

# Nevada Style

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123 W. 2nd Street,

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## 2.5 Miles of History found along Carson City's Historic Kit Carson Trail



Considered one of the top attractions in Carson City by the America Automobile Association, the Historic Kit Carson Trail provides a glimpse into the history of this city, known as the true heart of Nevada, for it is in this city the history of Nevada was born and history continues to be made.

The West Side Historic District was placed on the National Park Service National Register of Historic Places in 2011 and borders the sections between Mountain Street to the west, Carson Street to the east, Fifth Street to the south and W. Robinson to the north; though, there are some interesting houses found to the north of W. Robinson located a bit out of the walking district. So historic is our city that the National Park Service has designated 44 local sites on their register.

Note many of the homes and government buildings were built from the sandstone quarried by prisoners from the Nevada State Prison, built in 1862 and decommissioned in 2012.

***While the Historic Kit Carson Trail can be accessed at any point, we suggest you begin your historic tour with a visit to the wonderful U.S Mint/Nevada State Museum where you will receive an overview of the uniqueness of this state and Carson City's contribution to the overall state history.***

## Things to notice along the trail

At the decree of Carson City founder Abraham Curry, all front doors within the historic district were to face the capitol. The early mansion doors all face the capitol.

Notice our wide streets: Curry declared streets at that time to be 60 feet wide to allow horses and wagons to turn around within the street. In front of many of the mansions, please notice the horse tethers and concrete blocks used to allow passengers to gracefully enter or exit their buggies or carriages.

Many of our streets are named after our founders. If you see a historical marker in front of a home, stop for a minute to read it. Those of you from the upper East Coast or Midwest will recognize much of the architecture since many of our early residents emigrated from those areas.

## How Carson City became the capital of Nevada

Breaking away from the control of those in Salt Lake City who governed the Utah Territory, of which most of Nevada was a part, Curry declared Carson City the capital of the Nevada Territory, around the same time as Genoa was founded in 1851. The Nevada Territory became an incorporated territory of the United States in 1861. Nevada did not become the official capital until 1864 when President Abraham Lincoln admitted Nevada to the Union, and it has remained the capital ever since.

Though Carson City is the one of the oldest cities in Nevada, Genoa declares itself as the first settlement in the Utah Territory, established in 1851, approximately the same time as the settlement of Dayton. Carson City was incorporated in 1858 and Virginia City was founded in 1859. Reno was founded 10 years after Carson City in 1868.

You'll see the slogan "Battle Born" everywhere in our region. The slogan celebrates statehood in 1864 during the time of the Civil War. Nevadans are proud to be "Battle Born."

The homes are not open for public viewing since they are owner occupied or places of business. You will have to be content to just admire the outside while reading this historical vignette. There is plenty of parking in the downtown as noted on the map.

NR denotes National Register of Historical Places.

## Want to know more about Carson City's Ghosts?

Some of the homes are still occupied by ghostly presences that just never wanted to leave Carson City—and may be buried in our historic Lone Mountain Cemetery - and these stubborn ghosts are noted on the map using a ghostly symbol.

*The ghostly research came from the book, "Haunted Carson City" by Janet Jones and is available for purchase at the Chamber gift shop, 1900 S. Carson Street.*

To visit many of the former residents who built and lived in our historic homes and created Nevada history, visit the charming Lone Mountain Cemetery. The major graves are marked. The cemetery is easily found off Roop Street and Beverly Drive.

[www.carson.org/government/departments-g-z/parks-recreation-open-space/lone-mountain-cemetery](http://www.carson.org/government/departments-g-z/parks-recreation-open-space/lone-mountain-cemetery)

## Enjoy your leisurely walk in this historic city, the true heart of Nevada

This pamphlet was produced by the Carson City Chamber of Commerce as a service to our many visitors allowing them to enjoy the unique history of our city.

1900 S. Carson Street, Carson City, NV 89701

775-882-1565

[www.carsoncitychamber.com](http://www.carsoncitychamber.com)

Be sure to check out our community events calendar on the home page.

