCIENCE HALL - 1930

Mackay Science Hall is a rectangular, two-story, brick Neo-Classical building designed by Frederic DeLongchamps of Reno for use as laboratories and classrooms. The structure was completed in 1930. It is located east and just north of Morrill Hall, and faces on the main university quadrangle. The exterior of the building has not been modified, and maintains its original appearance.

The two-story, symmetrical, fifteen bay structure is rectangular in plan, measuring 172' x 79'. The building is faced in brick, the upper levels in Flemish bond with glazed headers, and the basement in common bond. Decorative elements are brick and Bedford limestone. The hip with deck roof is clad in metal, with a limestone cornice and dentils and a patterned brick frieze.

Windows are six-over-six, double hung sash with metal frames, with radiating brick flat arches and stone sills. First floor windows are framed by a course of projecting brick headers and topped by a limestone keystone. Rear, or east, elevation windows include some exceptions.

The principal, or west, facade is divided into thirds by a central, five-bay, two-story limestone portico. This classical feature includes six monumental Ionic columns, entablature, cornice, and flat parapet. "MACKAY SCIENCE HALL" is chiseled into the entablature. The central entry includes double, single-light metal doors with a single-light transom and limestone surround. Six limestone steps marked by an open metal railing lead to the portico. A marble cornerstone set in the southwest corner reads "This cornerstone has been set by Clarence H. Mackay on October 24, 1930." A single-light metal door has been added to the center bay on each side.

The north and south elevations are each five bay. The south elevation has an ornamental limestone, two-story false portico, echoing the front portico. This feature consists of four engaged Ionic columns between two pilaster strips. These are topped by an entablature and a frieze, and supported by a continuous sill at the water table.

The rear, or east elevation is different from the other three in roof line and fenestration. In roof treatment, the building is divided in half along the long axis, north to south. The front, or west, half is a full two stories, and has its own hip-with-deck roof. The back, or east, half is flat-roofed, and the center one-third of the elevation is only one story. This center section has no windows. The two-story south end of the elevation is six bay, with a variety of sizes of undecorated windows. The windows of the north side are grouped in sets of three, two and three on both stories. From this view, various roof additions are visible, related to laboratories in the building.

The interior of Mackay Science Hall was renovated under the direction of DeLongchamps in 1962. The building is still used today as classrooms for a variety of departments, and to house the Geography Department and some sections of the Medical School. Despite minor alterations, the building maintains its architectural integrity.

PALMER ENGINEERING BUILDING - 1941

Palmer Engineering is a two-story brick building with a classically-inspired limestone facade, designed in 1939 by Reno architect Russell Mills. It is located on the lower campus, east of the main quad, and faces west toward the rear of the New Mines building. This building has some modernizations, but still retains its original character.

The two-story structure is L-shaped in plan. The main section is a fifteen- by five-bay rectangle, with the long axis oriented north and south and the main entrance in the center bay of the west elevation. The wing, six by three bays, is located on the north end of the east, or rear, elevation. The main roof is hipped, with the lower hip of the ell joining it on its northeast side. Roofing material is red asphalt shingles.

The building has a steel frame and is supported by a basement. The body of the structure is clad in Flemish bond with glazed headers, with Bedford limestone ornamentation. A plain limestone cornice and patterned brick frieze band the building below the roof line, as do a beveled limestone watertable and a course of brick headers at basement level.

All first and second story windows are eight-over-eight, double hung sash, with metal frames, brick flat arches and limestone sills. First story windows on east, north and south elevations are framed by a course of projecting headers and have a limestone keystone. Remaining first story windows have no framing and a brick keystone.

The principal, or west, elevation has a central, three-bay classical portico with six bays on each side. The two-story pedimented portico is supported by four monumental Tuscan columns. The feature is constructed of Bedford limestone. "ENGINEERING BUILDING" is chiseled into the entablature. The double, single-light main doors are of wood construction, and include a rectangular fixed twelve-light transom. The doors are framed by a limestone cornice and surrounds. Above the doors is an oval terra cotta cartouche and a brass plaque reading "Stanley G. Palmer Mechanical Engineering Building." The portico is reached by eleven cement steps defined by a solid railing.

The north elevation of the building includes the wing of the ell,

and is eleven bays in width. The south elevation, only the width of the main rectangular section, is five-bay. One basement opening on each of the two elevations is a corrugated metal freight door.

On the east, or rear, elevation, fenestration is unsymmetrical, including some smaller windows. A brick projection containing an elevator, and having an outside entrance for handicap access, has been added to the elevation.

On the south face of the ell, at the intersection with the east elevation, is a first story entry. The double single-light entry doors are wood, with a six-light transom, and are under a tin roof supported by a steel pipe. The doors are framed by a soldier course of bricks. The entry is reached by fourteen concrete steps with an open metal railing. There are four windows on the basement level and first story and six on the second.

The rear of the ell (east) has a central exterior brick chimney framed by two windows on either side on both the first and second stories. The basement on this face of the ell is extended out, faced with concrete, and has four windows.

Palmer has remained the home of engineering throughout its use, although it now shares the function with a newer engineering building. Many original second story windows throughout the building have been replaced with a single light in each sash: all on the north and south elevations and south face of the ell, four on the west facade, and five on the south elevation of the main section. Despite this window replacement, the building retains its overall architectural integrity.

GYMNASIUM - 1945

The Gymnasium was designed in 1938 by Frederic J. DeLongchamps. The symmetrical rectangular brick building has decorative elements of Art Moderne style. It is located adjacent to Virginia Street behind Lincoln and White Pine Halls, with the entrance in the short axis facing south. No major external modifications have been made to the building; it retains its original appearance.

The gym is rectangular in plan, measuring 170' x 125', and has three stories and a basement. The steel frame structure is clad in

Flemish bond brick. In the upper levels, the pattern includes glazed headers, while the basement and first floor levels have horizontal stripes of recessed glazed headers. The gable-on-hip roof is covered in red asbestos shingles. The cornice and frieze that band the building are both poured concrete.

Upper story windows on each elevation are arranged in a centered ribbon of concrete two stories high. The ribbons consist of a series of vertical concrete panels separated only by concrete pilasters, abutting the concrete frieze at the top and supported by a continuous concrete sill with rounded ends. Windows are set in the upper portions of the panels. On the north and south elevations, each panel has one pair of two-light, top-hinged metal windows. On the east and west elevations are three stacked pairs in each panel. East and west ribbons are eighteen window panels long. North and south have eleven panels. First story and basement windows are three-light, hinged metal windows with brick sills. Their vertical placement roughly corresponds to the upper level windows. Horizontally, they are set into the stripes formed by the decorative rows of glazed headers. On all sides of the building, many of the panes of glass are painted, in a variety of colors. "GYMNASIUM" is chiseled in the frieze above the windows on the east, south and west elevations.

The principal elevation is on the south side of the building. The main entry, designed like a theater entrance, is in the center of this elevation, under a poured concrete marquee supported by two metal poles. The entry is recessed, with a ticket booth in the center, faced in brick and glass block. On each side of the booth is a set of double, metal-frame main doors. Entrance stairs rise from both east and west, and are faced on the south by a brick and concrete rail.

The west elevation facing Virginia Street has an entry at both the north and south ends of the building, with double metal frame doors. On this elevation the basement is not exposed, and entrance is to the first floor.

The east elevation facing the campus has two single-light metal frame doors, one at each end of the building, each with a sidelight and a transom, and each covered with a semicircular protecting roof. These doors enter the basement level, which on this elevation is exposed.

The gymnasium was used as the Department of Physical Education and for athletic events until the mid-1970s, when new buildings took over these functions. Today, it is called 'the old gym'. The basement, designed to house all athletic offices, showers and lockers, houses only the football and baseball offices, and parts of the Music Department. The arena area is used for athletic practice and for an occasional concert. With no alterations, the architectural integrity of this structure has been maintained.

DESCRIPTIONS
Non-Contributing Buildings

JOT TRAVIS STUDENT UNION - 1952

The Jot Travis Student Union is a modern one-story building with a basement, irregular-in-plan, steel-beamed, flat-roofed and clad in bricks.

The construction took place in three stages, over a period of eleven years. The original section was designed by the Reno architectural firm of Ferris & Erskine in 1952, and was completed by 1959. The addition of the one-story Dining Commons was completed in 1960. This glass and metal section projects over Manzanita Lake, supported by three concrete pillars. The third addition to the structure, a Health Wing, was completed in 1963, designed again by Ferris & Erskine. The lower level of this section houses the campus bookstore; the upper section is now an auditorium and student offices, and Health Services have been relocated.

The three sections of the Student Union are made to look like a single building by the overall brick cladding, laid in common bond. The principal entrance to the building is in the original section. The doors face east, and are protected by a curved aluminum and concrete canopy. "Jot Travis Student Union" appears above the doors in black lettering.

The complex is located on the main campus adjacent to the north end of Manzanita Lake on what had always before been an open grassy area between the lake and Lincoln Hall. The Student Union is a non-contributing member of the proposed historic district.

WHITE PINE HALL - 1960

White Pine Hall is a flat-roofed, rectangular, four story steel-frame, brick-clad structure built in 1960 as a men's dormitory. The architecture, designed by the Reno firm of Seldon and Stewart, is modern. This building is a non-contributing member of the proposed historic district.

White Pine stands between Virginia Street and the west wing of Lincoln Hall, the 1896 men's dormitory. Like Lincoln Hall, the principal entrance of the newer dormitory faces south. The metal framed entry door is set in a one-story, glass enclosed block that projects east toward Lincoln Hall. A vertical row of fixed metal frame windows in the otherwise unadorned south facade of the main block lights an interior stairway.

The dormitory is arranged like a motel. Each floor is a single row of rooms with west-facing windows and east-facing doors. Each floor on the east elevation has a continuous concrete balcony with access from each room. On the west elevation, vertical bands of concrete panels, interspersed by aluminum frame windows, and brick panels alternate. Today White Pine Hall is used as a coed dormitory, housing 160 students.

JUNIPER HALL - 1962

Juniper Hall is a flat-roofed, rectangular, four story, steel frame structure built in 1962 as a women's dormitory. The architecture is modern, designed by Raymond Hellman of the Reno architectural firm of Vhay and Hellman. This building is a non-contributing member of the proposed historic district.

