



Historic Reno PRESERVATION SOCIETY

FootPrints

Dedicated to Preserving and Promoting Historic Resources in the Truckee Meadows through Education, Advocacy and Leadership.

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Ordinary Heroes

by F. K. Tyron

Editor's Note: In 1875, the State of Nevada granted a patent of 40 acres on the north side of Reno for use as a cemetery, to be known as Hillside Cemetery. It was a privately-owned cemetery—not necessarily the best plan for perpetual care and maintenance. Saunders, the owner, sold plots but maintained ownership of the area between the plots—a complicated ownership structure. As you'll read below, this historic cemetery is the final resting place for Reno's pioneer families, among them city founders, Civil War veterans, a Paiute chief and ordinary heroes. Cemetery owner Sierra Memorial Gardens plans to disinter the remains of hundreds of Reno's earliest residents from the south half of the burial ground and relocate them into a mass grave memorial on the north end of the cemetery, then sell the Hillside property for development. Legislation in the form of Bill AB 203 to protect historic cemeteries like Hillside is currently moving through the legislative process.

What is a hero? I am sure we can agree that a hero is a person who is admired or idealized for courage, outstanding achievements or noble qualities. Our world is full of heroes; we just have to open our eyes to the humanity around us. Hillside Cemetery is the final resting place of what I call "ordinary heroes." Strong,

determined individuals who passed through this world without recognition—they made Reno and the world a much better place. They came from all walks of life and found a way to work together by understanding similarities and embracing their differences. The following people are just a few of the amazing everyday individuals who helped build

hospitalized for quick consumption. The Saunders Funeral Records listed his cause of death as cholera and listed his burial location as Grave 2 on the North End of lot 229, plot 58, section 33. The *Nevada State Journal* stated, "He was buried by his colored friends. He was about 33 years and well known to many of our citizens." He was one of the many average, hard-working individuals who offered valuable services to the citizens of the young community.

Hank Rhodes

On March 2, 1879 fire raged through Reno. Many volunteer firefighters jumped into action trying to save as many structures as they could. One of these brave men was Hank Rhodes. Hank was one of the fire foremen, and he stood his ground until the heat and smoke caused him to temporarily lose his eyesight. The *Reno Evening Gazette* reported on March 4, 1879, "He was burned

and banged up considerable. One eye was closed for repairs."

Born Samuel Henry Rhodes in 1839 in Lowell, Massachusetts, Hank traveled to the West Coast via the Horn in 1854 at the age of 15. He lived in Montana, Utah and California before traveling to Crystal Peak where he took a job as bookkeeper for Manning and Duck. He



Hillside Cemetery looking southeast towards Reno. The Gould monument is a prominent obelisk in the historic cemetery. Courtesy Nevada Historical Society.

Reno. They were kind, compassionate and dedicated to building a life for their families, friends and neighbors.

Robert Graham

Robert Graham, an African American gentleman, was "blacking boots" at the barber shop of Nick Hammersmith of Reno in the late 1870s. He passed away on the August 7, 1877 after being

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Ordinary Heroes (continued)

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left their service to tend bar and clerk in a hotel in Reno. He was an enthusiastic member of the volunteer fire department and was instrumental in founding the organization.

Hank passed away on Feb 9, 1884 at the age of 32 after being hospitalized for several months. Immediately after his death, his remains lay in state at the engine house while a committee of M. T. Coats, M. J. Smith, D. B. Boyd, W. L. Bechtel and A. C. Bragg planned his funeral. The February 11, 1884 *Reno Evening Gazette* reported, "Henry was one of the kindest hearted fellows in the world, generous to a fault and always ready to extend a helping hand to anyone in distress." His remains were escorted to Hillside Cemetery by the fire company and he was laid to rest in one of the Reno Fire Department plots in section 33.

David McFarland

On January 23, 1882, Reno lost a community leader when David McFarland passed from this world. He was the husband of Mary Hollarday McFarland and rests with Mary's father and brother in lot 203, plot 57, section 34. David came to the west coast in 1855 at the age of 21 years; he worked in teaming and mining until 1861 when he moved to Washoe City, where he engaged in the hotel and saloon business. Later he moved to Reno and opened the Arcade Hotel on Commercial Row. Ads appeared in the *Reno Evening Gazette* in 1874 and 1875 showing David McFarland as the proprietor of the Arcade. In the 1880 U.S. Census, David and Mary were living on Commercial Row and he was listed as a hotel keeper.

In 1877, he was one of the trustees of Washoe Fire Company No. 1. He served at the Democratic County Convention in 1880 and also on the 4th of July committee of that year. He was "full of kind deeds and charity-as a picture of noble manhood." (*Reno Evening Gazette*, January 23, 1882).

David was born in 1833 in Andes, Delaware County, New York of Scottish parents. He married Mary

David had a wonderful sense of humor as reported in an article in the *Reno Evening Gazette* on March 25, 1880. "Two Dead Men in the Cellar ...A rumor having been circulated to the effect that David McFarland had two dead men in his cellar, a reporter called on him today to ascertain the facts in the case. McFarland admitted that the men were in his cellar, on ice, as reported. When asked why he had killed them, he merely said that they 'were in his way'. The matter should be investigated."

As it turns out, Wiltshire Saunders and the city coroner asked David if they could keep the remains of two men in his cellar until they could come back with the wagon to take them to the death house.

James Raser Adams

James Raser Adams died on March 11, 1897, at the age of eight years, eleven months and eleven days. There is very little information on this precious little gentleman. He is resting in lot 297, plot 79, section 34. The Washoe County Assessor's Office lists J. R. Adams as the owner of the plot,

but the cemetery book at the Recorder's Office lists a Mrs. L. Webster as the owner. His death notice was posted in the *Daily Nevada State Journal* on March 12, 1897, listing him as James S. Adams. The funeral was held at the parlors of Roskins' Undertaking. A memorial appeared in the *Reno Evening Gazette* on March 15, 1897, page three: "Jimmie was a bright and very good little Christian, and had won the respect and love of all who knew him. He was often heard to give old men advice about the love of our Savior. His last words were, 'Mamm, don't cry. I'm all right.' ...little Jimmie has been taken to a better and purer world than this." Someone with the



The McFarland plot at Hillside. David McFarland's headstone is on the left and in the inset, with the Gould obelisk in the distance.

