

**STAFF REPORT FOR THE HISTORIC RESOURCES COMMISSION MEETING OF
JULY 9, 2020**

FILE NO: HRC-2020-0019

AGENDA ITEM: E-2

STAFF CONTACT: Hope Sullivan, AICP, Planning Manager

AGENDA TITLE: For Possible Action: Discussion and possible action regarding the placement of markers along the Kit Carson Trail, formerly known as "The Blue Line," in the Westside Historic District. (Hope Sullivan, hsullivan@carson.org)

STAFF SUMMARY The Carson City Culture and Tourism Authority (CTA) is refreshing the look of the now “Kit Carson Trail.” As part of this effort, CTA is proposing to utilize sandstone markers to identify the individual sites along the tour. The markers will correspond to the tour map and online supporting information. Round brass Kit Carson Trail medallions recovered from the downtown Carson Street project will be repurposed and used in the markers. The Commission will review the proposed markers for compliance with the guidelines for the historic district.

RECOMMENDATION: I move to approve HRC-2020-0019, based on the finding that the request is consistent with the design guidelines for the historic district and the Secretary of the Interior Standards, and subject to the conditions of approval in the staff report.

MAP



RECOMMENDED CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL:

1. All development shall be substantially in accordance with the attached site development plan.
2. All on and off-site improvements shall conform to City standards and requirements.
3. The use for which this permit is approved shall commence within 12 months of the date of final approval. An extension of time must be requested in writing to the Planning Division 30 days prior to the one-year expiration date. Should this request not be initiated within one year and no extension granted, the request shall become null and void.
4. The applicant must sign and return the Notice of Decision within 10 days of receipt of notification. If the Notice of Decision is not signed and returned within 10 days, then the item may be rescheduled for the next Historic Resources Commission meeting for further consideration.
5. HRC approval is based upon the project complying with the Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation, Carson City Historic District Guidelines, the Historic Resources Commission Policies and that the plans as submitted are in general conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
6. The final sandstone marker placement and installation shall be subject to review and approval by the Chairman.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS: CCMC 18.06.015 (Procedure for Proposed Project)

DISCUSSION:

Carson City's West Side Historic District encompasses approximately seventy acres at the historic core of Nevada's capital city. Most of the city's surviving early houses were constructed to the west of Carson Street, where there is a concentration today that forms the historic district. The period of significance begins with the platting of Carson City in 1858 and concludes in 1945 with the shift to post-war architectural traditions.

Until recently, the Kit Carson Trail, a walking tour through the historic district, was marked with a blue line on the sidewalk. CTA is proposing to "refresh" the Kit Carson Trail by installing sandstone markers on the planting strip in front of forty-seven sites noting historic buildings, homes, churches, and sites throughout the West Side Historic District. The sandstone pieces will be approximately two feet x one foot x 8 inches. Each site name will be engraved and powder coated on brushed 60/61 aluminum. Repurposed medallions from Carson Street will be embedded in each sandstone piece.

As the proposed project will affect the exterior landscape features and spaces that characterize the district, per CCMC 18.06.015, review and approval by the HRC is required.

Section 5.25 provides guidelines for landscape elements. The guidelines recognize that the Carson City Historic District is characterized by a typical rectangular grid street system without alleys. The streets vary in width, but all are characterized by "L" shaped concrete curbs and gutters, a sidewalk and planting strip between the street and sidewalk. Generally, this planting strip contains a row of deciduous trees and lawn. These basic elements create a strong visual quality to the district which is consistent and should be encouraged. Two unique landscape elements in the district are hitching posts (generally of cast iron) and carriage steps (generally of cut stone, both are most likely to be found in the planting strip between the street and the sidewalk).

Section 5.25.2 of Guidelines provides Guidelines for New Construction as follows:

5.25.2 Guidelines for New Construction. New construction in the district should include landscape elements which reflect the scale, rhythm, texture, material, color, style and visual qualities of the historic landscape present.