The building was designed in the International style, having a flat roof and decorative elements of glass, metal and concrete. Windows occur in bands on each story of the building. The bands alternate with concrete and brick bands, arranged horizontally.

Juniper Hall was built on the site of the old 1905 Dining Hall, just north of Manzanita Hall, and joins the 1896 women's dormitory on its north face. An interior door connects the two dormitories where they join. Juniper is set forward of Manzanita, closer to Virginia Street, since setting it exactly in line would have meant putting the footings of the new building in Manzanita Lake.

The new dormitory's main entrance faces Virginia Street on the west. The entrance is located at the south end, near Manzanita Hall. A curved concrete canopy projects over the main entry doors. A secondary entry door is also located on the west elevation, near the north end of the building.

Juniper Hall is now a coed facility and houses 136 students. The Student Health Services facility is located in the building on the first floor of the rear, or east, elevation.

PAUL LAXALT MINERAL ENGINEERING CENTER - 1983

The new School of Mines Building is a modern, asymmetrical two-story, steel-frame, hipped roof structure, clad in red bricks in common bond, and resting on a concrete foundation. The building, completed in the spring of 1983, was designed by the local Reno architectural firm of Sheehan, Haase & VanWoert. It is a non-contributing member of the proposed historic district.

The Mining Engineering building is located at the north end of the east side of the main quadrangle, between the Mackay Science Hall and the Mackay School of Mines Building. The building's principal elevation faces west toward the quadrangle.

The building is in two major two-story sections, the west portion sits on the upper campus facing the quad; the east portion sits behind and below on the lower campus. The two parts are connected by an enclosed hallway.

The double entry main doors are recessed between two asymmetrical main blocks, surrounded by glass, and protected by a projecting second-story greenhouse lounge area. Window frames are black metal. The hipped roof is clad with metal sheets, matching the two adjacent historic buildings. The building houses laboratories, classrooms, and office space for the School of Mines. The School includes the departments of geology and chemical and metallurgical engineering.

The Committee on Education worded Article XI so the state would be entitled to receive funds from the federal land-grant endowment under the terms of the 1862 Morrill Act. The Act provided 30,000 acres for each representative in Congress, the monies from which were to be used in support of the school. With three Congressional members, Nevada received 90,000 acres which were sold and the profits used to begin and initially support the school. Wording of Nevada's Article XI also assured that the State University would be constitutionally independent; the legislature has no authority to restrict the powers of the regents, elected by non-partisan popular vote, in either the executive or administrative affairs of the university.

The new State University was initially established at Elko in 1874. However, the state finally recognized that Elko did not have the resources or population to support an institution of higher learning and moved the college to Reno ten years later. Washoe County optimistically paid Elko County $20,000 in 1885 for the privilege of moving the State University to Reno. This move took place at a time when the whole state was losing population. The Comstock Lode had reached the peak of its prosperity in 1876-77 and nearly all the mining communities throughout the state were on the decline. Ranching was also suffering from overproduction and high shipping costs. A bill was even introduced in Congress to revoke Nevada's statehood.

At the time the cornerstone for Morrill Hall was laid in September 1885 on the State University's first ten acres on a hill overlooking Reno, the town of less than 3,000 was mainly a commercial outpost for the Central Pacific Railroad. Enrollment the first full year (1886-87) was only 75 full-time students; it did not exceed 250 until its tenth year (1894-95), 300 in 1912-13, and 1,000 in 1922-23. Since that time the institution has continued to grow along with the student body, affirming the optimism and ideals of the Constitutional Convention of 1864 and of Washoe County in 1884.

In its early days, the school not only served the functions of higher education, but it also offered students without high schools available to them the opportunity of finishing their high school education. The rules adopted by the Board of Regents for the proper behavior of the Nevada State University students included three sets: high school students' rules, young women's rules and those for young men. The high school students lived apart from the older students and were more closely governed.

Criteria B

The historic district of the university is significant for its association with Clarence H. Mackay.

The Mackay School of Mines Building is named after, and is a memorial to, John William Mackay, one of Nevada's and, later, America's foremost 19th century mining entrepreneurs and capitalists. Mackay was born in Dublin, Ireland in 1831; he emigrated to America in 1840, and in 1851 became a miner in California. In 1860 he moved to the Comstock Lode in Nevada, working initially as a timberman, miner and millhand. In 1865, with others, he bought the Hale and Norcross Mine. With the profits therefrom, Mackay and his partners bought other properties including the Consolidated Virginia Mine which produced over $100,000,000 in gold and silver after 1873. Mackay and his partners also established an ore-processing mill, a lumber and fluming company and the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, to compete with the interests of William Sharon, another of the "Kings" of the Comstock.

Mackay, a shy person who eschewed politics and ostentatious public displays, invested his fortune in San Francisco real estate, became a Director of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Canadian Pacific Railroad and, in 1883, founded the Commerical Cable Company which absorbed the Postal Telegraph Company in 1885. Through this enterprise Mackay was instrumental in laying the first Trans-oceanic telegraph cable between Europe and North America. Mackay also had mining interests in California, Idaho and Alaska, owned a sugar refinery in Yonkers, New York and an elevator manufacturing firm in New York City. Mackay's wife, Louise, used his fortune in an attempt to break into European society; she built magnificent homes in London and Paris -- the latter serves today as the Belgian Embassy.

At the time of his death, in 1902, Mackay's fortune was estimated at $30,000,000. Clarence Hungerford Mackay, John's son, was born in San Francisco in 1874. He accompanied his mother to Europe and was educated in England. An older brother, John William Mackay, Jr. had been groomed to succeed the father, but his death in 1894 threw the burden onto Clarence. Clarence oversaw the completion on the first Trans-Pacific cable to the Far East in 1904, the first cable connection between the United States and Cuba in 1907, and additional cables to southern Europe, via the Azores

> Islands, and to northern Europe via Ireland. In the 1920's he acquired the Federal Radio Company of New York which merged in 1928 with the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, whereupon Mackay became a member of the Board of Directors. Mackay was also a Director of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, one of America's largest financial institutions. Clarence Mackay's cultural activities included a Trusteeship of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Directorships of the Metropolitan Opera Company and the Philharmonic Society, all in New York, directorship of the Chicago General Opera Company, and Treasurer of the Lincoln Farm Association, formed to preserve Abraham Lincoln's log cabin in Kentucky. He was also a noted breeder of racehorses and an excellent sportsman....Clarence Mackay died in 1938, recognized as a leading financier, industrialist and patron of the arts. (Taken from nomination of Mackay School of Mines to National Register, 1 April 1982)

Clarence Mackay included the University of Nevada in his philanthropic ventures. He gave numerous gifts of money, land and stocks to the school, and took a personal interest in its development.

Mackay's gifts began with the Mackay School of Mines Building and the statue of John Mackay in front of it. These gifts were in honor of his father's death in 1902, and of his contribution to Nevada's mining industry. The building, designed by McKim, Mead and White, was Jeffersonian Revival.

During the construction of the mines building, Mackay donated the landscaping of the quad area created between Morrill Hall and the new building. The quad was an imitation of Jefferson's quad at Virginia. The construction was complete and dedication took place at commencement in 1908; the name "Mackay" was applied to the building and to the quad.

At this time, Mackay and University President J. Stubbs developed a close working relationship, with Mackay making requests concerning the university's development and Stubbs following the requests, which included frequent visits by Stubbs to Mackay's offices in New York for consultations. From this time until Mackay's death in 1938, the

design of the university was virtually under the control of Clarence Mackay.

Mackay assumed the responsibility for the development of a master plan for future campus construction. This design was done by McKim, Mead and White and their west coast affiliates, Bliss and Faville. It called for a Jeffersonian revival landscape and building arrangement for the campus.

Mackay continued to donate money to the campus. He bought Evans Field, which the school had been renting for athletic purposes, and donated it to the school. He also gave the associated buildings and grandstand with the land. The result was called, of course, Mackay Field, and was in use until the 1960s.

In order that his donations might be self-supporting he also gave the university stocks in his businesses, the proceeds from which were to go toward the school of Mines' expenses. He gave an endowment of $6,000 per year for five years to the same purpose. He and his mother were jointly responsible for these gifts.

Mackay also urged his wealthy acquaintances to contribute to his university. The master plan he promoted included a $250,000 library/administration building in the form of a rotunda, after a similar building by Jefferson at Virginia, modelled in turn after the Pantheon in Rome. He actively sought donations for this building by sending people by UNR when they were in the area, asking Stubbs to entertain them with football games and cadet marches and teas with the Regents. He especially pushed people whose money may have originated in Nevada. He urged Mrs. Vanderbilt in 1910 to contribute $100,000 toward the library, but reported back to Stubbs that she wouldn't visit Nevada because the Reno press had been critical of her.

Plans were begun in 1909 to landscape the entire campus, including a lake to be made by damming the pond on the west side of campus near Manzanita Hall. Estimated cost was to be $25,000. Stubbs took the estimate to Mackay in New York, leaving the plans in the keeping of Mackay's architects, McKim, Mead and White. Mackay sent his personal landscape gardener to see to the project.

In 1910, Stubbs met with Mackay in New York, and Stubbs reported to the Board of Regents that Mackay:

> ...asked that if we got appropriations for new buildings that he be permitted to examine the plans so that they would be in harmony with the Mackay Building and all the other buildings that we contemplate putting around the quadrangle. I said to him that there would be nothing done in the way of building until the plans had been submitted to him and received the stamp of his approval. This appeared to gratify him very much. (Board of Regents minutes, 2 Jan 1911)

This formalized the arrangement between Mackay, Stubbs, and the Board of Regents under which they had all been operating, anyway. Mackay could fashion the University of Nevada campus to fit his own ideals.

In 1913, Mackay got a chance to use his veto power over new building plans. The legislature funded a small, temporary library and a dairy building, both designs drawn by Frederic DeLongchamps. The buildings were located on campus according to the master plan, facing the quadrangle. The plans for the new dairy building originally called for rubble masonry with brick trim on both the basement and the main floor. The June 13, 1913 Board of Regents minutes noted that the

> ...Chairman of the Board was authorized to arrange with the Architect and Contractor to change the top story of the Dairy Building from stone to brick, so as to harmonize with the other buildings...