Photo courtesy F. K. Tyrone.

in 1873 in Washoe County. They had no children. In 1881, he developed dropsy which led to his death in 1882 at the age of 49 years, eleven days. He was admired and respected by family, friends and neighbors, and on January 23, 1882, the flags at the Engine House and the Arcade Hotel were flown at half-mast in his honor. Mary married the notorious Reno scoundrel and businessman Myron C. Lake on September 19, 1883 in San Francisco, California. Lake died a year later and Mary married again, this time to a W. S. Johnson of San Francisco, California.

Ordinary Heroes (continued)



*Hillside headstone of young James Raser Adams, age 8.
Photo courtesy F. K. Tyron.*

initials M. E. S. wrote this lovely piece dedicated to Jimmie. Little Jimmie spoke with devotion to his faith and was of noble qualities which qualify him as an ordinary hero.

George Short & Calvin R. Johnson

"Pyramid Mine Disaster - Pyramid Mine, Pyramid, Washoe County, Nevada!" George Short and Calvin R. Johnson died on April 14, 1903, when the mine shaft they were working caught fire. Both men were seasoned miners and were well aware of the risks they took every time they entered a mine. The men were working on the night shift pumping water from the shaft at the Pyramid Mine, which was owned by Pyramid Lake Mining and Milling Company under the guidance of company president C. A. Norcross.

In 1900, George Short was living in Glendale, Washoe County, Nevada. The census lists him as 36 years, born April 1863 in New York and single. His father and mother were born in Germany. As reported on April 16, 1903, in the *Reno Evening Gazette*, both men reported for work at midnight, replacing Hackett and Archebald. The men were excited because the shaft would be cleared of water by morning and active mining would begin. Short went to the bottom

of the shaft and Johnson remained in the shaft house. At 3 a.m. the other miners were awakened by a bright light and found the shaft house in flames. They rushed out to find one man in the flames, but it took some time to get into the shaft to look for George Short. His remains were located on the first level sometime after the fire was brought under control.

Calvin R. Johnson was a 43-year-old miner from Salt Lake City, Utah. He was a veteran of the

Spanish American War, serving with Major General W. R. Shafter in the Cuba Campaign, First Utah Regiment of Infantry, and later in the Philippines in the Tagalog Rebellion as a packer. The *Salt Lake Tribune* stated he had a wife and three children. He married Eustacia Amelia Cook Couch on June 28, 1899 in Salt Lake City, Utah. She had two children from her first marriage, Thomas Couch and Edna Couch. Their son, Byron C. Johnson, was born in 1900 in Utah and died in 1988 at Salt Lake City.

It is fitting that George Short and Calvin R. Johnson were remembered in a double funeral at the parlors of Perkins and Oliver. They were buried at Hillside Cemetery in lot 280, Johnson in grave three and Short in grave five from the south end, west side, section 34. They were ordinary heroes putting their lives on the line every shift, heroes who would have risked everything to help a fellow miner. 

Information for this article came from *Daily Nevada State Journal*, 1897; *Reno Evening Gazette*, 1879-1903; *Nevada State Journal*, 1877-1907; *Salt Lake Tribune*, 1903; 1870, 1880, 1900 U. S. Census; Reno Cemetery Book, M8, Washoe County Recorder's Office, Reno, Nevada; Silas Ross Collection, Funeral Records (NC 580) Special Collections, Matthews Knowledge Center, UNR.

Fran Tryon is a retired music teacher and one of those rare people who, upon seeing a sad or neglected situation, doesn't say, "Someone should do something about that." Instead, she pitches in and does something about it. This is the situation with Hillside Cemetery. Not only did she embark on a deep and thorough research of the cemetery and those at rest within, but she heads there nearly every Saturday, often with a group of volunteers, armed with garbage bags and garden implements, to clean up this sadly neglected and desecrated vestige of Reno's history. We all owe her a debt of gratitude for her dedication and efforts.



*Plots of George Short and Calvin R. Johnson in the historic Hillside Cemetery.
Photo courtesy F. K. Tyron.*

Newlands Historic District Listed on Register

by ZoAnn Campana

Editor's Note: See page 8 for details of ZoAnn Campana's presentation about the Newlands Historic District.

Historic Reno Preservation Society (HRPS) is pleased to announce that the Newlands Historic District, located in Old Southwest Reno, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in January 2017. It is the second historic district to be listed in Reno, the first of which was the University of Nevada, Reno Historic District, which was listed in 1987.

The National Register is managed by the National Park Service and was authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. It is the nation's official list of places deemed worthy of preservation, and listing in the register is a purely honorific designation. The Newlands designation recognizes the neighborhood's architectural and historic significance. Newlands is in good company: other National Register-listed historic districts include the Garden District in New Orleans and San Francisco's Embarcadero.

The Newlands Historic District encompasses 171 acres and is bounded roughly by the Truckee River to the north, Arlington Avenue to the east, Monroe Street to the south, and Keystone Avenue and Sharon Way to the west. There are 610 architectural resources within the district, which include residential and commercial buildings as well as the stately stone pillars that line Nixon Avenue from Manor Drive to La Rue Avenue and announce the Newlands Manor housing tract. Of the 610 total resources in the district, 479 are considered contributing to

the historic character of the district, and 8 additional resources are already listed on the National Register. These previously-listed properties include Senator Francis Newlands House, the Louella Garvey House, and Greystone Castle, among others.



Situated on a bluff rising from the south bank of the Truckee River, the Newlands Historic District is significant as one of Reno's earliest suburban neighborhoods planned according to City Beautiful ideals, featuring gently curving roads, tree-lined streetscapes, community park space, and beautifully-landscaped front yards and gardens. Today, it is difficult to imagine that the neighborhood was once

considered suburban, as its northern periphery—which includes Court and Ridge streets—is now considered part of Reno's urban core. However, it began life as a streetcar-pedestrian suburb and eventually transitioned into an early automobile suburb as it extended south and west of downtown Reno.

This transition is evidenced by the lack of driveways and garages in the district's earliest residences. By the 1920s, small detached garages, often matching the architectural finishes of their corresponding residence, began to appear in the neighborhood, reflecting the emergence of the Automobile Age.