The sandstone is consistent with the carriage step depending on how the installation is handled. The installation should be consistent with the concept of the carriage step so as to reflect the visual quality of the district. The sandstone material is consistent with the district. The applicant is still working with the City's public works department on the installation details. Therefore, staff is recommending a condition of approval that the final sandstone marker placement and installation shall be subject to review and approval by the Chairman. With that condition and a mutual understanding of the objective of creating consistency with the carriage step, the request is consistent with the guidelines.

Attachments: HRC-2020-0019 application
Kit Carson Trail Map

Carson City Planning Division 108 E. Proctor Street• Carson City NV 89701 Phone: (775) 887-2180 • E-mail: planning@carson.org		FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: CCMC 18.06
<h2>HISTORIC RESOURCES COMMISSION</h2>		
FILE #		
APPLICANT		PHONE #
MAILING ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP		
EMAIL ADDRESS		
PROPERTY OWNER		PHONE #
MAILING ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP		
EMAIL ADDRESS		
APPLICANT AGENT/REPRESENTATIVE		PHONE #
MAILING ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP		
EMAIL ADDRESS		
<u>Project's Assessor Parcel Number(s):</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	
<u>Project's Master Plan Designation</u>	<u>Project's Current Zoning</u>	<u>Nearest Major Cross Street(s)</u>
FEE: None		
<input type="checkbox"/> SUBMITTAL PACKET – 4 Complete Packets (1 Unbound Original and 3 Copies) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Application Form with Signatures <input type="checkbox"/> Written Project Description <input type="checkbox"/> Site Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Building Elevations <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed Building Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation of Taxes Paid-to-Date 		
<input type="checkbox"/> CD or USB DRIVE with complete application in PDF		
Application Received and Reviewed By: <hr/>		
Submittal Deadline: Historic Resources Commission application submittal schedule.		
Note: Submittals must be of sufficient clarify and detail for all departments to adequately review the request. Additional information may be required.		

Briefly describe the work to be performed requiring Historic Resources Commission review and approval. In addition to the brief description of your project and proposed use, provide additional page(s) to show a more detailed summary of your project and proposal. NOTE: The Historic District Ordinance and Historic District Design Guidelines, as well as Policy Statements, are available in the Planning Division to aid applicants in preparing their plans. If necessary, attach additional sheets.

Reason for project:

Will the project involve demolition or relocation of any structure within or into the Historic District? Yes No If Yes, please describe:

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Each application requires one complete original packet and three copies, folded to 8 1/2 x 11 inches, including a quality site plan and drawings showing work to be performed on the subject project which requires Historic Resources Commission approval. This is any work which will affect the exterior of any structure and any modifications to the site, i.e., fences, walls, or major landscaping. The name of the person responsible for preparation of the plans and drawings shall appear on each sheet.

After the initial review and acceptance of your application by staff, an additional 14 copies will be required to present your project to the Historic Resources Commission.

Attached is a Plan Checklist to aid preparation of plans and architectural drawings. It is understood that all checklist items may not be included in all projects. The list is intended to give the applicant an idea of the breadth of review by the Commission on those items which are included in the subject project. Photographs can be used for illustration and discussion, but are not acceptable as substitutes.

Owner's Signature

Applicant's/Agent's Signature

Owner's Printed Name

Applicant's/Agent's Printed Name

HISTORIC RESOURCES COMMISSION APPLICATION CHECKLIST

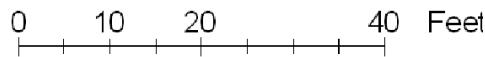
Each application must include the following:

1. WRITTEN PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2. SITE PLAN (SUGGESTED SCALE NOT MORE THAN 1" = 40 FT.)