President Stubbs, with whom Mackay had had such a close working relationship, died in 1914. However, Mackay's influence extended beyond Stubbs' tenure. The Board of Regents minutes of 1915 note that "... the President has requested Mr. Clarence H. Mackay to nominate the lady for the position, ..." of matron of Manzanita Hall.

Mackay continued his influence into the 1920s, during which time he not only oversaw the creation of a new row of classically-inspired buildings facing the quad, behind the west row of structures, but he also built a building to commemorate his patronage of the campus. He wanted a new science hall built to enhance and preserve the status of his School of Mines, and arranged to build it on the southeast corner of his quad. The style of the Science Hall matched that of Mackay School of Mines. It was dedicated as Mackay Science Hall in 1930.

Mackay's influence ended with his death in 1938. In that year,

two new buildings were proposed, designed and begun, Palmer Engineering and a new Gymnasium. Palmer follows Mackay's intent in design and in location. The new gym design is a modern one, signalling the change in tone that future building brought.

Criteria C

The development of the University of Nevada - Reno, since the beginning of the 20th century, has consistently been associated with architects widely known and respected. These include the firms of McKim, Mead & White of New York, and Bliss & Faville of San Francisco, Frederick J. DeLongchamps of Reno and his pupils Lehmen Ferris and Edward Parsons, and Robert D. Farquhar of Los Angeles.

McKim, Mead & White; Bliss & Faville:

Stanford White, of McKim, Mead & White, was involved in 1898 with the restoration and completion of the campus quad at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. He designed a new structure to close the previously open south end of the quad. While working with Jefferson's 1817 design for Virginia, White 'rediscovered' Jefferson's campus plan, that of Roman classical pavillions lining a quadrangle area.

White was a friend and associate of Clarence Mackay, and the two collaborated on design ideas for Mackay's campus in Nevada. William Symmes Richardson, White's principal assistant, designed the Mackay School of Mines building in 1906. Bliss & Faville, a San Francisco firm both members of which had previously worked for McKim, Mead and White, collaborated with the New York firm, with university president J.E. Stubbs and with Mackay to create a master plan for the University campus at Reno based on Jefferson's Virginia campus.

Walter Bliss drew a view of the Nevada campus master plan published in the 1907-08 University Biennial Report. This plan included a rotunda library-administration building replacing Morrill Hall at the south end of the quad, overlooking Reno. The firm of Bliss & Faville, considered the official University architects until 1914, approved the "Annex" designed by architect Ferris of Reno in 1909 that doubled the housing capacity of Manzanita Hall. The firm also

designed other early campus buildings (now demolished) and the 1909 cement piers for a new heating pipe system connected to Manzanita Hall that preceded the 1911 damming of Manzanita Lake.

DeLongchamps:

Frederic Joseph DeLongchamps, a self-taught Reno-based architect, designed several of the extant University of Nevada-Reno buildings: the first Library (1913), Veterinary Building (1914), Education Building (1919), Mining Experiment Station (1920), Mackay Science Hall (1929), "New" Gymnasium (1941), and Scrugham Engineering (1960-62). In his capacity as the official University Architect, he also designed and supervised the 1926 remodeling of the Mackay School of Mines, the interior remodeling of Manzanita Hall initiated in 1955, and the interior remodeling of Mackay Science Hall in 1960-62. DeLongchamps' drawings of the buildings listed above are on deposit in the Special Collections Department, Getchell Library, University of Nevada-Reno.

From the early 1900s to the 1940s, DeLongchamps designed many public and private buildings in Nevada and California, including the Nevada Buildings at the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco and San Diego, and the Washoe County Courthouse and Mapes and Riverside Hotels in Reno. He designed the (now demolished) Clark County Courthouse in Las Vegas, and seven other courthouses, including Modoc County, California, in Alturas. DeLongchamps was appointed Nevada State Architect in April 1919, a position he held until its abolishment in 1926.

Today DeLongchamps is regarded as Nevada's principal architect. During his long career he was responsible for more buildings in more styles than any other in Nevada. A UNR alumnus, DeLongchamps was given the school's Distinguished Nevadan Award in 1966.

Architect Lehman Ferris who designed the University's Student Union Complex (1958) and Edward Parsons, architect of Silas E. Ross Hall (1957) among other campus buildings, studied under DeLongchamps.

Farquhar:

The second campus Library (1926), renamed Clark Administration Building 1962) was designed by Robert David Farquhar, a Los Angeles architect. Farquhar designed the Festival Hall at the 1915 Panama-

Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco, the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library at the University of California at Los Angeles, and the Mausoleum on the Clark estate in Los Angeles. Farquhar's drawings of the Memorial Library are on deposit in the Special Collections Department, Getchell Library, University of Nevada-Reno.

The campus architecture and landscaping is tied symbolically and historically to U.S. and Nevada history. The architecture and landscape designs of the historic district of the campus are unique in the western states in copying an eastern university design, which can be called Jeffersonian Revival.

When Thomas Jefferson designed the campus for the University of Virginia at Charlottesville in 1817, he borrowed architectural designs from Classical Rome. He arranged the buildings around a quadrangle, or open, grassy rectangle, with a routunda modeled after the Pantheon at the head. The buildings, or pavillions, were connected on the sides of the quad by colonnades on various heights, he idea being to give students and faculty a dry walk from building to building. Each building was devoted to a discipline, and its instructor lived and taught in the building. A second row of structures was added behind the first on each long side of the quad, and gardens and walks were added between the rows.

In 1898 Stanford White, a New York architect, was hired to design a new campus building that would close the south end of Jefferson's quad. At the time, and while repairing some older buildings, White became familiar with Jefferson's principles of design and of landscape architecture. In order to add new buildings to the existing campus, White added a second axis to the north-south quad, crossing the quad at the south end, retaining Jefferson's classical revival and adding a Beaux-Arts principle of multiple axiality.

Stanford White applied Jefferson's principles of design at other campuses in the eastern United States, in what can be called Jeffersonian Revival. He collaborated with Clarence H. Mackay in applying those principles to the university Mackay wanted to create in the western United States, the University of Nevada-Reno.

Each major building in the district is significant in itself, for individual uniqueness, for association with historic figures, or for fulfilling historic educational goals of the state of Nevada.

Significance - Contributing Elements

MORRILL HALL (Built - 1886)

Morrill Hall is significant because it was the first building constructed on the Reno campus of the State College when it was moved from Elko to Reno in 1885. For several years it was the only campus structure, and served all purposes: classrooms, offices, dormitories, library, dining facilities, and whatever else was needed. It functioned in the tradition of the "Old Main" buildings characteristic of older American campuses.

This building is listed separately on the National Register of Historic Places (May 1, 1974).

LINCOLN HALL (Built - 1896)

Lincoln Hall is significant for its architectural style and for its long history on the campus. It was originally constructed as a men's dormitory, and named for Abraham Lincoln. It was first occupied on January 1, 1896, one month prior to the girls' Cottage, Manzanita Hall. The two dormitories and Morrill Hall are the only campus buildings still standing that were constructed before the turn of the century. When first constructed, the new men's dorm accommodated 95 students, two per room. During all of its more than ninety years of continuous use Lincoln has remained a men's dormitory, tying together several Nevada generations by common experience.

Messrs. Percy and Hamilton of San Francisco designed both dormitories in a style copied from dormitories on eastern campuses. Before the design was made President Stubbs visited western campuses and solicited plans of eastern compuses. The plan chosen fell into the category traditional for campus buildings since Colonial times, for example the Wren Building at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, first built ca. 1700. The colleges of this style had borrowed their design from English Schools.

The land on which the new building was constructed was purchased by the state legislature in 1895. Manzanita Hall and a dining hall were also built on the new property. The men's dorm at the time of construction was isolated, at the northwest corner of the university campus near the State Road (Virginia Street). In 1907 a boardwalk was constructed to connect Lincoln Hall with the new Dining Hall.

Very little has changed about Lincoln Hall. In 1927, some remodeling was done. The brickwork was repaired and gutters were replaced. A fire escape was added to the rear of the building ca. 1940. During the 1950's, it was decided to remodel the interior rather than to demolish and replace the entire building. An entrance with two windows above was added to both the east and west facades to complement the interior remodeling. With the growth of the campus over the last 90 years, Lincoln Hall is no longer isolated; instead it is centrally located, near both the student union and the library. Today the structure continues to function as a men's dormitory, housing 74 students.

MANZANITA HALL (Built - 1896)

The history, architect, and significance of Manzanita Hall, the girl's dormitory built in 1895-6, parallels that of its contemporary building, Lincoln Hall, the men's dormitory. Manzanita, originally called the Cottage, was located on the same new piece of land as

Lincoln, and was situated between Virginia Street and a small pond, isolated from the academic center of campus.

When Manzanita was first occupied in February 1896 it was half its present size and L-shaped. The south half of the existing structure is the original portion. The first five years of its use, the university president, J. Stubbs, and his family occupied the first floor of the building and students used the second and half stories.

The arched front porch, although included in the original building plans, was not added until 1905. The north half of the existing building, a mirror image of the original south half, was added in 1910, making the building its present modified H-plan. The new addition doubled the dorm's capacity to seventy female students. A wooden porch was constructed between the wings of the east elevation, facing Manzanita Lake. In 1913, the Board of Regents addressed beautification of the lake area, when it instructed its chairman "...to have plans prepared and build a trellis east of Manzanita Hall to enclose the clothes lines, as soon as possible" (Minutes, April 15, 1913).

Interior remodeling and replacement of the front door are noted in the 1919-10 Biennial Report. Remodeling was initiated again in 1955. At this time, Reno architects DeLongchamps and O'Brien added built-in furniture to the third floor. Two dormer windows and the porch on the east facade were removed during remodeling. The women lived at the president's former residence on campus until remodeling was completed, ca. 1956-58.

Juniper Hall (non-contributing building) now abuts the north end of Manzanita Hall. Completed in 1962 to house additional women students, the modern dormitory replaced the old Dining Hall, once connected to the north end of Manzanita Hall. An interior door connects the two dormitories. Three concrete towers have been added to the east elevation of the building to house stairwells and an elevator shaft.

Manzanita Hall continues to function as a women's dormitory, currently housing 97 students.