Senator Francis G. Newlands played a significant role in developing the collection of subdivisions that would become the Newlands Historic District. Senator Newlands arrived in Nevada in 1889 to manage the interests of Comstock silver baron William Sharon, as well as to satisfy his political ambitions. Upon his arrival, he purchased 15 acres of land south of the Truckee River which was locally—and quite colorfully—referred to as “Rattlesnake Point.” Soon thereafter, he enlisted an architect to construct a thoroughly modern Queen Anne Shingle style home, which would become the first Mansion on the Bluff. Newlands sold a swath of land adjacent to his property to

wealthy colleague and fellow Senator George S. Nixon, who constructed what is today the largest residence in the Newlands district. The grand homes built by Newlands and Nixon set off a trend, and the sagebrush-choked hillock on the outskirts of town soon became the most fashionable neighborhood in Reno. These first 15 acres of land that Newlands purchased are now occupied,

Newlands Historic District Listed (continued)



*640 Nixon Avenue, built c. 1921, a cross-gabled Spanish Colonial Revival with a center tower.
Photo by ZoAnn Campana.*

at least partially, by what we call the “Mansions on the Bluff.” Senator Newlands purchased an additional 300 acres of land adjacent to his property and soon thereafter formed the Newlands Company “to take, acquire, buy, improve, cultivate, and otherwise deal in and dispose of real estate.” From 1903 into the 1940s, the Newlands Company oversaw the development of the six subdivisions that comprise the Newlands Historic District: Riverside Heights, Newlands Heights, Newlands Terrace, Newlands Manor, Rio Vista Heights, and the Marker Tract.

Because Nevada found itself uniquely insulated from the economic downturns sweeping the nation during the Great Depression as a result of legalized gambling and the thriving migratory divorce trade, the Newlands Historic District experienced continued infill and development throughout the 1930s and 1940s, all the way into the 1960s. Despite national materials shortages and a local building moratorium during the Second World War, Newlands continued to grow, albeit at a slower pace than during the rollicking 1920s and 1930s. Fifteen residences appeared in the neighborhood between 1941 and 1946, the majority of which were modest Period Revival and Minimal Traditional cottages. After the

war, Reno’s population boomed, and Newlands became a gateway for postwar expansion in Southwest Reno. The area experienced infill development, as well as an expansion to the south and west, setting the development pattern for much of Reno’s postwar growth.

In addition to its significance to the historical development of the City of Reno, Newlands is significant for its role in the city’s architectural development. The district

features a distinctly diverse collection of architectural types and styles. In fact, its architectural range is uncommon in other residential landscapes of Reno. The neighborhood displays most of the architectural styles that achieved popularity in the United States from 1889 to 1965, including the Queen Anne, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Mission Revival, Pueblo Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and Contemporary styles.

The district’s range of styles is matched by the diversity in which those styles are expressed. The neighborhood features a seamless combination of modest plan-book residences and high-style, architect-designed estates. Building materials vary from wood and stone to brick, and most brick buildings within the district express the distinctive decorative brick subtype practiced by Italian brick masons and found throughout the Reno area. Nationally and locally prominent architects with work in

the district include Paul Revere Williams, Frederic J. DeLongchamps, Russell Mills, Edward Parsons, Fred Schadler, Elmer Grey, George A. Schastey, Daniel Kirkhuff, and George E. Koster.

The listing of the Newlands Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places acknowledges the significant historical and architectural contributions that the neighborhood has made to the City of Reno as a whole. Not only is it one of Reno’s most-loved—and most picturesque—neighborhoods, but it also is something of a time capsule. It is a physical embodiment of the many development patterns, architectural trends, and historic themes common to the nation as a whole. It is a local treasure, edified by its recent distinction as a National Register-listed historic district.

A copy of the Newlands Historic District nomination can be accessed via the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) website (shpo.nv.gov) or the National Register of Historic Places website (nps.gov/nr). 

ZoAnn Campana is the author of the Newlands Historic District nomination. She is a local Historic Preservation Consultant and she also serves on the HRPS Board of Directors.



Steinmiller Parsons House, 761 California Avenue, built 1921, a Colonial Revival with a single story portico and Classical columns. Photo by Steve Ellison.

Historic Preservation and Reno

Article and Photos by Debbie Hinman

Editor's Note: The month of May is Historic Preservation Month. We offer examples of historic preservation and adaptive reuse in the City of Reno.

"Cities need old buildings so badly it is probably impossible for vigorous streets and districts to grow without them. By old buildings I mean not museum-piece old buildings, not old buildings in an excellent state of rehabilitation—although these make fine ingredient—but also a good lot of plain, ordinary, low-value old buildings, including some rundown old buildings...." Jane Jacobs, *"The Death and Life of Great American Cities."* New York: Random House, ©1961.

In the past few years, Reno can boast of some amazing saves with regard to its history. Thanks to visionary people who see possibilities for adaptive reuse of historic structures, buildings no longer suitable for their original use have been creatively repurposed. Reno's 1934 WPA Post Office at 50 S. Virginia, decommissioned as a post office, has been preserved intact and even had its ceiling opened and returned to its original design. It is now called 50 South Virginia and is home to a host of eclectic businesses. The 1910 NCO Railroad Depot, abandoned for years and in serious decline, now wonderfully restored, has become one of Reno's most popular eateries. The out-of-business 1950s Deluxe Laundry, a longtime

business staple of our city, is today a sought-after residence for those preferring modern close-in living. The distinctive architecture of the post office and depot made them attractive to purchasers, but there are many buildings in Reno similar to the Deluxe that while not dripping in architectural ornament, are still viable and important, even critical to our heritage and cityscape.

One such building is the old Hudson Motor Car, then the Morrill & Machabee store at 130 S. Center. A prime downtown business location since the 1940s, developer Brian Egan saw its possibilities, looking for the right client for the space. He found it in Patagonia, who refurbished the original brick walls and cement floors, using local reclaimed Douglas Fir for interior trim. The Patagonia clothing outlet opened in November 2016 and serves to add more retail back to the downtown core. Is it a unique structure? Not really. But it is sturdy and serviceable and constructed of gold brick, not native to Reno, with variations in patterns above and below the large windows and on the corners.

A fun detail is the occasional red brick haphazardly thrown in amid the various shades of gold.

In 1955, the Linnecke family relocated their business, Linnecke Electric, begun in 1921, to a new building at 400 Mill Street, on the corner of Mill and Holcomb. One of their important jobs was the installation of traffic signals in Reno. In fact, they were responsible for the very first signal in Reno, erected at the intersection of Second and North Virginia streets in 1923.



130 S. Center Street, built in the 1940s for the Hudson Motor Car Company, now the home of Patagonia.

Linnecke continued to supervise the installation and maintenance of the signal system throughout the years. The new building boasted 15,000 square feet of floor space, 5,000 of which accommodated the light fixture display area. Also on display was Harry Linnecke's gun collection, featuring weapons from the French and Indian Wars, the military, and peace officer sidearms. Today the building features a gym on the street level and remodeled offices on the second level. It is a



Linnecke Electric occupied 400 Mill Street from 1955 to 1980.