To include, but not limited to, the locations, designation and dimensions of the following, including indication if new or existing:

- New and existing building structures including:
 - Distances from property lines and building size indicated by dimensions or square footage.
 - Distances between buildings shall be indicated on the plot plan.
 - Clearly label existing and proposed structures.
 - Show a north point arrow and plot plan scale. A bar scale is preferred because when the drawings are reduced, it will still show an accurate scale. A bar scale could appear like this for a project that has a scale of one inch equals twenty feet on the original plot plan:



- Driveways, walkways and off-street parking areas, including:
 - indication of surface materials
 - dimensions of aisles and spaces
- Property lines, dimensions
- Setback, easement and right-of-way lines
- Stairways, ramps (if new: include surfacing materials, dimensions)
- Fences and walls
- Sign locations with an indication of distance from sidewalks, curbs, driveways, buildings
- Light posts/standards
- Existing trees, landscaping to remain and to be removed
- Proposed landscaping (Complete landscaping requirements, guidelines and applications are available at the Planning Division - Required for all office and commercial projects.)

3. BUILDING ELEVATIONS AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Building elevations of all sides of the proposed structure(s) (suggested scale of not less than 1/4" = 1 ft) showing:

- Foundation height and materials
- Finished floor elevation above ground level
- Walls:
 - siding: type, profile shape and dimensions, finish, and texture
 - trim dimensions including all eave and frieze board widths
 - location, shape and size of wall vents, including trim dimensions
 - cornices
- Windows:
 - type (double hung, casement, awning or fixed)
 - material (wood, wood clad, metal)
 - manufacturer
 - window dimensions
 - pane configuration (example: two panes over four)
 - sills (dimensions)
 - trim, including caps, decorative treatments, trim dimensions (and details as necessary)
 - other exterior window treatments (i.e., shutters, window boxes, awnings)
 - storm windows
- Doors:
 - style/design
 - material
 - trim material and dimensions
 - sidelights
 - catalog cuts (if possible)
 - also, garage doors
- Roof:
 - roof line (including height of eave lines from finished grade)
 - roof pitch/slope
 - roof overhang widths
 - roofing materials (type and color)
 - skylights
 - vents, chimneys, stacks
 - exposed mechanical systems (such as air condition units)
- Dormers, including:
 - roof slope, overhang width, etc.
 - siding material
 - window information
 - trim dimensions
- Porches, Balconies:
 - floor height above grade (if a porch)
 - railings, balustrades, newel posts (including dimensions, materials and details as necessary)
 - beams (size and height above porch floor elevation)
 - posts, columns, pillars, including dimensions and any special treatments such as turnings, caps, post ornamentation, fret brackets, fret work, trim; provide details as necessary
 - post spacing (from post center to post center)
 - moldings and trim

- Protruding Bays
 - roofing information
 - roof slope + pitch
 - window information
 - siding information
- Stairways, Rampways
 - railings, balustrades, newel posts (dimensions, materials, and details as needed)
 - surface materials of stairs, ramps
 - ramp slopes
- Fences, Walls
 - material and material dimensions (including posts, rails, facing material, decorative fretwork, etc.)
 - height
 - length (show on site plan)
 - post spacing
 - thickness (if wall)
 - lighting
- Arbors, trellises, gazebos
- Signs, wall plaques, window graphics
 - material to be used and material dimensions, including post dimensions, post caps, sign board
 - size and height and ground clearance
 - shape
 - color
 - lettering and lettering size
 - location (show on site plan if not on building)
 - illumination
 - material samples
- Sections as required to illustrate proposed construction more clearly (suggested scale of not less than 1/4"). Items may include but may not be limited to the following:
 - porches, balconies
 - gable ends
 - eaves
 - cornices
- Detail drawings as required to illustrate proposed construction more clearly (suggested scale not less than 1/2 inch). See above for suggested items.
- Manufacturer's catalog data and/or samples keyed to drawings

4. RESTORATION, RENOVATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND ADDITIONS TO EXISTING STRUCTURES

Provide same information as above, but also include photographs showing existing building elevations, special building details, or any other information the applicant feels is important to further explain the project.

5. MOVING OF A STRUCTURE ONTO A PROPERTY

- Provide same information as above, but also provide photographs of all existing building elevations.

