

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED MAR 7 1984
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Joseph Giraud House

AND/OR COMMON

Hardy House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

442 Flint St.

N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Reno

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Nevada at Large 2

STATE

Nevada

CODE

32

COUNTY

Washoe

CODE

031

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

YES: RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

NO

MILITARY

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Druscilla Tysen

STREET & NUMBER

242 W. Liberty

CITY, TOWN

Reno

VICINITY OF

STATE

Nevada 89509

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Washoe County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

200 S. Virginia Street

CITY, TOWN

Reno

STATE

Nevada

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

not represented

has this property been determined eligible? Yes No

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7-DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Summary Paragraph

The Joseph Giraud House is an imposing two-story brick structure exhibiting a Colonial/Georgian Revival style influence. The building was designed by the prominent Nevada architect Frederic Joseph DeLongchamps (1882-1969), and built in 1914 as a residence for Joseph Giraud, a shepherd. The structure remained a residence until 1976. It has since been converted into a restaurant and is popularly known as the Hardy House. The building has been remodeled somewhat to accommodate this new use. The Giraud House is in excellent condition.

Site: Immediate and General

The Giraud House stands prominently on a corner lot at Flint Street and California Avenue; the latter is a major east/west route through Reno. The house is surrounded by a broad lawn and mature landscaping elements on the south and west sides. Four period lampposts illuminate the entrance walkway on the south side, and a large gazebo and statuary highlight the south yard. Mature trees line the edge of the property along Flint and California Streets. On the north side of the house is a fenced area containing outdoor dining tables.

The house is located in what was originally an affluent residential neighborhood. Today, due to its close proximity to the downtown core, this area has changed from a strictly residential neighborhood, to a mixed residential/commercial area.

Architectural Description

The Joseph Giraud House is a rectangular, English bond, red brick building, with all wood trim work painted white. It is two and one half stories in height and rests on a stone foundation. The building is topped by a shallow pitch hipped roof ornamented with a pronounced molded boxed cornice, dentil course, and wide frieze. The style is a vernacular expression of the Colonial/Georgian Revival.

Porches project from three sides of the house and serve as the building's main decorative features. Six steps lead up to the main entrance portico on the west side of the building which faces Flint Street. A pair of Tuscan columns at each outside corner support the flat portico roof, ornamented with a boxed molded cornice, dentil course and frieze. The portico shelters a wooden door pierced with an oval light. The columns rest on a stone base that matches the building's stone foundation in height and material.

Another porch, originally a porte cochere, projects from the north side of the building. The flat porch roof, ornamented with a boxed molded cornice, dentils and frieze, is supported at each outside corner by a square post flanked by two Tuscan columns. Two additional Tuscan columns stand at each inside corner against the building wall. The original sixteen light French door has been replaced by a wooden door.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1914

BUILDER/ARCHITECT F. DeLongchamps

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Paragraph

The Joseph Giraud House possesses both architectural and cultural significance. The building is an imposing representative of its style and its large corner site adds to its visual importance. The structure was designed by Frederic Joseph DeLongchamps (1882-1969) a preeminent Nevada architect who designed numerous major buildings in Reno and throughout Nevada. The building is further associated with owners Joseph Giraud, a sheeprancher, and Roy Hardy, a Nevada businessman.

Architectural Significance

The Giraud House is a particularly imposing and attractive vernacular representative of the Colonial/Georgian Revival style. It is formal and dignified, expressing well the restrained character of its style. The columned porch, fenestration style, and proportions of the roof and eave lines, are particularly characteristic of this style with its classical elements. The larger columned porch on the broad side of the house suits the horizontal quality of the south elevation and adds visual importance to its image. Slightly projecting belt courses at the first and second floor encircle the structure, contributing to its horizontal emphasis. Though rather restrained in character, the structure's careful design is dramatized by its prominent setting. Its formalistic character is suited to its garden environment. The building is an important visual resource that contributes to the City's character and image.

Association with Significant People - DeLongchamps

Frederic Joseph DeLongchamps (1882-1969) the architect for the Giraud House, is significant as a prolific Nevada architect for the number of buildings he designed which include many prominent public, commercial, and private structures; and for the numbers of types and styles he employed. DeLongchamps accomplished a large volume of work in many locations with many building types; from courthouses, banks, and hotels, to residences, garages, factories and bath houses. The bulk of his work is in Nevada where he maintained an office from 1907 to 1965.

Like many architects in the early years of the twentieth-century, DeLongchamps was primarily self-taught. Some of his early education in the building trades was derived from his father, a master carpenter. In 1900 he entered the University of Nevada, Reno, school of mining and engineering, and graduated with a Bachelor of Science. While in college he excelled in drafting and drawing and was chosen yearbook artist his senior year. In 1906 DeLongchamps decided to pursue a career in architecture and went to San Francisco where he apprenticed. His well developed skill as a draftsman and his structural background in engineering presumably speeded his training, for in 1907 he returned to Reno to open an architectural office.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Wright, Thomas Preston, "A Reno Renaissance," Reno, August, 1979
So This is Reno, Junior League, Reno, The Nevada Division of Historic Preservation
 and Archeology
 Founder's Title Company of Nevada, Title and Deed Records
 Nevada Journal, August, 1976 and April, 1960

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .40 acres
 UTM REFERENCES Quadrangle name Reno Quadrangle Scale 7.5'

A	<u>1</u> <u>1</u>	<u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Washoe County Assessor's Parcel #11-181-10 Located at the NE corner of the California Avenue and Flint Street intersection, this parcel consists of lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, Block 16, Lake's addition, measuring 140' along the north property line, 170' along the east, 145' along the southern line frontage along California Avenue, and 130' on the west line frontage along Flint Street. The structure occupies the original land parcel.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Paula Boghosian revised by Pat Lawrence-Dietz June, 1982/November 1983
 ORGANIZATION DATE (916) 446-2447
 Historical Environment Consultants/Historic Preservation and Archeology (702) 885-5138
 STREET & NUMBER TELEPHONE
 2306 J. Street, Penthouse/201 S. Fall Street, Room 106
 CITY OR TOWN STATE
 Sacramento/Carson City California/Nevada 95816/89710

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE *Ronald M. Jones* DATE *1 March, 1984*
 TITLE Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Melores Byers Entered in the DATE *4/5/84*
 National Register
 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 ATTEST DATE
J KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

A flight of wide steps lead up to the shallow, broad, porch projecting from the south side, which faces California Street. Six Tuscan columns support the porch roof: paired columns are situated at each outside porch corner and the two remaining columns support the central front edge of the roof. The roof is trimmed with a boxed cornice, dentil course and frieze. Originally, this porch had a larger recessed interior portion. Three, sixteen light French doors topped with a fan light, provided access from the dining room to this sheltered porch.

Window types vary from floor to floor. Second story west and south wall windows are double-hung, six-over-six lights. These windows are original to the building. First floor west and south wall windows consist of a large single pane above a solid but ornamented panel, with a simple brick surround. These windows have been altered and originally were ten-over-one light, double-hung windows. Round awnings cover some of the first story windows.

Many of the windows piercing the north wall are original including nine-over-nine light double-hung windows at the first floor level, and four-over-four light, double-hung windows at both the first and second story level. Two original windows remain on the much altered east elevation; a twelve-over-twelve light window at the second story level and an eight-over-one light window at the first floor level.

The building's lines are pronouncedly horizontal. Underneath both the first and second story windows is a brick sill course which encircles the building. Two vertical stretcher bond brick belt courses ring the building at the very top and bottom of the brick walls. The low hipped roof further emphasizes the overall horizontal feeling.

The Giraud House has been subject to several alterations and additions over the years. Hipped roof dormer windows with shingle sided checks project from the east and west slopes of the roof. These were added at an unknown date. Recently, a large gable roof dormer with a door rather than a window was added to the south slope of the roof to provide a second exit from the third floor, as required by fire code. A metal fence or cresting, placed near the edges of the south, west and east roof slopes, was also added, to provide a safe exit from the dormer door to the exterior iron staircase on the building's east side. A large, windowless, two-story kitchen wing, resting on a cinderblock foundation, was attached to the east wall of the building. This addition was done in a compatible manner, and blends well with the original building. The roof trim, brick walls and belt courses carefully match the existing. Most first floor level windows have been altered, as have all the doors. An exterior wooden staircase attached to the north wall of the building leads up to the second story. Another exterior staircase, attached to the east wall of the building, leads up to both second and third floors. These are both recent additions.

The interior of the building has been altered significantly to suit its new restaurant use. A bar is now located on the first floor, while the second story serves as the main restaurant space; the third floor houses offices. Originally, the first floor was divided into a living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, bedroom, reception hall, and the second story was divided into three bedrooms, a sleeping porch and a sewing room.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

Frederic J. DeLongchamps is eminent for the sheer magnitude of his work. His career as a successful architect in Nevada began in 1909 when he won a competition to design the Washoe County Courthouse in Reno (1909-11). This successful bid was followed by several others and in the next ten years he designed six more county courthouses throughout the state. Besides courthouses, DeLongchamps' early work included several large and important buildings in downtown Reno, such as the Y.M.C.A. (1910), the Nevada-California-Oregon Depot (1915), and the Reno National Bank (1915). He was chosen to design the Nevada Building for the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco and the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego. DeLongchamps designed numerous state government buildings in his capacity as state architect from 1919-21 and 1923-26. He was also responsible for numerous buildings on the Reno campus of the University of Nevada.

The index to DeLongchamps architectural drawings, which are housed in the Special Collections Department of the University of Nevada at Reno Library, indicate that he designed and remodelled a wide variety of structures including fifteen apartment houses, six banks, one casino, nine churches, ten hospitals, twenty-three motels and hotels, twenty-three office buildings, eighteen schools, ten theaters, and also numerous bath houses, bridges, garages, libraries, service stations, stores, storefronts and warehouses. DeLongchamps also designed or remodelled approximately one hundred eight-five residential structures ranging from small cottages at Lake Tahoe to substantial mansions for Reno's wealthy.

Association with Significant People - Giraud and Hardy

The Giraud House was built by sheep rancher Joseph Giraud about 1914, (the drawings are dated 1914). In 1934, Roy Allen Hardy purchased the house and it remained a residence until 1976. Hardy was a mining engineer. He worked for the mining enterprises of George Wingfield, prominent Nevadian politician and banker. Hardy ranked clearly as one of Nevada's outstanding figures in mine and milling operations. He served in numerous capacities as mine foreman, supervisor, owner and operator of a number of mining operations in Tonopah, Virginia City and Humboldt County. He also served as a regent of the University of Nevada system for eight years.

Present Use

In 1976 the Giraud House was converted into a restaurant. It is known popularly as the Hardy House.