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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name: The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House
other names/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number 18 Winter Street not for publication N/A
city or town Reno vicinity N/A
state Nevada code NV county Washoe code 031 zip code 89503

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Ronald M. Pons, SHPO 4-8-05
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

 other (explain):

Jon Edson H. Beall 5/26/05
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling
DOMESTIC Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: BUSINESS Sub: Office Building

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th/Early 20th Century Revivals/ Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Rubble/concrete
roof Wood shakes
walls Brick
other _____

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING/DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance 1902-1945
Significant Dates 1902, 1932, 1940
Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A
Cultural Affiliation N/A
Architect/Builder Unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.11 acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>11</u>	<u>257490</u>	<u>4378320</u>	3	___	___
2	___	___	___	4	___	___
	___ See continuation sheet.					

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mella Rothwell Harmon
organization State Historic Preservation Office date 11/15/04
street & number 100 N. Stewart Street telephone 775-684-3447
city or town Carson City state NV zip code 89701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Jon Smaker and Kim Vogley
street & number 870 Camino Diablo telephone 925-634-7217
city or town Brentwood state CA zip code 94513

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

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

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

7. Description

The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House was built between 1902 and 1903 on Lot 8, Block W of the Powning Addition to Reno, Nevada. The building's original address was 42 Winter Street, but it was changed in the 1920s when the house was modified to be a rooming house that accommodated three separate tenants. The new (and current) address became 18-24 Winter Street.

The two-story building is in a simplified Colonial Revival architectural style. It is rectangular in plan with a concrete foundation and a front gable roof. A brick chimney is attached at the rear. The building's front façade has a projecting two-story bay addition to the north of the front door and an attached front porch. The porch is supported by square posts and covered with plain wood lattice. The second story of the porch acts as an open air balcony with decorative wood railing. The front door is wood paneled with three long rectangular lights. The exterior walls are stretcher bond brick veneer with decorative soldier course flat arches above the windows. Fenestration consists of four-over-one double-hung wood sash, two-over-two fixed pane, three-over-three double-hung sash windows, and one-over-one on the rear side.

The detached garage, located at the rear of the parcel, was built in the 1940s. It is a brick building with a hipped roof and exposed rafters, and covered with wood shingles. There are four sets of wood double doors along the rear side of the building facing the alley that bisects the block.

Integrity

The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House had undergone two significant modifications. In the late 1920s, the house was converted from a single family dwelling to a three-unit rooming house. This entailed the removal of the original full-length front porch and its replacement with a two-story bay window at the northwest corner and a smaller porch at the front door with an open balcony above. The building was further expanded by extending the south wall, and enclosing the rear porch. The timing of this remodeling effort corresponds to a peak in Reno's historic migratory divorce trade. Houses all over town were being converted into rooming houses in order to participate in the economic opportunities afforded Reno homeowners by the lucrative industry.

The second major modification episode occurred ca. 1940 and entailed expansion of the number of rental units to four, the construction of the four-car garage, and the addition of the brick veneer. The property owner at the time built a brick duplex on the adjoining lot to the north

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The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

7. Description, continued

facing Jones Street. The addition of brick to the Winter Street house visually unified the owner's rental holdings.

The above-described modifications to the Miller-Rowe/Holgate House reflect the building's significance and are therefore aspects of its historical integrity. The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House is indicative of a trend in Reno housing that resulted in the conversion of a number of single family residences to rooming and apartment houses in order to exploit certain unique economic opportunities. The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House retains all seven aspects of integrity. Integrity of location, setting, and association are present for the entire period of significance, while integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling are present for the period following the 1920s remodeling.

8. Significance

The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the community planning and development area of significance, and the evolution of building use in Powning's Addition. The house was built in 1902-1903 for the widow Jeannette Miller. Deed records suggest that Mrs. Miller owned the property until 1920. A couple by the name of Rowe purchased the house in 1920. They remodeled the house into three flats for the purpose of providing housing to Reno's lucrative divorce trade. In the early 1930s, they entered into a partnership with Arthur Holgate to operate the rooming house at 18 Winter Street. Reflecting further commercialization of the residential Powning's Addition, in 1940, a new owner built a brick duplex on an adjoining property, expanded 18 Winter Street to four apartments and sheathed it in a brick veneer to match the duplex.

The Powning's Addition

Reno began as a 160-acre town site surrounding the depot built by the Central Pacific Railroad along the transcontinental rail route in 1868. Over the following three decades the town expanded at a moderate rate with additions to the town being made to the north and west of the original town boundaries, and catering mostly to middle- and working-class residents. Despite a general economic depression in the late nineteenth century, Reno maintained a degree of stability by growing and transporting agricultural products to the outlying mining districts, as well as to points east and west. Because of the railroad, Reno became the center of commerce, and the new

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The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

neighborhoods began to fill with comfortable Victorian homes. Following several devastating fires, brick and stone became popular building materials.