6. DEMOLITION OR REMOVAL OF A STRUCTURE TO ANOTHER LOCATION

- Provide photographs of the building; if structure is to be moved, provide address of new location. (Carson City Municipal Code Section 18.06.075 outlines procedures for action by the Historic Resources Committee on demolition of historic structures.)

KIT CARSON TRAIL

The Kit Carson Trail is a path through Carson City's historic district. It features stops at landmarks including Victorian-style homes, museums and churches. Each tells a story of the capital city's history. All roads and sidewalks are paved making this trail ADA friendly.

ROUTE

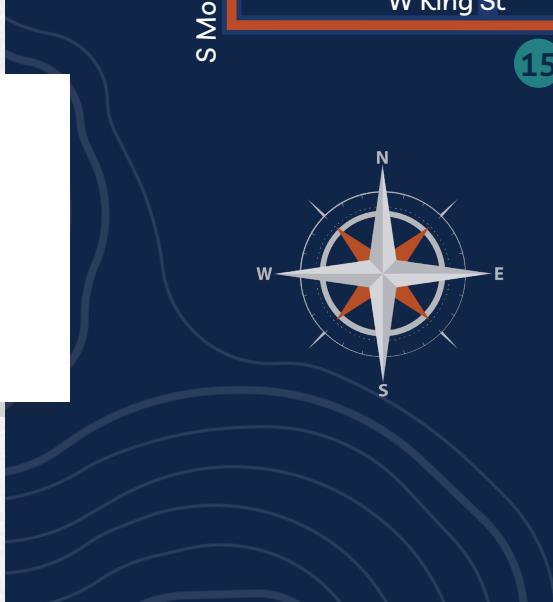
Start on Carson St
Right on Robinson St
Left on Mountain St
Left on King St
Left on Minnesota St
Right on Spear St
Right on Division St
Left on 3rd St
Left on Nevada St
Right on Spear St
Right on Curry St
Left on 5th St
Left on Carson St
Head north up Carson St

* To drive this route, follow the instructions in reverse starting from site #47 on the map.

HOST WALK

Some of these sites are open for tours during the Carson City Ghost Walk events. For more information, check out visitcarsoncity.com/ghost-walk

visitcarsoncity.com/KCT



CARSON CITY'S OLD CARSON TRAIL HISTORIC SELF-GUIDED TOUR

VISIT CARSON CITY NV

1. Nevada State Museum - Former Mint (1869) 600 N. Carson St.
The Mint was created in 1863, but not put into operation until 1870, at the peak of the silver boom. More than \$49 million worth of silver and gold coins bearing the famous CC mark was coined here until the mint was shut down in 1893. It became the Nevada State Museum in 1939, a must see attraction in Carson City.

2. Cavell House (1907) 402 W. Robinson St.
Designed by architect John Conant, this house was considered advanced for the times with low ceilings, gas and electric fixtures and a hot water heater.

3. Yerington House (1863) 512 N. Division St.
Named after the second owner (1869), a key figure in the V&T Railroad.

4. Stewart House (1887) 503 W. Robinson St.
U.S. Senator William Stewart purchased this house in 1886; he took the lead in the passage of the National mining law in 1866, wrote the Fifteenth Amendment and supported reclamation legislation.

5. Gov. John E. Jones House (1862) 603 W. Robinson St
Former Gov. John E. Jones built this home and lived in it during his term as Governor from 1895-96. Its unique Stick/Eastlake ornamental design makes it one of Carson City's unique homes.

6. Louis Prang House (1864) 611 W. Robinson St.
Louis Prang was known as the "Father of the American Christmas Card" after creating the first painting like prints for the general public. See an example of his work in the display box on the fence in front of the home.

7. Bender House (1870) 707 W. Robinson St.
Named after the 1874 owner, an agent for the V&T Railroad.

8. Bliss Mansion (1879) 608 Elizabeth St.
Duane L. Bliss built this house in 1879. It has 15 rooms, 9 marble fireplaces, over 8000 sqft and built of clear sugar pine and cedar from his Lake Tahoe mill.