**St. Charles/Muller Hotel** (cont.) As with most old buildings, this one was in a major state of disrepair until local citizen Rob McFadden began to rehab it in 1993. He proceeded to bring it back to somewhat of its original look and the grand re-opening included famous singer Tony Bennett. Today, the St. Charles houses Jim Phalan's Fox Brew Pub. After an extensive remodel, the eatery opened in January 2008 and is the historic jewel of Carson City. Today, Third Street has been transformed to a pocket park named after Rob McFadden. Ghosts? You bet! (NR 1982) *It is reputed to be the most haunted building in the city and during the last remodel, some of the corporate types lived upstairs, stating "That hotel is definitely haunted, very, very haunted!"*

**32. Nevada State Legislature**, 401 S. Carson Street, was built in 1970 when the legislature outgrew the space within the state capitol. The 63 members (21 in the Senate and 42 in the Assembly) meet for 120 days beginning the first Monday in February every odd-numbered year. Ours is the third smallest bicameral legislature after Alaska (60 members) and Delaware (62 members). The building is open to the public and there is a great gift store on the main floor featuring Nevada gifts.

**33. Nevada Supreme Court**, Legislative Park, became home to the Supreme Court in 1992. In residence are seven justices elected to six year terms. The Court houses the law library and is open to the public.

**34. Statue of Kit Carson**, Legislative Park. Be sure to contemplate the statue of our namesake and frontier legend, Kit Carson, as you wander through our urban legislative park. This statue honors the frontiersman, guide, Indian agent and American Army officer. He served as a guide for John C. Fremont who named the Carson River in his honor. Kit Carson is said to never have set foot in Carson City and spent most of his time in New Mexico. He died in May 1868 at Fort Lyon, Colorado and is buried along with his third wife in Taos, NM. The statue was unveiled on June 10, 1989 and depicts him tracking his way through the mountains looking for an easy route across the Sierra Nevada. Other statues can be found in the Colorado cities of Trinidad, Colorado Springs, and Denver. There is also a Carson City, MI, but this small city was named after our city in 1887 by former resident Thomas Scott.

**35. Nevada State Capitol**, 101 N. Carson Street, has served as Nevada's capitol since 1871. It is built out of native sandstone quarried from the former Nevada State Prison. As you enter, you will be greeted by the beautiful bronze sculpture created by sculptor Benjamin Victor to honor Native American Paiute Sarah Winnemucca, an advocate for the rights of Native Americans. The second floor – today, a free self-guided museum – housed the Assembly, Senate and the Supreme Court. The legislature met here until 1971 before moving into the new adjacent building. The main section was designed by San Francisco architect Joseph Gosling with the side wings later designed by prolific Nevada State Architect Frederic DeLongchamps. Though many have declared the dome to be formed of Nevada silver, it is not. It was fashioned out of tin painted silver and later, during a seismic retrofitting in the late 1970's, it was fabricated out of fiberglass. The many trees were planted by George Washington Gale Ferris, Sr. and today creates a beautiful urban park within the downtown core. (NR 1975)

**Be sure to include a visit to the Nevada State Museum**

[nvculture.org/nevadastatemuseumcarsoncity](http://nvculture.org/nevadastatemuseumcarsoncity)

**& the Nevada State Railroad Museum**

[nvculture.org/nevadastaterailroadmuseumcarsoncity](http://nvculture.org/nevadastaterailroadmuseumcarsoncity)

26. **U.S. Post Office/Nevada State Library**, 401 N. Carson Street, was constructed between 1888-1889 and is the only example of this architectural style within the state. It was designed by U.S. Treasury Architect M. E. Bell and was Nevada's second federal building housing the U.S Post Office (until 1971), the Land Office, the Weather Bureau and the U.S. Court. It featured the city's first elevator and the first and only clock tower that still chimes today and is original. The United States District Court for the District of Nevada operated here from 1891-1965. In 1971, extensive renovation began inside to house the Nevada State Library, although the exterior is much the same as it was when originally built. Today the Nevada Commission on Tourism is housed here. (NR 1979)

27. **Nevada Bell Telephone Company**, 320 N. Carson, was another great Frederic DeLongchamps design built in 1930 and later became the Carson City Justice Court. For those who appreciate architecture, this is considered an exceptionally fine Period Revival design and is unique to Carson City. It now serves as attorney/real estate offices.