New owners of 400 Mill Street preserved the Linnecke signage; 400 Mill now occupied by Fizio Reno, a gym and athlete recovery center.

Historic Preservation and Reno (continued)

plain brick building with aluminum windows, fairly standard 1950s architecture, though the combination of gold brick with vertical red brick rows and tiled entries give it more interest than many of its era. The east side of the building has been painted, but in a tip of the hat to the Linnecke family, a corner bearing the business name and services offered remains.



120 Mary Street, built c. 1918 as a transfer station for goods passing through Reno; later it was the Peavine Transfer Station.

At 120 Mary Street, just a block off So. Virginia, sits an odd building in an otherwise mostly residential neighborhood. The Washoe County Assessor dates it from 1918. It is a one-part commercial block of little interest but for its tall, parapeted false front of poured concrete blocks and corner quoins. It is often vacant, though sometimes used for temporary office space, such as for campaign headquarters for various candidates. An old newspaper mentions, it was referred to as the “transfer station.” Considering its proximity to Holcomb Avenue where the V&T passed through Reno, it is likely goods arriving by train or other means were stored at this location until transported. In the 1950s, it was referred to as the Peavine Transfer Station or Warehouse.

Furniture items were often sold from this location. By 1960 it was listed as Peavine Roofing. If neighborhood gossip can be trusted, the building has a much more interesting and clandestine past, however. Supposedly throughout the era when Prohibition was in force, the building was a prime site for the storage and distribution of liquor. This is given more credence taking into consideration an article from 1930 detailing a raid on a neighboring house, where authorities took possession of paraphernalia used in the production of alcohol. It is easy to imagine that with its location and the increase in value of Midtown land, this building could soon be demolished and replaced with a block of apartments, erasing a colorful vestige of local history.

There are many such buildings throughout Midtown in particular, but still a few to be found in the downtown core. These buildings are such a part of our historic infrastructure and yet are not protected and could be lost at the whim of a purchaser. This Historic Preservation Month, take the time to stroll through town and down neighboring side streets. Really look at the buildings and take note of the way they complement the character of the neighborhood and fit our

pedestrian landscape. HRPS maintains a list of endangered buildings but many more are also at risk and are worth saving. We can all have a hand in preserving our local history. 

Information for this article came from old *Nevada State Journal* and *Reno Evening Gazette* stories, current internet articles on the relocated Patagonia business, and Midtown neighborhood lore.

Debbie Hinman is Vice-Chair of the Historical Resources Commission, a HRPS Tour Guide, and Managing Editor of *FootPrints*.

Save These Dates!

Tuesday, May 9 4:30 pm	City of Reno's Reno 150 Kickoff celebrating Reno's Sesquicentennial year. Reno is officially 150 years old on May 9, 2018. This event will take place at City Plaza, 10 N. Virginia, the site that used to be the Mapes Hotel.
Friday, May 19 9:00 - 12:30 pm	Nevada Historical Society (NHS) offers Docent Orientation for people interested in volunteering at NHS. For information, please call 688-1190, x 223 or email Sheryln Hayes-Zorn at shayeszorn@nevadaculture.org.
Saturday, September 23, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.	HRPS Eighth Annual Harvest of Homes Tour will take place on the fourth Saturday in September. Plan to join the crowd to enjoy touring through five or six homes with history—Reno homes that have seen at least 50 years of Reno life. More details to follow in HRPS <i>FootPrints</i> , website, Facebook and Instagram.



Historic Reno Preservation Society

May 2017

Historic Walking Tours

Tour cost is \$10 per person, free to HRPS members. Walks generally last from 1 ½ to 2 hours.

No dogs please. Reservations required and space is limited.

Please go to www.historicreno.org or 775-747-4478 for reservations and information. Access to HRPS Walking Tours varies according to venue. Certain areas may not be fully accessible to individuals with disabilities due to architectural barriers inherent in the historic construction of the structures or uneven walking surfaces.

Saturday,
May 13, 2017,
10:00 a.m.

DELONGCHAMPS RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE — This walk takes you on a neighborhood tour of homes, large and small, designed by Reno's notable architect, Frederic DeLongchamps. Hear about his life and what made him so unique to this area. Meet at the Hardy House/Arte Italia, 442 Flint Street. Tour guides: Anne Simone, David Vill, and ZoAnn Campana.

Tuesday,
May 16, 2017,
6:00 p.m.

WELLS AVENUE NEIGHBORHOOD — Take a stroll through a working-class neighborhood along the path of the Wells Avenue streetcar, across the V&T tracks, and past the homes of the "Thoma Street Gang." Meet at the Sinclair Street side at the historic Southside School Annex, 190 East Liberty Street. Tour guides: Mark Taxer and Joan Collins.

Saturday,
May 20, 2017,
10:00 a.m.

DOWNTOWN SPARKS — Learn about the history of the rail city with a guided walking tour of Victorian Square and Downtown Sparks. This interactive tour is designed to show how this area has transformed itself from a railroad hub, to a vibrant commercial district, to a rundown urban area and finally to a successful redevelopment area that has changed the image and future of the city. The tour includes 17 buildings and sites that have played an important role in the history and development of Sparks and Nevada. Tour begins and ends at the Sparks Heritage Museum located at 814 Victorian Avenue, Sparks. Tour guide: Scott Carey. This tour is in collaboration with the Museum (www.sparksmuseum.org) but reservations need to be made through HRPS.

Tuesday,
May 23, 2017,
6:00 p.m.

UNR HISTORIC DISTRICT — Visit Morrill Hall, Mackay School of Mines and the Keck Museum to learn the history of this beautiful campus. Meet on campus at the Honor Court just off 9th and Center Streets. Tour guides: Jack Hursh and Bob Shriver.

Saturday,
May 27, 2017,
10:00 a.m.

UPPER RALSTON/NORTHERN LITTLE ITALY — Enjoy a walk in a residential neighborhood with a mix of architectural styles. Proximity to the University has traditionally determined the mix of residents, professors and students alike. Meet at the intersection of Washington Street, The Strand and College Avenue. Tour guides: Jim and Sue Smith.

Tuesday,
May 30, 2017,
6:00 p.m.

UNIVERSITY NEIGHBORHOOD — A walk through an historic and endangered neighborhood at the foot of the campus—with vintage Queen Anne homes and charming bungalows. Meet at the base of the 9th Street University steps. Tour guide: Debbie Hinman.

HRPS Annual Meeting & Program, April 30, 1 p.m.