MACKAY SCHOOL OF MINES (Built - 1908)

The Mackay School of Mines is significant for its association

with Clarence H. Mackay and his father, John W. Mackay, for its national and international role in mining education, and for its role as the architectural keystone for the university campus from 1908 until 1941.

The Mines building is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1 April 1982). Its role in mining education and in relation to the Mackay family are detailed in that nomination.

The placement and the architectural style of the Mines building set the pattern for over thirty years of campus development at Reno. The building was designed by W. S. Richardson, assistant to Stanford White of McKim, Mead and White of New York. The classical styling of the building was influenced by White's association with a renovation of Jefferson's University of Virginia campus. The placement of the building began a quadrangle at the center of Nevada's campus that became the focal point of future construction.

The Board of Regents and architects of buildings of the period of 1908-1938 specifically used the Mines building as a stylistic model to which new construction was required to conform. The influence carried on until Clarence Mackay's death in 1938, and in the case of some general characteristics, beyond that time.

MACKAY QUADRANGLE (Built - 1908)

The Quadrangle of the UNR campus is significant for its role as a historic architectural element of the Nevada campus, as an organizing feature of campus landscape architecture, and as a center of university activity.

The idea of a university quadrangle has roots at least as old as medieval British college cloisters. The tradition carries into the 17th century with colleges both in England and in the United States having one or more buildings with a quadrangular court yard behind or as part of the main building. Christopher Wren suggested late in the century that the quads be made 'three-legged', or open at one end, feeling the open end better symbolized education's role in society. Both styles are seen after this time, for example, four-sided at William and Mary and three-sided at Harvard (Turner 1984).

Thomas Jefferson, a graduate of William and Mary, disliked the

school's closed plan, and used the three-sided quadrangle style in his design for the University of Virginia at Charlottesville in 1817. He put a rotunda-like main building at the head of the quad and two ranges of classical pavillions down each side, leaving the south end open.

When, near the end of the 19th century, it became necessary to add new buildings to the UVA campus, Stanford White of McKim, Mead and White of New York converted the plan to a closed or four-sided quad. He designed a new building for the south end, thus making use of vacant space while changing architectural philosophical styles. He also added a new axis, perpendicular to the axis of the quad, enlarging possiblities of campus growth along axial principles associated with the Beaux-Arts architectural school (Turner 1984).

When Clarence Mackay took economic and stylistic control of the University of Nevada campus, he used the firm of McKim, Mead and White for architectural ideas, taking Stanford White's ideas from the University of Virginia for a template for campus development. Mackay arranged and paid for the landscaping of the university quadrangle, which was called the Mackay Quadrangle in his honor. The quad was made the center of the campus, the element around which all future campus construction was to be arranged, thereby making the Nevada campus a copy of eastern university organization.

For the last eighty years, the quad has been the center of group activity on the campus. Commencement ceremonies have been held on the quad since crowds became too large for any campus building. And Presidents have addressed the student body and Reno residents on the quad, as when Ronald Reagan visited UNR in 1982.

MANZANITA LAKE (Built - 1911)

Manzanita Lake is significant for its historic role in the landscape architecture and planning of the university. The lake was artificially made in 1911 by damming the south end of a small pond in the center of the west half of the campus. A walkway was constructed over the dam, connecting the west half of the campus to the academic buildings of the east side.

The conversion of a small pond into a small lake increased significantly the area of water on the campus, adding to the landscaping. It conversely reduced the amount of land area available for construction of buildings. This speaks for the strength of the commitment of the university to the aesthetic atmosphere of the campus.

The parcel of land containing the pond was acquired in 1894. On the west edge of the parcel and west of the pond, the school constructed Manzanita Hall, the new girl's dorm. North of the pond Lincoln Hall was build, and between the dorms was a dining hall. All of these were at the outskirts of the campus, removed from the academic buildings. Beginning in 1903 it was proposed to enlarge the pond into a small lake in an effort to beautify and to unify the university grounds.

The lake became part of Clarence Mackay's campus landscape plan. In 1909 the school forwarded a $25,000 estimate for campus beatification to Mackay in New York. Plans included the damming of the pond. Mackay in 1911, sent his personal landscape gardener to Nevada to work on the campus project.

JONES VISITOR CENTER (Temporary Library Built - 1914)

Jones Visitors Center is significant for its role in Nevada education, for its association with its architect Frederic DeLongchamps, and for its part in the unity of Clarence Mackay's master plan for the University campus.

Before the temporary library was built, the University's books were still housed downstairs in old Morrill Hall. A new library and administration building was planned, in the form of a large rotunda to replace Morrill Hall at the head of the campus quad, but funding had not been found. It became necessary to have more library space anyway, so a smaller, cheaper, temporary structure was funded in the meantime. The larger facility was never built, so the substitute served as library until the construction of the Clark Memorial building in 1927.

The new, temporary library was designed in 1913 by Frederic J. DeLongchamps, noted Reno architect. His instructions were to design a building "conservative but pure to harmonize with the other new

buildings of the Campus" (Board of Regents Minutes December 19, 1912). The result was the only single-level building on campus, a small, brick rectangle with limestone decorative elements. These include a rather reserved classical entrance facing the quad and open-book medallions on building corners.

The site of the new library was on the west side of the quad, one building site north of the south end and Morrill Hall. This location conforms to Mackay's campus plan, facing onto the quad. The building is one of the few that does not make any gesture on the south side toward Reno.

The building served as the Hall of English following the construction of Clark Library in 1927, and later as the Journalism Department and Bureau of Business Research. The building is currently used as the Jones Visitors Center. Today, displays of university history, research, and programs are shown in the lobby. Offices for school relations and career planning are also located in the building. The interior of the building was restored and a handicap ramp added in 1983 through an endowment by Clarence K. and Martha H. Jones.

VETERINARY SCIENCE BUILDING (Dairy Building Built - 1914)

The Veterinary Science Building, originally the Dairy Building, contributes to the historic district because its appearance and its location are part of the overall campus plan for architecture and landscape architecture; because it was designed by Reno architect Frederic J. DeLongchamps; and because it was associated with the Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Extension Agency, and the Veterinary Science Departments of the University, each of which has played a pivotal part not only in the education of students, but also in the education of Nevada farmers and ranchers for the last seventy years. The building retains its original appearance.

In 1913, two new buildings were funded for the university, a new library and the dairy building. Frederic DeLongchamps was asked by the Board of Regents to submit plans for both buildings. The library was to be placed on the main quadrangle. The dairy building was located east of, or behind, the Mechanical Building, which faced on the east side of the quad.

DeLongchamps' original design for the Dairy Building (blueprints on file in Special Collections) show a small, rubble masonry building with brick trim, two stories high with a hip roof. The lower story was an semi-exposed basement, at ground level on the lower campus. The upper story was a first floor level on the upper campus, with main entry facing the campus quad. The building was not built exactly as the plans show it; the Board of Regents requested a change to brick for the upper story, to 'harmonize' with the other campus buildings, presumably at Clarence Mackay's request.

The location of the building also follows the campus master plan, while also remaining functional as a dairy. The upper level, which contained lecture rooms and faculty offices as well as labs when it was first used, is associated with the upper campus, the main academic area. Its location behind the Mechanical Building (no longer standing) with its main entrance facing the quad places it in a second range of structures behind the first range on the east side of the quad. When the new Agriculture Building was built four years later, it was placed on the west side of the campus, directly across from the Dairy building, and it also began a second range, behind the quad's west range of buildings.

The dairy's location was functional as well. The lower level opened onto the lower campus which was used for pens and corrals for dairy animals. The basement of the building, which was built as the original plans show, faced in stone, contained milk and cheese laboratories and rooms directly related to the animals.

Before the new Dairy building was build, the Agricultural College had no separate building on campus, despite the fact that agricultural education was one of the three stated purposes for an institution of higher education in the State Constitution. The Dairy Department was created as a part of the School of Agriculture in 1913. The School began at that time to be fleshed out, due to pressure from the farming and cattle people of the state. In addition to having no separate quarters until this time, it had almost no fulltime academic students. Emphasis was placed, previously, almost entirely on mining.

The purpose of the new Dairy Department was to give "farm boys a thorough training in the manufacture of butter and cheese and in the production of sanitary market milk." In addition to the adademic schedule aimed at fulltime students, the department also offered a

'short course' for the farm resident, scheduled from January 6 - Feb 13 in 1915.

The building itself contained on the lower level "laboratories for butter and ice-cream making, a demonstration-room for hand separators, a cheese-curing room, and a refrigeration-room. The second story contains the lecture-room, testing laboratory, lockers for students, office, and laboratory for cheese making. The equipment is of the latest design, with facilities for instruction in all branches of dairy manufacture." (UNR Catalog, 1914)

The Dairy building changed hands over the years, beginning with the construction of the new Agriculture Building in 1918, when some of the laboratories were moved to the new building. In 1918 the second floor was occupied partly by members of the Agricultural Extension staff: the County Agent and the Home Demonstratory for Washoe County. In 1923 Building and Grounds moved into the basement and the dairy labs moved out. The school catalog did not show a change until 1929, when the building was listed as the Extension Building.

In 1936 the interior was remodeled. The Veterinary Control Service moved in, along with "certain staff members of the University's Agricultural Experimental Station." The building was then listed as Experiment Station Building. In 1940 the building was listed as the Veterinary Science Building, the name it continued to carry through the 1985-6 school catalog, by which time the structure had been abandoned.

PETER FRANDSEN HUMANITIES BUILDING (Agriculture Building Built - 1918)

The Frandsen Humanities Building is significant for being the first campus Agriculture building. This building fulfilled one of the primary purposes stated by the drafters of the State Constitution, when providing for higher education in Nevada. It is also significant architecturally, as a part of Mackay's campus design.

The first campus Agriculture Building was constructed to provide separate facilities for the rapidly growing college. First requested in 1910 by President Stubbs, the Dean of Agriculture also argued for movement of the college out of the overcrowded Dairy Building, appealing to the prestige already received by Agriculture graduates. The

Cattle Owners' Association of Nevada appealed to the state and Governor Boyle in a February 1915 letter. Funding was finally appropriated by the 1917 state legislature.