28. **Ormsby County Courthouse**, 198 N. Carson Street, is one of three buildings designed by Nevada State Architect Frederic DeLongchamps (1882-1969), who designed over 500 public and commercial buildings. He served as the only state architect, appointed in 1919. The courthouse was built between 1920-1922 and is a monumental Neo-Classical building. Housed in this building were the Carson City courts, sheriff's office, and four jail cells until 1999 when it was sold to the state for use by the Attorney General. (NR 1987)

29. **Nevada Supreme Court and Library**, 100 N. Carson, one of the three DeLongchamps government buildings on this block, was completed in 1936 and is designed in the Moderne style. Today, this is the office of the Nevada Attorney General sandwiched between the twin Ormsby County Courthouse and Heroes Memorial Building. Note in front of the building, the granite fountain presented to Carson City in 1909 by the National Humane Alliance to provide fresh water for horses and pets. (NR 1987)

30. **Heroes Memorial Building**, 198 N. Carson, was the twin to the Ormsby County Courthouse finished in 1921. It, too, was designed by DeLongchamps as "a fitting memorial to Nevada Soldiers who gave their lives in the services of the United States in the European War." (WW1). This building, too, is part of the Office of the Attorney General. All three buildings give much character to the downtown and balance the Nevada State Capitol across the street. (NR 1987)

31. **St. Charles/Muller Hotel**, 302 S. Carson, was constructed in 1862, and was Nevada's most elegant hotel and the first stop for the stagecoach that was sometimes driven by Hank Monk, now buried in Lone Mountain Cemetery. Hank was one of the characters featured in Mark Twain's classic, "Roughing It." It is one of the oldest remaining commercial buildings in our city. Constructed of two separate buildings, the northern portion was the St. Charles Hotel and the southern section was the Muller Hotel, devoted to housing more of the working-class clientele. It had many reincarnations as restaurant, bar, casino and overall flop house and was known as: St. Charles Hotel (1862); Briggs Hotel (1890); Briggs House (1894); Golden West Hotel (1910); Travelers Hotel (1928); Hotel Page (1946); Pony Express Hotel (1953) and then in 1993 went back to its original name. (continued page 10)

#### **Let's begin the tour at:**

1. **U.S. Mint/Nevada State Museum** – 600 N. Carson Street. Built between 1866-69, Carson City's founding father, Abraham Curry, served as the Superintendent of Construction for this first building designed by Alfred B. Mullett, the supervising architect to the U.S. Treasury Department. Mullett subsequently designed federal government buildings in Washington D.C. This was the first federal building built in Nevada. Curry later became the first superintendent of the Mint and the sandstone used to build the Mint came from Curry's quarry at the now shuttered Nevada State Prison. **The first coin minted here was the Liberty Dollar on February 11, 1870 and coins today bearing the CC mark are highly collectible.** There have been many additions to this building over the years to accommodate the expansion of the original mint and the subsequent museum. This is a family-friendly museum featuring a ghost town, mine, various exhibits and the "Under One Sky" exhibit showcasing the region's Native Americans. (NR 1975) *It is thought Abe Curry's ghost still occupies the building and could be inhabiting the ghost town within the museum – or perhaps it is the man who was killed there?*

2. **Bliss Bungalow-John McGregor Chartz House**, 408 W. Robinson, was built in 1913 and was the home of John Chartz (b.1889 in Virginia City), Carson City District Attorney and Chief of the Carson Volunteer Fire Department for 20 years, and his family including three children. The arts and crafts style home was occupied by son Jimmy Chartz until his passing in 1999, and is now a self-catered bed and breakfast inn. Fully restored, it has much of the original fir floors, pine moldings and the high ceilings of that era. *It is written spirits still reside here including the departed Jimmy, two sisters and their cousin and a gruff older man who dislikes being bothered. The basement, apparently, is full of spirits flying around.*

3. **Yerington House**, 512 N. Division Street, was built in 1863. Henry M. Yerington, mining, lumber and railroad baron, bought the home in 1869. Yerington is one of the builders of the famous V&T Railroad that served Virginia City from Carson City. He was president of the Carson & Colorado Railroad and it is reported he was president of sixteen different companies. He also was very influential in state politics. Note the arched windows prominent in the solarium that could have been patterned after a railroad observation car. The city of Yerington NV is named in his honor.