9. Governor's Mansion (1909) 606 N. Mountain St.
The land was sold for just \$10 by Mrs. T.B. Rickey. George A. Ferris, a Reno architect, designed the mansion with Classical Revival features and Georgian and Jeffersonian motifs, and a construction bid was awarded for \$22,700.

10. Rickey House (1870) 512 N. Mountain St.
T.B. Rickey founded the State Bank and Trust Company. Mrs. Rickey waited till her husband was out of town before offering the property for a Governor's Mansion. The positive support from the community made it impossible for Mr. Rickey to renege on the donation.

11. Krebs-Peterson House (1914) 500 N. Mountain St.
The Krebs-Peterson home was chosen to be the boardinghouse for John Wayne in his last days as a dying gunfighter in the movie "The Shootist." The filming began in January, 1976. Dr. Krebs achieved international fame in halting the influenza epidemic using sacred herbs from a local Native-American tribe.

12. Robinson House (1873) 406 N. Mountain St.
This house was built in 1873 by Marshall Robinson, one of the founders of the Carson Daily Appeal.

13. Sadler House (1878) 310 N. Mountain St.
The house was purchased by Reinhold Sadler, who held office as Lieutenant Governor from 1896 to 1898 and then Governor from 1896 to 1902. On May 19, 1896 he purchased the house from Professor Phillips and Edith Krall. He moved his family into the house while he was governor, the house was considered the unofficial Governor's Mansion.

14. Crowell House (1860s) 206 N. Mountain St.
This home was built in the 1860s by Professor Hayward H. Howe, superintendent of the Carson City schools. In 1919, Lucy Crowell, the daughter of Carson City newspaper editor Sam Davis, purchased the house for \$1,500. She worked as a secretary for the Nevada Supreme court for fifty years.

15. St. Teresa of Avila Catholic Church (1871) 511 W. King St.
This building was the home of St. Teresa's Church until the early 2000s. At that time the church moved out to a larger facility across town and deconsecrated the building. The Brewery Arts Center later bought the building and retrofitted it into a performance hall.

16. Stewart-Nye Residence (1860) 108 N. Minnesota St.
This is one of Carson City's oldest homes; it was built prior to 1862 of native sandstone for William M. Stewart, Nevada's first US Senator.

17. Edwards House (1883) 204 N. Minnesota St.
Thomas J. Edwards built this house in 1883. Erroneous accounts suggested Edwards constructed the house with state prison labor and was forced to resign his office as county clerk. The story about the use of prison labor is a very popular legend; but evidence clearly shows there was no scandal associated with the construction of the home.

18. Springmeyer House (1908) 302 N. Minnesota St.
Herman H. Springmeyer; born in Westphalia, Germany in 1844, married Wilhelmine Heidtman and had ten children. He was the first Nevada rancher to sell commercial alfalfa hay. His hobby was the cultivation of beautiful flowers, especially roses; the latter have been an attraction at his home.

19. Lee House (1906) 340 N. Minnesota St.
The house is known as the Dr. Simeon L. Lee. It is on the site of the Central School and was built with lumber from the razed school building in 1907. Dr. Lee was called upon to travel to Lake Tahoe during a winter blizzard to tend to a woman in labor. Despite warnings that he could not reach the opposite shore, he set out in a boat and after a harrowing experience, reached his destination and saved the mother and baby.

20. Orion Clemens House (1864) 502 N. Division St.
Orion Clemens, Nevada's first territorial secretary brought his younger brother from Tennessee, whom later became a prolific writer by the name of Mark Twain.

21. Norcross House (1906) 412 N. Division St.
Frank Norcross served 12 years in the Nevada Supreme Court and was one of three in the 1891 graduating class from University of Nevada.

22. St. Peters "Episcopal" Church (1862) 314 N. Division St.
Built in 1867-68 at a cost of \$5,500. The structure is an exceptionally fine rendition of Gothic revival style used widely in the 19th century. On the National Register of Historic Places.