Walter O. Lewis of the local Reno architectural firm of Lewis, Ellory & Sexton was chosen to design the new building on a tie-breaking second vote. Bliss and Faville of San Francisco were considered the official University architects, but the Board of Regents decided to hire the local firm. The building was completed in 1918.

The Agriculture Building was the first in a new row of structures to be built behind the west row facing the main quadrangle, following Bliss and Faville's master plan. It faces the rear of the temporary library. This is one of the few historic buildings not having a main or secondary entrance or facade facing Reno.

The building followed the architectural key set by the Mackay School of Mines, in that it has a classical facade on the east, or main, elevation. It differs from the Mackay building in that the portico is more ornate and is recessed, however.

The new building housed a library, museum, classrooms, offices, various dairy laboratories, farm machinery equipment and laboratories, and the home economics cooking and sewing facilities. Cooking was taught on a wood and coal range, as well as oil and electric stoves.

With the completion of new agriculture facilities across the campus in 1957 (Fleishmann Agriculture), the name and the function of the old Agriculture Building were changed. It was renamed in 1958 for Peter Frandsen, the first University of Nevada graduate to attend Harvard University. After Harvard he had taught zoology and physiology in the Department of Agriculture on the Reno campus for many years and was affectionately known as "Peter Bugs." At the time of the name change, the building became the home of Humanities Departments. Today, the Peter Frandsen Humanities Building houses the departments of English, Foreign Language, and Philosophy, and their classrooms.

THOMPSON STUDENT SERVICES CENTER (Education Building Built - 1920)

The Thompson Student Services Center, originally constructed and used for forty years as the Education Building, is significant for its

role in the education of Nevada's educators. It is also significant architecturally, as a part of the early campus master plan for quadrangle and building arrangement and unity of design.

The construction of the building in 1919-20 coincided with the establishment of a College of Education at the university, with its own dean and its own building, and with status equal to that of the other colleges on campus. The training of teachers had previously been handled by county normal schools throughout the state, as well as various colleges at the university. When the Secretary of the Interior's Bureau of Education reviewed university education in Nevada, one of the few criticisms made was of this dispersed system of teacher education. Growth in state population and the consequent need for more high schools and more teachers made it obvious that the system was inadequate. Faced with the federal report, the University, the Board of Regents, and the legislature made the move to rectify the situation. The new building was funded and a dean hired to begin the new department.

The design of the new building was the combined work of architect Frederic DeLongchamps following the stylistic guidelines of Mackay's campus plan, the new dean of education, and a consultant specialist in school architecture. DeLongchamps submitted three sets of plans, differing in cost of construction, and the middle-range plans were chosen. These left off the more expensive granite foundation and step, but included the marble halls and maple floors missing in the cheaper design. In addition to classrooms and offices, the building contained an auditorium designed to allow large meetings to be held on campus.

The brick-clad, classically-inspired structure conforms in design to the campus architectural key, the Mackay School of Mines. On the south elevation, the entrance is also decorated in limestone, giving the appearance of a secondary main entrance. This entrance follows the older campus plan, pre-Mackay, of having the buildings face Reno.

The location also fit the overall plan. It was constructed on a site at the north end of the west side of the quad, behind the west row of structures, the second building in the new row. It began a new east-west axis crossing the north end of the quad in front of Mackay School of Mines, following the master plan. Palmer Engineering was placed at the east end of this axis two decades later. The completed

Education Building was accepted by the Board on November 18, 1920.

In 1959 the name of the building was changed to Thompson Education, in honor of Dr. Reuben C. Thompson who taught at the University from 1908 until 1948. Thompson was founder of the Philosophy Department, and also a well-known Reno area lecturer. "THOMPSON" is chiseled into the granite nameplate in the portico entablature.

After four decades of use as the Education Building, Thompson's function was changed. In 1969 a new Education Building was completed north of the main campus and the old Education Building assumed its current function as the Thompson Student Services Center.

PHYSICAL PLANT (Mining Experiment Station Built - 1921)

The Physical Plant is significant for its association with the Mackay School of Mines, and for its architect, Frederic DeLongchamps. It is also significant for its role in experimental metallurgy from 1921 until 1954.

After the Mackay School of Mines opened in 1908, the University sought to keep it in the forefront of its field. In order to add another function to the School's capabilities, the Board of Regents and the university president began, in 1917, to ask the federal government to transfer the Federal Mining Experiment Station from Colorado to Reno. To this end, the University lobbied both the state legislature and the federal government. Transfer of the station from Colorado would "give added national significance to the University and, at the same time, would prepare the University to do important experimental work for the Nevada mining industry" (Biennial Report 1917-18:48). Final sanction was given by the Bureau of Mines authorities in Washington for the transfer of the Federal Rare & Precious Metal Mining Experiment Station on July 8, 1920.

The University was obliged to complete a separate building to house the Station before the transfer would be formalized. The Federal Bureau requested completion of the facility by January 1, 1921. The Board of Regents approved plans by Frederic J. DeLongchamps, Nevada State Architect; the design had the "utmost simplicity and economy and minimum space necessary." Bids were awarded for construction and the new Station was certified and ready for acceptance on April 13, 1921. A small transformer house was added in

May, abutting the northwest corner, because the fire chief would not permit the transformers to be installed in the Station building.

The small, rectangular two-story brick building is one of only two of the historic campus buildings without some sort of classical facade of concrete or limestone. Its placement and its lack of decoration were designed to associate it closely with the Mackay School of Mines. It is located directly behind Mines, separated by a space the width of a hallway. This arrangement was necessary because of the close association of the work of both buildings. Its similarity in scale and brickwork makes it appear as an ell on the larger building.

The work of the Experiment Station had national and international significance in rare and precious metals, including work in platinum, gold, and silver among others. During the 1920's the Station did extensive research on methods for analyzing platinum samples, in response to widespread frauds. The publications on the methodology developed are still in use today as industry standards. The Station played a vital role in developing new procedures for recovering gold and silver from ores, allowing mines to operate that would otherwise have been too poor. Research on the flotation of native gold began in Reno in 1934, and lead to the development of a reagent now used worldwide in gold ore recovery (Reno Research Center, Bureau of Mines, U.S. Dept. of the Interior Publication, 1985).

In 1954 the Federal Bureau of Mines completed a larger, more modern facility north of the University campus. The Experimental Station was included in the new structure. The Station building was taken over by the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, until then housed in the Mines building. With the completion in 1964 of the Scrugham Engineering & Mines Building to the east of the Mackay School of Mines, the Nevada Bureau moved into it, and the old Station building became what it is today, the Physical Plant. The lab rooms and offices upstairs have been seminar rooms and laboratories for the Anthropology Department and for other departments.

CLARK ADMINISTRATION (Memorial Library Built - 1927)

Clark Administration is significant for its association with the Clark family who donated the building and with the architect Farquhar of L.A. and his unique design, for its place in the campus master

plan, and for its role in the history of education in the State of Nevada.

The new library building was donated to the University by William Andrews Clark, Jr., of Los Angeles, who founded the L.A. Philharmonic Orchestra and donated libraries in other areas. Clark was related to the State of Nevada in two ways. His wife, Alice McManus Clark, was born and raised in Virginia City. His father, William A. Clark, Sr., a Montana U.S. Senator, was involved in the development of Las Vegas and railroading in Nevada, and Clark County was named for him. The gift of the library was given in the name of Alice Clark, who had initiated an annual scholarship in 1917, and before her death in 1918 had expressed a wish to give the University a new library.

Clark obtained the approval of the Board of Regents to hire Robert D. Farquhar to design the new Library. Based in Los Angeles, Farquhar had designed several buildings for Clark. In 1925, Clark conferred in New York with Clarence Mackay, the university's major benefactor up to that time, who held stylistic control over future campus construction. In May of 1926, at commencement ceremonies, plans for the new library were announced to the public; it was stated that the building was designed to follow the architecture of the Mackay School of Mines. The location chosen was at the front of the campus beside Manzanita Lake on the site of the old Hatch Building, which was moved to the northern campus boundary. A year and one-half later, "one of the largest crowds ever assembled on the campus was present" at the dedication of "one of the largest libraries in the west" (University of Nevada Paper 10/21/27).

The new library was designed to house from 80,000 to 200,000 volumes, replacing the small "temporary" Library built in 1914. This capacity served the university for thirty-five years, from 1927 to 1962, a longer period than either previous or succeeding library structures, and over a third of the life of the Reno campus.

The Clark Administration Building is unique among the historic buildings on campus in several ways. It is the only one donated by someone other than Mackay, and the only building designed by an architect not chosen by Mackay. Farquhar, the Los Angeles architect, designed nothing else on campus.

Consequently, the Memorial Library doesn't look like one of the

set. Like its contemporaries, it is two-story, brick, and symmetrical, with limestone trim. The decorative elements are classical in inspiration, as is also the case with contemporary structures. But the style of decoration sets this building apart. The main entrance is not a monumental portico of limestone. Instead, it is an arch, flush with the brick facade and lined with limestone quoins and voussoirs. It has an inset marble entry with revolving door. Windows are vertically set casements, and are decorated with limestone flat arches. The building's principal entry is in the south facade, the short side of the building, which does not face the campus quad, but points toward Reno instead. In these respects, the library matches Manzanita Hall's south-facing, arched entry, directly across Manzanita Lake from it, following the old, pre-Mackay campus design.

Today the Memorial Library serves the University as Clark Administration Building. The books were moved in 1962 to the third library constructed on campus. The building was named specifically in honor of Alice Clark at this time. Russell Clopine was hired to remodel the interior of the building.

MACKAY SCIENCE HALL (Built - 1930)

Mackay Science Hall is significant for its association with Clarence H. Mackay and the Mackay School of Mines, and for its place in the campus master architectural plan.

The Science Hall was built in the 1920s to house the Departments of Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics. These science departments were closely related to the Mackay School of Mines, a major claim to fame of the University of Nevada. The building was designed to give them more space and the newest facilities, in order to continue the national and even international preeminence of the School of Mines. The building was the gift of Clarence H. Mackay, in honor of the University's semicentennial and the death of University President Stubbs, and in support of the Mines department. Mackay proposed the gift in 1924, but the building was not completed and dedicated until October 24, 1930.