4. **Governor John Edward Jones Home**, 603 W. Robinson, was built in 1865 and recently lovingly restored after years of neglect. Jones was born in Wales and emigrated to Iowa with his family. He came to Nevada in 1869, settling in Eureka, and organized the Nevada Militia in 1876, serving as Major. He was appointed Deputy Internal Revenue Collector in 1886-1894. He was the Silver Party candidate for Governor in 1894 and won making him Nevada's 8<sup>th</sup> governor. In 1895, he took a leave of absence to battle cancer of which he died at the age of 55 in San Francisco on April 10, 1896. His remains are buried in Lone Mountain Cemetery. Notice the incredible ornamental fretwork thought to be added in later years.

5. **Bliss Mansion**, 608 Elizabeth Street, was completed in 1879 and was the home of the Duane L. Bliss family. Bliss was a lumber magnate who started the Tahoe Timber and Fluming Company to furnish the timber needed to build the mines in Virginia City. The flume was built to transport lumber from Lake Tahoe to the Carson City lumber yard and then put on his railroad to transport to Virginia City. (There is a historic marker located behind the Office Depot at Carson & Fairview Street denoting the site of the former yard). (continued page 3)

**Bliss Mansion** (cont.) Bliss was quite the entrepreneur. The home is built with Lake Tahoe lumber and is considered one of the most historic and elegant homes in the district. The fittings and fixtures are made of the silver mined in Virginia City. This was quite the party home and the windows were built flush to the floor to allow the guests to move freely between the house and porch. The third floor was once a ballroom and it is said the children often roller skated there. *Psychics have indicated there are multiple ghosts here from former revelers to those buried under the home, once an Indian campsite and burial ground. This mansion is reputed to be one of the most haunted mansions in our city.*

6. **Bender House**, 707 W. Robinson, was built in 1870 by George Nourse, Nevada's first Attorney General and a signer on Nevada's first constitution. John Bender, a banker and agent for the Virginia & Truckee Railroad purchased the 3,000 sq. ft. home in 1873. The home was later purchased by J.T. Davis, a former Carson City mayor and superintendent of the railroad. The front porch you see today along with the bay windows was added by Mr. Davis. The home was later purchased by Archie Pozzi, Sr. who owned the Pozzi Motor Company, the largest Ford dealership in the state at that time. *The ghosts here are said to be women who seem to love to cook and when the owners come home, they often smell something cooking although there is no pot on the stove.*

7. **Governor's Mansion**, 600 N. Mountain Street, was completed in 1909. Nevada was proclaimed a territory in 1861 and became a state in 1864; therefore, earlier governors purchased or rented homes within the historic district. The beautiful lot was purchased for \$10.00 from neighbor Mrs. T. B. Rickey. It was designed by Reno architect George A. Ferris and built for \$22,700. The first governor to occupy the home was Acting Governor Denver Dickerson and his family. His daughter June was the only child ever born in this home. It was renovated in 1968. The beautiful backyard is often used for parties and concerts open to the public. (NR 1976) *Some claim the ghost of June still runs down the stairs and the old grandfather clock on the first floor is haunted emitting cold gusts.*

8. **Krebs-Petersen House**, 500 N. Mountain Street, was completed in 1914 and its primary claim to fame is that this was the "boarding" house used in John Wayne's last movie released in 1976, "The Shootist." Dr. Krebs was a respected surgeon, physician and pharmacist and believed in holistic medicines. He received national recognition for his role in abating the flu epidemic that hit Carson City by administering sacred herbs used by the Washoe Indians to save his patients. In 1918, Krebs sold the home to Edward and Julia Petersen, an employee of the V&T Railroad and two term state controller. *If you look up to the second floor, just above the porch, you may see the ghostly apparition of a woman watching you!*

9. **Robinson House** – 406 N. Mountain, was built in 1873 for Marshall Robinson, one of the founders of the *Carson Daily Appeal*, now the *Nevada Appeal*, and the oldest continually published newspaper in Nevada.

10. **Gov. Reinhold Sadler House**, 310 Mountain St., was built in 1877 by Ed Niles and purchased in 1896 by Reinhold Sadler who served as Lieutenant Governor during 1896-98 and as Nevada Governor 1899-1902. (NR 1979)

**Carson Brewing Company** (cont.) Sold in 1900 to James Raycraft and Frank Golden, the new owners began to brew lager and named it Tahoe Beer, "Famous as the Lake." Expanding their product line, soft drinks and mineral water were made from the Carson Hot Springs. The business was liquidated in 1948 by then owner Arnold Millard, ending the longest-running brewery in the state. It then became home to the *Nevada Appeal* newspaper and, through citizen effort, was turned into an arts center in 1976 to celebrate the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the United States. Stop in to see the works of local artists. (NR 1978) *If you see a man in a yellow checkered suit and bowler hat, that could be Mr. Maars, a former Masonic who was charged with keeping the building orderly during the time the second floor was occupied by the Masonic Lodge between 1865-1919.*

22. **Ferris Mansion**, 311 W. Third Street, was finished in 1863 for Mary and Gregory Sears and sold in 1868 to George Washington Gale Ferris, a gentleman farmer and arborist who planted many of Carson City's trees including those surrounding the Capitol. His son, G.W.G. Ferris, Jr. was an engineer and bridge builder and owned his own company in Pittsburgh, PA. Junior was challenged to build something "which would rival the Eiffel Tower" for the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. That "something" was the world-renown Ferris Wheel. The idea for the Ferris Wheel was thought to come from watching the big wheel turning near the Mexican Mill on the Carson River. (NR 1979) *The house is haunted by two ghosts: The Bride Ghost who appeared at weddings and a male that some think could be Mr. Ferris. Ferris wore a strong after shave lotion and, to this day, can still be smelled.*

23. **First Presbyterian Church**, 110 N. Nevada, was completed the year Nevada became a state, 1864. It is said Mark Twain was instrumental in getting the church completed after it was started in 1862 and had to stop construction due to lack of funds. Twain used his considerable wit to organize a major fund-raiser. Slated for the wrecking ball in 2006, there was such public outcry, that this important structure was saved using city funds to keep the structure sound. The new church sits across the street.

24. **Rinckel Mansion**, 102 N. Curry, was built in 1875 and completed in 1876 by butcher Mathias Rinckel for his wife Marcella and their six children. This luxurious abode was outfitted with the latest labor-saving devices he found at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. No expense was spared. San Francisco architect Charles H. Jones designed the Italianate home and employed French craftsmen to build the solid brick residence. Bathtubs were installed here before the White House! The home was occupied by a descendent until 1960. The mansion was featured in the movie, "The Remarkable Andrew" and today is still one of the "best remaining examples of high-style Victorian architecture in the American West," according to the National Park Service. (NR 1975) *Though offices today, daughter, Louise Rinckel, is said to be occupying the home still, offering to serve her ghostly tea.*

25. **Brougher-Bath Mansion**, 204 W. Spear, was completed in 1904. It was the home of mining tycoon and owner of the long-gone Arlington Hotel that once sat across the street on what is now the parking lot for the Carson Nugget. There have only been four owners of this property, the second one was Ernest Bath, Carson City's postmaster, who purchased the home in 1937. The third owner was Carlita Ray who lovingly restored the Queen Anne style home in 2003. The current owners are using the home for their businesses. (NR 1980) *Ray states ghosts once there left after the remodel, seemingly content the neglected house was back to its former glory*

16. **Orion Clemens House**, 502 N. Division, was the home of the brother of Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain), completed in 1864 when Nevada became a state. In 1860, Orion was appointed secretary of the Territory of Nevada by President Abraham Lincoln. He also served as Acting Governor when Governor James Nye was traveling outside the territory. This house was often referred to as the Governor's Mansion. Orion's wife Mollie and daughter Jennie joined him in 1862, relocating from Iowa. Brother Sam often lived with his brother when he was in Carson City reporting for the "Territorial Enterprise." Little Jennie was a devoted Presbyterian and the church ladies of the First Presbyterian Church today still tend to her grave at Lone Mountain Cemetery. Hers is the one with all the quaint teacups. (NR 1979) *In January of 1864, beloved Jennie died of spotted fever and it is said her ghost can still be seen swinging on the back porch swing.*

17. **Alfred Chartz House**, 412 N. Nevada, was built in 1876, and was home to attorney Alfred Chartz who was born in Canada. He was a noted journalist and a pioneer of the state. He was the president of the Oest Mining Company and a director of the Bullion Exchange Bank of Carson City. He and wife Emma had four children. His son John owned the Bliss Bungalow.

18. **Abraham Curry Home**, 406 N. Nevada, was completed in 1871, and was the home of Carson City Founder Abe Curry. Abe originally wanted to purchase land in Genoa, but found the land to be too expensive to build his general store, thus he decided to go north to build his own town with partners Benjamin Green, Frank Proctor and John Musser. His plan was to create a capital city and his Carson City remains the capital to this day. Abe was the first Superintendent of the US Mint and owned the Warm Springs Hotel, the site of his sandstone quarry, that later became the Territorial Prison for which he served as the first warden. Many of the homes in Carson City were built out of Curry's sandstone including this home. Though Curry was quite the entrepreneur, he died penniless and his wife turned this beautiful home into a boarding house to meet expenses. His daughter later turned the home into a private school. (NR 1987) *It is said Curry still paces the home. He's an active ghost rambling the Mint and this house simultaneously!*

19. **St. Peters Episcopal Church**, 314 N. Division St., was completed in 1868 and is the oldest Episcopal church still in use in Nevada today. The architectural style is Carpenter Gothic and similar in style to many churches found in New England. The cost to build the church was \$5,500. The Rev. George B. Allen delivered the first sermon on August 8, 1868. The stained-glass window in the front belfry was a gift from England and endured the trek by sea around Cape Horn to San Francisco and was then delivered by wagon to Carson City. The interior represents the upside-down hull of a ship and is the only Episcopal church west of the Mississippi River without a center aisle to the altar. (NR 1978)

20. **First United Methodist Church**, 200 N. Division Street, was completed in 1865 out of the sandstone quarried from our state prison. The first pastor was Reverend Warren Nims.

21. **Carson Brewing Company**, 449 W. King Street, has had many reincarnations since it was completed in 1864. It is still considered to have been Nevada's longest operating brewery operated by owner John Wagner to quench the thirst of Virginia City miners. Steam beer was produced here using the pure water from King's Canyon Creek. While serving mostly the local market, five kegs a week were shipped to Nevadans residing in San Francisco who demanded this beer. (continued on page 8)

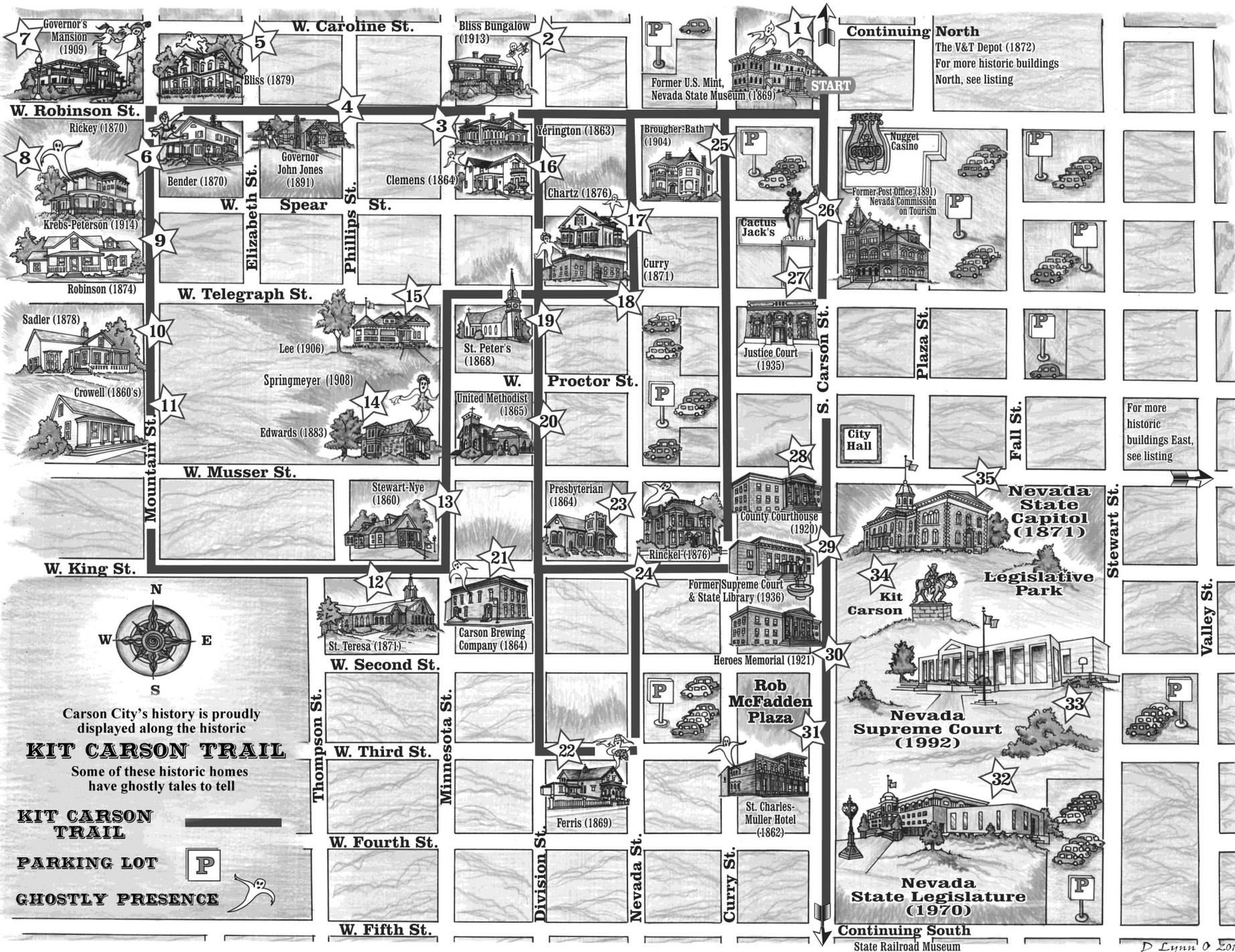
11. **Crowell House**, 206 N. Mountain, was built in the 1860's and its most famous dweller was Mrs. Lucy Davis Crowell, born in 1881, the daughter of Nevada historian Samuel Post Davis who was the editor of the *Carson City Appeal* in the 1880s and 1890s and an organizer of the Silver Party in Nevada. It was unusual at that time for women to be employed and she was an employee of the Nevada State Supreme Court for nearly forty years. She was very instrumental in the passage of the first Nevada state employee's retirement act, under which she retired.

12. **St. Teresa of Avila Catholic Church**, 511 W. King, began with a single entry in the 1858 daily diary of Archbishop Joseph Sadoc Alemany of San Francisco, "This day I sent Father Joseph Gallagher to Carson City Nevada". This statement, in effect, meant the establishment the church. In October of 1860, the site was purchased for the building, and old records stated that it [sic] blew down in 1862. Another church building was lifted up in 1865 and served Carson City until Father John Grace tore it down in 1870 to build a new St. Teresa of Avila church. In the 1930's the church was decorated with murals in the 1870 style and a small hall was added. In 1949, the church had deteriorated so that it leaned several inches out of plumb. An exterior brick veneer was applied to save it for the future generations. Today, the church serves as the Performance Hall for the Brewery Arts Center.

13. **Stewart-Nye House**, 108 N. Minnesota, was built in 1860 by William Stewart, a prominent lawyer and the Nevada's first U.S. Senator. He sold the home to James Nye, Governor of the Nevada Territory. It is thought to be the oldest surviving house in Carson City and once served as the rectory of St. Teresa's, now the Brewery Arts Performance Hall. The house is once again occupied by lawyers, coming full circle. (NR 1975)

14. **Edwards House**, 204 N. Minnesota, was built in 1883 and was owned by Sheriff Thomas Edwards who went on to become the county clerk in 1868, a position he held until 1876. He then was appointed Deputy Federal Clerk, resigning to become Clerk of the Court. He died in 1921 and six years after his death, the house was sold to Clara Anderson who employed a Native American housekeeper who kept the house clean even after Clara's death and subsequent sale of the home. *The ghost of the housekeeper continued to clean the home – so stated by the subsequent owners. The piano remained with the home and is reported to never need to be dusted. Mrs. Anderson is reported to be seen in her rocking chair in the kitchen.*

15. **Dr. S. L. Lee House**, 340 N. Minnesota, was built in 1906 on a lot once occupied by the Central School. When the school was demolished, local surgeon Dr. Simeon L. Lee, purchased the property and divided it into two lots selling one to Carson Valley rancher, H.H. Springmeyer. Dr. Lee became the Secretary of State Board of Health and State Health Officer. He lived in this house until his death in 1927 and later the home was sold to Judge Clark Guild, the organizer of the first Nevada Day Parade in 1938. Lee is buried in Lone Mountain Cemetery.



Map Art: Debra Ottinger—2016  
 This map denotes the most famous homes along the Historic Kit Carson Trail.

Note: The map is not to scale.