23. Schulz House (1874) 212 N. Division St.
Schulz was a native of Westerheim, Germany where he was born in 1884. He came to the United States as a young boy and lived in New York, where he later married Katherine Weis. The couple had three children. In 1879 he came with his family to Carson City, where he was the owner of the Stone Market. The house would remain in the Schulz family for one hundred years.

24. Dat So La Lee Home-Cohn House 331 W. Proctor St.
The Dat So La Lee house is a one-story cottage built around 1914. It is located to the east of Abe and Amy Cohn's house. This was the home of Louisa Keyser, a Washoe Indian basket weaver, famed for her excellent basket work. She was also known as Dat So La Lee, her Washoe name, which means "big around the middle or big hips."

25. United Methodist Church (1865) 200 N. Division St.
The Methodist Episcopal Society bought lots on Division Street for \$25 and pair of boots. Rev. Nims labored almost single-handedly for 3 years to haul sandstone blocks from the State Prison where prisoners quarried and squared the stone to lay them at the site of the church, which he dedicated in 1866.

26. Brewery Arts Center - Formerly Carson Brewing Company (1865) 449 W. King St.
What seems to have been Nevada's first brewery was established in Carson City by John Wagner & Company in 1860 during the rush to Virginia City. The Carson Brewery specialized in steam beer, a bottom-fermenting brew produced without the constant cold temperatures that true lager requires. The pure, clear water used in the brewing process came from King's Canyon Creek west of town.

27. Ferris House (1863) 311 3rd St.
Owned from 1868 to 1890 by George Washington Gale Ferris Sr. His son, George Washington Gale Ferris, Jr., came up with the idea for the Ferris wheel from his early days in Nevada, when he watched the big wheel turning near the Mexican mill on the Carson River.

28. First Presbyterian Church (1864) 100 N. Nevada St.
The First Presbyterian Church was completed in 1864. The brick edifice is considered to be the oldest Presbyterian Church in service in Nevada.

29. Olcovich Meyers House (1874-1875) 214 King St.
The house was built by Joseph Olcovich in 1874-1875. The Olcovich brothers were prominent members of the Jewish community and owned extensive commercial property in Carson City.

30. Meder House (1875) 308 N. Nevada St.
The Lou Meder house is a great example of the Italianate style of architecture. It's unique for this style to only have one story instead of two or three.

31. Abraham Curry House (1871) 406 N. Nevada St.
A founding father of Carson City who held prominent titles such as: Warden and contractor for the Nevada Territorial Prison, Territorial Assemblyman, Territorial Senator, Ormsby County Surveyor, and Superintendent of U.S. Mint.

32. Chartz House (1876) 412 N. Nevada St.
Alfred Chartz, as a young news reporter, shot a man who impugned his editor's honor; was later pardoned and became an outstanding lawyer.

33. Brougher Bath Mansion (1903-04) 204 W. Spear St.
Wilson Brougher "struck it rich" in the Tonopah boom in 1901 and came to Carson City when he purchased the Arlington Hotel located on North Carson Street. He built his home in 1903-1904 immediately behind the hotel and the mansion is named for him.

34. Hyman Olcovich House (1876) 412 N. Curry St.
This house was built by Hyman Olcovich in approximately 1876-1877. The Olcovich brothers came to this country from Prussia. They operated a dry goods store at the corner of Fourth and Carson Streets.

35. Original Warren Engine Company (1863) 201 North Curry St.
The structure was built in 1863 of locally quarried sandstone. The Warren Engine Company No. 1 was first organized at a meeting held on June 17, 1863. Some thirty charter members eager to give Carson City a real fire department met enthusiastic support from their fellow townspeople and collected \$2,000 following the meeting.

36. Rinckel Mansion (1876) 102 N. Curry St.
The Rinckel Mansion has been a setting for movies and served as a restaurant as well as a wedding chapel for a number of years. In 1941, Paramount Pictures used the Rinckel mansion as the backdrop in one of its scenes for the movie, "The Remarkable Andrew."

