

HISTORY OF THE TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST

A Compilation



Posting the Toiyabe National Forest Boundary, 1924

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Introduction

This is a transcription of the Toiyabe National Forest history compilation cataloged in the R4 History Collection as R4-1680-2009-0291. In 1998, Bridgeport Ranger District archeologist Mark Swift provided the document (a poor-quality photocopy), which includes a chronology (writer unknown).

Forest Service retiree LeAnn Tracy retyped the history in 2009 so it would be searchable, which scanning would not have allowed due to the document's poor quality. We have taken the liberty of correcting minor spelling and typographical errors, reformatting to improve readability (including the addition of headers), relocating some additions to their relevant sections, and generating a table of contents. There are numerous references to appendices, most of which were not attached to the photocopy. Handwritten notes are indicated by script font.

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HISTORY OF THE TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST

Chronology

(This file recorded on microfilm at the Getchell Library on the U of N Campus, Reno)

The purpose of this log is to present, by chronological record, important events that have happened on the Toiyabe National Forest, or adjacent influences that directly affected the natural resources. The area concerned is that within, or adjoining, the boundary as of January 1960. Names of Ranger Districts are those used as of this date. (See Appendix Map)

The objective is not to write lengthy narration. Volumes have been written, and the reader should refer to these for details. A partial bibliography and some of the unpublished notes are in the appendix. It is hoped these brief comments will stimulate interest sufficiently to read the references, which hold many fascinating stories of the past.

Further study or research could clarify some of the questionable events or add to the record through the years. For example, Fremont's trip across the Sierra portion of the Toiyabe in February 1844 has left considerable doubt as to exact route, day of the month and authenticity of his guide's (Kit Carson) carving on a tree at Carson Pass. Reports conflict as to the point from which Fremont discovered Lake Tahoe (Bigler).

Reorganization and consolidation of National Forest lands, now known as the Toiyabe, have been frequent. Many fine people have taken part in the administration, although possible, it would be an exhaustive task to name all employees through half a century. Attempt is made to record Forest Supervisors (or acting) and District Rangers (or acting) who have served through the years. Many employees have been colorful, rugged individuals. People have made the history of the Forest Service, and there would be no National Forests without human beings, both in and outside the Service.

There are individuals still living in the vicinity who were here and remember when the Toiyabe National Forest, or its previous various units, was established. It is a sincere wish that stories pertaining to the area be made a record from the old timers before they pass on, taking with them knowledge of events that might be lost forever. Many place names are in use in memory of people once here and other features of the time. Derivations of all names is far from complete. Manuscripts have been devoted to the subject. Additional explanations should be a continuing project, as keys to history. Some are humorous and some originated from strife or tragedy. Many are authentic, while others have been proven in error. For example, Lost Cannon Creek was thought to be named because Fremont abandoned his howitzer there in February 1844. Reliable sources are satisfied Fremont never traveled along the creek so named.

The name Sierra Nevada (meaning "snow-covered mountains") first appeared on maps of the Spanish exploring parties in the 1770's. Toiyabe has been defined with several meanings. No doubt an Indian word, but translated by some as being the word for "black mountains," while others contend it refers to "bald hills." Some say that Mono refers to a band of Piute Indians.

A page for each year provides additional space so that other historical notes can be included as they become known.

Reorganization and consolidation previously mentioned, combined with additions both Acts of Congress and Executive Orders, have resulted in establishment of the largest National Forest except for the units in Alaska. The Toiyabe net area slightly exceeds 3,119,000 acres.

March 1, 1907, the first National Forest named Toiyabe was created by proclamation of Theodore Roosevelt covering 625,040 acres. Forty known acts or orders have changed the area designated as Toiyabe National Forest. The Forest is now a composite including portions of six previous National Forests named as follows: Charleston, Monitor, Toquima, Tahoe, Mono, and Stanislaus. (See Appendix B, Vol. I)

However, for seven years, 1932-1938, the name Toiyabe was discontinued because of consolidation with the Nevada National Forest. During that time, the Forest Supervisor's headquarters was in Ely.

The name Toiyabe not only has several translated meanings but it has also been spelled differently. In 1867, plats showed the mountain range named Toi-ya-be. Official records in 1925 omitted the "i" making it Toyabe. A misprint in letterhead in 1949 showed it spelled Toiyable. Regardless of the many changes in area and name, the National Forest lands have steadily increased in value and contributed to the economy and pleasure of the people in Nevada and California under the policy of multiple-use management.

1822

What later became Nevada was a part of Spanish possessions until this year when Mexico revolted and became an independent republic.

1824

Map of California printed in London by Geographer James Wyld shows Buena Ventura River rising in the Rocky Mountains, flowing through Great Salt Lake, passing through Sierra Nevadas to empty into non-existing bay of Pacific south of Monterey, California. This was 20 years before Lake Tahoe was discovered. See 1844.

See Appendix F Vol. IV

1827

Jedediah Smith: First white man to cross Sierra Nevada West to East, May 8, 1827. Route shown over Sonora Pass in Maule's Atlas has not been accepted by some leading historians but claimed by some. Traversing West Walker District data very meager and possibly cannot be established.

1829

According to EARLY NEVADA by F. N. Fletcher, Kit Carson was in California this year with Ewing Young's party of trappers going north from the Colorado River into the Sacramento Valley. (See 1844 Fremont's Log with mention of Carson's recognition of the Coast Range.

1831

By Act of Congress it was a felony to cut or remove timber from public lands without permission and under supervision of Solicitor of the Treasury. Ref: Nevada Historical Society Papers, 1924, Section B and Appendix I.

1833

Walker (Bonneville) party crossed Sierra Nevada via West Walker (Ref. Harold's Club map Route of Pioneers).

Game was reported scarce on Carson District. (See Appendix P, Volume I)

Excerpt from "Elk Below" by Orange Olsen, 1945, Stevens and Willis, Inc.

(Upon reaching the Sierra, Leonard, their historian, recorded the shooting of a deer beside the trail). "That deer was dressed, cooked, and eaten in less time than it takes a wolf to devour a lamb. It was the first game larger than a rabbit we had killed since the 4th of August when we killed the last buffalo near the Great Salt Lake". Olsen added comment "This was probably the last bison hunt in the State, as the buffalo were extinct when the pioneers came in 1847."

Walker discovered pinion pine (single leaf). See 1845 and Appendix i, Vol. V

1834

Walker's party battled the Indians in the vicinity of Carson Sink. See 1833 as same event occurred.

In March Walker's party, desperate for fresh water, came upon Walker River, north of Walker Lake, between Wabuska and the bend below.

1836

Gallatin prepared a map to which Jedediah Smith contributed most of the information about the western part of the Great Basin.

1839

Zenas Leonard, Capt. Walker's clerk, published his narrative that included discovery of pinion pine. See 1833 and 1845. See Appendix i, Vol. V.

1840

Previous to and including this year, government surveys in the West had been for the most part confined to the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

Commander Wilkes commanded a naval expedition to California and Oregon Coast.

1841

Bidwell Bartleson crossed Sierras via West Walker with first white woman and child to travel on route.

Approval of title to land purchased by U.S. Rev. Stat. 355.

Pre-emption Act passed allowing not more than 160 acres of non-mineral land per settler who must live on it and pay \$1.50 per acre.

Nevada received 470,014 acres of selected land for internal improvements by Act of September 4.

1842

Lt. Fremont was ordered to survey a portion of the country in northwestern Missouri. At his personal solicitation, his orders were changed so that his work might embrace an expedition as far west as the Rocky Mountain Divide.

Walker led the Chiles party in the vicinity of Carson Sink as the previous year (1843) according to Fremont. The Chiles party went from Fort Hall to California via Walker Pass.

1843

See 1842 which added to Fremont's repute. This year Fremont was ordered to continue his survey into the wilderness west of Fremont's Peak (Wind River Mountains) to tie in with Wilkes survey. See 1840.

Fremont left Kansas City on May 29 with party and howitzer for the expedition. At St. Vrain's Fort, Kit Carson joined the party as official hunter.

1843 – 1844

Fremont party crossed via Bridgeport, West Walker and Alpine Districts, 1/28/44. Abandoned howitzer at Deep Creek and reached Carson Pass, 2/13/44, via Carson Hot Springs, Charity Valley, where Kit Carson carved his name, February 1844. Some historians contend this pass was south near Elephant Back and question the Carson tree carved.

Freel Peak has been reported by some as the point from which Fremont discovered Lake Tahoe (Bigler). Others contend that Fremont was farther south on Red Lake Mt. when he first saw Tahoe. The latter seems more logical to the writer. Fremont named the lake, Bonpland.

Fremont party discovered pine nuts as a food given by Indians, January 24, 1844. Pine Grove hills of West Walker and Bridgeport Districts reported to be the source and so named. (see next page)

Stevens-Murphy-Towsand party crossed Carson District via Truckee River, naming the stream after Chief Truckee head of a band of Piutes.

On May 3, Fremont's party going east camped at Las Vegas arriving there from the Southwest. (1844). See Mane Atlas for annexed view and map.

(Excerpt taken from the Stockton Record, 8/25/23)

FREMONT'S "LOST CANNON" is FOUND REPOSING AT TAHOE CITY

"...Data on one of the maps by Supervisor Maule gives the following information about Fremont's route in that section:

"January 23, 1844 – Passed up East Walker river and camped near Wichman's.

"25th - Left river above Wichman's and passed along route of present road toward Fletcher's camping at Nine Mile (Green's).

"25th - via Conway's and Masonic to lower end of Bridgeport Valley, where he camped along the East Walker below Stewart's place.

"26th - Scouted toward divide between Mono Lake and Bridgeport and to Twin Lakes; main camp where road first crosses Swauger Creek, east of Devil's Gate. Also camped here 27th.

- “28th - Passed via Fales’ Springs up Burcham flat, where he camped on a high point not far from Deep Creek. This evening he was unable to get his howitzer to camp and apparently had to abandon it near the Deep Creek crossing. This is the famous 'Lost Cannon.'
- “29th - Passed over the rough country east of West Walker Canyon and camped either at Shingle Mill flat or at the Trumball place along the canyon.
- “30th - Passed through Antelope Valley, camping near Alkali Lake, probably not far from the Swauger ranch.
- “31st - Went via Mountain house and Double Spring flat down Dowd Creek to the junction with East Carson river, where he camped two days.
- “February 2nd – Followed general course of East Carson river to near Markleville, where he camped.
- “3rd - Went up Markleville Creek and camped at Grover Hot Springs.
- “4th - Camped in lower end of Charity Valley.
- “7th - Camped in upper end of Charity Valley.
- “8th - Camped in Faith Valley.
- “10th - Camped near upper end of Hope Valley. Here he was in a high country with very deep snow and progress was slow and hazardous.
- “On the 11th, Fremont speaks, in his diary, of ‘An extraordinary supper of pea soup, mule and dog.’
- “19th - They went over the main summit via Carson pass.
- “It is locally claimed that Fremont went through Lost Cannon Canyon and there lost his howitzer. This canyon has received its official name from this tradition. Fremont did not pass that way, nor did he go through Leavitt meadows and by Fremont lake, where remains of wagons and camp are found today and pointed out as his old camp.
- “This seems to have been the route taken by a party of emigrants some years later.
- “Fremont abandoned his cannon on Deep Creek and not in Lost Cannon canyon.
- “The trip was made entirely by means of saddle and pack horses and mules; the only wheeled apparatus was this howitzer.”

COPIED FROM FREMONT’S EXPEDITION

(The period of January 23, 1844 to February 16, 1844)

January 23 - We moved along the course of the other branch towards the southeast, the country affording a fine road; and, passing some slight dividing grounds, descended towards the valley of another stream. There was a somewhat rough-looking mountain ahead, which it appeared to issue from, or to enter—we could not tell which; and as the course of the valley and the inclination of the ground had a favorable direction, we were sanguine to find here a branch of the Buenaventura; but were again disappointed, finding it an inland water, on which we encamped after a day's journey of 24 miles. It was evident that, from the time we descended into the plain at Summer Lake, we had been flanking the great range of mountains which divided the Great Basin from the waters of the Pacific; and that the continued succession, and almost connexion, of lakes and rivers which we encountered, were the drainings of that range. Its rains, springs, and shows, would sufficiently account for these lakes and streams, numerous as they were.