The program is held in the basement auditorium of the Washoe County Library at 301 S. Center Street in downtown Reno.
Sunday, April 30, 1:00 p.m.: ZoAnn Campana on the Newlands District

In 1889, Francis Newlands built his residence on a bluff overlooking the Truckee River. In the decades following, Senator Newlands' real estate company laid out a series of subdivisions featuring picturesque landscapes, winding boulevards, and a mix of vernacular and high-style residences known collectively as the Newlands neighborhood. It has remained a jewel of community planning and design in Reno since the 1890s. Architectural historian ZoAnn Campana completed a historic resources survey and National Register nomination for the Newlands Heights Historic District in old Southwest Reno and will discuss her findings.



Historic Reno Preservation Society

June 2017

Historic Walking Tours

Saturday
June 3
10:00 a.m.

BEYOND THE ARCHES — Witness downtown Reno as it has reinvented itself for 150 years. This tour links the downtown Reno arches with stories of the forces that shaped the town: railroad and mining, immigrants, the notorious divorce and gambling mecca — and now as a livable cultural hub. Walk in the footsteps of Bill Harrah, Myron Lake, Baby Face Nelson, Frederic DeLongchamps and others. Meet at the National Automobile Museum parking lot area, 10 S. Lake Street. Tour guides: Jim and Sue Smith.

Tuesday
June 6
6:00 p.m.

HISTORIC TRUCKEE RIVER WALK — A relaxing stroll along the Truckee River from the McKinley Arts and Cultural Center to the Lear Theater reveals eclectic architecture grounded by rich political histories and spiced with colorful anecdotes. Meet in front at the McKinley Arts and Cultural Center, 925 Riverside Drive. Tour guide: Joan Collins.

Saturday
June 10
10:00 a.m.

MOVIE FOOTPRINTS IN RENO — Walk in the footsteps of Marilyn Monroe, Kirk Douglas, Kevin Costner, Clint Eastwood, Maggie Smith, Helen Mirren and more. The tour covers downtown Reno's rich filming history inspired by divorce, gambling and the city's distinct look in such movies as "The Misfits," "Cobb," "Sister Act," and "Love Ranch." Meet by the northeast entrance to the lobby of the National Automobile Museum, 10 S. Lake Street. Tour guide: Robin Holabird.

Sunday
June 11
9:00 a.m.

BIKE TOUR THROUGH OLD RENO — A leisurely ride through the most historic parts of Reno. Meet at the Lander Street side of My Favorite Muffin, 340 California Avenue. Tour guide: Brandi Quaglieri. **HELMETS REQUIRED, NO EXCEPTIONS!**

Tuesday
June 13
6:00 p.m.

MONROE STREET — Stroll along Monroe and Joaquin Miller Streets, savoring the history and architecture of this lovely residential area south of the Newlands Neighborhood. You will see the Hart House, the Patrick Ranch House, Greystone Castle, and other homes. Meet at the corner of Monroe and Manor Drives. Tour guides: Anne Simone, April Kempler and Shirie Wallace.

Saturday
June 17
10:00 a.m.

CULTURAL CROSSROADS, EAST SIDE — Some call Lake Street "Paradise Lost" but we will recreate the vibrant neighborhoods of Chinatown, Little Italy and Basque life. Meet at the National Automobile Museum parking lot area, 10 S. Lake Street. Tour guide: Sharon Honig-Bear.

Tuesday
June 20
6:00 p.m.

PARSONS/MILLS ARCHITECTURE — Stroll one of Reno's most unique neighborhoods to view some designs of Reno architects Edward Parsons and Russell Mills, who sometimes collaborated on designs. Hear about the families who first lived in these homes. Meet at the corner of Marsh Avenue and LaRue. Tour guides: Anne Simone, April Kempler and Teri Bartl.

Saturday
June 24
10:00 a.m.

MANSIONS ON THE BLUFF — Walk past historical Reno homes located on Court, Ridge and upper California streets. Learn about the senators and merchants who made early Reno *The Biggest Little City in the World*. Be sure to bring water and wear comfortable shoes for this uphill tour which begins at the McCarran House, 401 Court Street. Look nearby for mandatory sign-in/registration on Court Street. Tour guides: Donna and Paul Erickson, ZoAnn Campana and Joan Collins.

Tuesday
June 27
6:00 p.m.

MIDTOWN RESIDENTIAL — Join us for a walk along shady streets in a quiet neighborhood comprising several early additions: the Litch Addition, part of the original 72-acre Litch Ranch, the McCarthy Addition and the Sierra Vista Addition. All of these were established around the turn of the 20th century. The homes are an eclectic mix of styles, most dating from the 1920s through the 1940s. A portion of this neighborhood could be considered yet another "Little Italy"! Meet at the northwest corner of Mary Street and South Virginia Street. Tour guides: Debbie Hinman and Rosie Cevasco.

Field of Dreams

by Kim Henrick

John (Jack) Threlkel opened his baseball park on E. Fourth Street in the summer of 1930. (By the way, Threlkel is pronounced THREL... KEL—two bold syllables, each ending with a strong “L.”) The ball park has been called many things: Threlkel’s Baseball Park, Threlkel’s Park, Threlkel Ball Park and Threlkel Field. I will simply refer to it as Threlkel Park. Since this article is about a great semi-pro baseball park and its owner and teams, let’s start with a wonderful black and white photograph of one version of the team, taken in the 1930s at Threlkel Park.

Jack Threlkel is seated at the center, surrounded by his Reno Garage players. I remember Bud Beasley as a coach and teacher at Reno High School, and the Cassinelli boys in the photograph represent a branch of a large Italian family who owned several large parcels of land in the area, including where Baldini’s Casino and the 180-1580 “Spaghetti Bowl” interchange stand today. According to Dennis Cassinelli, second cousin to Fran and Bill, Bill lost his leg during the Second World War, but remained an avid baseball fan. Fran Cassinelli would continue playing baseball for years.

Another great photograph (page 11, top), this aerial shot taken in 1957, shows Threlkel Park on the right and the Wells Cargo business buildings left of the park. The Sullivan-Kelly Ditch (which started in downtown Reno) zig-zags through the west side of the large gravel pit in the center of the photograph. This great ditch supplied water to many large properties in the area. At the ball park, cars are lined up facing the park fence, and light poles (installed in 1940 by Jack Threlkel) can be seen surrounding the field. Although it’s a little hard to see, below and left of the catcher’s mound, along the southern fence line and just right of a large tree, was a little building where the park watchman lived.

