

Facilities

Group Pavilion • Museum • Stockade • Wagon Shed

Open daily from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
May through mid-October

MUSEUM

- ◆ \$1.00 entry fee. Children 12 years and younger are free.
- ◆ Donations help us improve museum exhibits.

STOCKADE & WAGON SHED

Visit the historic stockade and wagon shed for free.

PARK

The mature trees, large lawns and concrete walkways invite strollers and picnickers. Picnic tables and grills are provided under large shade trees, free of charge. Mormon Station State Historic Park is proud to provide clean restroom facilities.

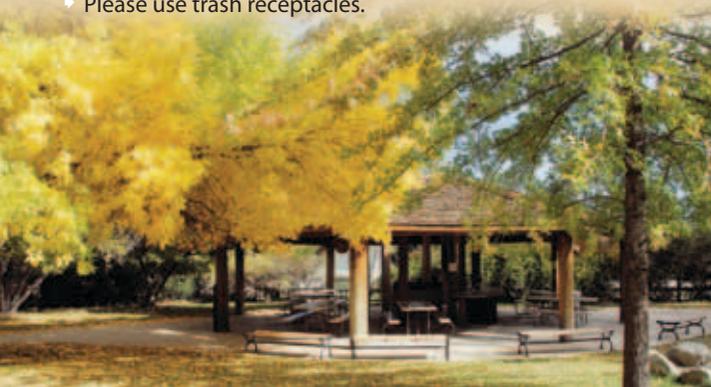
GROUP PAVILION

The park's group pavilion accommodates up to 300 people and is available on a reservation-only basis. The site is perfect for weddings, family reunions, barbecues, retirement parties and more. Electricity, a sink, a large counter, barbecue and eight picnic tables are provided. The pavilion area may be reserved from 9 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. Reservations are required. User fees range from \$100–300, depending upon the number of guests. Parking is limited.

REMINDERS

Please make your visit, and that of others, enjoyable by observing the following:

- ◆ Pets are not allowed.
- ◆ Tree climbing is not allowed.
- ◆ Please respect wildlife.
- ◆ All artifacts are protected by state law.
- ◆ Please use trash receptacles.



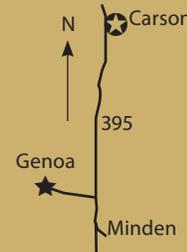
Mormon Station State Historic Park

GENOA, NEVADA

Post Office Box 302
Genoa, Nevada 89411
(775) 782-2590
www.parks.nv.gov/ms.htm

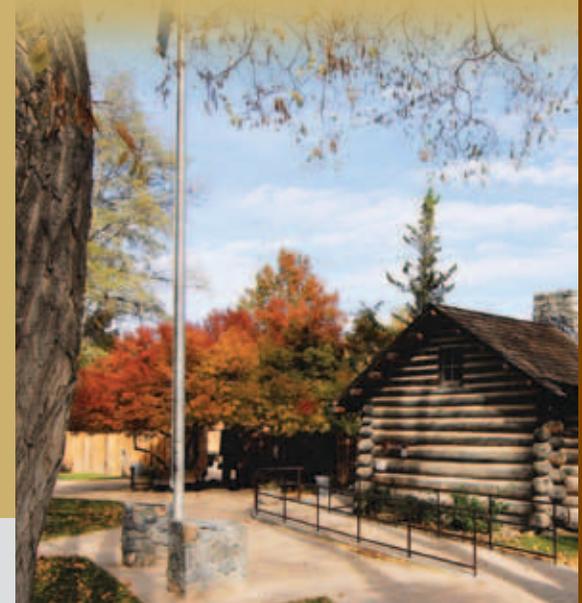
LOCATION

- ◆ Mormon Station is located in downtown Genoa, Nevada—about a 20-minute drive from the Nevada capital, Carson City.
- ◆ From Carson City, drive south on Highway 395 for about 11 miles.
- ◆ Look for a sign to Genoa that says, “Genoa National Historic District”
- ◆ Turn right on Genoa Lane. Drive about four miles.
- ◆ Mormon Station is on the right, at the corner of Genoa Lane and Main Street.



Mormon Station State Historic Park

GENOA, NEVADA



DIVISION OF STATE PARKS

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Mormon Station State Historic Park

GENOA, NEVADA

HISTORY

The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848 started the frantic migration west to California. After facing many challenges along the journey, the final obstacle on the California trail was tackling the Sierra Nevada mountains. Weary and thirsty travelers often rested and purchased supplies in the fertile oasis of the Carson Valley.

In June of 1850, two members of the Mormon Battalion, Abner Blackburn and Hampton Beatie, established a temporary trading post on the west side of Carson Valley. Their stories of this beautiful area on the emigrant trail intrigued their Salt Lake employer, John Reese, and his nephew, Stephen Kinsey.

In the spring of 1851, Reese and Kinsey loaded more than a dozen wagons full of supplies and set out for the Carson Valley. The Reese Company built a permanent trading post, approximately one mile south of the temporary trading post established by Blackburn and Beatie. Reese's Station, later renamed Mormon Station, soon had a blacksmith shop, livery stable, and flour and saw mills nearby.



NATIVE PEOPLE

Long before the great pioneer migration to the West had begun, Washo Indians called the eastern Sierra area home. Washo people traditionally spent summers at Lake Tahoe fishing, hunting and gathering seeds, berries and roots.

In the fall, they gathered pine nuts, and grass seeds, preparing for winter in the Carson Valley. Although this cycle changed when pioneers began claiming land, Washo people still live in the area today and practice many of the traditional ways.

Programs & Activities

- **JULY 4** • "Pops in the Park" with *The Sierra Philharmonic Orchestra*.
- **SEPTEMBER** • The *Candy Dance Arts & Crafts Festival* is always the last full weekend in September.
- **EACH YEAR** • *The Mormon Battalion* provides a one-day living history re-enactment.
- **INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS** • Offered throughout the year. Visit our Web site for information: www.parks.nv.gov.

EARLY GOVERNMENT

In 1851 residents formed a squatter's government, and in 1854, the Utah Territorial Legislature organized Carson County, Utah. Governor Brigham Young appointed Mormon Apostle Orson Hyde to serve as probate judge and spiritual head of the community.

Orson Hyde changed the name of the community to Genoa (after Genoa, Italy) and made it the county seat. Mormon pioneers settled in the area until 1857 when Brigham Young called all Mormons back to defend Salt Lake from the advancing U.S. Army. In 1861 Congress created the Territory of Nevada. James Nye assumed his duties as Governor and designated Carson City as the capital of the new territory.

Three years later, on October 31, 1864, Nevada became the thirty-sixth state in the Union. Because statehood occurred during the Civil War, Nevada became known as the "Battle Born" state.

As the Comstock silver and gold discoveries continued, Genoa remained an important center of activity for freight and passenger traffic. The route of commerce permanently shifted when the Central Pacific Railroad was built. The county seat was moved from Genoa to Minden in 1916.



Today, Genoa offers visitors a quaint small town experience that includes a rich history, two museums, delicious food choices, several bed-and-breakfasts,

gift and antique stores, a variety of recreation opportunities, wildlife viewing, and more.