

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED **AUG 6 1985**
DATE ENTERED **SEP 16 1985**

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

LEPORT-TOUPIN HOUSE

AND/OR COMMON

HAWKINS HOUSE

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

503 East Telegraph Street

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION N/A

CITY, TOWN

Carson City

N/A VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

STATE

Nevada

CODE

32

COUNTY

Independent Municipality 025

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	N/A IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Lynn D. Edmundson

STREET & NUMBER

503 East Telegraph Street

CITY, TOWN

Carson City

VICINITY OF

STATE

Nevada

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Carson City Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

198 North Carson Street

CITY, TOWN

Carson City

STATE

Nevada 89701

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Carson City Cultural Resources Inventory

DATE

March 1980

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Carson City Planning Department, 2621 Northgate Lane, #54

CITY, TOWN

Carson City

STATE

Nevada 89701

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input 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

The Leport-Toupin House is a Second Empire style dwelling located on East Telegraph Street in Carson City, Nevada. The house, which was constructed by Alexander Leport in 1879 and remained in the Leport family for twenty-eight years, survives intact and in a high state of preservation. The building retains its original design with the addition of a single story, rear porch solarium constructed in 1907. The Leport-Toupin House was converted to a preschool in 1969.

The structure is oriented to the north on a lot occupying the western 170 feet of Block 27, Musser Division. The site is bounded by three city streets and enclosed by a white picket fence. The lot is landscaped by mature shrubs and shade trees. A picket fence of one-by-one-inch alternating tall and short pickets encloses the property. The surrounding neighborhood is composed of older residential buildings, small apartment complexes, and low-scale commercial structures.

The house is a symmetrical, two-story, frame building supported by a rubble and coursed sandstone foundation. The foundation sandstone was locally quarried at the Nevada State Prison. The dwelling terminates in a mansard roof clad in red cedar shingles. Roof eaves project slightly and include hipped roof dormers. Exterior wall planes are sheathed in narrow, shiplap siding painted yellow. Building corners are accented by narrow cornerboards which rise to a simple board cornice.

First and second story windows are double hung, one-light-over-one-light, sash enframed by simple, board surrounds. First story windows terminate in deeply projecting cornices. The principal entrance to the building occupies the central bay of the north elevation. A splayed panel reveal enframes the entry door which is reached by way of an open, six-by-twelve-foot, hipped roof porch. The panelled entry door is flanked by ribbed glass sidelights and terminates with a transom. The square porch posts include applied moldings and panelled bases.

The interior of the double pile dwelling retains its original center hall plan. Original features of note include a center hall staircase incorporating turned balustrade and newel, ceiling and border papers, gas chandeliers and interior woodwork. In addition, original interior doors survive along with brass hardware, transoms, and surrounds.

To the rear of the dwelling, a contemporary, single story, frame building, measuring twenty-by-sixty feet, has been constructed to provide additional classroom space. This building is considered a non-contributing element to the site.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input 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 1879 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Alexander Leport

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Leport-Toupin House is an architecturally significant dwelling associated with the nineteenth century residential development of Carson City, Nevada. The building is also significant for its association with Alexander Leport, a prominent Carson City businessman. Leport, who was born near Paris, France, in 1837 and immigrated to Carson City in 1866, was responsible for the construction of the East Telegraph Street house in 1879. The structure's design is a simplified adaptation of the Second Empire style and is distinguished by its bellcast, mansard roof, roof dormers, window cornices, and recessed front door. The dwelling is one of three Second Empire style houses constructed in Carson City during the second quarter of the nineteenth century and is the only Second Empire style dwelling located in Carson City's east side residential district.

The East Telegraph Street house reflects the success of its builder, Alexander Leport. Within two years of Leport's arrival in Carson City, he had established a successful wholesale and retail grocery business. His economic interests soon extended to a Chinese wash house, saloon, restaurant, drug store, barber shop, fruit store, a general mercantile, and stable. Leport was also active in a number of local fraternal organizations, including the Improved Order of Redmen, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Phthias.

In 1874, Leport purchased a city block in Carson City which included the future site of the Leport-Toupin House. Construction of the dwelling was completed in 1879 in anticipation of Leport's marriage in 1880 to Mary Blavee, who immigrated from France to Nevada in 1879. Mary and Alexander Leport occupied the east Carson City dwelling until Alexander's death in 1885.

Six years later, in 1891, Mary Leport married Edmond S. Toupin, a French-Canadian businessman. Toupin assumed management of the Leport business interests. The Toupin family resided in the Leport-Toupin House until 1907 at which time the dwelling passed to Theodore Perry Hawkins and his wife, Clara. The Hawkins family owned the house from 1907 until 1963.

The Hawkins family played a prominent role in the early development of Eagle and Carson Valleys. The family migrated to Utah from Cleveland, Ohio, in 1851. Following five years in Salt Lake City, the Hawkins family again moved west as part of the Mormon colonization of Nevada. As part of this colonization effort, the Hawkins' were among the first settlers in Genoa (1856) and Franktown, Nevada (1857). The 1857 recall of Mormon settlers by Brigham Young prompted John Hawkins, Theodore's father, to sell his Franktown ranch. The Hawkins family, however, remained in Genoa, Nevada, rather than return to Utah with the majority of Mormon settlers.

John Hawkins, along with his son Theodore, established a dairy near Genoa in addition to maintaining an active interest in the Careys Sawmill in nearby Woodfords, California. Theodore Hawkins, who assumed control of the family dairy following his father's death, purchased the Leport-Toupin House as a retirement home.

Leon Hawkins, an assayer employed at the U.S. Mint in Carson City, inherited the dwelling from his father, Theodore, and resided in the building until his death in 1963. The property was then converted from a private residence to a preschool.