A Google Earth Pro image from 2016 (page 11, bottom) shows what the area looks like today. There is a street sign at the entrance to the Wells Cargo facility today, named “Threlkel St,” but it is bent and neglected looking. There’s a large, commercial Wells Cargo building, sitting on the footstep of Threlkel Park’s left field. The grassy field is now a plot of dirt. Two Threlkel Park light poles, dwarfed by contemporary ball park poles, still stand at the field’s edge, and where the watchman’s shack used to stand is a patch of roughed-up dirt.

to Reno where he opened a car-repair shop (reportedly the first in the city) on Chestnut Street (now Arlington Avenue), just north of today’s El Cortez Hotel. Within a few years Jack became a partner in the Dorris automobile sales agency at the Chestnut Street location and by 1915 he was also managing the Mack Garage at 128 N. Center Street. The 1918 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows three large brick automobile-repair buildings in Reno: the Dorris Garage on Chestnut Street, the Reno Garage at 104 Front (First) Street (“capacity 95 vehicles”), and the

Reno Garage (“capacity 75 cars”) at 128-134 N. Center Street (previously the Mack Garage). It appears Threlkel was doing quite well in the automobile-repair business and a June 1919 newspaper article said he was “taking care of the wants of twenty cars a day from outside points.” In late 1918 he was installed as the “worshipful master of the Reno Lodge No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons.” In addition to running his business and being civic minded, the newspapers reported frequently about Threlkel’s involvement with committees and agencies formed to improve our roads and highways, and in the early 1920s he was an officer of the Nevada State

Fish & Game Protective League.

Jack wasn’t all work and civic mindedness though. In 1911, he married Reno native Josephine Miller. In 1912, Jack and Josephine welcomed a daughter, Thelma. In 1920, the family moved into a house at 273 Cheney Street and that year they threw a grand party for Thelma on her ninth birthday: “In the glory of her ninth birthday Miss Thelma Threlkel presided as hostess to several little guests yesterday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Threlkel on Cheney Street.” Not bad for a busy man, but Jack had far more to offer Reno. He was passionate about baseball



Taken in the 1930s at Threlkel Park, Jack Threlkel is seated at the center, surrounded by his Reno Garage players. Standing from left to right are: Bud Beasley, unidentified, Tony Gomez, Fran Cassinelli, Bill Cassinelli, Stan Lloyd and Fran Menante. Seated, left to right are: unidentified, Pop Snyder, Wally Westlake, Jack Threlkel, Lefty Mayer, George Sargent, Bob Snyder, and Charles Eastland. Photo courtesy Jerry Fenwick.

Who was Jack Threlkel and why was he important to baseball?

John (Jack) Estell Threlkel was born in Newcastle, California, on October 28, 1882, to George and Mattie Threlkel. He was one of four children according to the 1900 U.S. Census. Mattie’s brother (Jack’s uncle) was George S. Nixon who became a U. S. Senator from Nevada from 1905 to 1912, and who, in 1907, built the fabulous “Nixon Mansion” on California Avenue in Reno. The story goes that around 1906 Senator Nixon encouraged his nephew to join him in Goldfield, Nevada, where Jack spent a year working before moving

Field of Dreams (continued)



This aerial shot taken in 1957, shows Threlkel Park on the right and the Wells Cargo business buildings left of the park. The quonset hut-style buildings on E. Fourth Street, in the lower left of the photograph, are part of today's Twin City Surplus business. The dark-roofed, inverted-E-shaped building below Wells Cargo, facing E. Fourth Street, is the Sandman Motel, which is still there today. Photo courtesy Wells Cargo.

and from 1922 until his death in 1960, he would dedicate untold hours and energy to the development and support of a semi-pro baseball team.

A *Nevada State Journal* (NSJ) article on March 6, 1922, announced that, "Mr. Threlkel has made all plans for the building of a baseball field at the end of Stewart Street which will have a seating capacity of approximately 1350." Threlkel named the park Reneva and on April 30, 1922 (NSJ) the new baseball park opened with a "fast game today" between Reno and Oakland. Mayor H. E. Stewart was scheduled to cut the corner off of home plate. (It's unclear whether he did that.) A 1924 article put Reneva Park "...at Moran street and Wells avenue." This would be where Stewart Park would eventually be developed. Baseball is nothing if not a wonderful source of nicknames. Threlkel's first Reneva Park team included the players "Lefty" (George Harding), "Horse" (George Horace Hobbs), and "Lard" (Kay McKenzie). Even Jack had a few nicknames: "Czar Threlkel" and "Reno's Mr. Baseball." As to Reneva Park, one report said Jack was dissatisfied with the support for the game at that location and he commented that he "...may

sow it in potatoes or alfalfa." Despite problems, in Spring of 1924, Threlkel formed a semi-professional team (called at the time the Reno Ball Club) and made plans to play against Loyalton, Westwood, Susanville, Grayeagle {sic}, Calpine and Quincy. Teams kept coming and games were played until it was time to build one of the best ball parks in the region.

In 1930, Threlkel purchased around four acres of land off E. Fourth Street and thus began a thirty-year semi-professional baseball experience that rivaled some of the best in the region. An ad in the August 8, 1930 *Reno Evening Gazette* (REG) read: "Ladies free! BASEBALL Sunday, August 10, Blue Label Malts of Sacramento vs. Reno Garage, Threlkel's New Park on East Fourth Street, Near City Limits." According to Jerry Fenwick, the field

"was grass and they went over it by hand with an icepick and acid to kill what few weeds might grow. Adjacent there was a shed where chickens and at least one cow were kept. So that there would be fresh milk and eggs. The egg yolks were orange, not yellow because of the fresh grass that the chickens were allowed to run on. Occasionally, a chicken would get out during a game, and the game would be stopped until the chicken was caught and returned to its pen." (Sorry, Jerry for using such a long quote, but it reminds us of a simpler time.) According to the *REG*, on September 1, 1930, "The Koffee Kids of San Francisco gained revenge sufficient to last them a long time at the Threlkel ball park... when they defeated the Reno Garage Nine by a score of 18 to 1." The Koffee Kids team was from the MJB Coffee Company. So it went for years, with Jack Threlkel managing teams and making his field available to any baseball team that needed some grass to play on, including the University of Nevada's baseball team (prior to building their own park).