January 24 - A man was discovered running towards the camp as we were about to start this morning, who proved to be an Indian of rather advanced age – a sort of forlorn hope, who seemed to have been worked up into the resolution of visiting the strangers who were passing through the country. He seized the hand of the first man he met as he came up, out of breath, and held on, as if to assure himself of protection. He brought with him in a little skin bag a few pounds of seeds of pine tree, which to-day we saw for the first time, and which Dr. Torrey has described as a new species, under the name of *pinus monophyllus*; in popular language, it might be called the nut pine. We purchased them all from him. The nut is oily, of very agreeable flavor, and must be very nutritious, as it constitutes the principal subsistence of the tribes among which we were not travelling. By a present of scarlet cloth, and other striking articles, we prevailed upon this man to be our guide of two days journey. As clearly as possible by signs, we made him understand our object; and he engaged to conduct us in sight of a good pass which he knew. Here we ceased to hear the Shoshonee language; that of this man being perfectly unintelligible. Several Indians, who had been waiting to see what reception he would meet with, now came into camp; and, accompanied by the new comers, we resumed our journey.

The road led us up the creek, which here becomes a rather rapid mountain stream, fifty feet wide, between dark-looking hills without snow; but immediately beyond them rose snowy mountains on either side, timbered principally with the nut pine. On the lower grounds, the general height of this tree is twelve to twenty feet, and eight inches the greatest diameter; it is rather branching, and has a peculiar and singular but pleasant odor. We followed the river for only a short distance along a rocky trail, and crossed it at a dam which the Indians made us comprehend had been built to catch salmon trout. The snow and ice were heaped up against it three or four feet deep entirely across the stream. Leaving here the stream, which runs through impassable canyons we continued our road over a very broken country, passing through a low gap between the snowy mountains. The rock which occurs immediately in the pass has the appearance of impure sandstone, containing scales of black mica. This may be only a stratified lava; on issuing from the gap, the compact lava, and other volcanic products usual in the country,

again occurred. We descended from the gap into a wide valley, or rather basin, and encamped on a small tributary to the last stream, on which there was very good grass. It was covered with such thick ice, that it required some labor with pickaxes to make holes for the animals to drink. The banks are lightly wooded with willow, and on the upper bottoms are sage and *Fremontia* with *ephedra occidentalis*, which begins to occur more frequently. The day has been a summer one, warm and pleasant; no snow on the trail, which, as we are all on foot, makes travelling more agreeable. The hunters went into the neighboring mountains, but found no game. We have five Indians in camp to-night.

January 25 - The morning was cold and bright, and as the sun rose the day became beautiful. A party of twelve Indians came down from the mountains to trade pine nuts, of which each one carried a little bag. These seemed now to be the staple of the country; and whenever we met an Indian, his friendly salutation consisted in offering a few nuts to eat and to trade; their only arms were bows and flint-pointed arrows. It appeared that, in almost all the valleys, the neighboring bands were at war with each other; and we had some difficulty in prevailing on our guides to accompany us on this day's journey, being at war with the people on the other side of a large snowy mountain which lay before us.

The general level of the country appeared to be getting higher, and we were gradually entering the heart of the mountains. Accompanied by all the Indians, we ascended a long ridge, and reached a pure spring at the edge of the timber, where the Indians had waylaid and killed an antelope, and where the greater part of them left us. Our pacific conduct had quieted their alarms; and though at war among each other, yet all confided in us. Thanks to the combined effects of power and kindness for our arms inspired respect, and our little presents and good treatment conciliated their confidence. Here we suddenly entered snow six inches deep, and the ground was a little rocky with volcanic fragments, the mountain appearing to be composed of such rock. The timber consists principally of nut pines, (*pinus monophyllus*), which here are of larger size – 12 to 15 inches in diameter; heaps of cones lying on the ground, where the Indians have gathered the seeds.

The snow deepened gradually as we advanced. Our guides wore out their moccasins; and, putting one of them on a horse, we enjoyed the unusual sight of an Indian who could not ride. He could not even guide the animal, and appeared to have no knowledge of horses. The snow was three or four feet deep in the summit of the pass; and from this point the guide pointed out our future road, declining to go any further. Below us was a little valley; and beyond this, the mountains rose higher still, one ridge above another, presenting a rude and rocky outline. We descended rapidly to the valley; the snow impeded us but little; yet it was dark when we reached the foot of the mountain.

The day had been so warm, that our moccasins were wet with melting snow; but here, as soon as the sun begins to decline, the air gets suddenly cold, and we had great difficulty to keep our feet from freezing – our moccasins being frozen

perfectly stiff. After a hard day's march of 27 miles, we reached the river some time after dark, and found the snow about a foot deep on the bottom – the river being entirely frozen over. We found a comfortable camp, where there were dry willows abundant, and we soon had blazing fires. A little brandy, which I husbanded with great care, remained, and I do not know any medicine more salutary, or any drink (except coffee) more agreeable, than this in a cold night after a hard days march. Mr. Preuss questioned whether the famed nectar even possessed so exquisite a flavor. All felt it to be a reviving cordial.

The next morning, when the sun had not yet risen over the mountain, the thermometer was 2 below zero; but the sky was bright and pure, and the weather changed rapidly into a pleasant day of summer. I remained encamped, in order to examine the country, and allow the animals a day of rest, the grass being good and abundant under the snow.

The river is fifty to eighty feet wide, with a lively current, and very clear water. It forked a little above our camp, one of its branches coming directly from the south. At its head appeared to be a handsome pass; and from the neighboring heights we could see, beyond, a comparatively low and open country, which was supposed to form the valley of the Buenaventura. The other branch issued from a nearer pass, in a direction S 75 degrees W., forking at the foot of the mountain, and receiving part of its waters from a little lake. I was in advance of the camp when our last guides had left us; but, so far as could be understood, this was the pass which they had indicated, and, in company with Carson, today I set out to explore it. Entering the range, we continued to a northwesterly direction up the valley, which here bent to the right. It was a pretty, open bottom, locked between lofty mountains, which supplied frequent streams as we advanced. On the lower part they were covered with nut pine trees, and above with masses of pine, which we easily recognized, from the darker color of the foliage. From the fresh trails which occurred frequently during the morning, deer appeared to be remarkably numerous in the mountain.

We had now entirely left the desert country, and were on the verge of a region which, extending westward to the shores of the Pacific, abounds in large game, and is covered with a singular luxuriance of vegetable life.

The little stream grew rapidly smaller, and in about twelve miles we had reached its head, the last water coming immediately out of the mountain on the right; and this spot was selected for our next encampment. The grass showed well in sunny places; but in colder situations the snow was deep, and began to occur in banks, through which the horses found some difficulty in breaking a-way.

To the left, the open valley continued in a southwesterly direction, with scarcely perceptible ascent, forming a beautiful pass; the exploration of which we deferred until the next day, and returned to the camp.

To-day an Indian passed through the valley, on his way into the mountains, where he showed us was his lodge. We comprehended nothing of his language; and, though he appeared to have no fear, passing along in full view of the camp, he was indisposed to hold any communication with us, but showed the way he was going, and pointed for us to go on our road.

By observation, the latitude of this encampment was 38 degrees 18' 01", and the elevation above the sea 6,310 feet.

January 27 - Leaving the camp to follow slowly, with directions to Carson to encamp at the place agreed on, Mr. Fitzpatrick and myself continued the reconnoissance. Arriving at the head of the stream, we began to enter the pass -- passing occasionally through open groves of large pine trees, on the warm side of the defile, where the snow had melted away, occasionally exposing a large Indian trail. Continuing along a narrow meadow, we reached in a few miles the gate of the pass, where there was a narrow strip of prairie, about fifty yards wide, between walls of granite rock. On either side rose the mountains, forming on the left a rugged mass, or nucleus, wholly covered with deep snow, presenting a glittering and icy surface. At the time, we supposed this to be the point into which they were gathered between the two great rivers, and from which the waters flowed off to the bay. This was the icy and cold side of the pass, and the rays of the sun hardly touched the snow. On the left, the mountains rose into peaks; but they were lower and secondary, and the country had a somewhat more open and lighter character. On the right were several hot springs, which appeared remarkable in such a place. In going through, we felt impressed by the majesty of the mountain, along the huge wall of which we were riding. Here there was no snow; but immediately beyond was a deep bank, through which we dragged our horses with considerable effort. We then immediately struck upon a stream, which gathered itself rapidly, and descended quick; and the valley did not preserve the open character of the other side, appearing below to form a canyon. We therefore climbed one of the peaks on the right, leaving our horses below; but we were so much shut up, that we did not obtain an extensive view, and what we saw was not very satisfactory, and awakened considerable doubt. The valley of the stream pursued a northwesterly direction, appearing below to turn sharply to the right, beyond which further view was cut off. It was, nevertheless, resolved to continue our road the next day down this valley, which we trusted still would prove that of the middle stream between the two great rivers. Towards the summit of this peak, the field of snow were four or five feet deep on the northern side; and we saw several large hares, which had on their winter color, being white as the snow around them.

The winter day is short in the mountains, the sun having but a small space of sky to travel over in the visible part above our horizon; and the moment his rays are gone, the air is keenly cold. The interest of our work had detained us long, and it was after nightfall when we reached the camp.

January 28 - To-day we went through the pass with all the camp, and, after a hard day's journey of twelve miles, encamped on a high point where the snow had been blown off, and the exposed grass afforded a scanty pasture for the animals. Snow and broken country together made our travelling difficult: we were often compelled to make large circuits, and ascent the highest and most exposed ridges, in order to avoid snow, which in other places was banked up to a great depth.

During the day a few Indians were seen circling around us on snow shoes, and skimming along like birds; but we could not bring them within speaking distance. Godey, who was a little distance from the camp, had sat down to tie his moccasins, when he heard a low whistle near, and, looking up, saw two Indians half hiding behind a rock about forty yards distant; they would not allow him to approach, but, breaking into a laugh, skimmed off over the snow, seeming to have no idea of the power of firearms, and thinking themselves perfectly safe when beyond arm's length.

To-night we did not succeed in getting the howitzer into camp. This was the most laborious day we had yet passed through; the steep ascents and deep snow exhausting both men and animals. Our single chronometer had stopped during the day, and its error in time occasioned the loss of an eclipse of a satellite this evening. It had not preserved the rate with which we started from the Dalles, and this will account for the absence of longitudes along this interval of our journey.

January 29 - From this height we could see, at a considerable distance below, yellow spots in the valley, which indicated that there was not much snow. One of these places we expected to reach to-night; and some time being required to bring up the gun, I went ahead with Mr. Fitzpatrick and a few men, leaving the camp to follow, in charge of Mr. Preuss. We followed a trail down a hollow where the Indians had descended, the snow being so deep that we never came near the ground; but this only made our descent the easier, and, where we reached a little affluent to the river at the bottom, we suddenly found ourselves in presence of eight or ten Indians. They seemed to be watching our motions, and, like the others, at first were indisposed to let us approach, ranging themselves like birds on a fallen log on the hill side above our heads, where, being out of reach, they thought themselves safe. Our friendly demeanor reconciled them, and, when we got near enough, they immediately stretched out to us handfulls of pine nuts, which seems in exercise of hospitality. We made them a few presents, and, telling us that their village was a few miles below, they went on to let their people know what we were. The principal stream still running through an impracticable canyon, we ascended a very steep hill, which proved afterwards the last and fatal obstacle to our little howitzer, which was finally abandoned at this place. We passed through a small meadow a few miles below, crossing the river, which depth, swift current, and rock, made it difficult to ford; and, after a few more miles of very difficult trail, issued into a larger prairie bottom, at the farther end of which we encamped, in a position rendered strong by rocks and trees. The lower parts of the mountain were covered with the nut pine. Several Indians appeared on the hill side, reconnoitering the camp, and were induced to come in; others came in during the

afternoon; and in the evening we held a council. The Indians immediately made it clear that the waters on which we were also belong to the Great Basin, in the edge of which we had been since the 17th of December; and it became evident that we had still the great ridge on the left to cross before we could reach the Pacific waters.