The Board of Regents contacted several architects in 1924 to design a building in harmony with the Mackay School of Mines. The designs were submitted for Clarence Mackay's approval. Frederic DeLongchamps' plans were chosen, but it was not until 1928 that Mackay

gave his permission to proceed with construction, the cost not to exceed a specified sum.

The new structure replaced the old Physics Building, facing the east side of the quad at the south end near Morrill Hall. The two-story Ionic portico on the west facade, and the brick window decoration with limestone keystones, continued the architectural theme of the Mackay School of Mines building. A false portico of Ionic pilasters was also added to the south elevation. This feature continued the even older campus theme of having the building face south, toward downtown Reno. A matching Arts and Science building, also designed by DeLongchamps, was proposed for the opposite position on the quad, but it was never funded.

Mackay Science Hall continued in its original role for over forty years. The interior was remodeled by DeLongchamps in 1962, in an effort to modernize the facilities. However, the continued growth in enrollment, particularly within the School of Mines, necessitated larger facilities for the science departments. Beginning in the 1970's, they began moving out as new buildings were completed. Today Mackay Science Hall houses the Geography Department and three divisions of the Medical School, Speech & Audiology, Rural Health, and Medical Technology. The classrooms are used for instruction in languages, geography, philosophy, and medical technology.

STANLEY G. PALMER ENGINEERING BUILDING (Built - 1941)

The Engineering building is significant for its part in fulfilling the Constitutional plan for Nevada education, and for its role in furthering the Jeffersonian Revival architecture and landscape campus plan of the early 20th century at UNR.

The original educational objective of the State of Nevada was to provide its citizens with education in "mechanic arts" along with the other priorities of mining and agriculture. This requirement of the State University was not, by the 1930's, being met, due to a need for modernization of the program. The School of Engineering's "Class A" rating was withdrawn because of inadequate floor space and equipment, the absence of a hydraulics laboratory, and low salary paid to instructors. In 1938, the Board of Regents recommended to the state legislature that money be spent on a new engineering building. The legislature appropriated half the money needed for the project, along

with half the money for a new gymnasium, in the hope of securing Public Works Administration grants to match the funds appropriated by the state. Due to the wait for funds, construction was not begun until late in 1940. When the building was completed in 1941, the new facility with hydraulics laboratory brought the school's rating back to "A".

The design for the building, although done after the death of Clarence Mackay, still followed the original theme of Jeffersonian Revival. The architect was Russell Mills of Reno. "The general appearance of the building will be about like that of Mackay Science Hall. The portico will be nearly identical with the one on the Mackay School of Mines Building" (Sagebrush 5/5/39). The engineering building, like the Mackay buildings, appears from the front to be a two-story, symmetrical rectangle. A wing extends east from the northeast face making the overall shape an ell; a matching southeast wing was planned, ultimately making a U-plan. The additional wing, which would have housed Electrical Engineering, was never built.

The placement of the new building also contributes significantly to the overall plan for the old campus. Due to lack of space for new structures on the quad, and lack of land for a new row just behind the eastern quad row as were added behind the west row, Engineering completed a new campus axis. The original Jefferson/White/Mackay plan for UNR included a new axis at the north of the quad crossing perpendicular to it just in front of Mackay School of Mines. The Education building already sat at the west end of the axis; the new Engineering building completed the crossing, closing the east end. The site is off the main hill, on a lower level, east of the Orr Ditch that then ran behind the eastern buildings on the quad. A walkway connects the portico steps of the new building with the portico steps of the Education building. This is the last of the old campus structures to follow the Jeffersonian Revival plan for architecture and landscape architecture.

The completed structure was dedicated on May 10, 1941 by Stanley G. Palmer, acting dean of the College of Engineering. The new facility housed the Departments of Civil and Mechanical Engineering. Laboratories were located in the basement, offices and drafting and lecture rooms on the first and second floors. The building was renamed for Palmer in November 1959. Palmer, a UNR graduate, was a professor of engineering, and then dean from 1941 until 1957. The

facility still houses the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

GYMNASIUM (Built - 1945)

The Gymnasium is exceptionally significant for its association with noted Nevada architect Frederic J. DeLongchamps, and for its unique design. It is also significant for its role in the history of Nevada higher education.

Although designed in 1938, the gymnasium was not officially completed until 1945. The intervening seven years included time spent waiting for matching government funds in order to begin building, and after construction began, in solving other problems. When construction was finally begun early in 1941, the projected completion date was 1942, and a cornerstone with that date was installed. World War II intervened, along with heating problems that prevented laying the flooring. In 1943-4 the unfinished gym housed Air Force cadets for the U.S. Government. It was first used for University athletics in 1945. At completion, the new gym had seats for 3500 spectators.

The gym is the only Art-Moderne building on campus. Previous campus construction had been Jeffersonian Revival, and the new engineering building, built at the same time as the gym, followed the older style. Subsequent construction on campus into the 1980s has been first in International and then in newer styles.

The building was designed by Frederic J. DeLongchamps. It is the last of a long series of buildings on the University campus built from a DeLongchamps design. The gymnasium represents a major change in style for DeLongchamps. His other designs, done to the stylistic specifications of Clarence Mackay, had generally followed the prevailing Jeffersonian pattern. The gym was designed just after Mackay's death, and therefore represents DeLongchamps' rather than Mackay's idea of what campus buildings in general or gymnasiums in particular should look like.

The site chosen for the new gymnasium represented another departure from the overall plan of the previous thirty years. Instead of being on the main quad, or on any axis of it, it was located on the northern boundary of the Upper Campus next to Virginia Street. The entrance to the building was oriented south, toward downtown Reno. The location was selected by DeLongchamps and approved by the Board in

1941. The new Engineering building, approved and funded at the same time as the gym but designed by a different architect, was scheduled to be constructed on this same spot. The other building, whose design followed the classical pattern of buildings on the quad, was finally located at the east end of the east/west axis crossing the north end of the quad, in keeping with the landscape architecture of the main campus.

The departments of physical education and recreation and intercollegiate athletics were housed in the offices located in the basement of the building until the mid-1970's; they are now moved to the Lombardi Recreation Building or the Lawlor Annex, both located near Mackay Stadium. Only the football and baseball offices remain in the "new" Fymnasium, now know as the Old Gym. The Music Department, particularly the Band Office, also uses the offices. Some practice sessions, and some athletic events, especially in women's sports, are still held in the "new" Gymnasium. The facility is also rented for non-university activities.

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GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Township and Range Location:

The University of Nevada-Reno Historic District encompasses approximately 40 acres, and includes the original campus and campus-related development dating from 1885 to 1945 inclusive.

The University of Nevada-Reno Historic District, as located on U.S.G.S. Reno, Nev., 7.5' Quadrangle (SE/4 Reno 15' Quadrangle) dated 1967, photorevised 1982, is as follows:
North 2/3 of West 1/2 of SE 1/4, Section 2, T19N, R19E.

UTM Location:

The proposed historic district of the University of Nevada-Reno covers an irregular territory described by fifteen points and their UTMs (see above for map), beginning at the southwest corner of the area and working counter-clockwise:

1. Southwest corner of UNR campus, corner of N. Virginia and 9th Street. (UTM: 258,060E; 4,379,860N)

2. ENE along 9th St. to the corner of 9th and Lake St. (UTM: 258,290E; 4,379,930N)

3. North to Morrill Hall parking lot. (UTM: 258,290E; 4,380,000N)

4. NE to parking lot west of Orvis School of Nursing. (UTM: 258,330E; 4,380,050N)

5. North to parking lot west of Laxalt Mines Building. (UTM: 258,350E: 4,380,180N)

6. West to north/south street on east side of campus. (UTM: 258,400E; 4,380,200N)

- 2 -

7. NW along n/s street 50 meters to north side of Palmer Engineering.
(UTM: 258,380E; 4,380,250N)

8. SW to NE corner of main University quadrangle.
(UTM: 258,260E; 4,380,200N)

9. North to north end of parking lot east of Physical Plant building.
(UTM: 258,240E; 4,380,260N)

10. West to SE corner of Business Building.
(UTM: 258,200E; 4,380,230N)

11. South to NW corner of Mackay School of Mines Building.
(UTM: 238,200E; 4,380,230N)

12. West to SW corner of Getchell Library.
(UTM: 238,100E; 4,380,200N)

13. North to north end of parking lot east of gymnasium.
(UTM: 258,070E; 4,380,370N)

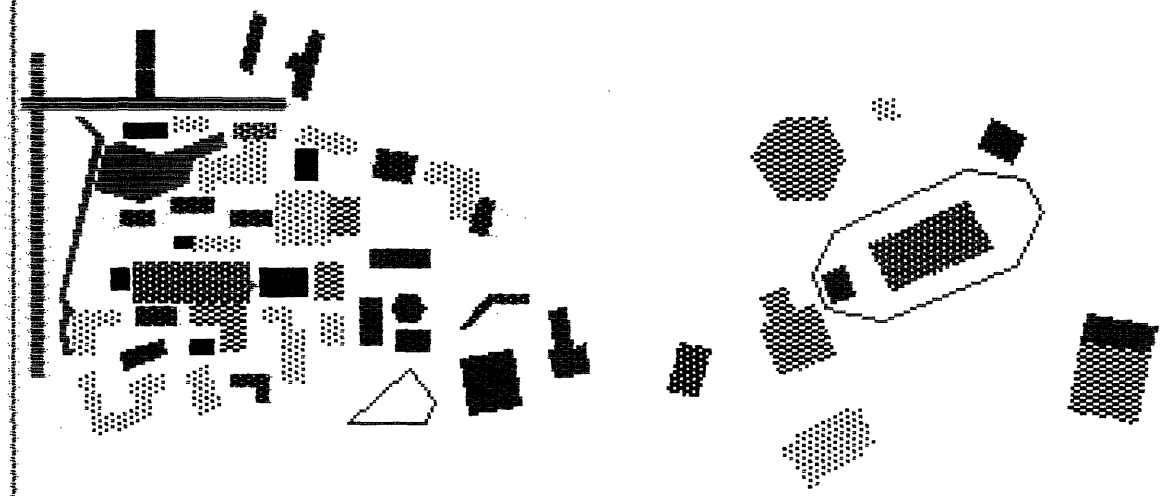
14. West to N. Virginia Street (NW corner of district).
(UTM: 258,000E; 4,380,370N)