In 1940, Jack installed light poles around the field and that opened up even more time for baseball. Per Jerry Fenwick again, "The park was lighted, and the

Continued on page 12



A Google Earth Pro image from 2016 shows what the area looks like today. The large gravel pit north of Threlkel Park and Wells Cargo has been replaced by the Governor's Bowl Ball Park on the west and the 1580 "Spaghetti Bowl" southbound ramp cutting a swath to the east. A street named Line Drive, through the Twin City Surplus business buildings, leads north off of E. Fourth Street to the new park.

Field of Dreams (continued)

Continued from page 11

lights were aimed and set with a transit. The lights were said to be the best of any park in the area when new." A May 22, 1940 *REG* article stated: "The field is lighted by 120 fifteen hundred watt bulbs, set in eighteen-inch reflectors. The locals will show up in their first night game wearing new white shirts with red sleeves." The first night baseball game in Threlkel Park was held on June 1, 1940, between the Garage Team and the powerful S. P. Stores of Oakland.

The war years made things difficult at times, and in early 1941 Threlkel leased the park to Norrie DeLorenzi and Bob Peccole. For the 1941 season, the fellows managed the Reno Baseball Team (nicknamed the Larks). The schedule for summer of 1941 was full with bouts against Owl Drugs of San Francisco, Ben's Golden Glow of Oakland, Southern Pacific Stores, and the Sacramento Dodgers. Bud Beasley and Fran Cassinelli, Reno Garage players mentioned earlier, continued playing for Peccole and DeLorenzi on this new team. In April of 1942, Bob Peccole and Norrie DeLorenzi gave up their lease on Threlkel Park. In May of 1943 an article stated that Threlkel had no plans to form a team that year, apparently citing the "lack of local material and the difficulty of getting adequate games." Late in 1943, however, the manager of the San Francisco longshoremen baseball team told Jack Threlkel that the longshoremen would appear in Reno, at Threlkel's ballpark, as agreed. So

Jack was back. He reportedly spent quite a lot of time "beefing" (cajoling) with the umpires, so his long-time fans probably welcomed him back. In 1947, Jack retired from his Reno Garage car-repair business and held a pre-season meeting with his new baseball team. Since he was no longer associated with Reno Garage, his team became known officially as Threlkel's Cubs. The Cubs continued to host teams from all over the region for the next several years and one *REG* article on March 20, 1959, again reminds us of a simpler, more innocent time. The reporter heard a "hen's cackle" off Threlkel Street, which turned out to be part of the noise created by 68 chickens and three calves, all grazing in the park's left outfield. The reporter captured the essence of this special day with, "Mr. Threlkel perched in the antiquated stands and let the warm sun nestle through his overalls. Jack Threlkel loves a warm sun and baseball."

Jack Threlkel died on December 26, 1960, just three months after his wife Josephine passed away. The couple were still living in the house at 273 Cheney Street. In 1961, the park was purchased by Wells Cargo trucking company from the Threlkel estate, and an era of semi-pro baseball at Threlkel's Park came to a close. 



*The house at 273 Cheney that Jack Threlkel, his wife and 9-year-old daughter moved into in 1920.
Photo by Kim Henrick.*

Information for this article came from "Nevada- then and now" article by Phillip I. Earl, 01/30/1997 in the *Pahrump Mirror*; emails from Dennis Cassinelli and Jerry Fenwick; "Nevada Baseball" article by George Ross in the "The Nevada Magazine," April 1947; Washoe County Assessor Records; Nevada Historical Society city directories; and numerous local newspaper articles.

Kim Henrick is a member of the HRPS Editorial Board and is a regular contributor to HRPS *FootPrints*.

HRPS Presentation: Saturday, May 6, 2:00 pm

HRPS Scholarship recipient Kristen Tiede will present her Master's thesis research, "We Won't Stay Long: Anticipated Mobility at Rabbithole Springs, Nevada":

Saturday, May 6, 2:00 pm
Sierra View Library Meeting Room
Reno Town Mall, 4001 S. Virginia

Located near the Black Rock Desert, Rabbithole Springs, Nevada is a remote mining district originally named by emigrants on the Applegate Trail. Families

squatted at the Double O Mine in order to escape the effects of the Great Depression and were able to make a living placer mining for gold. The community was inhabited from 1935-1941 and the residents improvised by living in tents or dugouts built from scavenged materials. This project is a continuation of research conducted by the University of Nevada, Reno. The patterns of trash disposal, the residential features, and locations of work areas fit together to tell the story of how long the residents thought they would stay at Rabbithole.



From HRPS AAC: Historic Preservation Issues in Reno

by Barrie Lynn, AAC Chair

The role of the HRPS Advocacy Advisory Council (AAC) is to identify, research and obtain facts on current historic preservation issues in the Reno area and recommend a plan of action and outreach to the HRPS board. The AAC last met on March 13, 2017. The AAC is addressing the following issues:

Hillside Cemetery

See the first paragraph on page one for an introduction to Hillside's current situation. The bill, AB 203, has begun making its way through the legislature. This bill will protect not only Hillside Cemetery, but all historic Nevada cemeteries. There is very little jurisdiction over cemeteries founded prior to 1971 because they are not regulated by the Nevada Board of Funeral and Cemetery Services. Because of this, state law needs to be strengthened to protect our older cemeteries. AB 203 makes five changes to current cemetery law: 1. A cemetery authority may not disinter remains from burial plots that are owned in fee simple by another party; 2. The cemetery authority may not deem their own cemetery blighted, this must be done by a third party (governmental authority); 3. Before disinterment is an option, the cemetery authority must prove they cannot sell the cemetery for market value or contract with another entity to maintain the cem-

etry; 4. Creates guidelines for "suitable receptacle" for reinternment; 5. Allows the district attorney of the county in which the cemetery is located to transfer the cemetery to the city or county if the cemetery authority is not maintaining it.

First Masonic Building at Sierra and Commercial

Constructed in 1872, this brick building is the oldest commercial structure in Reno and has deep significance to the earliest days of Reno. It is now owned by Whitney Peak Hotel which plans to re-roof and seismically retrofit the building. During the winter storms of 2017, the structure sustained significant damage and a structural evaluation is being conducted. Meanwhile fences surround the building.

Historic Homes in The University Gateway

We are referring to the historic homes on Center Street between 8th and 9th Streets as Historic University Avenue, since the term Gateway has nothing to do with the history of these homes, and this section was called University Avenue from 1921 to 1957. The University is still positioned to remove the historic homes from Historic University Avenue. HRPS and AAC have been working with a consultant to create renderings of the homes alongside the proposed UNR buildings.