We explained to the Indians that we were endeavoring to find a passage across the mountains into the country of the whites, whom we were going to see; and told them that we wished them to bring us a guide, to whom we would give presents of scarlet cloth, and other articles, which were shown to them. They looked at the reward we offered, and conferred with each other, but pointed to the snow on the mountain, and drew their hands across their necks, and raised them above their heads, to show the depth; and signified that it was impossible for us to get through. They made signs that we must go to the southward, over a pass through a lower range, which they pointed out; there, they said, at the end of one day's travel, we would find people who lived near a pass in the great mountain; and to that point they engaged to furnish us a guide. They appeared to have a confused idea, from report, of whites who lived on the other side of the mountain; and once, they told us, about two years ago, a party of twelve men like ourselves had ascended their river, and crossed to the other waters. They pointed out to us where they had crossed; but then, they said, it was summer time; but now it would be impossible. I believe that this was a party led by Mr. Chiles, one of the only two men whom I know to have passed through the California mountains from the interior of the Basin – Walker being the other; and both were engaged upwards of twenty days, in the summer time, in getting over. Chiles's destination was the bay of San Francisco, to which he descended by the Stanislaus River; and Walker subsequently informed me that, like myself, descending to the southward on a more eastern line, day after day he was searching for the Buenaventura, thinking that he had found it with every new stream, until, like me, he abandoned all idea of its existence, and, turning abruptly to the right, crossed the great chain. These were both western men, animated with the spirit of exploratory enterprise which characterized that people.

The Indians brought in during the evening an abundant supply of pine nuts, which we traded from them. When roasted, their pleasant flavor made them an agreeable addition to our now scanty store of provisions, which were reduced to a very low ebb. Our principal stock was in peas, which it is not necessary to say contain scarcely any nutrient. We had still a little flour left, some coffee, and a quantity of sugar, which I reserved as a defense against starvation.

The Indians informed us that at certain seasons they have fish in their waters, which we supposed to be salmon trout; for the remainder of the year they live upon the pine nuts, which form their great winter subsistence – a portion being always at hand, shut up in the natural storehouse of the cones. At present, they were presented to us as a whole people living upon this simple vegetable.

The other division of the party did not come in to-night, but encamped in the upper meadow, and arrived the next morning. They had not succeeded in getting the howitzer beyond the place mentioned, and where it had been left by Mr. Preuss in obedience to my orders; and, in anticipation of the snow banks and snow fields still ahead, foreseeing the inevitable detention to which it would subject us, I reluctantly determined to leave it there for the time. It was of the kind invented by the French for the mountain part of their war in Algiers; and the distance it had come with us proved how well it was adapted to its purpose. We left it, to the great sorrow of the whole party, who were grieved to part with a companion which had made the whole distance from St. Louis, and commanded respect for us on some critical occasions, and which might be needed for the same purpose again.

- January 30 - Our guide, who was a young man, joined us this morning; and, leaving our encampment late in the day, we descended the river, which immediately opened out into a broad valley, furnishing good travelling ground. In a short distance we passed the village, a collection of straw huts; and a few miles below, the guide pointed out the place where the whites had been encamped before they entered the mountain. With our late start we made but ten miles, and encamped on the low river bottom, where there was no snow, but a great deal of ice; and we cut piles of long grass to lay under our blankets, and fires were made of large dry willows, groves of which wooded the stream. The river took here a northeasterly direction, and through a spur from the mountains on the left was the gap where we were to pass the next day.
- January 31 - We took our way over a gently rising ground, the dividing ridge being tolerably low; and travelling easily along a broad trail, in twelve or fourteen miles reached the upper part of the pass, when it began to snow thickly, with very cold weather. The Indians had only the usual scanty covering, and appeared to suffer greatly from the cold. All left us, except our guide. Half hidden by the storm, the mountains looked dreary; and, as night began to approach, the guide showed great reluctance to go forward. I placed him between two rifles, for the way began to be difficult. Travelling a little farther, we struck a ravine, which the Indians said would conduct us to the river; and as the poor fellow suffered greatly, shivering in the snow which fell upon his naked skin, I would not detain him any longer; and he ran off to the mountain, where he said there was a hut near by. He had kept the blue and scarlet cloth I had given him tightly rolled up, preferring rather to endure the cold than to get them wet. In the course of the afternoon, one of the men had his foot frost bitten; and about dark we had the satisfaction to reach the bottoms of a stream timbered with large trees, among which we found a sheltered camp, with an abundance of such grass as the season afforded for the animals. We saw before us, in descending from the pass, a great continuous range, along which stretched the valley of the river; the lower parts steep, and dark with pines, while above it was hidden in clouds of snow. This we felt instantly satisfied was the central ridge of the Sierra Nevada, the great California mountain, which only now intervened between us and the waters of the bay. We had made a forced march of 26 miles, and three mules had given out on the road. Up to this point, with the

exception of two stolen by Indians, we had lost none of the horses which had been brought from the Columbia river, and a number of these were still strong and in tolerably good order. We had now 67 animals in the band.

We had scarcely lighted our fires, when the camp was crowded with nearly naked Indians; some of them were furnished with long nets in addition to bows, and appeared to have been out on the sage hills to hunt rabbits. These nets were perhaps 30 to 40 feet long, kept upright in the ground by slight sticks at intervals, and were made from a kind of wild hemp, very much resembling in manufacture those common among the Indians of the Sacramento valley. They came among us without any fear, and scattered themselves about the fires, mainly occupied in gratifying their astonishment. I was struck by the singular appearance of a row of about a dozen, who were sitting on their haunches perched on a log near one of the fires, with their quick sharp eyes following every motion.

We gathered together a few of the most intelligent of the Indians, and held this evening an interesting council. I explained to them my intentions. I told them that we had come from a very far country, having been travelling now nearly a year, and that we were desirous simply to go across the mountain into the country of the other whites. There were two who appeared particularly intelligent – one, a somewhat old man. He told me that, before the snows fell, it was six sleeps to the place where the whites lived, but that now it was impossible to cross the mountain on account of the deep snow; and showing us, as the others had done, that it was over our heads, he urged us strongly to follow the course of the river, which he said would conduct us to a lake in which there were many large fish. There, he said, were many people; there was no snow on the ground; and we might remain there until the spring. From their descriptions, we were enabled to judge that we had encamped on the upper water of the Salmon Trout river. It is hardly necessary to say that our communication was only by signs, as we understood nothing of their language; but they spoke, notwithstanding, rapidly and vehemently, explaining what they considered the folly of our intentions, and urging us to go down to the lake. Tah-ve, a word signifying snow, we very soon learned to know, from its frequent repetition. I told him that the men and the horses were strong, and that we would break a road through the snow; and spreading before him our bales of scarlet cloth, and trinkets, showed him what we would give for a guide. It was necessary to obtain one, if possible; for I had determined here to attempt the passage of the mountain. Pulling a bunch of grass from the ground, after a short discussion among themselves, the old man made us comprehend, that if we could break through the snow, at the end of three days we would come down upon grass, which he showed us would be about six inches high, and where the ground was entirely free. So far, he said, he had been in hunting for elk; but beyond that, (and he closed his eyes) he had seen nothing; but there was one among them who had been to the whites, and, going out of the lodge, he returned with a young man of very intelligent appearance. Here, said he, is a young man who has seen the whites with his own eyes; and he swore, first by the sky, and then by the ground, that what he said was true. With a large present of goods, we prevailed upon this young man to be our guide, and he

acquired among us the name Melo – a word signifying friend, which they used very frequently. He was thinly clad, and nearly barefoot; his moccasins being about worn out. We gave him skins to make a new pair, and to enable him to perform his undertaking to us. The Indians remained in the camp during the night, and we kept the guide and two others to sleep in the lodge with us – Carson lying across the door, and having made them comprehend the use of our fire arms. The snow, which had intermitted in the evening, commenced falling again in the course of the night, and it snowed steadily all day. In the morning I acquainted the men with my decision, and explained to them that necessity required us to make a great effort to clear the mountains. I reminded them of the beautiful valley of the Sacramento, with which they were familiar from the descriptions of Carson, who had been there some fifteen years ago, and who, in our late privations, had delighted us in speaking of its rich pastures and abounding game, and drew a vivid contrast between its summer climate, less than a hundred miles distant, and the falling snow around us. I informed them (and long experience had given them confidence in my observations and good instruments) that almost directly west, and only about 70 miles distant, was the great farming establishment of Captain Sutter -- a gentlemen who had formerly lived in Missouri, and, emigrating to this country, had become the possessor of a principality. I assured them that from the heights of the mountain before us, we should doubtless see the valley of the Sacramento river, and with one effort place ourselves again in the midst of plenty. The people received this decision with the cheerful obedience which had always characterized them; and the day was immediately devoted to the preparations necessary to enable us to carry it into effect. Leggings, moccasins, clothing – all were put into the best state to resist the cold. Our guide was not neglected. Extremity of suffering might make him desert; we therefore did the best we could for him. Leggings, moccasins, some articles of clothing, and a large green blanket, in addition to the blue and scarlet cloth, were lavished upon him, and to his great and evident contentment. He arrayed himself in all his colors; and, clad in green, blue, and scarlet, he made a gay-looking Indian; and, with his various presents, was probably richer and better clothed than any of his tribe had ever been before.

I have already said that our provisions were very low; we had neither tallow nor grease of any kind remaining, and the want of salt became one of our greatest privations. The poor dog which had been found in the Bear river valley, and which had been a *compagnon de voyage* ever since, had now become fat, and the mess to which it belonged requested permission to kill it. Leave was granted. Spread out on the snow the meat looked very good; and it made a strengthening meal for the greater part of the camp. Indians brought in two or three rabbits during the day, which were purchased from them.

The river was 40 to 70 feet wide, and now entirely frozen over. It was wooded with large cottonwood, willow, and grain de boeuf. By observation, the latitude of this encampment was 38°37'18".

February 2 - It had ceased snowing, and this morning the lower air was clear and frosty; and six or seven thousand feet above, the peaks of the Sierra now and then appeared among the rolling clouds, which were rapidly dispersing before the sun. Our Indian shook his head as he pointed to the icy pinnacles, shooting high up into the sky, and seeming almost immediately above us. Crossing the river on the ice, and leaving it immediately, we commenced the ascent of the mountain along the valley of a tributary stream. The people were unusually silent; for every man knew that our enterprise was hazardous, and the issue doubtful.

The snow deepened rapidly, and it soon became necessary to break a road. For this service, a party of ten was formed, mounted on the strongest horses; each man in succession opening the road on foot, or on horseback, until himself and his horse became fatigued, when he stepped aside; and, the remaining number passing ahead, he took his station in the rear. Leaving this stream, and pursuing a very direct course, we passed over an intervening ridge to the river we had left. On the way we passed two low huts entirely covered with snow, which might very easily have escaped observation. A family was living in each; and the only trail I saw in the neighborhood was from the door hole to a nut-pine tree near, which supplied them with food and fuel. We found two similar huts on the creek where we next arrived; and, travelling a little higher up, encamped on its banks in about four foot depth of snow. Carson found near, an open hillside, where the wind and the sun had melted the snow, leaving exposed sufficient bunch grass for the animals to-night.

The nut pines were now giving way to heavy timber, and there were some immense pines on the bottom, around the roots of which the sun had melted away the snow; and here we made our camps and built huge fires. To-day we had travelled sixteen miles, and our elevation above the sea was 6,760 feet.

February 3 - Turning our faces directly towards the main chain, we ascended an open hollow along a small tributary to the river, which, according to the Indians, issues from a mountain to the south. The snow was so deep in the hollow, that we were obliged to travel along the steep hill sides, and over spurs, where wind and sun had in places lessened the snow, and where the grass, which appeared to be in good quality along the sides of the mountains, was exposed. We opened our road in the same way as yesterday, but made only seven miles; and encamped by some springs at the foot of a high and steep hill, by which the hollow ascended to another basin in the mountain. The little stream below was entirely buried in snow. The springs were shaded by the boughs of a lofty cedar, which here made its first appearance; the usual height was 120 to 130 feet, and one that was measured near by was 6 feet in diameter.