15. South along N. Virginia St. to Library entrance to campus, south of White Pine Hall.
(UTM: 258,000E; 4,380,180N)

16. SSE along N. Virginia to point #1, corner of N. Virginia and 9th St.

UNIVERSITY of NEVADA, RENO

Development of Buildings & Grounds 1885--1983



Built 1917--1946

Built 1926; Razed circa 1960

Built 1957--1963

Built 1965--1972

Areas developed 1965--1972

Bur. Mines (USA)

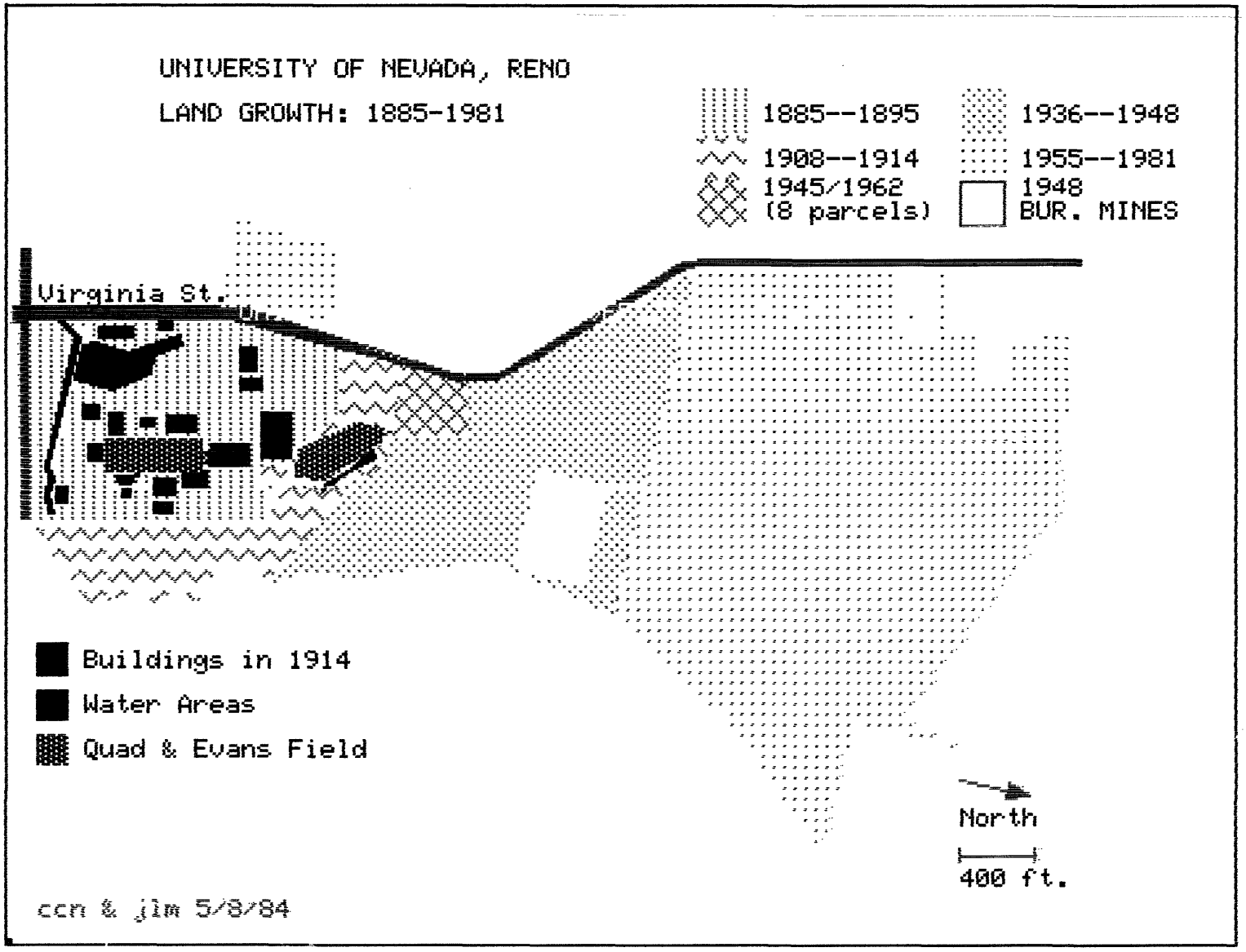
Built 1973--1983

Built 1885--1914

North

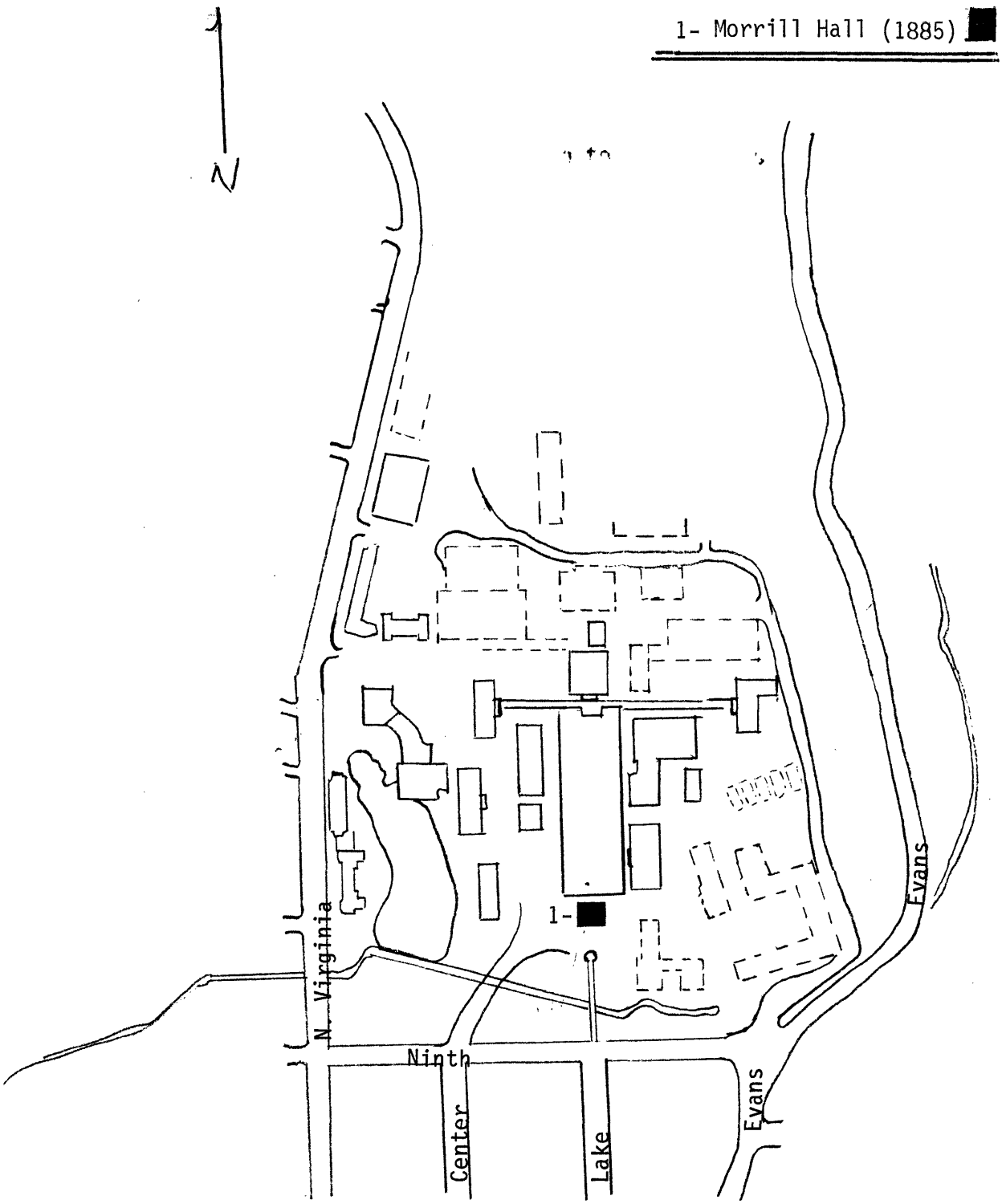
400 ft.

ccn & jlm 5/11/84


UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO
LAND GROWTH: 1885-1981
1885--1895
1908--1914
1945/1962
(8 parcels)
1936--1948
1955--1981
1948
BUR. MINES
Virginia St.
Buildings in 1914
Water Areas
Quad & Evans Field
North
400 ft.
ccn & jlm 5/8/84