The twentieth century brought to Nevada a renewed mining economy thanks to major discoveries in Tonopah and Goldfield. It also brought to Reno an industry that would carry the town through the next depression. The high-profile 1906-divorce case of William Corey, president of U.S. Steel Corporation, put Reno on the map in the migratory divorce trade. The publicity generated by the case brought a certain amount of criticism, but it also planted the seed of economic opportunity in the minds of city fathers. By 1910, the town had garnered for itself the reputation as a divorce colony, an image it would build on over the next five decades. Early on, divorce-seekers found comfortable accommodations in the attractive neighborhoods north of the river. Building on the success of this unique economic stimulus, Reno expanded subdivision by subdivision south of the Truckee River well into the middle of the Great Depression.

Christopher Columbus Powning laid out Powning's Addition to the west of downtown and north of the Truckee River in the 1880s. C.C. Powning was one of Reno's early benefactors and was always identified with the town's progress. From an orphaned paperboy, Powning became owner and editor of the *Nevada State Journal* and fought tirelessly for Reno's interests. He was the president of the Reno Water, Land and Light Company, and was involved in many other concerns of the local citizens. He presented the town of Reno with Powning Park, a large parcel of land across from the Washoe County Courthouse.

Powning acquired the 122 acres of land for his addition from the estate of Alexander Forbes on July 14, 1886 for the tidy sum of \$7,500.00. On June 6, 1888, the new addition had been platted and was being advertised in Powning's newspaper:

250 BEAUTIFUL LOTS FOR SALE!
A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT AND A HOME
THE MOST LOVELY PORTION OF RENO

The proprietor is now ready to receive proposals for lots in Powning's Addition. The map gives a good idea of the tract, which is situated between the Central Pacific Railroad and the Truckee River, and commences on the west at a point three blocks distant from Virginia Street, making it the most central and convenient of any

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The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

portion of the rapidly growing town of Reno. Unlike any other part of the town this Addition faces the beautiful Truckee River and Riverside Avenue is certain to become the fashionable driveway of the country. The streets are 80 feet wide, while Riverside and Keystone Avenues are intended to be 100 feet in width. All alleys are 20 feet wide. The soil is rich gravelly loam, and susceptible of highest state of cultivation. Being situated as it is it is more safe from fire than any other section. The regular lots are 50 X 140 feet. The sewerage is perfect (quoted in Belaustegui 2000).

Safety from fire and adequate sewerage were especially good selling points at the time, as Reno had experienced a devastating fire in 1879. Also, the town was trying to exercise better sanitation, and stop the practice of allowing sewage to run freely down the streets into the Truckee River. Good soil was equally important, as it was common for home sites to include a garden plot for fruits and vegetables. As the twentieth century unfolded, Powning's Addition was settled by a number of Italian families, who cultivated wine grapes and settled in the neighborhood in numbers sufficient to give it the nickname "Little Italy" (Belaustegui 2000).

While initial lot sales in Powning's Addition were fairly steady, the pace of construction was sporadic in keeping with the boom-and-bust nature of Nevada's economy. The earliest buildings in the subdivision were moderately sized, working-class homes, represented today by those in the Queen Anne style, a late Victorian architectural style. Due to the economic depression in the 1890s and the first decade of the 1900s, new home construction lagged. The mining boom in Tonopah and Goldfield in the middle of the latter decade fed the economy statewide, and home construction picked up resulting in the abundance of Craftsman bungalows that filled the majority of the lots in Powning's Addition from the 1910s to the 1940s. Following World War II, commercial buildings began to intrude into the residential nature of the neighborhood, including motels that lined the Lincoln highway (HRPS 2004).

Reno's Divorce Trade

Nevada had made a name for itself in 1900, when its first celebrity divorce took place. Reno's divorce laws were relatively lenient at the time and England's Second Earl Russell, a member of the House of Lords, came to Genoa to obtain a divorce from Lady Russell so he could marry a young woman named Mollie. The legality of a Nevada divorce was challenged, however, when Lord Russell was arrested for bigamy upon his return to England. Lord Russell's well-publicized

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The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

divorce was followed by another high-profile divorce involving the president of United States Steel Corporation, William Ellis Corey, who came to Reno for his divorce in 1906. Corey's divorce was scandalous and received nationwide publicity. As shocking as it was, Corey's divorce facilitated the birth of the Reno divorce colony. Hollywood added to the titillating press from Nevada, when America's sweetheart, Mary Pickford, came to Minden to obtain a divorce from her actor husband, Owen Moore.¹ In 1911, attorney W.H. Schnitzer published and distributed a pamphlet entitled, *Divorce Practice and Procedure Under the Laws of the State of Nevada with Notes and Decisions*. Schnitzer advertised his pamphlet in newspapers from New York to San Francisco. Reno was Nevada's largest city at the time, and received the bulk of the divorce trade. Schnitzer was disbarred for his efforts, but his advertising and the general publicity catapulted Reno into the lofty status of Divorce Mecca. Except for a two-year period during the Progressive Era, when the residency requirement was increased to one year (with noticeably disastrous economic effects), the waiting period for a Nevada divorce was six months. In 1927, during a period of competition among several states for the migratory divorce trade, the Nevada legislature shortened the residency period to three months. This act boosted the industry and divorce-seekers flocked to Reno (Harmon 1998).

In 1931, Nevada was beginning to feel the effects of the Great Depression. Mining was in a slump, and a devastating drought had seriously damaged crops, and sheep and cattle herds. Seeking a means to ameliorate the growing poverty in the state, the Nevada legislature revised its divorce law once again. This time, it shortened the residency requirement to six weeks and made the grounds for divorce more lenient. This act served to open the divorce flood gates. During the summer of 1931, so many divorce-seekers were in Reno that accommodations were scarce. Some visitors, including women with small children, were forced to camp along the Truckee River until a room could be found. Over the ten years between 1929 and 1939, more than 30,000 divorces were granted by the Washoe County courts. Boardinghouses and rooming houses proliferated through the 1930s, and many new ones were built strictly to exploit the divorce trade (Harmon 1998). *A Guide to the Silver State*, prepared by the Federal Writers' Project (1940:139), described the housing phenomenon: "For a time the rush of divorce-seekers was so great that people with very simple houses found it lucrative to move in with relatives and rent their own abodes furnished; many returned to find that lavish tenants had completely redecorated the houses and left new expensive furnishings when they departed" (quoted in Harmon 1998). After World War II, the divorce industry continued, but in the ensuing years Las Vegas usurped Reno's

¹ Mary Pickford divorced Moore in order to marry dashing actor, Douglas Fairbanks.

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The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

Divorce Mecca reputation, and as other states liberalized their divorce laws, there was no longer a demand for a migratory divorce trade, and Reno's divorce industry ceased (Harmon 1998).

The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House

The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House was built as a single family residence as the Powning's Addition was expanding. Mrs. Jeannette E. Miller had recently purchased Lot 8 of Block W when 42 Winter Street appeared on the Washoe County assessment rolls in 1902 with the notation: "house under construction." The following year, the county assessed the residence at full value. Mrs. Miller, however, is somewhat of a mystery. Her name shows up in deed records in 1903 and 1920, reflecting the period of time she owned the house at 42 Winter Street. She is identified as a widow, but her deceased spouse's name is not revealed. Beyond that, Mrs. Miller does not appear in the Nevada census, Reno city directories, local phone books, or state death records. There is no evidence she ever occupied the house. The first occupant seems to have been a tenant. This leads one to believe Mrs. Miller lived elsewhere and was using the Reno house as an investment. The house was occupied by a series of renters for many years.

There were several notable houses built in the Powning's Addition during 1902-1903. The Pearl Upson House at 937 Jones Street was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 14, 2003. The Upson House is a simplified Queen Anne, as is the house next door to it built by the same person at the same time. These two houses are of a similar size to the Miller-Rowe/Holgate House and were also apparently built on speculation as rentals. The census reveals that the people who moved into Powning's Addition, either as owners or renters, were generally middle-class merchants and other professionals.

The mining boom in Tonopah and Goldfield can be credited in part with the need for rental housing in Reno at the turn-of-the-century. In the first few years of the twentieth century, Reno's population nearly doubled and there was general prosperity. The town was also raising its level of sophistication during those early years. The town's swankiest hotel, the Riverside, was in such demand that an aggressive expansion program was undertaken between 1901 and 1905. Andrew Carnegie funded the town's first public library, which opened in 1904, and the main crossing of the Truckee River was improved with the construction of a new bridge in 1905.² The new Virginia Street Bridge employed engineering innovations with its use of concrete, and within a few years it would become an internationally-recognized symbol of Reno pre-eminence

² The Riverside Hotel was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 6, 1986 and the Virginia Street Bridge was listed on December 10, 1980.

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The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

in the migratory divorce industry. The subsequent two decades brought Reno continued progress and a growing reputation for its unique social industries.

In June 1920, Lot 8 Block W of the Powning's Addition was conveyed to C.E. Clough and Charles Gulling, two prominent Reno businessmen. They held the property for two months, selling it to C. Leslie and Gladys Rowe in August. The Rowe's were already property owners in Powning's Addition with 3 Washington Street (their personal residence), which is located directly behind 42 Winter on Lot 2 of Block W, and a vacant lot to the north of the Winter Street House at Lot 9, Block W. During the 1920s and 1930s, the Rowe's operated their home at 3 Washington Street for divorce housing with Gladys serving as the resident witness. Finding business to be brisk, the purchase of 42 Winter Street and its conversion to a rooming house must have seemed to the Rowes like a good business decision. It was during this period that the property address changed from 42 Winter Street to 18-24 Winter Street.

It was the economic opportunity of the divorce trade that spurred the 1920s remodel of 18 Winter Street. With back-to-back rooming houses, the Rowes could generate a lot of the divorce trade business. In the early 1930s, the place was advertised in the *Reno Evening Gazette*. An advertisement from August 1931 reads: "For rent—Rooms. Housekeeping privileges, cool, clean, residential, close in." One from October 1931 noted: "Attractive rooms, kitchen privileges, rent reduced, six blocks from post office." Another 1931 ad targeted divorce-seekers with: "Lovely Room for Lady, divorcee preferred. \$7.00/week" (quoted in JRP 2002).

In 1932 and 1933, the deed records indicate that the Rowes took a partner in their real estate venture. Arthur Holgate, a real estate salesman, and his wife Edith are conveyed partial ownership of lots 8 and 9 of Block W. During the mid-1930s, Mrs. Rowe managed the house at 3 Washington Street, while Arthur Holgate ran the Winter Street property, serving as resident witness for his tenants. The job of resident witness was an important one. Those seeking a Nevada divorce had to swear under oath that they had come to make Nevada their permanent home. In order to make such a claim the plaintiff had to affirm that they had been in Nevada everyday and night for an entire required residency period. Resident witnesses were the ones responsible for knowing the comings and goings of their charges so they could corroborate the plaintiff's statement in court. This testimony was taken seriously by the court, even though most of the divorce-seekers already had return tickets home and would leave Reno as soon as the final decree was issued (Harmon 1998).

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The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

By 1938, the Rowe-Holgate divorce-housing partnership had ended and 18 Winter Street was sold to Olga DiBitonto. Within a few years, the DiBitontas built a brick duplex facing Jones Street on the lot adjoining the house (Lot 9). Apparently, at the same time, they enlarged the rooming house to four units, built a four-car garage, and added a layer of brick veneer to the exterior. Although the motivation for adding the brick is unknown, it may have been an attempt to modernize the old house and to visually unify the DiBitontas rental holdings. In its updated form, 18 Winter Street continued to offer attractive and comfortable rental units to Reno's short- and long-term residents.

The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House is representative of housing trends in Reno. The house was built as a single family residence during the expansion phase of the Powning's Addition. As Reno grew, it demanded rental space for both short-term and long-term residents. The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House met that need early, and it was prepared to fill the housing shortage that resulted when Nevada liberalized its divorce law in 1931, creating a rush of divorce-seekers needing to establish short-term residency. Now, the house is ripe for preservation, and for recognition of the role it has played in Reno's history.

9. Bibliography

Belaustegui, Felvia

2000 *The Evolution of an Ethnic Community: Immigration of Italians to Reno*. Unpublished master's thesis, University of Nevada, Reno.

Harmon, Mella Rothwell

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

Historic Reno Preservation Society [HRPS]

2004 *A Walk Through Time: Reno's Historic Powning's Addition*. Historic Reno Preservation Society, Reno.

JRP Historical Consulting Services

2002 Historic Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, Truckee Meadows Project, Western Area of Potential Effects. On file, State Historic Preservation Office, Carson City.

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Section 9, 10 Page 9

The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

9. Bibliography, continued

Land, Barbara and Myrick Land

1995 *A Short History of Reno*. University of Nevada Press, Reno.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester

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

Polk, R.L. and Company

var. *Polk's Reno City Directory*. R.L. Polk and Company, San Francisco.

Townley, John M.

1983 *Tough Little Town on the Truckee: Reno, 1868-1900*. Great Basin Studies Center, Reno.

Washoe County Assessor's Office

var. Miscellaneous assessor's records.

Washoe County Recorder's Office

var. Grantors/Grantees Deeds/Records.

Section 10. Geographic Data

Boundary Description

The National Register boundaries of the Miller-Rowe/Holgate House include the 0.11-acre parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number 011-094-08, Washoe County, Nevada.

Boundary Justification

Resource boundaries include all land commonly associated with the lot identified as Washoe County, Nevada APN 011-094-08.

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Section Photographs Page _____

The Miller-Rowe/Holgate House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

Photographs

Property: Miller-Rowe/Holgate House

Property Location: 18 Winter Street
Reno, Washoe County
Nevada

Photographer: Mella Rothwell Harmon

Date of Photographs: March 26, 2005

Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office
100 N. Stewart Street
Carson City, NV 89701

Photograph 1: Front elevation
Facing east

Photograph 2: Rear elevation
Facing northwest