Buildings in the University Neighborhood

The west side of N. Virginia Street across from UNR is rapidly changing. This has historically been a row of Craftsman and Period Revival style homes. The zoning was changed last year to allow for high density development. Drive along N. Virginia and you'll see the boarded up homes north of 14th Avenue. Because we are losing the historic landscape on the west side of the campus, it is important to mitigate this by retaining the Center Street homes in their original location.

Hill / Redfield Mansion on Mt. Rose Street

The mansion was listed for sale in July 2016, went into contract December 2016, out of escrow February 2017, price lowered and into contract again February 2017. We wait to see if it closes.

Caughlin Ranch House / Also, it was the Garden Shop Nursery.

This lovely property, on the City of Reno Historic Register, is up for sale and has applied for a both a zoning map amendment and a Master Plan amendment with the purpose of developing 25 two-story townhouses near the house, to be known as Mayberry Gardens. 

HRPS Endangered Building Watch List

- Freight House on Evans St.
- Nevada Brewing Works on 4th St.
- Regina Apartments on Island Ave.
- First Masonic Building (Reno Mercantile) at Sierra and Commercial
- Historic Homes on Historic University Avenue (Gateway)
- Buildings in the University Neighborhood
- The Hotel El Cortez at 2nd and Arlington
- Hill/Redfield Mansion on Mt. Rose St.
- Lear Theater
- Flick Ranch House
- Two El Reno Apartments at 1461 Lander St.
- Hillside Cemetery
- WPA Projects at Plumas, Stewart and Virginia Lake Parks
- Mid-century Motels
- Burke's, Belli and Mountain View Additions
- Caughlin Ranch House

Message from Your HRPS President Carol Coleman



**Greetings to
HRPS members and friends,**

Membership Renewals

Your HRPS Board has approved changing our “fiscal year” and our membership renewals to the calendar year January 1 to December 31 from its current July 1 to June 30. Yes, we are going back to what we used to do. We previously thought that change would help with membership, but we’ve found it too complex to have membership renewals in the middle of our busiest months—the June and July Walking Tours. Moving to the calendar year will help with financial accounting as well.

How will this affect each of our members? We’ll be adjusting your “next” renewal date from July 1, 2017 to January 1, 2018, giving you six free months. Fall *FootPrints*, which arrives about September 1, will have your membership renewal notice in it. As usual, you should check the mailing label of your *FootPrints* to learn what your membership renewal date really is. For HRPS itself, we’ll be operating without the usual influx of new membership funds for six months, so we’ll be on a tight budget. If anybody wants to send in their membership early, we’d be delighted and it, of course, would still be an 18-month membership.

HRPS Welcomes New Board Member

Please welcome Holly Walton-Buchanan, Ph.D. as our newest HRPS Board member. Holly is a retired teacher and author, with five books published including

Ranches of Western NV and Historic Houses and Buildings of Reno. Holly has been active in a number of local non-profits including the Nevada Women’s History Project and the Animal Ark Wildlife Sanctuary. Holly wants to be involved in education and tours.

Protecting the Center Street Homes

Because we are concerned with the destruction or a move of the historic Queen Annes on Center between 8th and 9th streets, which we refer to as Historic University Avenue, HRPS is funding a rendering of what the site would look like if UNR’s new buildings were intermingled with the historic homes. Our hope is that UNR leadership and the public will see the value of HRPS’ proposal and of saving the site that so reflects elements of local cultural, social, economic, educational and architectural history.

HRPS Board Position Open

Have you considered helping HRPS by being a HRPS Board member? We have one, possibly two, positions open as of June. HRPS is an all-volunteer organization; unlike some non-profits, we don’t have an Executive Director or a paid staff. The HRPS Board and many volunteers do all the work of running the organization and its events. Thirteen people serve on the HRPS Board, including the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. We are a working Board! We meet the first Monday of the month at 4:00 p.m. for a couple of hours. If this description of a Board member works for you, please contact Carol Coleman (see below) and I’ll send you an application.

Anniversary Dates Coming Up

HRPS will celebrate its 20th Anniversary in September 2017, so watch for announcements as we celebrate our 20th. Look for details in HRPS *FootPrints*, our website, Facebook and Instagram. Another important anniversary is Reno’s birthday—Reno’s 150th happens in May 2018. Watch in *FootPrints* and in local media for details of Reno’s Sesquicentennial.

Publicity and Communications

Have you noticed that it’s getting harder for us to get the word out to the public? We aren’t the only non-profit with the problem. Newspapers were our source of publicity for years, but they are getting thinner and covering fewer local events. If we had the funds to advertise, newspapers would surely accept our money and information, but we aren’t a big-budget operation. If you are a subscriber to KUNR, the local NPR radio station, you may have credits for public announcements. If you would be willing to give us those public announcements, we’d be delighted to use them to advertise our Home Tour and other events. Please think about doing that and supporting HRPS.

Website and Social Media

HRPS website, www.historicreno.org, is being reworked. The first you’ll see are the changes in the Walking Tours—which will appear well before the first Walking Tour on May 13. We’ll be providing you more information, a map to the starting point, a few pictures for each tour, a way to sign up, and it will be easier to get to the information whether it’s from your desktop, laptop, tablet or phone. You’ll see improvements like these keep occurring as Webmaster Rosie Cevalco does her magic. HRPS is also working to improve its presence on Facebook and our new efforts on Instagram thanks to Jen Johanson. What is on the website, Facebook and Instagram are being coordinated so you should see more and better information than before. Let us know what you think.

Advocacy

FootPrints now includes an article about issues HRPS’ AAC is working on related to Reno’s Endangered Buildings. We are trying to update our members and the public about what’s happening. Also watch for ACTION emails, and announcements on the website, Facebook and Instagram—we’ll try to keep you informed.

Carol Coleman, 775-849-3380
carol@galenaforest.net

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HRPS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

The **Historic Reno Preservation Society (HRPS)** is "dedicated to preserving and promoting historic resources in the Truckee Meadows through education, advocacy and leadership." In 1997, a small group of people interested in Reno's history created HRPS as a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. We have been an all-volunteer group ever since! As a HRPS member, you can learn about Reno's history and make a difference in its future.

All Membership levels include the HRPS quarterly historical publication *FootPrints*; HRPS walking tours during the summer months; and education programs in the fall and winter.

You may pay by check, cash or credit card. When paying by credit card, please visit our website, www.historicreno.org. We use PayPal™ to process your payment. Don't worry if you don't have a PayPal™ account. They will accept your credit card on our behalf; we will send you a confirmation email with the information you provide.

Membership Levels:

- ☐ \$15.00 Student
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HRPS respects your right to privacy. We will **NOT** share your email address.

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