37. E.D. Sweeney Building (1860) 102 S. Curry St.
This is one of the earliest commercial buildings in Carson City, and one of the few brick buildings remaining from the City's earliest years. The house was built in approximately 1859-1860 by builder Peter Cavanaugh, who also constructed the Nevada State Capitol building in 1870.

38. Bank Saloon - Formerly Jack's Bar (1859) 408 S. Carson St.
Used as a convenient meeting spot with a relaxing environment to conduct business, talk politics, or discuss community life in general. The proximity of Jack's Bar to the offices of state government officials has resulted in its playing a very particular role in political affairs. The bar has served as the site of informal meetings and caucuses that have had an effect on the political history of the state.

39. St. Charles-Muller Hotel (1862) 302 S. Carson St.
Constructed in 1862, one of the first hotels in Carson City, was also one of the state's most elegant and became the main stage stop in Carson City. It consists of two utilitarian buildings, a two-story on the south and a three-story on the north, each with Italianate details. It was one of the most elegant hotels of the day.

40. Capitol Complex 201 S. Carson St
The Nevada State Capitol Complex consists of the State Capitol Building, Library and Archives, Legislative Building, and the Supreme Court Building. The Complex also features a Kit Carson Statue, and the Law enforcement Memorial. In front of the State Capitol, many of the trees that stand were planted by George Washington Gale Ferris, Sr. whose son invented the Ferris Wheel.

41. State Capitol Building (1870-1871) 101 N. Carson St.
The Architects fee was \$250 at the time. The stone was free from the State Prison Quarry. When the ambitious founders of Carson City laid out the town in 1858 they had dreams of a new territory and then a new state to follow. Ten acres, known as the Plaza were set aside in the belief that Carson City would be chosen as the capital of a new government in the western Utah Territory-Nevada eventually became a state in 1864. Enjoy the free Battle Born Hall exhibit on the 2nd floor open Mon-Sat.

42. Hero's memorial Building (1921) 198 S. Carson St.
Twin of the Ormsby County Courthouse. (1921) The Heroes Memorial Building was designed as "a fitting memorial to Nevada Soldiers who gave their lives in the service of the United States in the European War" (World War I).

43. Former NV Supreme Court & State Library (1936) 198 N. Carson St.
Designed by architect Frederic De Longchamps. When the Supreme Court had outgrown its single-room quarters in the Capitol, DeLongchamps was awarded the commission for a new building, which he designed in a compatible but distinctly Modern style.

44. Ormsby County Courthouse (1920s) 100 N. Carson St.
Designed as part of the State Capitol Complex (early 1920s). The Ormsby County Courthouse housed the Carson City (formerly Ormsby County) courts until 1999; Currently the Nevada State Attorney General's office. Of interest is the granite fountain in front of the Supreme Court, presented to Carson City in 1909 by the National Humane Alliance to provide fresh water for passing horses and pets.

45. Kitzmeyer Furniture (1873) 319 N. Carson St.
The Kitzmeyer Furniture Factory is the oldest surviving Italianate style, commercial building in Carson City. It was found to be the most intact example of Italianate-style architecture associated with the commercial development of the late 19th century Carson City. It was common for furniture makers to also make coffins as a line of "furniture," the Kitzmeiers began an undertaking business in building and eventually expanding to Virginia City and Gardnerville.

46. Paul Laxalt Building (1891) 401 N. Carson St.
First Federal office constructed in Nevada. The Victorian style building was designed by Mifflin E. Bell, a prominent 19th century federal government architect who also was responsible for post offices in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Brooklyn, New York. As with many of his other structures, Bell included an unusual three-faced clock in a 106-foot tower on the Carson City building's northwest corner.

47. Foreman-Roberts House Museum (1863) 1207 N. Carson St.
The Gothic Revival Style Foreman-Roberts House was built in Old Washoe City, Utah Territory in 1863 by Solomon W. Foreman. In 1867, it was sold to James D. Roberts and in 1874 was moved to 1207 N. Carson Street in Carson City. James D. Roberts fought in the 1860 Pyramid Lake Indian War.

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CARSON
CITY NV**

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