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA - RENO Map 1

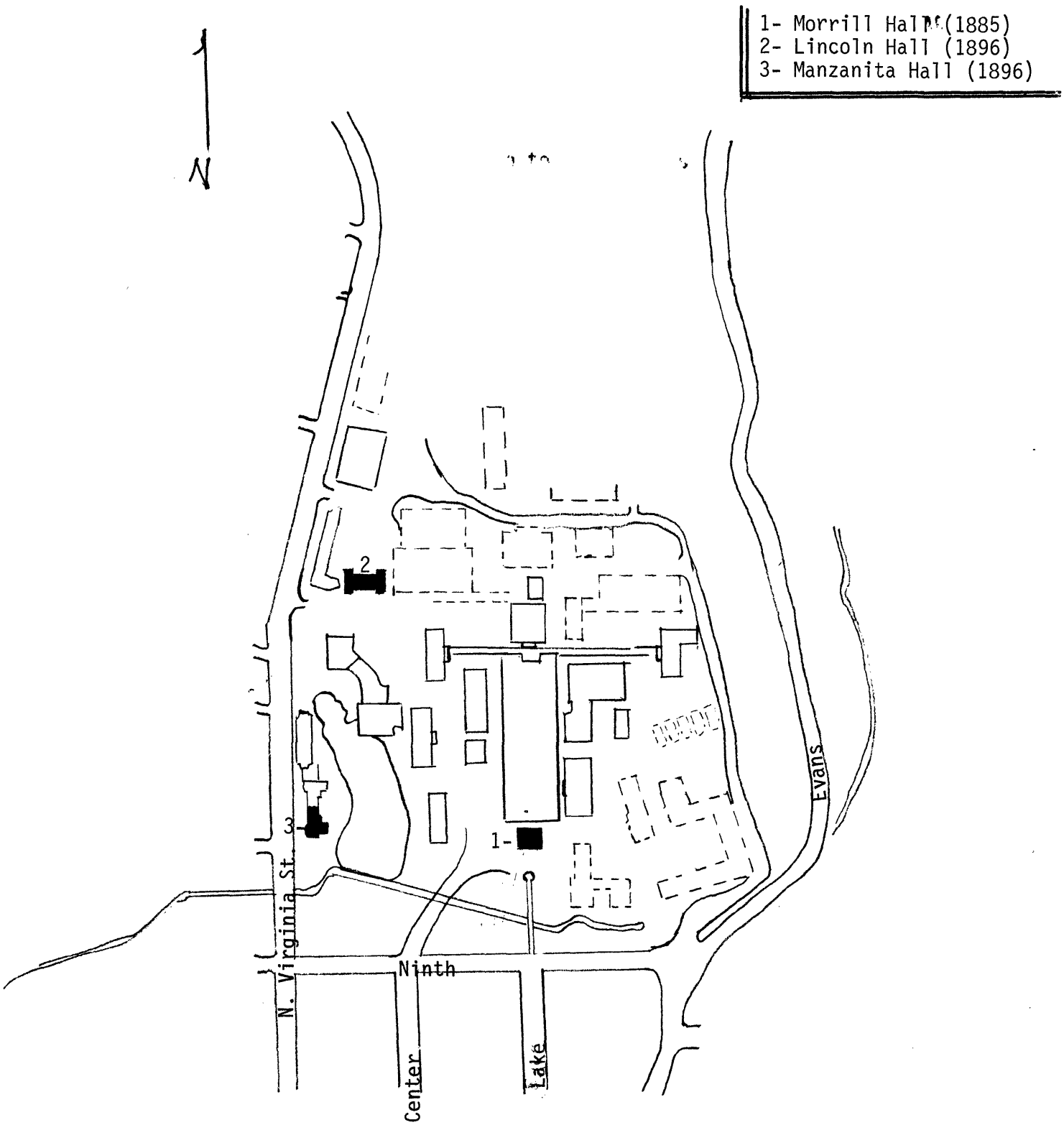
Location: Extant Buildings Dated Pre-1890



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA - RENO

Map 2

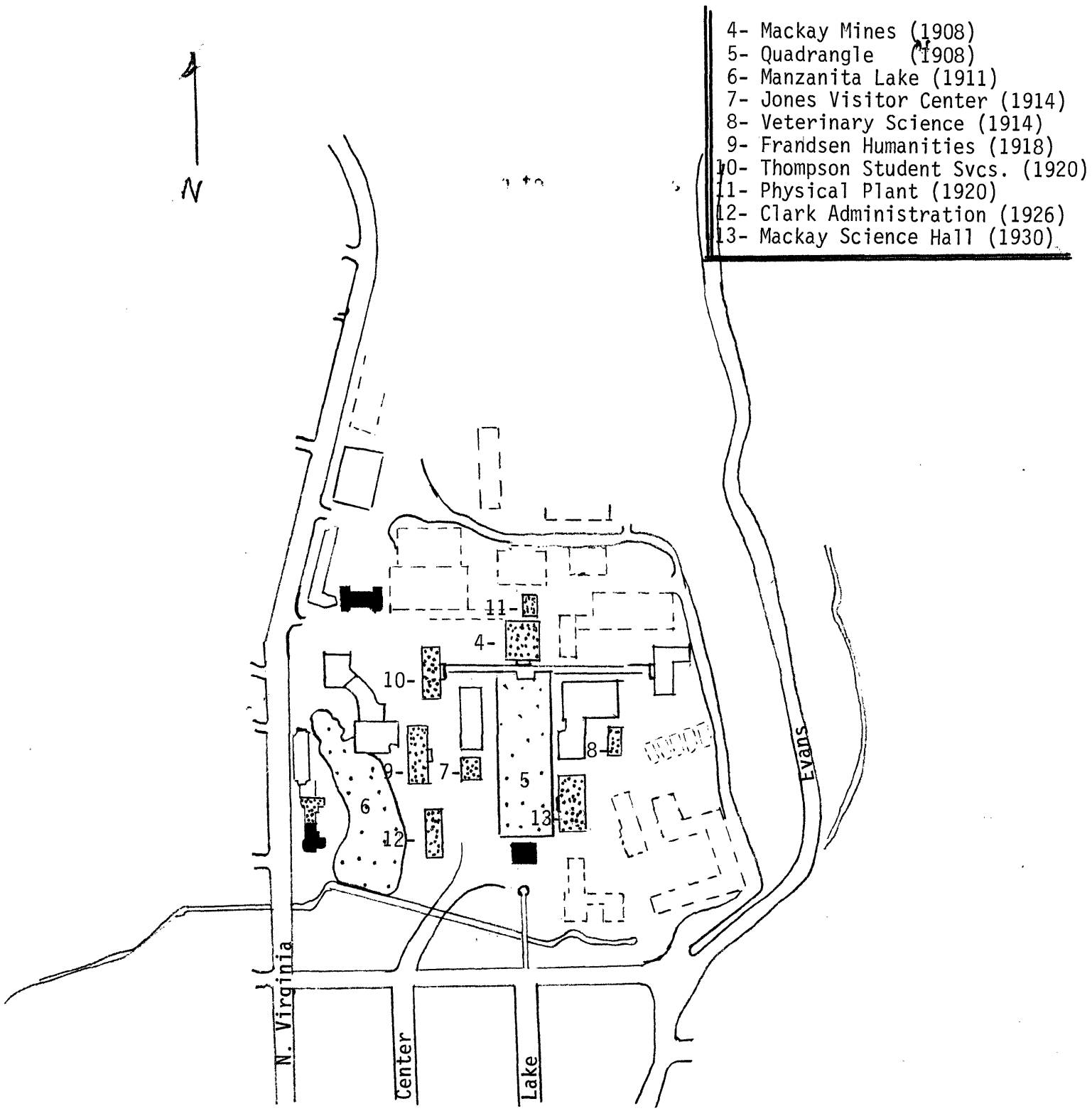
Location: Extant Buildings Dated Pre-1900



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA - RENO

Map 3

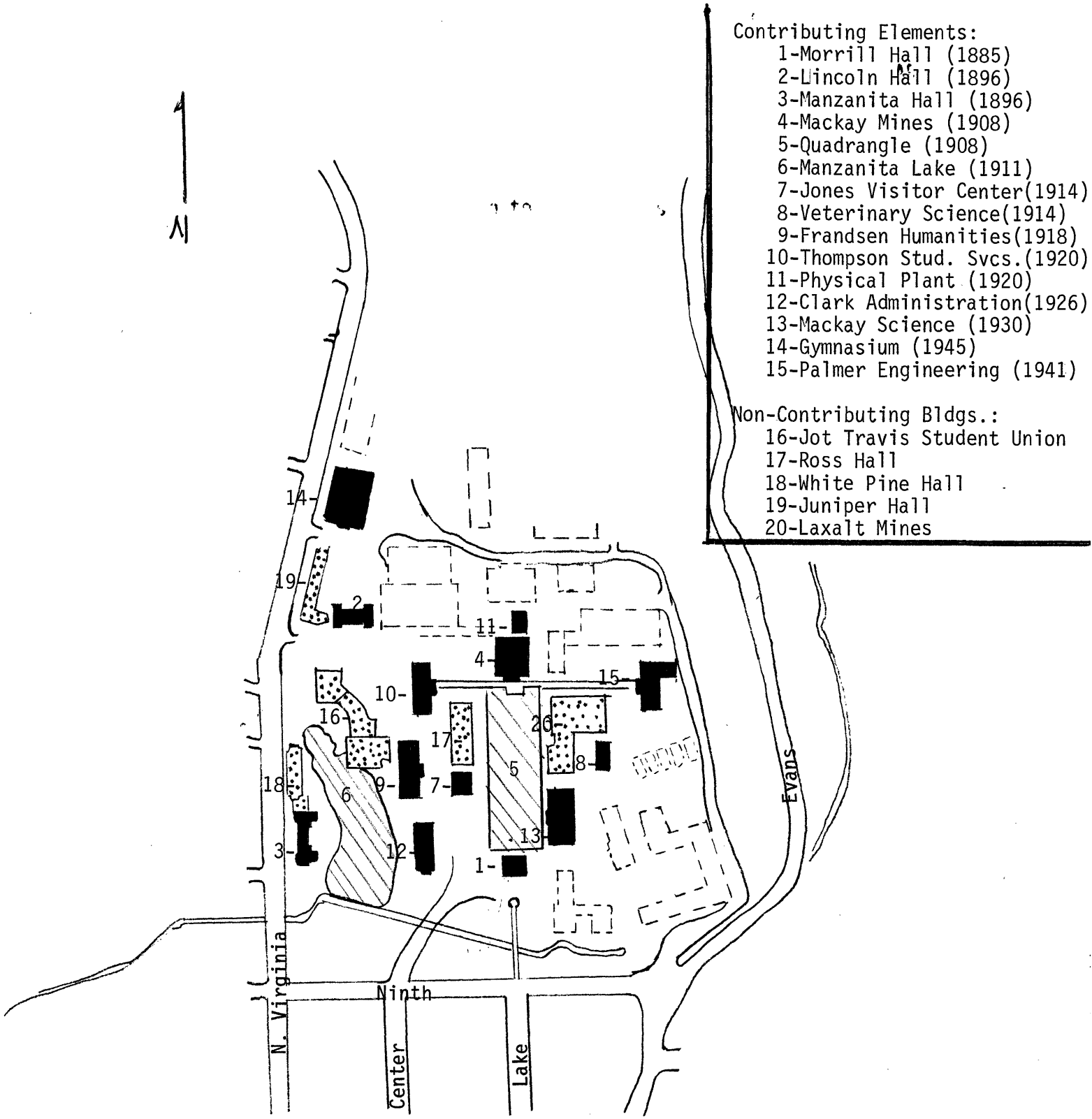
Location: Extant Buildings and Features
Associated with C. H. Mackay Period



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA - RENO

Map 4

All Buildings of Historic District



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA-RENO

Map 5

PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT