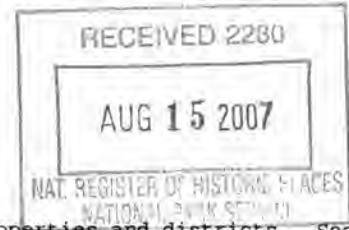


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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: Bank of Sparks
other names/site number: _____

2. Location

street & number 948 Victorian Ave. not for publication _____
city or town Sparks vicinity _____
state Nevada code NV county Washoe code 031 zip code 89431

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 _____ 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. Jam SHPO 8-14-07
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): _____

for Edson H. Beall
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>	<input type="checkbox"/>	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	sites
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	structures
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	objects
<u>2</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Bank (F1) Sub: _____
Retail (F2) Chidren's Clothier

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Retail (F1) Sub: Bridal and Tux Sales
Retail (F2) Herb Shop

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque Revival (F1)
International Style (F2)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick (F1), Concrete (F2)
roof Unknown -asphalt?
walls Brick, Stone, Concrete
other Metal panels on façade (F2)

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Bank of Sparks Building
name of property

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Section 7: Description

The Bank of Sparks is located in Sparks' historic Robison's Addition on a 0.08-acre lot on Victorian Avenue. The original Robison Addition Tract subdivision map was filed in the Washoe County Records Office by G.A. Robison on November 17, 1903 (Washoe County Assessor's Office 2006). The original parameters of the Robison Addition extended east to west from Lincoln Street (Pyramid Way) to Washington Street (15th Street), and south to north from Harriman (Victorian Avenue) to an alley between March and Barclay Streets, now E and F Streets (Kautz Environmental Consultants 2006). One property within the addition was listed in the National Register in 2006, the Robison House at the corner of D and 13th Streets. The Bank of Sparks building occupies the northeast parcel at the intersection of 10th Street and Victorian Avenue in the historic business core of downtown Sparks. The building has long been a fixture at the west end of this row of historic buildings that line the north half of the block fronting Victorian Avenue.

The Bank of Sparks building is a historic masonry commercial property built during the early days of Sparks. Although the Washoe County Assessor provides a construction date of 1920, the historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps show a similar building at this location beginning in 1907 and continuing through 1912 and 1925 (Sanborn Map Company 1907, 1912, 1925). The 1904 Sanborn Insurance Map shows the parcel as vacant when the map was completed (Sanborn Map Company 1904), but the building was complete and open for business in January 1905 (Reno Evening Gazette [REG]5 Jan 1905). The architectural style of the Bank of Sparks building is Romanesque Revival. The Romanesque Revival architectural style was popular in the United States in the mid-late nineteenth century. Built in 1905, the Bank of Sparks building shows a rather late manifestation of Romanesque Revival.

Romanesque Revival is an architectural style that is rare, even in the historic areas of Sparks. The Romanesque Revival style is seen in the Bank of Sparks building by use of different colored and textured materials; red bricks and gray rusticated stone used in thick, heavy walls, along with quoins and arches. The arched entrance is set deep into the walls of the west elevation. Other strong indicators of the Romanesque Revival style are the use of a prominent wide stone arch around the front window, and a heavy stone cornice with the corner parapet topped by a unique carved stone with a scrollwork design. This construction design and the architectural detailing makes the Bank of Sparks building an extremely unique and rare early twentieth-century commercial building along Victorian Avenue today.

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Section 7 Page 2

Bank of Sparks Building
name of property

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Section 7: Description (cont'd)

The original Bank of Sparks building (Feature 1) is one-story building with a simple linear rectangular plan oriented north-south facing Victorian Avenue. The exterior of the Bank of Sparks building consists of a combination of brick and stones; bricks that span the walls ornamented by large, rusticated stones. The foundation of the building is also brick. The walls of the building are constructed of reinforced brick masonry with rusticated stone detailing. The dark red brick is laid in a running bond and the primary façade is highlighted with rough-faced stone corner quoins and a large stone elliptical arch with radiating voussoirs that frame the south display window. The building mass has a flat roof that is obscured behind a stone cornice lines and a parapet roof (Kautz Environmental Consultants 2006). The roofline is animated with a decorative, rusticated stone parapet highlighted at the main entry corner (southwest corner of the building) with large stones with scroll motif designs. Originally, there were two small chimney stacks that rose above the roof. These chimney stacks were taken down due to safety concerns in the 1970s.

At the north end of the parcel stands a contributing building that was constructed in 1955 on the rear of the bank (Feature 2). This building has a storefront that extends along the west elevation of the lot. The entry into this building is visually situated near the center of the two buildings along their western façade, which makes it offset to the south end of the rear addition. The commercial bay is recessed with sidewalls canted in towards the contemporary entry door of a full-height glass pane in an aluminum frame. A full display window south of the door is narrower than its counterpart to the north of the entrance. North of the entry is the commercial bay window, divided into four vertical planes that are aluminum framed. The storefront cornice is made of stucco and has a retractable fabric awning. Above this is a massive, multi-panel, wall with metal panels and two window panes. This area is divided into 15 large rectangular panels by metal frames and most panes are painted pink or green with animal designs, as this addition originally housed a children's clothing store named the Carousel Shop. The windows on this building have concrete brick sills. This structure, built in the moderne style, was designed by one of Nevada's more renowned architects, Edward Parsons (Margie Foote personal communication January 2007).

The primary business entrance in the original Bank of Sparks building is located at the far west end of the south elevation and set back into a recessed cutaway corner. This corner entrance has

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Section 7: Description (cont'd)

been modified over the years from its original form. The original corner entrance featured a door that was at a 45-degree angle across the front entrance. After the First National Bank of Nevada relocated to the 1000 block of B Street in 1950 the building was occupied by the Sparks Bootery. In the early 1950s the Sparks Bootery owner reconfigured the front entrance to its current state. The front door today is a recessed at 90-degree angle. The door is made of wood with a 2/3-light over a single horizontal panel. There is a Doric column atop a stone base at the south west corner of building in front of the main entrance (Kautz Environmental Consultants 2006). The transom light above the main entrance is set in a wood frame and fronted with wrought iron security bars that give it the appearance of being a multi-pane divided light.

The south façade is dominated by a wide Romanesque stone arch and large display window. Near the cutaway corner, the west façade wall now has a large contemporary tall rectangular display window. The large plate glass window is recent, is set in an aluminum frame and divided into three vertical panels of equal dimension. This window has a massive stone sill of sill of three separate blocks and a base panel below evidences a narrow section of brick. Left of the large display window there is a large gray stone pilaster (Kautz Environmental Consultants 2006). Along this pilaster is a smooth area where a bronze sign for the Bank of Sparks once hung. The west side of the stone arch exhibits a central section of smooth finished stone blocks that is slightly recessed back from the rest; this is the location of the current business signage. The modern non-illuminated wood sign is for the current business, Blue Garter Bridal and Tux.

Along the west elevation are two very deeply recessed original window openings. Each one of these openings consists of a one-over-one window with a double-hung wood frame, sash and surround. Both the sill and lintel for these openings are made of rough faced stone. Along this façade are also the remnants of the historic window openings and door opening that once graced this side of the building. These original openings were filled in with brick during the 1950s when the Sparks Bootery occupied the building (Margie Foote personal communication January 2007). The west façade wall has a total of six window and two door openings which have been filled with brick; only their stone lintels remain.

The Bank of Sparks building retains a high level of integrity regarding the aspects of association, materials, design, workmanship, feeling and location. The uses of brick and stone throughout the building suggests influence from the Romanesque Revival style. These materials are rarely found in northern Nevada and their appearance displays excellent integrity in the areas of

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Bank of Sparks Building
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Section 7: Description (cont'd)

materials, design, and workmanship. The construction design and architectural detailing used in the building remains unique among other building along Victorian Avenue today. These characteristics illustrate the transition and association that the building has with the architectural design of the commercial Romanesque Revival style (Criterion C). The building has remained in the same location throughout its history.

The integrity of setting has been compromised due to major streetscape renovations that have taken place through redevelopment over the past two decades. These projects have in effect changed the historic use of Victorian Avenue from a major commercial row and business district to a pedestrian-oriented special events and tourism venue. However, there are still several nearby commercial buildings that still display aspects that help portray the historic character of this area, including the adjacent jewelry business (W.R. Adams and Son Jewelers est. 1915) east of the Bank of Sparks, built ca. 1925 (see Photo #2). Overall, the replaced and added materials do not predominate the overall appearance of the property and help display the importance of the building on a local level with its association with commerce and land usage in early-mid Sparks history (Criterion A). The building is the best remaining example of early twentieth century Romanesque Revival architecture in Sparks and perhaps in all of northern Nevada (Criterion C). The Bank of Sparks building portrays its significance through its excellent integrity and is currently one of oldest buildings in Sparks.

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)

Architecture
Commerce
Community Development

Period of Significance 1905 - 1957

Significant Dates 1905; 1955

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) _____

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder Unknown (F1); Edward Parsons (F2)

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: Sparks Heritage Museum

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Bank of Sparks Building
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Section 8. Significance

The Bank of Sparks building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its role in the areas of architecture, community planning and development, and its association with the history of commerce of Sparks on a local level. The Bank of Sparks building is one of the oldest buildings in the city having been built in 1905. When completed it was the first bank in Sparks and proudly served railroad workers from the Southern Pacific Railroad. Throughout its history the bank was the main bank for the community and also served the business owners, citizens, and the City of Sparks. The building today no longer serves as a bank but still portrays its significance to the history of Sparks due to its excellent physical condition. The original bank (F1) is also significant at the state level as it is a rare survivor of a architecture type that was prevalent in the United States in the mid-late nineteenth century. The best-known example of this architecture type is the Smithsonian Institution building (1847-1855). Although the bank was built somewhat later than the peak of Romanesque Revival in this county, it displays typical features of the Romanesque Revival style, such as grey-tan ashlar stonework varied with red brick on the façades and wide, rounded arches. The Romanesque Revival architecture style was typically used in public buildings, including banks.

It appears that the building was built 1904-1905 for the purpose of housing Sparks' first bank, the Bank of Sparks. Indeed, the Bank of Sparks building was the only bank of Sparks for many decades. *Buildings of Nevada* (Nicoletta 2000:83) notes:

“Like other historic buildings on the north side of Victorian Avenue, this structure stood near the railroad tracks that ran through Sparks. This small corner building offers a vernacular interpretation of the Romanesque Revival style. Stone quoins, segmental arches and parapets contrast with red brick walls in between. The main entrance is recessed in the building's corner, a single cast iron column supporting the wall above. Smooth stone carved with scrolls highlight the roof corner over the entrance. For many decades the building housed the only bank in Sparks.”

The original Bank of Sparks building is a rare example of Romanesque Revival architectural style in Nevada (Criterion C).

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Section 8. Significance (cont'd)

Early Sparks: 1903-1929

In 1844, Euroamericans on their way west to California first passed through the Sparks-Reno vicinity known as the Truckee Meadows and welcomed the grazing opportunities there after crossing the alkali flats from the Humboldt Sink. The Central Pacific Railroad passed through the Truckee Meadows-Reno-Sparks area beginning in 1869, at which time Reno was established as a railhead and supply center for the booming gold and silver mines of the nearby Comstock Lode. The closest division point and repair facility was Wadsworth, thirty miles east of Reno. The Southern Pacific Railroad (SP) took over the Central Pacific in 1885, but it was not until New York capitalist Edward H. Harriman acquired the SP in 1900 that the route was changed through the Truckee Meadows. The re-route eliminated dangerous curves and excessive grades, avoided floodplains, and shortened the line, bypassing Wadsworth. Initially Truckee, California was

considered for the new division point, but railroad officials ultimately settled on a location in the Truckee Meadows east of Reno (Rainshadow Associates 1993).

The SP Railroad yards were laid out in early 1904, with miles of sidetracks, hundreds of switches, a roundhouse with forty stalls, and largest turntable in the world. When completed, the repair shops were the most extensive and advanced of the time (Rainshadow Associates 1993).

The Southern Pacific shops at Sparks are among the most important on that line. They are the same size and capacity as the Ogden shops, and furnish employment to between five and six hundred men. The general repair work of the Salt Lake division of the Southern Pacific is done at Sparks, and it is estimated that the grounds and improvements at the Sparks shops cost the Southern Pacific \$1,500,000. They have all the latest improvements, including electric cranes and are up-to-date in all details. The roundhouse is fitted with all the latest appliances and has forty [sic] stalls. Sparks boasts of a population of 2,500 people, and is a modern railroad town. The monthly pay-roll is from \$100,000 to \$125,000, and it an important factor to the Reno merchant. The excellent car-service between Sparks and Reno affords the people of Sparks an opportunity to shop in Reno (Davis 1984:1039 [1913]).

In 1903, the Southern Pacific Railroad made a startling offer to its Wadsworth employees: a tract of land would be laid out next to the relocated roundhouse, and the railroad would give

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Section 8. Significance (cont'd)

everyone clear deed to a lot. The lots were located just north of the roundhouse and south of Harriman Avenue (Victorian Avenue) an area later known as "The Reserve." Added to this startling offer, the railroad packed up every employee's house in Wadsworth and shipped their belongings to the new town east of Reno, free of charge. The railroad set aside 67 lots for employees who owned property in Wadsworth. The lots were first laid out east-west, but after much discussion they were resurveyed to lay in a north-south orientation (Sparks Centennial Commission 2004).

The Reserve lots set aside were 40 feet by 150 feet, larger than the standard city lot size in Sparks at the time, 25 feet by 142.5 feet. There were two requirements to this offer: 1) a deed restriction would be placed on the lots to forbid any business or saloons; and 2) each employee would have ninety days to rebuild his house after filing the deed with Washoe County. In the summer of 1903, a drawing was held with the employees' names in one hat and the lot numbers in another. For one dollar the employee had his name placed in a lottery for the lots. Miss Gladys Pratt, the daughter of the Southern Pacific's master mechanic drew the names and numbers. By the end of the day 67 lots had changed title and Sparks was born (Sparks Centennial Commission 2004).

From 4 July to 7 July in 1904, the Southern Pacific Railroad assisted their employees with the move from Wadsworth to Sparks. The railroad provided transportation of the buildings and household goods for all of its employees as promised. Houses were dismantled and placed on flat cars; household goods were shipped in box cars or by wagon along with shrubs and fruit trees. It was said that only the grass remained in Wadsworth. Sparks' new citizenry arrived in a continuous stream, with families claiming their lots and household goods stacked in piles. This gave Sparks the distinction of having much of its original building stock "migrated" from another community, along with its residents.

The arduous task of rebuilding was begun as shelter for the men and their families was urgent. Housewives could be seen trying to cook a hot meal on kitchen stoves set on open ground. Some erected tents, while others built shacks for shelter until their new homes were completed. All this was accomplished in record time as neighbor helped neighbor in order to get the job done (Sparks Centennial Commission 2004).

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Section 8. Significance (cont'd)

The Reserve was limited to residential buildings, so a new business district was established along the north side of present-day Victorian Avenue (formerly B Street) between 6th and 15th Streets, where the Reserve and Robison's Addition intersect (see Robison House [Washoe County, NV] NRHP nomination). Many new businesses including the Bank of Sparks building were constructed in this commercial zone to take advantage of the prime location across from the SP rail yards (Sparks Centennial Commission 2004). Where the Reserve and Robison's Addition intersected is where B Street came to be. The survey of the Reserve allowed 60 feet for that street while the Robison tract provided 100 feet and so B Street came to have the extravagant width of 160 feet as it passed these city blocks. No businesses were allowed on the south side of B Street, as it was part of the Reserve and Southern Pacific management and employees requested that no businesses or saloons be part of the Reserve.

The new community was first known as East Reno, and then some consideration was given to names such as New Wadsworth and Glendale. In April 1904 the town was officially named Sparks, after Nevada's popular Governor John Sparks. Sparks incorporated on March 15, 1905, and the new community of 1,200 souls quickly elected a mayor and city council. The first elected official of the City of Sparks were W.E. Dalton (Mayor), Charles E. Beemer (Councilman), Alexander Pollock (Councilman) and Elithu H. Proctor (Councilman). City government immediately faced challenges such as the lack of adequate sanitary facilities and the need for a volunteer fire department (Rainshadow Associates 1993). The Sparks school district was established in 1904 with classes being held at the two churches in town—G. A. Robison sold the land used for one of these, the Emmanuel Baptist Church.

Completed in 1905, the Bank of Sparks stood at the corner of 10th and B Streets. The year also marked the incorporation of the city of Sparks, and the inauguration of an electric trolley system operating between Reno and its new neighbor to the east. The trolley system started at the SP depot in Sparks and traveled along Harriman Avenue before linking up with 4th Street on its way west to downtown Reno. This system served the community and was maintained continuously until September 1927. In Sparks, there was an astonishing variety of retail businesses, even though the new trolley line made shopping in nearby Reno easy. Periodic "Shop at Home" campaigns followed the inception of the trolley; Sparks merchants then and now have managed to attract enough local trade to remain in business (Rainshadow Associates 1993). Looking

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Section 8. Significance (cont'd)

over the early history of Sparks' business community, it appears that businessmen were the principal community boosters, by doing more than their share in pushing for and financing community improvements, and taking a leading part in the political life of the community.

1904	1,200
1915	2,000
1917	3,500
1921	4,000
1930	4,300
1940	5,300
1950	8,200

In Sparks, railroad union officials succeeded in keeping gambling halls, saloons and brothels to a minimum, unlike Reno where these activities were major factors in the local economy. In essence, Sparks functioned as a company town from its inception until the SP shops were closed in 1956 (Rainshadow Associates 1993). Voter registration slanted Democratic, reflecting the pro-labor majority of the railroad employees in Sparks.

Sparks: 1930-1950

Although the rest of the country was beginning to feel the effects of the Great Depression by 1930, Sparks remained relatively well off due to the reliability of the railroad. In November 1930, however, the lack of rail traffic caused the railroad shops to cut back workers to three days a week. By December traffic further slowed and 171 shop men were out of work. After this series of layoffs, a community meeting was held to consider relief measures for the men and their families (Rainshadow Associates 1985). Finally the City of Sparks decided to allow limited gambling in its downtown core after the passage of a state-wide gambling law in 1931. The tax receipts from these six gambling enterprises helped the municipal government somewhat through the tough years of 1931-1932. City revenues from those six licenses averaged \$1,000 per month in 1931, and in 1932 gaming revenues increased.

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Section 8. Significance (cont'd)

Problems of relief for the unemployed continued to be Sparks' main problem in 1931. Railroaders in the yards assisted men passing through town out of their own pockets. A relief committee was organized and plans were made to ask those men still working to donate one percent of their paychecks every month for the relief fund. Many men agreed, even though their own wages were cut 10–15% as 1931 drew to a close (City of Sparks 1985). An additional hardship during this time was when the Bank of Sparks (the city's only bank at the time), along with the rest of the George Wingfield banking chain across Nevada, failed in 1932. The failure of the Bank of Sparks severely hurt Sparks' citizens, businesses and government. Large sums of public funds in the schools and in city improvements were invested in the Bank of Sparks and were lost through the bank failure. Due to this failure the City was forced to lay off several teachers and workers from the street crews (Sparks Centennial Commission 2004). However, with the onset of war in Europe in the late 1930s, business on the railroad picked up and the shops returned to a five-day schedule. Some of the laid-off railroad workers and City government and School district employees returned to work (Rainshadow Associates 1985).

Various federally-funded public works projects also marked the Depression era in Sparks. Beginning with federal help in the form of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan money, the City employed men to clean rubbish from alleys and cut down weeds (Earle 1985). The amount of work each man received depended on the number of his dependents. Other public works projects in Sparks funded through the federal government included: widening, paving and other improvements on B Street, completing the Pyramid Highway, repair and construction of curbs and gutters, sewer work; grounds work at public buildings, including reconditioning the athletic field at Mitchell School, and reconstructing Deer Park (Earle 1985). Unemployed women during the time also performed essential tasks for the federal government such as working in the library, serving hot lunches in the schools, and mending clothes for donation to relief agencies.

In 1940, as America's national economy continued to improve due to the demands for resources for war materials in Europe, railroad business rose again and brought Sparks out of the Depression. Railroaders who had been working short hours before the war or not at all, now found themselves working overtime. Subsequently, the commercial business sector along B Street flourished. Soon after America's entry into WWII many of Sparks' youth enlisted in the armed forces, motivating the citizens of Sparks to become heavily involved with a wide variety of war-time activities. Women of Sparks joined the Red Cross, set up sewing rooms, and

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Section 8. Significance (cont'd)

organized a local group to provide coffee and donuts to soldiers passing through Sparks on the railroad. Men took part in scrap drives and high school girls babysat for mothers involved in the war effort. Perhaps the biggest Sparks project during WWII was the raising of funds to purchase a Mitchell B-25 bomber which carried the name, "Spirit of Sparks" (Rainshadow Associates 1993). This bomber served on many important combat missions in the Mediterranean Theater in 1944 and 1945. It is believed that the funds for the "Spirit of Sparks" were raised by the community at the First National Bank then located in the Bank of Sparks building (see below).

Sparks: Post WWII – Present

During the 1950s Sparks' downtown flourished as the main business district. With the rising popularity of the automobile following the war, Sparks' business district shifted from a pedestrian district into an auto-oriented district. Speed limits were increased and the park setting along the south side of B Street had given way to parking lots in order to accommodate for U.S. 40. U.S. 40 during the 1950s became the main east-west thoroughfare for travelers across the Truckee Meadows. Many prominent businesses along B Street of this period included Hales Drug Store, Gazins Men's Furnishings, Sparks Electric, Bakers Thrifty Food Market, Sparks Furniture and Hardware Company, The Toggery, W&R Adams, and Sparks Bootery in the former Bank of Sparks building (Sparks Centennial Commission 2004). Also part of this boom was the expansion of housing tracts to the north and east of the downtown core.

The establishment of new industrial warehousing and tourism industries led to a new sort of development along B Street during this economic boom. Following the 1949 passage of Nevada's first Free Port Law, Sparks' economy was further boosted. This new law provided for tax-free warehousing of goods destined for sale in other states, thus warehousing industry in Sparks was born. A second law passed in 1951 included materials to be assembled into finished goods for sale elsewhere and further drove industrial warehousing development during the 1950s (Earle 1985). These laws, combined with Sparks' excellent access to transportation—the SP line and Highway U.S 40/Interstate 80—led to the establishment of several warehouse complexes in the former farming and ranching areas south of town. It is estimated that during this time more than twenty million feet of warehousing and manufacturing space was built to serve the local, regional and national demands of commerce (Rainshadow Associates 1985). The Sparks industrial complex spread to include the former ranches of Charles Oppio, Pete

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county and State

Section 8. Significance (cont'd)

Christensen, Larry Semenza, R. Kleppe, Richard DePoali and the Rossi, Garaventa, Robison, Cassinelli and Martini families (Earle 1985). Warehousing put new, more valuable, taxable property on the assessment rolls thus provided employment for a growing community, and helping spur new development in downtown Sparks.

Due to technological changes in the railroad industry, the Southern Pacific Railroad closed its Sparks shop facilities in 1956 (Sparks Centennial Commission 2004). Buffering this major blow to the Sparks economy was legalized gaming—whose presence in Sparks that until that time, had not been “encouraged” by railroad management—with the establishment of Dick Graves’ Nugget and Karl Berge’s Silver Club. In 1955 Dick Graves established the Nugget on the north side of B Street. In 1956, the casino expanded and moved to the south side of B Street. Graves was subsequently bought out after his retirement in 1960 by present owner John Ascuaga, who built the Nugget into one of the largest hotel/casinos in the state. Karl Berge would eventually expand his casino from one small building into a large casino that today occupies the entire 1000 block of B Street. The once-again flourishing commercial business sector along B Street combined with the infusion of major gaming halls turned the Sparks economy in the 1950s away from dependence on the railroad.

The Bank of Sparks

The Bank of Sparks building occupies the northeast parcel at the intersection of 10th Street and Victorian Avenue in historic business district of downtown Sparks. Victorian Avenue (historically B Street or Harriman Avenue) has been the primary commercial corridor for Sparks since the city’s inception in 1905. Through the first half of the twentieth century, Victorian Avenue also functioned as the city’s main highway as U.S. Highway 40 followed much of this same route. However, today’s Victorian Avenue has changed in function due to successful redevelopment embarked by the city’s Redevelopment Agency. This redevelopment has created numerous contemporary alterations to the streetscape, changing it from a business district to a special events and tourism venue, allowing for more pedestrian-friendly movement and interaction. These improvements over the last two decades have eradicated much of the historic streetscape and context once present in this business district.

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 13

Bank of Sparks Building
name of property

Washoe County, NV
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Section 8. Significance (cont'd)

The Bank of Sparks building was constructed on land purchased from George W. Robison in 1903 by Dr. S.E. Morse of Wadsworth. Dr. Morse sold the corner lot to Kirman and Harris of the Reno Farmers & Merchants Bank for \$2,000, a premiere price for land in Sparks at that time. The Bank of Sparks was established on October 22, 1904 with a capital of \$2,500. The first officials of the bank were President-Walter J. Harris, Vice-President-Richard Kirman, later Governor of Nevada and Mayor of Reno, and the bank's cashier was William McMillian, later State Treasurer of Nevada (Sparks Centennial Commission 2004). On January 5 1905, the *Reno Evening Gazette* announced the new bank building had been inspected by bank President Harris and Vice President Kirman that week, and plans for opening the bank, "something that will be a great convenience to the town," were set for January 15, 1905 (REG 5 January 1905). The opening of the bank predated the incorporation of Sparks by two months.

The bank functioned as the only bank in Sparks during this time, and its main customers were Southern Pacific Railroad employees. It was said that on railroad paydays the bank would be the site of several fundraising events for local charitable organizations (Margie Foote personal communication January 2007).

In 1907, the banks of Reno and Sparks joined together to organize the Reno Clearing House Association in order to facilitate daily exchanges and transactions amongst the area's banks (Davis 1984:634). A total of six institutions originally founded the Reno Clearing House.

In 1925, the Bank of Sparks was site of the most notorious robbery in the history of Sparks. The robbery of the bank was only the second robbery to take place in Nevada during the modern era. In the early morning hours of March 31, a young-looking masked man entered the bank, ordered all five bank employees into the vault, and locked them inside (Nevada State Journal [NSJ] 8 September 1925). The thief proceeded to "very calmly" rob the bank in less than one hour. After stealing approximately \$32,083 from the bank the masked man made his escape. After several months with no leads or suspects in the case, Dudley M. Boyle was arrested on July 2 in Goldfield by Esmeralda County Sherriff W.B. Mercer and Washoe County Sherriff John D. Hillhouse while he was attempting to flee to Las Vegas (REG 28 September 1925).

Boyle was brought to trial in Reno in September of 1925. The trial was one of the biggest and most closely followed of the 1920s. The trial lasted fourteen days and was filled with captive audiences and followed by daily newspaper accounts of the trial. During the trial it was found

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 14

Bank of Sparks Building
name of property

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Section 8. Significance (cont'd)

that Boyle had access to keys to the Bank of Sparks. The keys were provided to him by close friend and former bank bookkeeper Jake Lute Smith. A few days before the March 31 robbery, Smith resigned from his position with the bank. It was believed that Smith duplicated his set of keys and gave them to Boyle before he resigned. On September 30, 1925 after several days of deliberation by the jury Mr. Boyle was found guilty of robbing the Bank of Sparks (NSJ 30 September 1925).

In 1920, Reno banker George Wingfield purchased the bank. Under Wingfield's leadership the bank's interior was remodeled and modern equipment was installed. After several bad financial moves and poor management decisions made during the Great Depression the bank was forced to close its doors in 1932. The closure of the bank cost Sparks depositors 35% of their money and to the detriment of Sparks merchants, forced SP Railroad personnel to cash their paychecks elsewhere. The closure of the bank also affected the community as the City lost money intended for the general fund and schools. The closure placed an additional hardship on teachers and city employees. The 1933 graduating class of Sparks High School lost all of its annual monies in the closure of the bank. Consequently, there wasn't a yearbook printed, the only time in the history of the school that has happened (Sparks Centennial Commission 2004).

In October 1934, the Sparks Lions Club began working with the Sparks City Council on opening another bank in Sparks. The Sparks City Council appointed a committee composed of members of the Sparks Lions Club and the business community to acquire a bank branch for Sparks. Mr. H.J. Gazin, owner of Gazin's clothing store nearby on B Street, led the bank movement. The committee met with officials of First National Bank on October 23 and by November 8, they sent representatives to a meeting where the only item on the agenda was getting a bank branch of the First National Bank into Sparks (Sparks Centennial Commission 2004).

Progress was made on June 28, 1935 when a bank for Sparks was assured. The local paper announced that bank president C.F. Wentz received permission from Washington to open a fifth branch of the First National Bank at the former Bank of Sparks location (REG 28 June 1935). Two months later in August, the Sparks Branch of the First National Bank opened its doors (Rainshadow and Associates 1985). The manager of the new bank was Mr. Joe Sbragia. As manager Joe was in charge of balancing the books and providing loans. It was said that money was loaned by just a handshake (JoAnne Waters personal communication December 2006).

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 15

Bank of Sparks Building
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Section 8. Significance (cont'd)

Under the direction of Sbragia the First National Bank flourished during the 1930s and 1940s. During WWII the bank was the site of numerous fundraising drives in support of the war effort. Money raised from war bonds and scrap metal drives throughout all of Sparks were deposited at the bank. It is believed that the funds for the "Spirit of Sparks" bomber were raised by community through the First National Bank (Margie Foote personal communication January 2007). The Sparks Branch of the First National Bank remained in the building until 1950.

In 1950, the Sparks Branch of the First National Bank had outgrown the building so the owners decided to move the branch into a new building with a modern drive-through. The site chosen for the new building was in the 1000 block of B St where the Silver Club casino now stands. However, this site did not have enough space to accommodate a drive-through, so in order to construct the modern auto-related feature, the bank worked out a deal with the adjacent property owner, Harry S. Foote. The bank and Harry Foote swapped the Bank of Sparks lot with Mr. Foote's lot adjacent to the new bank branch. Shortly after taking ownership, Foote began renting the former Bank of Sparks building out to a succession of retail businesses.

Starting in 1950, business owner Frank Bauffman operated the Sparks Bootery at this location until 1974 (Margie Foote personal communication January 2007). The minor contemporary alternations involving the windows and main entry as well as filling in the window and door openings along the west elevation were made when the Sparks Bootery occupied in the building. After noticing the tremendous amount of residential growth in Sparks owner Harry Foote decided that there was a need in the town for a children's clothing store. Foote commissioned renowned Nevada architect Edward Parsons to design a children's store on the back half of the lot, onto the rear of the Bank of Sparks building (Margie Foote personal communication January 2007). After completion of the building in 1955 the Carousel Shop (Feature 2) was opened. The entry for the new store in the 1956 Reno City Directory (R.L. Polk and Co. 1956) reads, **"CAROUSEL SHOP (Margie Foote) Clothing Children and Infants, 'Every Boy is a Beau, Every Girl Is A Belle After Shopping At the Carousel', 210 10th, Tel Elgin 5-2992."**

The interior and exterior of Parson's 1955 (Feature 2) building today is in excellent condition and is home to The Herb Lady. The original metal panels painted with animals that might appear on a carousel are in a remarkably good state. The original Carousel Shop contributes to the overall significance of the Bank of Sparks building.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 16

Bank of Sparks Building
name of property

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Section 8. Significance (cont'd)

In 1973, Margie Foote acquired the property after her father Harry's death. Margie, a four-term State Assemblywomen (1967-1975) and a one-term State Senator (1975-1981) for Sparks, still manages both buildings on the lot today. From 1974 to 1982 Harry's Business Machines operated in the bank building, and from 1982 to 1992 an architectural office was located in the former bank (Margie Foote personal communication January 2007). The original Bank of Sparks building (Feature 1) is currently home to Blue Garter Bridal and Tux.

Edward Parsons

Edward Parsons, a well respected and nationally acclaimed architect, designed and restored over 700 buildings in Nevada throughout his illustrious career. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's architecture school, Parsons held a fellowship in the American Institute of Architects, the highest position in that organization (Nevada Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology 1989).

Born in Tonopah, Nevada in 1907, Edward Parsons moved with his family to Reno in 1922. As a student at Reno High School, it was there that educator Dr. Effie Mona Mack noticed Parsons' work and urged him to pursue a career in architecture. After high school Parsons attended the University of Southern California in 1924 to study architecture, but transferred to the University of Pennsylvania shortly thereafter (Malinky 2005). During his studies there, Parsons was influenced by the Beaux Arts architectural style, a modern style that predominated the University of Pennsylvania architecture school. After graduation from the University of Pennsylvania, Parsons' attempted to gain employment in Philadelphia, but he was unsuccessful so he returned to the Reno-Sparks area and made it his permanent base to practice his "craft" (Sloan 1991).

Initially, another well-known architect Russell Mills hired Edward Parsons as an inspector for construction projects. At that time Mills served as the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) reconditioning supervisor for the area and Parsons assisted Mills in designing projects (Malinky 2005). Also early in his career, Parsons worked with Nevada's preeminent architect of the twentieth century, Frederic DeLongchamps. Parsons eventually opened his own practice in 1938 and enjoyed an illustrious career in which he designed or restored many prominent buildings throughout all of Nevada. Parsons designed several residences in the wealthy Newlands Addition in Reno, the L. Clarence Kind House in Reno (listed in the National Register

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Section 8 Page 17

Bank of Sparks Building
name of property

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Section 8. Significance (cont'd)

of Historic Places 10/05/05), and many buildings on the University of Nevada, Reno campus. Later in his career, Parsons was instrumental in restoring historic buildings across Nevada (Malinky 2005). By 1979, he was supervising virtually all of the major restoration projects in the state including; the Lake Mansion in Reno, Bowers Mansion in Washoe Valley, the Mormon Station in Genoa, the Fourth Ward School and Piper's Opera House in Virginia City, and the State Capitol Building in Carson City (Sloan 1991). In Sparks, Parsons designed the Carousel Shop Children's Store in 1955 (contributing resource, Feature 2, at the rear of the Bank of Sparks building), an addition to the Nevada State Mental Hospital in 1971, and City of Sparks Fire Station #3 in 1974 (University of Nevada, Reno Special Collections Department Personal Communication April 2007).

Integrity

In conclusion, the Bank of Sparks building (Features 1 and 2) retains high level of integrity in the areas of association, materials, design, feeling, workmanship and location. The Bank of Sparks building is significant in terms of local history (Criterion A) in the areas of Community Planning and Development, Commerce, and Architecture (Feature 2, Criterion C). The original 1905 bank in the Romanesque Revival style, is also architecturally significant (Criterion C) on a state level as a rare example of that architecture style. The Carousel Shop, a 1955 retail outlet built by a locally prominent architect in the International Style, in addition to the 1905 original building, shows community development and the evolution of businesses in Sparks from its earliest days to the last days of the SP Railroad in Sparks.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 18

Bank of Sparks Building
name of property

Washoe County, NV
county and State

Section 9: Bibliographical Information

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Earle, Phillip

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2007 Personal Communication. 31 January 2007.

Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.

2006 *Architectural Inventory of Historic Neighborhoods in Sparks, Washoe County Nevada Phase III, Volume 2*. On file at the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, Carson City.

F.B. Kingsbury

1926 Pioneer Days in Sparks and Vicinity; Early Sparks Settlers and Points of Interests. *Nevada Historical Society Papers Vol. V 1925-1926*, Nevada State Historical Society, Reno.

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2005 National Register of Historic Places Nomination, J. Clarence Kind House, Reno. On file at the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, Carson City.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 19

Bank of Sparks Building
name of property

Washoe County, NV
county and State

Bibliographical information, cont'd

Nevada State Journal(NSJ) [Reno]

1925 Sparks Bank Robbery Witness Shoots Self. 8 September.

Jury Members Unable to Decide Case at One O'clock. 28 September.

Boyle's Fate in the Hands of the Jury. 29 September.

Nevada Youth Faces Term of Years in Jail. 30 September.

Nicoletta, Julie

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1993 Historical/Architectural Survey Report: Pyramid I-80 Interchange, Sparks, NV.
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CA. On file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Carson City.

Reno Evening Gazette[REG]

1905 To Open the 15th. 5 January:8.

1925 Boyle's Fate to be Decided. 28 September.

1935 First National Bank to Open in Sparks. 28 June:20.

Sanborn Map Company

1904 Insurance Map of Sparks. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

1907 Insurance Map of Sparks. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

1912 Insurance Map of Sparks. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 20

Bank of Sparks Building
name of property

Washoe County, NV
county and State

Bibliographical information, cont'd

1925 Insurance Map of Sparks. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

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Sparks, City of

1985 *The Story of Sparks*. With assistance from the Nevada State Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology, Carson City, NV.

Sparks Centennial Commission

2004 *History of Sparks: Centennial Edition*. Dynographics Printing, Reno.

University of Nevada, Reno Special Collections Department

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Washoe County Assessor's Office

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Waters, JoAnne

2006 Personal Communication. 9 December.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .008 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	11	263290	4379580	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 Scott Carey, Planning Intern, with Terri McBride, Nat'l Register Coord.
organization City of Sparks Community Development and NV SHPO date June 1, 2007
street & number 100 N. Stewart St. telephone 775-684-3448
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 Margie Foote
street & number 5585 Wedekind Rd. telephone N/A
city or town Sparks state NV zip code 89431

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10, Photo Log Page 21 Bank of Sparks Building Washoe County, NV
name of property county and state

Section 10: Geographical Information

Boundary Description

The National Register of Historic Places boundaries of the Sparks Bank Building include the land (0.08 acres) and present buildings within the parcel identified as Washoe County Assessor's Parcel Number 032-193-15, Washoe County, Nevada, within Section 5, Township 19N, Range 20E (Mt. Diablo Meridian).

Boundary Justification

Resource boundaries include all land historically associated with the lot identified as Washoe County, Nevada APN 032-193-15, Lot 12, Block 2, Robison's Addition, Sparks.

Photo Log: Bank of Sparks Building, 948 Victorian Avenue, Sparks Nevada (Washoe Co.).
Digital images on file at the NV State Historic Preservation Office.

Photo Number	Description	Date/Photographer
1	Exterior, front façade, facing north/northeast.	June 6, 2005/Kautz Environmental
2	Exterior, front façade, showing adjacent retailer, W.R. Adams & Sons Jewelers. Facing north/northwest.	May 29, 2007/T. McBride
3	Exterior, western elevation, showing front façade of Feature 2. Facing southeast. Note "carousel" animal metal panels.	May 29, 2007/T. McBride
4	Interior, Feature 2, facing north. Note circular mezzanine on rear wall simulating a carousel shape.	May 29, 2007/T. McBride

ROBISON'S ADDITION
 (#106)

32-19

Bank of Sparks Bldg
 948 Victorian Av
 APN 032-193-15
 Lot 12 BIK 2



BK. 33-30

TOWNSITE OF SPARKS

NOTE: This Map is prepared for the use of the Washoe County Assessor for Assessment and illustrative purposes only. It does not represent survey of the premises. No liability is assumed as to the sufficiency or accuracy of the data delineated hereon.

Assessor's Map County of Washoe, Nevada

NOTE - ASSESSOR'S BLOCK NUMBERS SHOWN IN ELLIPSES
 ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS SHOWN IN CIRCLES

drawn by PC 11/83
 revised TWT 12/11/00
 superseded

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Bank of Sparks
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEVADA, Washoe

DATE RECEIVED: 8/15/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/31/07
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/15/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/28/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07001013

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9.28.07 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in the
National Register**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Bank of Sparks Bldg.
Washoe County,
NV

Photo # 1

Christmas Corner

W.R. Adams & Son
JEWELERS • GIFTS

W.R. Adams & Son EST. 1915

JEWELERS
GIFTS



Bank of Sparks Bldg,
Washoe Cty, NV
Photo #2



Bank of Sparks
Bldg.
Washoe Cty, NV
Photo #3



Bank of Sparks
Bldg
Washoe Cty.
Photo #4

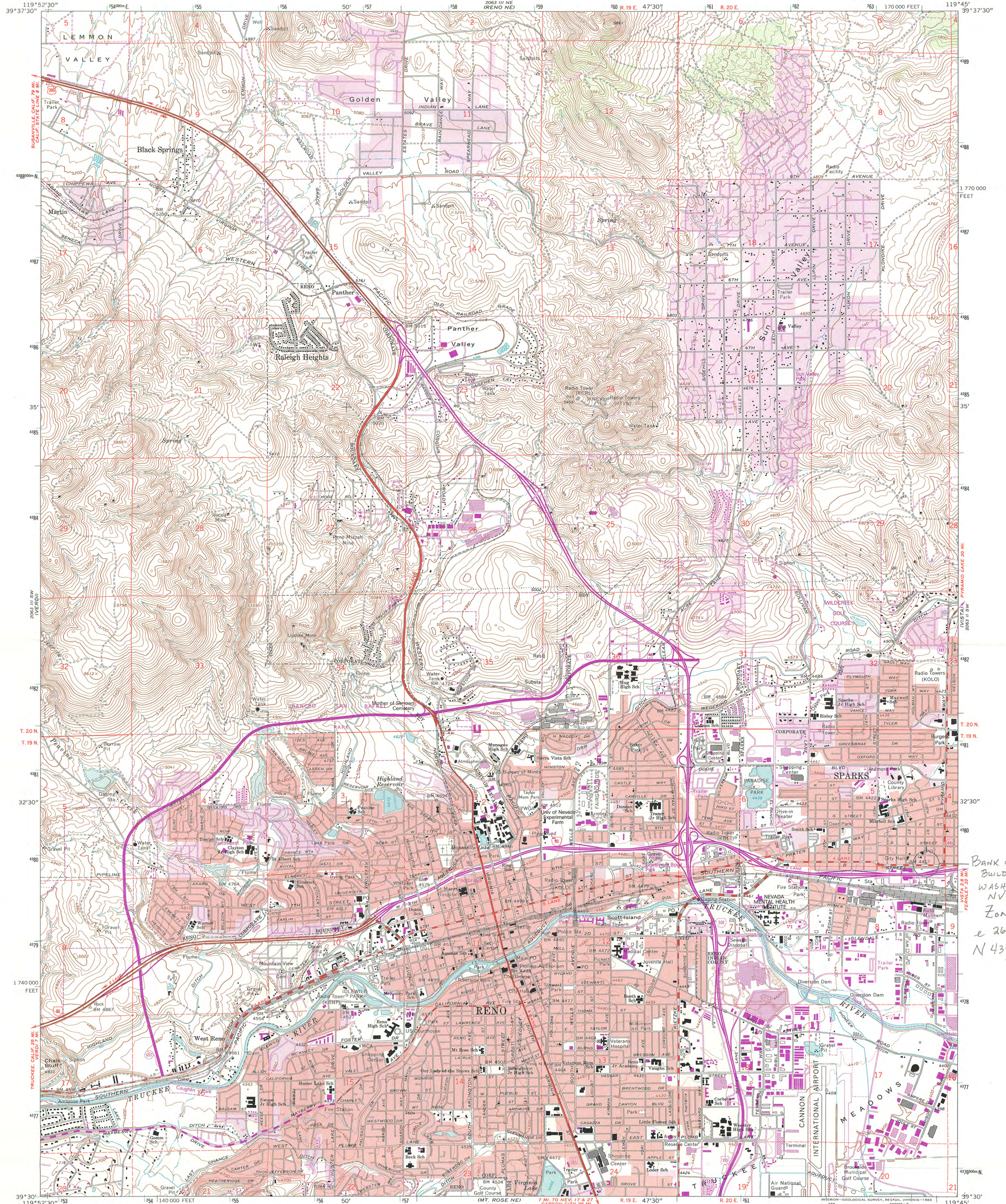
2063 III NW
RENO NE



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

RENO QUADRANGLE
NEVADA-WASHOE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 RENO 15' QUADRANGLE

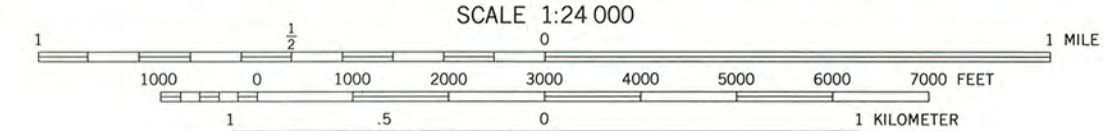
2063 III NW
RENO NE



BANK OF SPARKS
BUILDING
WASHOE COUNTY,
NV
ZONE 11
e 263290
N 4379580

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Nevada coordinate system, west zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 11, shown in blue

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
move the projection lines 14 meters north and
87 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines
Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern
are subject to controlled inundation



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 10-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
State Route	

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1978. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

RENO, NEV.
SE/4 RENO 15' QUADRANGLE
N3930-W11945/7.5

1967
PHOTOREVISED 1982
DMA 2063 III SE-SERIES V896



01055



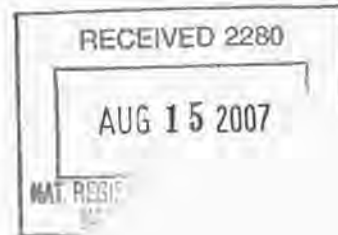
JIM GIBBONS
Governor

MICHAEL E. FISCHER
Department Director

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
State Historic Preservation Office
100 N. Stewart Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
(775) 684-3448 • Fax (775) 684-3442
www.nvshpo.org

RONALD M. JAMES
State Historic Preservation Officer

August 14, 2007



Ms. Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8th Floor
Washington D. C., 20005

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

Please find enclosed a nomination for the following property in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Bank of Sparks Building, Sparks, Nevada (Washoe County)

The property owner and local officials were notified per the regulations, and the Nevada Board of Museums and History approved the nominations at their quarterly meeting on June 14, 2007.

If you have any questions, please contact me by telephone at (775) 684-3445 or by e-mail at tmcbride@clan.lib.nv.us. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Terri McBride
National Register Coordinator

enclosures