There being no grass exposed here, the horses were sent back to that which we had seen a few miles below. We occupied the remainder of that day in beating down a road to the foot of the hill, a mile or two distant; the snow being beaten down when moist, in the warm part of the day, and then hard frozen at night, made a foundation that would bear the weight of the animals the next morning.

During the day several Indians joined us on snow shoes. These were made of a circular hoop, about a foot in diameter, the interior space being filled with an open network of bark.

February 4 - I went ahead early with two or three men, each with a led horse, to break the road. We were obliged to abandon the hollow entirely, and work along the mountain side, which was very steep, and the snow covered with an icy crust. We cut a footing as we advanced, and trampled a road through for the animals; but occasionally one plunged outside the trail, and slid along the field to the bottom, a hundred yards below. Late in the day we reached another bench in the hollow, where, in summer, the stream passed over a small precipice. Here was a short distance of dividing ground between the two ridges, and beyond an open basin, some ten miles across, whose bottom presented a field of snow. At the further or western side rose the middle crest of the mountain, a dark-looking ridge of volcanic rock.

The summit line presented a range of naked peaks, apparently destitute of snow and vegetation; but below, the face of the whole country was covered with timber of extraordinary size. Annexed you are presented with a view of this ridge from a camp on the western side of the basin.

Towards a pass which the guide indicated here, we attempted in the afternoon to force a road; but after a laborious plunging through two or three hundred yards, our best horses gave out, entirely refusing to make any further effort; and, for the time, we were brought to a stand. The guide informed us that we were entering the deep snow, and here began the difficulties of the mountain; and to him, and almost to all, our enterprise seemed hopeless. I returned a short distance back, to the break in the hollow, where I met Mr. Fitzpatrick.

The camp had been all the day occupied in endeavoring to ascend the hill, but only the best horses had succeeded. The animals, generally, not having sufficient strength to bring themselves up without the packs; and all the line of road between this and the springs was strewed with camp stores and equipage, and horses floundering in snow. I therefore immediately encamped on the ground with my own mess, which was in advance, and directed Mr. Fitzpatrick to encamp at the springs, and send all the animals, in charge of Tabeau, with a strong guard, back to the place where they had been pastured the night before. Here was a small spot of level ground, protected on one side by the mountain, and on the other sheltered by a little ridge of rock. It was an open grove of pines, which assimilated in size to the grandeur of the mountain, being frequently six feet in diameter.

To-night we had no shelter, but we made a large fire around the trunk of one of the huge pines; and covering the snow with small boughs, on which we spread our blankets, soon made ourselves comfortable. The night was very bright and clear, though the thermometer was only at 10°. A strong wind, which sprang up at sundown, made it intensely cold; and this was one of the bitterest nights during the journey.

Two Indians joined our party here; and one of them, an old man, immediately began to harangue us, saying that ourselves and animals would perish in the snow; and that if we would go back, he would show us another and a better way across the mountain. He spoke in a very loud voice, and there was a singular repetition of phrases and arrangement of words which rendered his speech striking, and not unmusical.

We had now begun to understand some words, and, with the aid of signs, easily comprehended the old man's simple ideas. "Rock upon rock – rock upon rock – snow upon snow – snow upon snow," said he; "even if you get over the snow, you will not be able to get down from the mountains." He made us the sign of precipices, and showed us how the feet of the horses would slip, and throw them off from the narrow trails which led along their sides. Our Chinook, who comprehended even more readily than ourselves, and believed our situation hopeless, covered his head with his blanket, and began to weep and lament. "I wanted to see the whites," said he; "I came away from my own people to see the whites, and I wouldn't care to die among them; but here" – and he looked around into the cold night and gloomy forest, and, drawing his blanket over his head, began again to lament.

Seated around the tree, the fire illuminating the rocks and the tall bolls of the pines round about, and the old Indian haranguing, we presented a group of very serious faces.

February 5 - The night had been too cold to sleep, and we were up very early. Our guide was standing by the fire with all his finery on; and seeing him shiver in the cold, I threw on his shoulders one of my blankets. We missed him a few minutes afterwards, and never saw him again. He had deserted. His bad faith and treachery were in perfect keeping with the estimate of Indian character, which a long intercourse with this people had gradually forced upon my mind.

While a portion of the camp were occupied in bringing up the baggage to this point, the remainder were busied in making sledges and snow shoes. I had determined to explore the mountain ahead, and the sledges were to be used in transporting the baggage.

The mountains were consisted wholly of a white micaceous granite.

The day was perfectly clear, and, while the sun was in the sky, warm and pleasant.

By observation our latitude was 38°42'26"; and elevation, by the boiling point, 7,400 feet.

February 6 - Accompanied by Mr. Fitzpatrick, I sat out to-day with a reconnoitring party, on snow shoes. We marched all in single file, trampling the snow as heavily as we could. Crossing the open basin, in a march of about ten miles we reached the top

of one of the peaks, to the left of the pass indicated by our guide. Far below us, dimmed by the distance was a large snowless valley, bounded on the western side, at the distance of about a hundred miles, by a low range of mountains, which Carson recognized with delight as the mountains bordering the coast. "There," said he, "is the little mountain – it is 15 years ago since I saw it; but am just as sure as if I had seen it yesterday." Between us, then, and this low coast range, was the valley of the Sacramento; and no one who had not accompanied us through the incidents of our life for the last few months could realize the delight with which at last we looked down upon it. At the distance of apparently 30 miles beyond us were distinguished spots of prairie; and a dark line, which could be traced with the glass, was imagined to be the course of the river; but we were evidently at a great height above the valley, and between us and the plains extended miles of snowy fields and broken ridges of pine-covered mountains.

It was late in the day when we turned towards the camp; and it grew rapidly cold as it drew towards night. One of the men became fatigued, and his feet began to freeze, and building a fire in the trunk of a dry old cedar, Mr. Fitzpatrick remained with him until his clothes could be dried, and he was in a condition to come on. After a day's march of 20 miles, we straggled into camp, one after another, at night fall; the greater number excessively fatigued, only two of the party having ever travelled on snow shoes before.

All our energies were now directed to getting our animals across the snow; and it was supposed that, after all the baggage had been drawn with the sleighs over the trail we had made, it would be sufficiently hard to bear our animals. At several places, between this point and the ridge, we had discovered some grassy spots, where the wind and sun had dispersed the snow from the sides of the hills, and these were to form resting places to support the animals for a night in their passage across. On our way across, we had set on fire several broken stumps, and dried trees, to melt holes in the snow for the camps. Its general depth was 5 feet; but we passed over places where it was 20 feet deep, as shown by the trees.

With one party drawing sleighs loaded with baggage, I advanced to-day about four miles along the trail, and encamped at the first grassy spot, where we expected to bring our horses. Mr. Fitzpatrick, with another party, remained behind, to form an intermediate station between us and the animals.

February 8 - The night has been extremely cold; but perfectly still and beautifully clear. Before the sun appeared this morning, the thermometer was 3° below zero; 1° higher, when his rays struck the lofty peaks; and 0° when they reached our camp.

Scenery and weather, combined, must render these mountains beautiful in summer; the purity and deep-blue color of the sky are singularly beautiful; the days are sunny and bright, and even warm in the noon hours; and if we could be free from the many anxieties that oppress us, even now we would be delighted here; but our provisions are getting fearfully scant. Sleighs arrived with baggage

about 10 o'clock; and leaving a portion of it here, we continued on for a mile and a half, and encamped at the foot of a long hill on this side of the open bottom.

Bernier and Godey, who yesterday morning had been sent to ascend a higher peak, got in, hungry and fatigued. They confirmed what we had already seen. Two other sleighs arrived in the afternoon; and the men being fatigued, I gave them all tea and sugar. Snow clouds began to rise in the SSW.; and, apprehensive of a storm, which would destroy our road, I sent the people back to Mr. Fitzpatrick, with directions to send for the animals in the morning. With me remained Mr. Preuss, Mr. Talbot, and Carson, with Jacob.

Elevation of the camp, by the boiling point, is 7,920 feet.

February 9 - During the night the weather changed, the wind rising to a gale, and commencing to snow before daylight; before morning the trail was covered. We remained quiet in camp all day, in the course of which the weather improved. Four sleighs arrived toward evening, with the bedding of the men. We suffer much from the want of salt; and all the men are becoming weak from insufficient food.

February 10- Taplin was sent back with a few men to assist Mr. Fitzpatrick; and continuing on with three sleighs carrying a part of the baggage, we had the satisfaction to encamp within two and a half miles of the head of the hollow, and at the foot of the last mountain ridge. Here two large trees had been set on fire, and in the holes, where the snow had been melted away, we found a comfortable camp.

The wind kept the air filled with snow during the day; the sky was very dark in the southwest, though elsewhere very clear. The forest here has a noble appearance; the tall cedar is abundant; its greatest height being 130 feet, and circumference 20, three or four feet above the ground; and here I see for the first time the white pine, of which there are some magnificent trees. Hemlock spruce is among the timber, occasionally as large as 8 feet in diameter four feet above the ground; but, in ascending, it tapers rapidly to less than one foot at the height of 80 feet. I have not seen any higher than 130 feet, and the slight upper part is frequently broken off by the wind. The white spruce is frequent; and the red pine, (*pinus colorado* of the Mexicans, which constitutes the beautiful forest along the flanks of the Sierra Nevada to the northward, is here the principal tree, not attaining a greater height than 140 feet, though with sometimes a diameter of 10. Most of these trees appeared to differ slightly from those of the same kind on the other side of the continent.

The elevation of the camp, by the boiling point, is 8,050 feet. We are now 1,000 feet above the level of the South Pass in the Rocky mountains; and still we are not done ascending. The top of a flat ridge near was bare of snow and very well sprinkled with bunch grass, sufficient to pasture the animals two or three days; and this was to be their main point of support. This ridge is composed of a compact trap, or basalt, of a columnar structure; over the surface are scattered

large boulders of porous trap. The hills are in many places entirely covered with small fragments of volcanic rock.

Putting on our snow shoes, we spent the afternoon in exploring a road ahead. The glare of the snow, combined with great fatigue, had rendered many of the people nearly blind; but we were fortunate in having some black silk handkerchiefs, which, worn as veils, very much relieved the eye.

- February 11- High wind continued, and our trail this morning was nearly invisible – here and there indicated by a little ridge of snow. Our situation became tiresome and dreary, requiring a strong exercise of patience and resolution.

In the evening I received a message from Mr. Fitzpatrick, acquainting me with the utter failure of his attempt to get our mules and horses over the snow – the half-hidden trail had proved entirely too slight to support them, and they had broken through, and were plunging about or lying half buried in the snow. He was occupied in endeavoring to get them back to this camp; and in the mean time sent to me for further instructions. I wrote to him to send the animals immediately back to their old pastures; and, after having made mauls and shovels, turn in all the strength of his party to open and beat a road through the snow, strengthening it with branches and boughs of the pines.

- February 12- We made mauls, and worked hard at our end of the road all the day. The wind was high, but the sun bright, and the snow thawing. We worked down the face of the hill, to meet the people at the other end. Towards sundown it began to grow cold, and we shouldered our mauls, and trudged back to camp.

- February 13- We continued to labor on the road; and in the course of the day had the satisfaction to see the people working down the face of the opposite hill, about three miles distant. During the morning we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Fitzpatrick, with the information that all was going on well. A party of Indians had passed on snow shoes, who said they were going to the western side of the mountain after fish. This was an indication that the salmon were coming up the streams; and we could hardly restrain our impatience as we thought of them, and worked with increased vigor.

The meat train did not arrive this evening, and I gave Godey leave to kill our little dog, (Tlamath,) which he prepared in Indian fashion; scorching off the hair, and washing the skin with soap and snow, and then cutting it up into pieces, which were laid on the snow. Shortly afterward the sleigh arrived with a supply of horse meat; and we had to-night and extra-ordinary dinner – pea soup, mule, and dog.

- February 14- Annexed is a view of the dividing ridge of the Sierra taken from this encampment. With Mr. Preuss, I ascended to-day the highest peak to the right; from which we had a beautiful view of a mountain lake at our feet, about fifteen miles in length, and so entirely surrounded by mountains that we could not discover an outlet. We had taken with us a glass; but, though we enjoyed an extended view, the valley

was half hidden in mist, as when we had seen it before. Snow could be distinguished on the higher parts of the coast mountains; eastward, as far as the eye could extend, it ranged over a terrible mass of broken snowy mountains, fading off blue in the distance. The rock composing the summit consists of a very coarse dark volcanic conglomerate; the lower parts appeared to be of a slaty structure. The highest trees were a few scattering cedars and aspens. From the immediate foot of the peak, we were two hours in reaching the summit, and one hour and a quarter in descending. The day had been very bright, still, and clear, and spring seems to be advancing rapidly. While the sun is in the sky, the snow melts rapidly, and gushing springs cover the face of the mountain in all the exposed places; but their surface freezes instantly with the disappearance of the sun.

I obtained to-night some observations; and the result from these, and others made during our stay, gives for the latitude $38^{\circ}41'57''$, longitude $120^{\circ}25'57''$, and rate of the chronometer $25'' .82$.

February 16- We had succeeded in getting our animals safely to the first grassy hill; and this morning I started with Jacob on a reconnoitring expedition beyond the mountain. We travelled along the crests of narrow ridges, extending down from the mountain in the direction of the valley, from which the snow was fast melting away. On the open spots was tolerably good grass; and I judged we should succeed in getting the camp down by way of these. Towards sundown we discovered some icy spots in a deep hollow; and, descending the mountain, we encamped on the head water of a little creek, where at last the water found its way to the Pacific.

The night was clear and very long. We heard the cries of some wild animals, which had been attracted by our fire, and a flock of geese passed over during the night. Even these strange sounds had something pleasant to our senses in this region of silence and desolation.

We started again early in the morning. The creek acquired a regular breadth of about 20 feet, and we soon began to hear the rushing of the water below the ice surface, over which we travelled to avoid the snow; a few miles below we broke through, where the water was several feet deep, and halted to make a fire and dry our clothes. We continued a few miles farther, walking being very laborious without snow shoes.

I was not perfectly satisfied that we had struck the stream on which Mr. Sutter lived; and, turning about, made a hard push, and reached the camp at dark. Here we had the pleasure to find all the remaining animals, 57 in number, safely arrived at the grassy hill near the camp; and here, also, we were agreeably surprised with the sight of an abundance of salt. Some of the horse guard had gone to a neighboring hut for pine nuts, and discovered unexpectedly a large cake of very white fine-grained salt, which the Indians told them they had brought from the

other side of the mountain; they used it to eat with their pine nuts, and readily sold it for goods.

1845

Caleb Greenwood guide to 1844 Stevens party relocated trail through Dog Valley. Fremont party went up Peavine Creek (Tonopah District) to a spring for water. Continued northwest and went up Truckee River, Carson District.

John Toffey and J. C. Fremont published description of Pinion Pine, *Pinus monophyllus*, from collection made January 24, 1844. Species later changed to *monophylla* 1905.

Two wagon trains, one guided by Greenwood and the other by Solomon Sublette (crossed the mountain _____ in 1845. - ARS (Only partially correct - VOG?)

In 1833 these trees were referred to by Leonard in Walker's party as mast for the Indians on the Ruby Mountains. Pinion spelled pinone, which the Indians were fond of for winter provisions. (EARLY NEVADA by F. N. Fletcher, page 71. See Bibliography). This publication also mentioned that portion of Bartleson-Bidwell party had received pine nuts from Indians near Carson Lake. See 1841.

Fremont's report of his 1843-44 expedition filed with U. S. Government May 1, the day Texas was admitted to the Union. England, France and United States were watching eagerly the outcome of events as to the sovereignty of Mexico north of the 33rd parallel.

1846

Donner party crossed Carson District via Dog Valley (see Appendix F).

Edwin Bryant reported abundance of game along Truckee River – Carson District. Fish were hard to catch because abundance of food was present. (see Appendix P, Vol. I.)

October – Reed-Donner party left Dog Creek. See Goodwin's report - Verdi and Dog Valley – A Story of Land Abuse and Restoration – Appendix Vol. III and Appendix Vol. II. USGS map shows entire route from Reno to Donner Lake. Also see Appendix I, Vol. II.

May 5 James Clayman Camped in Dog Valley enroute to the East. See Appendix Y, Vol. IV.

1847

Mormon Emigrants followed old Spanish Trail in part. Went near present site of Las Vegas enroute to California to buy grain and cattle.

1848

Faith, Hope, and Charity Valleys named by Mormons who met disaster at Tragedy Springs west of Carson Pass, Alpine District.

Feb. 2 by treaty with Mexico ceded to the United States a great region in which was the present part of Nevada.

~~“Pony Express” newspaper started at Sonora.~~

Gold was discovered in California January 24.

See Appendix P, Volume II, for other contiguous acquisitions (Map #6, page 12)

Formal possession of Nevada from cession by Mexico cost approximately 5 cents per acre.
(Guadalupe Hidalgo Purchase)

After 1845 each territory formed was to get Section 16 and Section 36 sold for public schools.

1849

Charleston Party to California Gold Rush went up Truckee via Dog Valley without mishap as were well organized. (See page 22, Vol. 1, Pioneer, Nev.)

Odd Fellows went to California via Hope, Faith and Charity Valleys over Carson Pass. They left names painted on rocks.

Mormons organized State of Deseret, which includes Nevada.

First log cabin in Nevada built at Mormon Station (Genoa).

U. S. Department of the Interior was created.

Prior to settlement of Mormon Station in this year, there were no white inhabitants or residents in the Territory of Nevada. Many wagon trains crossed the state bound for California.

Excerpts from OVERLAND JOURNEY TO CALIFORNIA

Written by Mrs. James Caples May, 1911, at the request of the California State Historical Society.

The twenty-first of March, '49, we crossed the Mississippi at Warsaw, Illinois, eight miles from our home, where my father had settled in 1833, coming from Kentucky eighteen months after the Black Hawk War.

In August, arriving at the Truckee River at one o'clock in the morning, which was the most beautiful clear stream of water we had ever seen, and we were able to appreciate it. Some of the men held the cattle by the horns while others carried water in buckets for fear they would kill themselves, how tired, hungry and thirsty they were – then we prepared our supper or breakfast rather, turning our stock out to feed on the abundant sweet grass – it is not surprising that we felt more for them than for ourselves – so patient, and we so dependent. We rested and feasted all the next day. Having heard here from a man who was returning to meet his train, that the route by the way of Truckee was nearly impassable, so we changed our course and took a twenty-six

mile desert road, arriving at Carson River six miles above Dayton, arriving at ten o'clock at night, but we did not mind it, as we had been so refreshed at Truckee.

We then traveled up the Carson River with its small streams of ice cold water from springs and snow banks; it was a welcome sight to our weary eyes, after seeing nothing but sand and alkali, and the tantalizing mirage. After about thirty miles up the river, we came to Carson Canyon, one of the worst pieces of road on the whole route; it took us all day – with the hardest work that men and animals ever did, to make five miles, no one thought of riding. I carried my baby and walked all the way. The next day we had a beautiful drive, through Hope Valley to the foot of the first summit, which we ascended with considerable difficulty by doubling teams, then down four miles to Summit Lake, at the foot of the second summit, which we bought later and made it our summer home for thirty years, my husband being in the stock business.

There we enjoyed one of the best meals we had on the way – we had been out of meat for some time and gophers were very numerous – my husband being an excellent shot, killed ten and I made them into a stew which was delicious. The next day we ascended the second dreaded summit - crossed over and camped on the other side.

1850

Abbotts Pass scouted by Major Abbotts, Alpine District.

September 9 Territory of Utah, including most of Nevada, except Clarke County which was in Territory of New Mexico, was organized. (See Appendix G, Vol. II.)

“John Q. Brown, July 18th/50” is clearly visible on a granite block on west fork of Carson River between Crystal Springs and Snow Shoe Thompson Springs, north side of river. Grease or tar appears to be material used for the printing.

1851

Mormon Station (Genoa) founded, Alpine District. Refer to 1854. John Reese with 13 loaded wagons arrived to open trading post. (See Appendix O, Vol. I.) Overland or Carson Pass route established across Alpine District. Pack mule trains carried mail via Hope Valley to Genoa.

Mormons gave name to Joshua trees. Following Fremont's comments in 1844, however, these were classified by Engleman as *Yucca brevifolia* in 1871. See Appendix M. Vol. IV.

Map drawn of California Mining District shows emigrant trail over Sierra Summit at 38-1/2° which is about location of Ebbets Pass, Alpine District. Ref. Echoes of the Past. See Bibliography.

1852

Johnson Cutoff toll road completed Meyers to Carson Pass road near Luther Pass down West Fork Carson, Alpine District.

A few dairy cattle were brought to Carson Valley.

1853

Duckwell-Trahern parties with oxen crossed Emigrant Pass, West Walker District.

First dance, first marriage and first divorce took place near Mormon Station (Genoa), Alpine District.

California Surveys and General labeled Lake Bonpland (see 1844 Tahoe) as Lake Bigler. Ref: Appendix M, Vol. II

Henry Dangberg drove 200 cattle across Nevada and established first sizeable livestock operation in State at Carson Valley.

California Academy of Sciences founded. Dr. Albert Kellog was one of original founders. See 1962 for Nevada.

Ebbets Pass Toll Road completed by Scandinavian Road Co. NJ Appendix C. Vol v.

1854

In January, Utah Territorial Legislature created Carson County with seat of County government at Mormon Station, (Genoa). (See Appendix G, Vol. II)

Egan Mormon Trail followed by party across Austin District-Simpson Park and Alpine District-Kingsbury. Some records give the date as 1854-1855.

First sawmill in State built at Genoa by John Cary. Began sawing operation in July. Lumber sold for \$100 per 1000 board foot. Mill probably built in 1853.

John Reese traveled following Reese River from Simpsons Camp to Humboldt River.

John Terry and Asa Gray made a report on plant collections made by Lt. E. G. Beckwith in Sierra Nevada – Carson District. Published in Senate Reports of Exploration and Surveys Mississippi River to Pacific Ocean 1853-4, Vol. II War Department.

1855

Las Vegas founded June 14, (See Appendix D. Vol. I), Charleston Mt. History.

First record of white man on Charleston Mt. Small party sent by Pres. Brinkhurst to Kyle Canyon in search of timber. First timber believed to have been cut there in 50's or 60's, Las Vegas District.

First water right issued by "Special Court" at Mormon Station.

Timber Management transferred from Treasury to General Land Office, Department of Interior. (See 1831)

Sawmill built at Las Vegas by Mormons who had a fort near intersection of Las Vegas Boulevard and Washington Avenue. (See 1939)

1856

First Post Office at Las Vegas (Blackhurst) was opened January 10 (See Appendix D, Vol. I.).

In January, “Snowshoe” Thompson carried mail afoot and skis from Placerville to Carson Valley, via West Fork Carson River, Alpine District. He cached his skis (snowshoes) amid large boulders near present FS Public Campground which is so named in his honor.

Rand-McNally map showed the following:

Lake Tahoe as Bigler Lake draining into American River.

Truckee River named Salmon Trout River.

Walker and Carson Rivers fairly accurate and named as present.

Moore's Creek on Austin-Tonopah Districts shown on Fremont's trail (see 1845).

Charleston Mt. – Las Vegas was in New Mexico Territory.

In the Spring of 1856, according to Thompson and West, Orson Hyde, Mormon Church official and colonizer, surveyed Mormon station, made a town plat of the site, and renamed the place Genoa, because the mountains in back of the town reminded him of the Italian coastline in the vicinity of Genoa, Italy, where he had gone on a “mission” for the L.D.S. (Mormon) church in his younger years. (Alpine District)

Hunting by Mormons with Indian guides was unsuccessful on Snow Mt., (Charleston). Party returned to Las Vegas August 6.

1857

Pioneer stage line began operation between Placerville and Carson City via Kingsbury Grade, June 5. (See Item I of Bibliography, Appendix A, Vol. I.)

Mormon missions at Las Vegas and Genoa called back to Utah by Brigham Young. *Because of approaching Johnston's Army.*

1858

Construction of telegraph line to Genoa via Kingsbury began (see 1859, Alpine District).

John Hawkins squatted on land east of peak bearing his name, Alpine District.

The newspaper, Territorial Enterprise, began publications at Genoa – later consolidated with the Virginia City News.

Kingsbury (Silver Mountain City) settled by Scandinavian miners – Alpine District. See 1863.

Telegraph line extended from Carson Valley to Monitor, Alpine District. Ref. Recreation Classification atlas.

1859

Simpson survey crossed Austin and Alpine Districts (see Pony Express, 1860).

Comstock Lode discovered.

First steam sawmill built lower Kings Canyon, Carson District. (See Appendix F, Vol. I.)

Territorial legislature met at Genoa, December 15.

Nov. 2 storm began a severe winter.

Col. Bee's Telegraph line (grapevine) built from Placerville to Genoa.

Antelope Valley named and grazed by livestock belonging to Hod Raymond from Carson Valley.

First sawmill in Ormsby County built by Mr. Gregory on Mill Creek. See 1853 for first in state.

Smiths and others took cattle to what is now Smith Valley. See Appendix O.

Horace Greeley crossed Alpine District via Woodfords, West Carson, in famous ride with Hank Monk. See Appendix P, Vol. IV.

Walker Lake area designated as reserved lands for Indians. See 1874.

1860

Pony Express in operation crossing Austin District at Simpson Park and Alpine District via Kingsbury-Genoa to summit of Carson range then around south end of Lake Tahoe. First few runs of the "Pony" made from Genoa to Woodford's, West Carson Canyon, and Luther Pass to south end of Lake Tahoe (April-May) changed to Kingsbury route, Genoa-Friday's Station (Edgewood) sometime in late May or early June. J. B. Lobell came to Smith Valley next years hid out at Lobdell Lake to avoid Civil War.

D. D. Kingsbury completed in August road over pass bearing his name. Alpine District. Henry Van Sickle held a mortgage on it and acquired title soon after completion.

Brewery and two other buildings were leveled by fierce fire at Belmont, Tonopah District.

Store opened for business at Ione, Fallon District.

Population of Nevada was estimated by U. S. Census to be 6,857. To qualify for Statehood, 6,000 population was required so the above estimate was made. Not known if any Indians were counted (See Appendix V.)

“Captain” Truckee died and Indian troubles started.

Stamp Mill built at Ophir City, see 1865.

Town site of Galena layed out Carson District (See 1864, 1865 and 1867.)

Gold discovered at Aurora.

Fort Churchill built on Carson River on location proposed by Fremont.

Earthquake March 15 felt over much of Nevada. (See Earthquake History of US, Part II, 1961)

In the annual report of the Nevada Surveyor-General there was a section titled “Suggestions for the Promotion of the Growth of Forest Trees on Barren Hillsides in the State of Nevada and For the Protection of Existing Forests. See Appendix A, Vol. IV.

Ormsby killed in Paiute war. See Appendix F, Vol. IV.

More details of Truckee’s death are in Appendix C, Vol. V.

1861

Nevada Territory created, signed by Pres. Buchanan, with capitol at Carson City. Washoe, Esmeralda, Douglas and Ormsby Counties created.

Telegraph line completed across Austin District.

Robinson operated a sawmill on Creek bearing his name, Bridgeport District.

T 18 N R 19 E surveyed. See plat in map appendix. Township included Genoa and showed Kingsbury grade road. Alpine District.

Orson Hyde, from Salt Lake City, placed his famous “curse” on Washoe Valley. (“You shall be visited.....with thunder and with earthquakes and with floods.....”) (January)-Carson District. (Curse invoked because of failure of “Gentiles” in Washoe Valley to pay him and other Mormons for their Washoe Valley holdings left behind in 1857.)

Town of Aurora laid out. Called at that time Esmeralda.

A member of General Marlette’s surveying party saved three men from drowning at Lake Tahoe.

May 26 the new narrow gauge railroad from Bodie to a 12,000 acre tract of timber edging Mono Lake is to be built at once. It will be 30 miles long and be finished in September.

Alexander Ashe mill using water power. Gregory Mill (see 1859) and Thompson – Treadwill mills cost \$60,000 and employed total of about 100 men.

Wet mantle flood caused Reese River to reach Humboldt December and January 1862.

Captain Pray built a sawmill at Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe. Employed 12 men.

1862

Central Pacific Railroad Co., now Southern Pacific Railroad Co., organized construction of Dutch Flat-Donner Lake wagon road.

Robert Dalzell built a cabin near mouth of Nye Canyon, West Walker District.

James Buchanan said to be a Confederate deserter used flat for grazing cattle, West Walker District.

April 1 there was a huge landslide or avalanche forming much of Slide Mt., Carson District. Caused by a long dry winter followed by a very heavy snow fall that suddenly melted.

Lander County created. County seat at Jacobsville (Austin District).

Agriculture organic act, May 15 (Rev. Stat. 520.) created Dept. Agri.

T16N R19E MDM surveyed Carson District. Gloplat shows Franktown and sawmills.

Discovery of silver at Austin.

Town of Austin established following discovery of Silver in Pony Canyon, Austin District. See Appendix K, Volume II.

Aurora (Esmeralda) had population of 2,500.

N. B. Hunewill built a sawmill at junction of Buckeye and Creek he named Eagle because he saw one flying there. (See the Sage of the Circle H, 1961)

Homestead Act passed.

Act of July 2, Nevada received 90,000 acres for Land Grant College (U of N). See 1866

Three sawmills operating on Clear Creek – Carson District – Coyote Mill, Haskell and Co., and Clear Creek mill. Same were single mills.

Nevada Legislature granted Hobbs, Russel and Co. exclusive franchise for five years to drive logs down Carson River.

The Lake Bigler lumber company mill went into operation at Glenbrook. Mill had a set of circular saws turned by water power. 24 hour capacity was 20,000 BM of big timber.

Kings Canyon toll road built – Carson district.

During the summer, the Third Infantry of California Volunteers from Stockton consisting of seven companies, 55 wagons and three ambulances marched down Kingsbury Grade, Alpine District, and crossed Austin District enroute to establish Fort Ruby and Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City.

1863

Dutch Flat road built via First and Second Summits above Dog Valley, Carson District.

Hiram L. Leavitt built a hostelry at the meadows on the route Bodie to Sonora, West Walker District.

Frank Pickel lived at mouth of Silver Creek grazing livestock and prospecting, West Walker District, found murdered there.

Carr grade road built between Silver Mt. and Markleeville.

California-Nevada State line surveyed by Houghton, Bridgeport District.

The first account of cattle being in the Toiyabe country. About 500 head were driven from California and grazed on Austin District.

Rich ore discovered at Grantsville, Fallon District.

A brick kiln operated at Union, Fallon District accounting for some of the pinion used. The stand from Grantsville to Ione was cleared for fuel. (see Appendix Q, Vol. II Cont.)

Sawmill located in Kyle Canyon, see Appendix D, Vol. I.

Austin a boom town of 10,000 population, most of timber in vicinity cut for building and fuel for mills and hoist engines.

Brick yard at Austin summit. Sawmills at Peterson R (Fallon District), Ikes Canyon (Austin District)

First office Reese River Reveille built in 4 days from native lumber cut near Austin and other lumber freighted from Carson area.

International Hotel moved from Virginia City to Austin District.

County seat moved from Jacobsille, Austin District, to Austin.

Main building built at Darrouchs Hot Springs, Tonopah District. See appendix J, Volume II.

Aurora had 6,000 population. Survey crew established it was in Nevada and not California.

October 5 – duel between Dr. and Editor held at Bodie ranch 6 miles west of Aurora.

Town plat of Austin recorded but was lacking in many details.

Kingsbury renamed Silver Mountain City. See 1858 Alpine District. See 1866.

Estimated that Washoe County contained 100,000 acres of well timbered land (Carson District). Douglas County had 30,000 to 40,000 acres (Alpine District).

Monitor sawmill built in Kings Canyon – Carson District.

There were about 20 sawmills in Washoe County – Carson District – including Central, Chapins, Elkhorn, Forest, Franktown, Loomis, Mayflower, Musgroves, Penrod, Person's, Stockham, Union, and Washoe.

Warren Engine Company No. 1 Volunteer Fire Department at Carson City was organized. See Appendix B, Volume IV.

For details regarding Austin, see Appendix G, Vol. IV.

Bowers Mansion built by Lemuel "Sandy" Sanford Bowers and wife Allison "Eilley" Orrum Bowers, Carson District. (See Appendix K, Vol. IV which includes picture of cut-over land in background.

Kings Canyon toll road was built by H. F. Rea, Alfred Helm and Thomas E. Hayden. Butler Ives was Superintendent, Carson District.

A short trip across the Nevada-California border 1863, by J. Ross Brown, appeared in Harper's Magazine. Gave detailed description of miners living at Bodie and Aurora. See Appendix C, Vol. V.

August 2 – Glenbrook resort hotel received first guests.

Town of Ione founded. See 1860 and 1864. Appendix C, Vol. V.

1864

Logging operations began in Dog Valley, Carson District. First sawmill in valley (Yuba River Mill).

Crystal Peak town site laid out and hotel built on NF land purchased in 1939, Carson District.

Coal discovered on west bank of Dog Creek south of Sugar Log, Carson District. (See 1907 and 1908)

Nevada admitted to Union as a State, October 31.

Camels came to Nevada via Ebbetts Pass, Alpine District. (See Bibliography H. E. Rensch. See 1866.)

Bridgeport became County seat moved from Bodie, previously a lumbering town to supply Bodie.

First issue of Alpine Chronical published, 4/23, Alpine District.

Thomas Rissue given franchise Feb. 18 for a toll road from Double Spring to Desert Cr., West Walker District.

J. W. Hains given franchise Dec. 18, to operate toll road at foot Kingsbury Grade to Cradlebough. He had a trading post at Genoa.

Nye County created from part of Esmeralda Co. and county seat located at Ione – Fallon District.

Jim Mathews hauled lumber with oxen from Thomas Cr. to Washoe City via Galena. See Pioneer, Nev., page 89, Vol. 1. Ox shoes are still frequently found in the area of Carson District.

Artemus Ward gave humorist lecture at Austin and Big Cr., Austin Dist. (See Pioneer, Nev., page 92, Vol. 1.)

Silver-head ore discovered in Eureka area.

Mar. 16, Alpine County created. There were 2,620 inhabitants. Markleeville named for Jacob I. Marklee., Alpine District.

Rich ore discovered at Ophir Canyon, Tonopah District.

Galena cast 381 votes of which 364 were for President Lincoln, see 1865.

Checkerboard land grant was made to Central Pacific Railroad. Grants started in 1862.

Timberlands were designated for Indian's use in T17 and 18N, R18E, Carson District. (See GLO Plat and 1865)

Nevada got 3,985,428 acres of public domain as school sections. (See 1848 and 1880)

Act of March 2 – Nevada got 5 percent of net proceeds of public land sold by U. S. (See 1880)

Chas. Henry Eastman built a steam sawmill on south side of Truckee River midway between Glendale Bridge and Reno. Logs were driven down Truckee to mill.

Road from Sonora via Sonora Pass to Bridgeport was started. See 1868.

Nye County Commissioners authorized \$800 to build court house at Ione. See 1867 and Appendix H, Vol. IV. Also see Ione in place name index.

State line survey (Ives) established that Aurora was four miles inside Nevada. See Appendix R, Vol. IV.

The Columbus mining district was organized on Washington Creek, Fallon District, See 1881.

With a vote of 824, August 11, Silver Mountain City was made county seat of Alpine County soon after county was created from a part of previous Amador County. (NJ Appendix C, Vol. V. See 1875.)

Map of Silver Mountain Mining Districts published. See Maul Atlas. Lake Tahoe elevation listed as 6775.

Two sawmills were shown on above map at Grovers Hot Springs.

1865

Galena, a town on Carson District, built up including Hollingsworth store. The town was swept by fire but rebuilt.

Andrew S. Bryant out logged area, Alpine District.

James Lawson survey determined California-Nevada State line too far in Nevada, Bridgeport District.

Court House of Douglas County built at Genoa, Alpine District. Town had 500 population, see 1941.

T17N R19E surveyed, see Gloplat showing Ophir City, Washoe City, and Galena, Carson District, see 1956 for accepted resurvey.

T19N R18E MDM surveyed, See Gloplat showing town of Crystal Peak, Henness Pass road and sawmills.

Reese River lumber (pinion pine) sold 1,200,000 board feet at \$125. to \$150. Per M

Stamp mill at Ophir City ceased operations, see 1860.

Town of Galena burned May 27, Carson Dist, rebuilt, see 1867.

Adobe stage station built at San Antone, Tonopah District. See Appendix J, Volume II.

Copper, lead and antimony ore discovered at Belmont-Tonopahdistrict. See Appendix H, Vol. IV.

Governor Blaisdal made peace with Shoshone at Reese River, June 6. See Appendix to Vol. V, page 5, Fallon District.

Sketch of town, Crystal Peak, shows shingle mill east of Dog Creek. See Maule Atlas and Appendix M, Vol. V., Carson District.

1866

A train of 15 camels was driven to Austin carrying three tons of produce; but this means of transportation did not prove to be best for moving goods to central Nevada, Austin Dist.

Governor Blasdel made exploration trip of State including Aurora, West Walker District.

Right of ways for Highways 43USC932. Granting right of ways for highways over public lands.

Ophir called “Wood City” due to extensive timber operations, Carson District.

Half the town of Aurora burned.

Silver Mountain City had population of 3,000. See 1958.

The Mineral Land Act passed opening the mineral lands of the public domain to exploration and development.

Act of July 4 – Nevada got 46,080 acres additional to 1862 for Land Grant colleges.

Comstock operations used 200,000 cords of wood during the year.

Washoe County mills decreased in number although production was 1,300,000 board feet per month.

By Congressional Act, Clark County and part of Nye County were added to Nevada subject to approval of state legislature. See 1867

1867

Central Pacific Railroad built in Truckee Canyon, Carson District. Chinese came with railroad construction.

Nye County seat moved from Ione to Belmont, see 1874.

First V flume in Nevada built west of Carson City, Carson District.

T44N R 44E surveyed, see Gloplat. Overland stage station shown, Sec. 14 SE ¼ SW ¼ mountains named TOI-YA-BE, Austin District.

Rebuilt town of Galena burned again, Carson District, see 1865.

One of the most severe winter rain-on-snow floods occurred on Truckee River in December. See 1907.

Flood washed out log ponds of Eastman sawmill floating logs over lower Truckee Meadows. See 1868.

Plat of T 19 and 20 N, R 18 E drawn by Hatch showed Peavine and Crystal Peak town sites, a sawmill on lower Dog Creek and heavy pine timber on west slope of Peavine Mountain. See Appendix R, Volume II.

Flood washed out log ponds of Eastman saw mill floating logs over lower Truckee Meadows. See 1868.

Clark and part of Nye County accepted into Nevada by legislature. See 1866 and Appendix K, Vol. IV.

Big Creek, a town south of Austin, became dormant with mines worked out. Lander City below at junction with Reese River, dwindled soon after.

1868

Chinese moved into town of Crystal Peak (Carson District).

Sonora (Sonora Pass) road opened.

Flash flood from Austin watershed damaged Austin taking one life, Aug. 5.

Major mining operations at Ophir Canyon ceased. Tonopah District, see 1864.

V flume invented by J. W. Haines and short one in operation above Genoa, Alpine District, to carry wood of large dimensions.

Lander Hill, Austin District, covered with claims and shacks. See Appendix R, Volume II.

Silver Mountain City cemetery in use. Evidence of a small child buried there this year. Alpine District.

Timber lands designated for Indians repealed in T 17 and 18 N, R 15 E. See GLO Plat and 1864 – Carson District.

Our Dixie Times (a paper published in St. George, Utah) on April 15 reported “There is excellent sawing timber in the Charleston Mountains about 25 miles distant.” Ed. from Las Vegas.

Logs floated from Eastman mill 1867 were recovered and skidded back to mill by aid of heavy snow.

Road from Sonora via Sonora Pass to Bridgeport was completed. See 1864.

By this year there were 14 lumber mills operating near Truckee. Five years previously, there were no inhabitants. Most of the lumber went to the railroad and Virginia City. See Appendix K, Vol. IV.

Truckee had three serious fires; January, March, and on July 20, 68 buildings burned.

1869

Construction of V & T progressed, Carson City to Gold Hill. (Line from Carson City to Reno built later (see 1872).

Pony Express ran from Austin, Ione to Elsworth, Fallon District. Rider followed much the same route Austin to Ione that present day stage does and gave about the same service, Fallon District.

Production of timber reported by Nevada sawmills was a little over 35 million board feet. See Appendix S, Vol. II.

The town of Austin again suffered severe flood damage. Merchants became accustomed to piling sand bags in front of their places to divert the rushing waters. See 1868.

1870

U. S. Census estimated population of Nevada to be 42,461. Most of these were at Virginia City. See Appendix V, Vol I.

V & T R. R. completed from Gold Hill to Virginia City (January). First through train from Carson to Virginia City on Jan. 29 (Carson District).

Tower Peak (11,704) West Walker District climbed from North by C. F. Hoffman, W. A. Goodyear, and Alfred Craven from the saddle northwest of the peak and directly above Mary Lake.

California Legislature passed a law naming Lake Bonpland (Tahoe – see 1844) officially Lake Bigler. (See 1945 and Appendix M, Vol. II)

The community of Washington rated a post office where Columbus mining district was organized. (see 1864). At the peak of Washington, it was “three saloon” size and had distinction of having the first billiard table in Nye County.

1871

Nevada State Legislature passed a law prohibiting camels from traveling on Nevada roads (Highways?) as of 1960 this law was still in the Statutes. See 1899 for repeal.

March 3 Legislature approved an Act to provide the protection of timbered lands in Nevada. See Appendix Q, Vol. II.

1872

California Fish and Game Commission created. See Appendix P, Vol I.

Mar 26, Big Earthquake centered near Inyo violently shocked entire East slope of Sierra Nevada.

Indians carried mail Carson City to Aurora via Sweetwater, West Walker District during severe winter of deep snow.

Construction of the V & T R.R. line from Carson to Reno was started in the spring. Regular train service between Reno, Carson, and Virginia City commenced in October (Carson District).

Year of Modoc Indian War. See 1838.

A. W. Von Schmidt surveyed California-Nevada state line north of Verdi. Carson District. See cast iron monument on old Dog Valley road at state line worded as follows: North Face OREGON 170 miles, 47 chains, West Face California, East Face Nevada, South Face 120° longitude west of Greenwich. A. W. Von Schmidt.

Work proceeded on water line from Sierra Nevada to Virginia City, Carson District.

Post office closed August 27 at Washington, Fallon District. See 1870.

1873

Average of 30 trains a day from Carson City to Virginia City. Peak wave was 52 trains in a day. All wood burners required a tremendous amount of fuel, Carson-Alpine District.

Eureka County created by taking a part of Lander County, Austin District, see Appendix G, Vol II.

Two fires in June destroyed many buildings at Genoa.

Trout were planted in Kingston Cr., Austin District, see Pioneer, Nevada, Vol. 2, page 115.

Pipe and flume built from Hobart Lake (Carson District) to Virginia City.

Another disastrous blaze swept Aurora. See 1866. Very little rebuilt.

Timber Culture Act passed Congress provided persons 160 acres if 40 acres planted to trees in healthy condition.

March 7 – New Timber Bounty Act passed allowing \$10 per acre for tree planting. See 1877.

The first systematic study of the physical characteristics at Lake Tahoe was made by John Le Conte.

1874

Court House built at Belmont as County Seat of Nye County, see 1904, Tonopah District.

Act for relief of settlers on railroad lands passed June 22.

Flash flood from Austin District Watershed damaged Austin with rock and mud.

There were 181,891 cattle, 185,486 sheep and 22,131 horses in Nevada.

A “cloudburst” occurred on Slide Mt., Carson District.

Reno-Loyalton (Stoverville) road built via Bells Canyon, Carson District. Construction financed by contributions from people of Sierra Valley and Reno.

July 24 Flash Flood took five lives and 30 buildings at Eureka. Damage estimated at \$100,000.

Eureka suffered a disastrous flood when a “cloudburst” hit the nearby mountains. See Appendix I, Vol. IV.

Walker Lake Area established as an Indian Reservation by Executive Order. See 1859.

1875

Fire destroyed much of Virginia City and Eureka, causing increased demand for wood from Forest.

Eureka County enlarged by part of Elko County.

Right of ways for railroads 43USC 934. Gave strip 100 feet each side of central line and material from public land.

T13N R18E survey approved Carson and Alpine District, see 1954.

See 1871 regarding camel law.

Eastman mill ceased operation because of difficulty in driving logs on Truckee through Reno. See 1867.

Shepard’s travel from Austin to Cloverdale ranch via Reese River and Sonora Pass. This was an eastbound route 1875-1900. Major W. Shepherd (Prairie Experienced in Handling Cattle and Sheep). Route shown in America’s Sheep Trails by Edward N. Wentworth, 1948.

By a vote of 129 to 35, Markleeville won the county seat from Silver Mountain City. See 1864.

1876

Logging operations in Dog Valley accelerated – mill built near landing Camp No. Carson District.

Flume constructed from Dog Valley to Truckee River, Carson District began operating Oct. 28, with 50,000 bd. ft. daily capacity.

Lightning express traveled from New York to San Francisco in 82 hours. Took 15 min. from Reno to Verdi up Truckee-Carson Dist.

Large forces of men at Huffaker’s loaded V&T cars with wood and timber from Mackay Fair flume – Carson District. See Appendix M, Vol. II.

The level of Lake Tahoe was listed at 6202 feet above sea level in the Wheeler survey.

Snowshoe Thompson died May 15 at age of 49. Grave is at Genoa. See Appendix T, Vol. IV.

U. S. Army expedition gathered topographic data for mapping portions of Alpine, West Walker and Bridgeport Districts. See 1877 and 1883.

1877

Wheeler survey made on Bridgeport District.

Trout transplanted from Kingston (see 1874) to Birch Cr., Ophir Cr., Twin Rivers and Peavine Cr., Austin and Tonopah District.

Law passed imposing on county commissioners the duty to establish in each county seat a substantial wooden post or stone pillar 8-inches in diameter 5-feet high. It was for tying up men who beat women.

Desert land act passed.

Timber bounty act of 1873 amended extending period 5 more years.

Marlette-Hobart tunnel 3,994 feet in length completed May 13, Carson District.

1878

Sutro Tunnel reached Comstock mines. Work required much wood from Carson and Alpine Districts.

Free timber act and Timber and Stone Act passed allowing purchase of timber lands not in excess of surveyed 160 acres per individual for \$2.50 per acre. Abolished part of Act of 1831.

Lahontan Cutthroat Trout (*Salmo clarki henshawi*) described as a species collected at Lake Tahoe named for Henry W. Henshaw of USGS who discovered it as a species.

John Muir wrote "Nevada Forests" at Eureka, Nevada, contained in "Steep Trails" 164.

Map of Las Vegas and vicinity, page 150, Nevada State Historical Papers 1925-1926 showed yellow pine timber on Charleston Peak Spring mountain range called Mountain Spring Range.

John Muir reported: "In one canyon of the Toiyabes range near Austin, I found no less than five dead towns without a single inhabitant. The streets and blocks of 'real estate' graded on the hill sides are rapidly falling back into wilderness."

Austin suffered another serious flood on August 13. All previous floods seemed like trickles in comparison. See 1868 and 1869.

1879

Christopher Telze operated a small dairy at Chris Flat, West Walker District.

Fish Creek war between charcoal burners and officers of the law occurred at Eureka. Five charcoal burners killed, see 1880.

War was over. Attempt to cut price of charcoal from 30 cents a bushel to 27-1/2 cents.

Charcoal cutting heavily on N. end of Monitor range for smelters at Eureka (~~Carson~~ *Austin* District). See 1880.

Big fire in Reno burned much of the town.

“Nut Pine” (pinion pine) sold for \$15 a cord for fuel at Virginia City.

1880

Hontoon got patent to land near Hontoon Campground where they previously operated a dairy, Bridgeport District.

Nevada Central Railroad built from Battle Mt. to Austin, see 1938. Austin town council, in special session, extended city limits approx. one mile on Feb. 9, to enable the railroad to reach the city limit by midnight of that date, in order that it might claim the Lander County subsidy of \$200,000. (See Appendix Z). Prices ranged from \$500 per thousand board feet for imported lumber, and from \$150 to \$250 for native lumber, Austin Dist.

Ten flume companies in operation, maintained 80 miles of flume carrying lumber down East slope of Carson District to V & T for Comstock, see Appendix M.

Rainfall at Carson City was 13.1 inches for the year.

Reported by this year all trees within 40 miles of Eureka had been cut down to produce charcoal. Smelters used 200,000 bushels annually. Some of this came from Austin District. A cord of pinion pine produced 30 bushels of charcoal and would smelt about a ton of crude ore. Price was 30 cents a bushel. See 1879.

Population of Nevada was 62,266. 700 work oxen and 31,550 work horses in State, see Appendix V, Vol. I.

Truckee River carried so much sawdust from mills above Reno that stream appeared as flowing mush. Nevada State Journal stated that it appeared fish would need paddle wheels to negotiate the stream.

Central Pacific locomotives converted from wood to ~~logs~~ *coal* (Spardisto.), Truckee.

Ice amounting to 3,000 tons was cut from “Clear Lake”, 1,800 feet above Washoe Valley, 3 miles from Ophir, (probably Price Lake, Carson Dist.).

Much land Nevada received in 1864 was of poor quality so received 20 million acres as lieu selection instead of Section 16 and 36 for schools.

From Act of 1864 Nevada received \$8,319.84 for sale of lands by U. S.

Surveyor General's report stated there were 80 miles of flume in Carson District delivering 171,000 cords of wood and 33,300,000 feet of lumber that year.

U. S. Forest Service bulletin 117, page 31, reported 8,710 acres burned with value of \$19,000. Six fires caused by campers.

A sawmill at Glenbrook closed down due to lack of logs.

1881

I. C. Russell mapped Lake Lahontan as one of the Quaternary Lakes of the Great Basin for U.S.G.S., See, 1885.

Nevada Central RR sold to Union Pacific, see Appendix Z, Vol. I.

T3N, R45E surveyed. See 1904 Hennipah pat.

Reno Evening Gazette contained an article regarding derivation of name Tahoe (see Appendix M, Vol. II, and Mark Twain's Volume "Innocents Abroad").

High water of the Truckee River washed away the small bridge two miles below Verdi. H. W. Roberts was the owner.

Cordwood sold in Reno for \$6.00 per cord.

The Katz and Henry sawmill in Dog Valley (Carson District) shut down in March temporarily due to lack of logs. (See 1876 and _____)

July 15 it was estimated there were 200 people vacationing at Lake Tahoe.

Lumbering ended west of Bridgeport Valley (Big Meadows) because Mono Mills railroad began hauling lumber from south of the lake. (See 1862)

Crystal Peak brewery burned September 12. This was located just west of Nevada-California state line on north side of old Dog Valley road, Carson District.

The block of buildings in Austin destroyed by fire on September 15 was rebuilt in brick and adobe by November 19.

Wells Fargo and Co. established a station at Sweetwater, West Walker District.

In December a 25-man crew at Washoe Wood ranch, Carson District, made 5,000 cords of wood ready for shipment at the same time there was a large camp of Chinese woodcutters at Marlette Lake.

Nevada-California Railroad built with track land to Alkali Lake near Carson District.

Local Christmas trees sold in Reno for 25 cents.

By this year most of the best forests had disappeared on Truckee and Carson Rivers.

Henry Bauer filed for script patent on 160 acres on Washington Creek, Fallon District. See 1884, 1864, 1870 and 1872.

Part of Carson and Colorado Railroad to Mina in operation. See Appendix C Vol. V. Purchased by SPRR in 1902.

September 23: Fire has been raging in the mountains northwest of Markleeville, Alpine County, for about 3 weeks. It's destroyed considerable timber and part of Woodfords. The town was rebuilt nearby Brannen Springs.

1882

Great avalanche swept down on Genoa from the west, Alpine District.

Mining boom at Millett, Tonopah District.

During February the Truckee River was running a heavy amount of sawdust despite the law prohibiting mills dumping waste in the river.

Seven Indians and four whites lost their lives as they were buried in the slide that extended toward the Carson River.

Rich strike was announced by M. Raphael at Grantsville, Fallon District.

There were myriads of crickets down about Shoshone Pass on the old Austin road. They travelled about a mile a day and leave no vestage of vegetation behind them. N. F. Bushee had a drove of hogs he proposed sending down the Valley to fight the crickets and keep them from entering Pleasant Valley.

Item in JOURNAL of July 11: "Look out for forest fires. This is the season when fools are in their most foolish mood".

Nevada and Oregon Railroad constructed beyond protection area of Carson District.

3000 sheep belonging to Bob Frazier were forced to leave Mt. Rose area on September 20 because of snow. Carson District.

Katz and Henry operators of the Dog Valley sawmill, have contracted with the Truckee Lumber Co. for all the lumber they can cut for the next 18 months.

October 6: There were 60,000 sheep driven from Bridgeport to Reno for further destination.

1883

Eureka mines were producing enough lead to affect world market. Smelters required much wood including production of Austin District.

Mineral County was formed from Esmeralda County. Court House moved from Aurora to Hawthorne.

Considerable alarm has been shown among millmen at Truckee about Assemblyman Yalls' bill to prohibit emptying sawdust into waters of California. They claim it would seriously cripple lumbering interests in that section. See 1882. Carson District.

A box factory owned by D. L. Bliss & Co. was in full operation in Carson City. The new industry gives steady employment to 30 men and boys. See Card Index, D. L. Bliss.

The Truckee Lumber Co. purchased Katz and Henry's property near Verdi and in Dog Valley for \$45,000. Carson District, See 1882.

Dove were selling in Reno for \$1.00 per doz.

Numerous people from Reno went to Dog Valley for the Fourth of July. There were about 60 people from Reno camping in Dog Valley the following weekend until a rain storm forced them to return to Reno.

The leaching works at Elsworth are a successful operation and turning out about \$600 to \$700 per day.

Dec. (?) Post offices were established at Fletcher and Jefferson.

"Comstock Mining and Miners" by Eliot Lord published by USGS, contains some contradictions of other reports including Fremont. Contains USGS map of V. C. Carson Valley, Lake Tahoe, Truckee area. See Appendix J, Vol. V.

Map by U. S. Army (Wheeler Survey). Topographic map was issued March 31 by order of the Secretary of War under direction of Brig. Gen. H. G. Wright, Chief of Engineers USA. Area covered included part of Alpine, West Walker and Bridgeport Districts. See 1876 and 1877. A sawmill was shown at location of present Bridgeport Ranger Station. A telegraph line ran from Bridgeport to Coleville following closely Highway 395 route. Most elevations were within 50 feet of those given on recent USGS quadrangles. See Maule Atlas.

A report about West Walker River was published in the Third Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior by the USGS.

1884

Deepest marking on Comstock reached 3,300 feet. Square set cribbing required much high quality timber from Carson District.

Union Pacific let Nevada Central R. R., Austin District, go into receivership.

Nevada Livestock Association organized at Winnemucca, a forerunner of Nevada Cattle Association.

Script patent issued to Henry Bauer on Washington Creek, Fallon District. See 1881.

Grantsville mines ceased operation leaving a desolate town. Fallon District NSJ.

Alpine County in dilemma that might force consolidation with a larger county. NSJ.

A snow slide between Prices and Ophir buried two men, Feb. 26. Carson District. NSJ.

People living along the Truckee River are preparing to take their annual harvest of driftwood. They have reason to expect an unusually large crop this season. On April 19 driftwood gatherers were placing their booms in the river to be in readiness for the spring freshet. NSJ.

May 13 Dan O'Connor has the boss boom across the Truckee River shore to shore at his ranch. Above the boom the driftwood is jammed as solidly as though it had been glued together. About 8 feet thick, 400 feet wide and contained 30 to 40,000 cords of wood. He and his neighbors will get enough wood to last them a year or two. The great amount of water passing down the Truckee River ought to cause a perceptible increase in waters of Pyramid Lake. Quite an industry has sprung up among the Indians in gathering driftwood at Pyramid Lake. NSJ.

The past cold winter caused the death of a great number of cattle on Table Mountain, Tonopah District. NSJ 5/17.

1885

Up to this year, Belmont mines produced about 15 million dollars worth of ore, mostly lead and silver. Large operations ceased.

Genealogical History of Lake Lahontan written by I. C. Russell published by U.S.G.S., see 1881.

Hay shipped to New York brought \$200. per ton.

Carson Mint ceased operations.

Henry W. Van Sickle disappeared from Genoa. Later found in Texas under another name.

Daggett Pass and Creek, formerly Haines Cr., names in honor of Dr. Daggett, a physician at Genoa.

The first State Forestry Commission was created in California followed shortly by Colorado, Ohio, and New York.

1886

Christopher C. Stevenson elected Governor of Nevada.

The Division of Forestry, under Dr. Bernhard E. Fernow, a Prussian expert on forestry and the First formal Chief of the Division, was given permanent statutory rank.

Tate's Station established including a sod potato cellar. See Appendix K, Vol. II.

1887

Anti-Mormon Bill passed taking right of Franchise from all members of the Church.

Agriculture Experiment Station Act, 7 USC 361, provided for State Research partly financed by Federal Government.

The First course of technical forest lectures for a body of students was conducted by Dr. Ferrow at Mass. A. C.

A U. S. District Attorney reported hundreds of men were systematically engaged in cutting timber from Public lands, and that the region around Eureka (Austin District) for several hundred square miles had been swept bare. See 1883.

June 3 severe shock of earthquake at Carson City lasting 7 seconds. Cracked stone and brick walls.

1888

Act of Aug. 1 passed authorizing U. S. Government to condemn lands for Govt. purchase, see 1938.

Public lands Act allowing withdrawal for reservoir sites and areas need for irrigation purposes.

Verdi Mill Company, parent company to the Verdi Lumber Company, (see 1900) established at Verdi. Built the planing mill and box factory which became an integral part of the Verdi Lumber Company operations in 1900.

Tree with Kit Carson's name carved on it at Carson Pass was cut down and taken to Sutters Fort.

1889

Eighty-nine and Ninety, a severe winter.

A law regarding the use of timber on Indian lands was an important practical development in American Forestry.

Over 6000 people visited the Lake Tahoe country. (Report on water pollution Control Northwestern Lahontan Basin 1953.)

1890

Heavy livestock losses up to 90% suffered in Jan., Feb. and March.

U. S. Census estimated Nevada population to be 47,355 a decline of 14,931 in ten years, see Appendix V, Vol. I.

Sept. 8, USGS recorded Triangulation readings on Monitor Peak, Alpine Dist., see 1959.

George Koenig killed at Snodgrass, Alpine District. Suspect was half-breed Portugese.

Reese River flood following severe winter of 89 and 90. (“white winter”). See 1910. Reese River reached Humboldt River.

1891

Creation of Forest Reserves by Executive Action became law by Act of March 3, see Appendix B, Vol. 2.

Right of way to canal and ditch companies for irrigation purposes, 16 USC 471.

California-Nevada wool growers Assoc. organized.

Timber Culture Act of 1873 repealed.

During month of May, Reno received 2.72 inches of rain. This record held until 1963. (See this in 1963).

1892

Six sawmills were operating in Nevada.

Walter Scott Hobart, principal owner of the Sierra Nevada Wood & Lumber Co., seeing that his company’s logging and milling operations at Incline, Lake Tahoe, would soon have to come to a close, (Carson District) began buying up substantial acreages of virgin timber northwest of Truckee (present Truckee District, Tahoe N.F.), where Hobart Mills would eventually become established. (See 1896)

Sierra Club founded by John Muir.

1893

T17N, R50E and T18N, R50E surveyed. Cedar Creek – Austin District. See 1956 gas and oil lease.

1894

George Benton Smith, father of Irene Hayden, was killed in Tierney Creek, