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.

For full descriptions of each site, go to visitcarsoncity.com/kct.

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 #48 on the map.

CARRIAGE STONE MARKERS

These replica carriage stone markers will identify each historic landmark along the trail. Their numbers correspond with the stop number on the map. To learn more about their historical significance see visitcarsoncity.com/kct. Tag us in your photos along the way @visitcarsoncity.

For full descriptions of each site, go to visitcarsoncity.com/kct.
1. Nevada State Museum – Formerly the U.S. Mint (1869) 600 N. Carson St.
   This building was constructed in 1863, but not put into operation until 1870, at the peak of the silver boom. More than $4 million worth of silver and gold came through it without value before the mint was shut down in 1873. It became the Nevada State Museum in 1939; a must-see attraction in Carson City.

2. Cowell House (1870) 402 W. Robinson St.
   Designed by architect John Cowell, this house was considered advanced for its time with low ceilings, gas and electric fixtures and a hot water heater.

3. Yerington House (1883) 512 N. Division St.
   Named after the 17th century Yerington in the V&T Railroad.

4. Stewart House (1887) 503 W. Robinson St.
   This house was purchased by U.S. Senator William Stewart. He took it over the passage of the national mining law in 1866, wrote the Fifteenth Amendment and supported reclamation legislation.

5. Geo. John E. Jones House (1882) 603 W. Robinson St.
   Former Geo. John E. Jones built this house and lived in it during his term as Governor from 1895-96. The house was a Romanesque Revival style of the period and demonstrated a unique approach to craftsmanship.

6. Blake Mansion (1889) 608 Elizabeth St.
   Dunia Blake built this house in 1876. It has 15 rooms, 9 fireplaces, over 3,000 sq. ft. and built of clay and woodwork. It became a centerpiece of Carson City.

7. Governor’s Mansion (1909) 606 N. Mountain St.
   The land was sold for just $10 by Mrs. T.B. Rickie, George A. Ferris, a lawyer, and plans were designed by architect, the residence was reminiscent of the Italian Renaissance.

8. St. Peter’s Episcopal Church (1888) 314 N. Division St.
   Built in 1887 at a cost of $1,500. She worked as a secretary for the Nevada Supreme Court for fifty years.

9. Governor’s Mansion (1909) 606 N. Mountain St.
   This house was a Governor’s Mansion. The positive support from the community made it one of Carson City’s more unique homes.

10. United Methodist Church (1885) 200 N. Division St.
    The Methodist Episcopal Society bought lots on Division Street for $25 and 50 cents, with the design and construction. The building was opened for service in 1886. The church continued to grow in Carson City.

11. Nevada Arts and Crafts Museum (1913) 331 & 333 W. Proctor St.
    So La Lee house is a one-story cottage built around 1914. It is located to the west of the So La Lee House. The So La Lee House is a one-story cottage built around 1914. It is located to the west of the So La Lee House.

12. Schulz House (1874) 212 N. Division St.
    Frank Schulz bought this ranch house from Tennessee, who later became a prolific writer by the name of Mark Twain.

13. 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, the Low Humane Alliance, and the Law Enforcement Memorial. In the State Capitol Complex, many of the trees that were planted were created by George Washington Galla Ferris, Sr. who spent the Ferris Wheel.

14. Former Supreme Court and State Library (1936) 198 N. Carson St.
    Designed by architect Frederic De Longchamps. When the Supreme Court moved to the new building, the old building was awarded the commission for a new building, which he designed in a compatible but distinctly Modern style.

15. Nevada State Museum – Formerly the U.S. Mint (1869) 600 N. Carson St.
   The mint was closed in 1863, but not put into operation until 1870, at the peak of the silver boom. More than $4 million worth of silver and gold came through it without value before the mint was shut down in 1873. It became the Nevada State Museum in 1939; a must-see attraction in Carson City.

   Located at the corner of 4th and Washington Sts., in the V&T Railroad.

17. Edwards House (1883) 204 N. Minnesota St.
   Located at the corner of 4th and Washington Sts., in the V&T Railroad.

   Herman Springmeyer built this house after retiring from ranching. He was the first Nevada rancher to sell commercial alfalfa hay. His hay was the cultivation of beautiful flowers, especially roses, the latter house was an attraction at his home.

19. Lee House (1890) 304 N. Minnesota St.
   This is a beautiful example of the Colonial Revival style used widely in the 19th century. On the National Register of Historic Places.

20. Orlan Clemens House (1884) 502 N. Division St.
    Orlan Clemens, Nevada’s first printer, brought his younger brother from Tennessee, who later became a prolific writer by the name of Mark Twain.

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22. Abrahom 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, Senator, Ormsby County Surveyor, and Superintendent of U.S. Mint. This house was built from sandstone quarried from the State Prison.

23. Hero’s Memorial Building (1921) 198 S. Carson St.
   This building was used to house the Nevada Territorial Prison, Territorial Assemblyman, Senator, Ormsby County Surveyor, and Superintendent of U.S. Mint. This house was built from sandstone quarried from the State Prison.

24. Rinckel Mansion (1876) 102 N. Curry St.
    Paramont Pictures used the Rinckel mansion as the backdrop in one of its productions.

25. Ferris House (1869) 311 3rd St.
    Brandon Ferris built his home in 1876. It served as the site of informal meetings and caucuses that have influenced the political history of the state.

26. St. Mary’s Church (1871) 201 North Curry St.
    The brewery specialized in steam beer; a bottom-fermenting brew produced

27. Mary Louhouse (1874) 200 N. Division St.
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28. Ferris House (1869) 311 3rd St.
    Brandon Ferris built his home in 1876. It served as the site of informal meetings and caucuses that have influenced the political history of the state.

29. Kitzmeyer Furniture Factory (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. The Kitzmeyer Furniture Factory is one of the most intact commercial buildings in Carson City, which also constructed the Nevada State Capitol building in 1870.

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31. So La Lee House (1871) 314 N. Division St.
   So La Lee house is a one-story cottage built around 1914. It is located to the west of the So La Lee House. The So La Lee House is a one-story cottage built around 1914. It is located to the west of the So La Lee House.

32. Territorial Senator, Ormsby County Surveyor, and Superintendent of U.S. Mint. This house was built from sandstone quarried from the State Prison.

33. Rinckel Mansion (1876) 102 N. Curry St.
    The old Nevada’s first U.S. Senator.

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    The old Nevada’s first U.S. Senator.

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39. The Bank Saloon aka Jack’s Bar (1899) 408 S. Carson St.
    Used as a convenient meeting spot with a relaxing environment to conduct business and socialize. The Saloon was also known as a gathering place for the crew of Jack’s Bar to the offices of state government officials has resulted in it being torn down. The area was the site of informal meetings and caucuses that have influenced the political history of the state.

40. St. Muller Hotel (1882) 303 S. Carson St.
    Constructed in 1871, one of the first hotels in Carson City, was also one of the state’s most elegant and become the main stage stop in Carson City. It was later converted into a hotel and the mansion is named for him. Earnest Bath purchased the home in 1936. Enjoy the first Battin Bowl Hall exhibit on the 2nd floor.

41. Nevada’s first brewery was established in Carson City in 1909 by the National Humane Alliance to provide fresh water for Carson City’s horses.

42. Former Supreme Court & State Library (1936) 198 N. Carson St.
    Designed by architect Frederic De Longchamps. When the Supreme Court moved to the new building, the old building was awarded the commission for a new building, which he designed in a compatible but distinctly Modern style.

43. Nevada County Courthouse (1926) 100 N. Carson St.
    Designed by architect Frederic De Longchamps. When the Supreme Court moved to the new building, the old building was awarded the commission for a new building, which he designed in a compatible but distinctly Modern style.

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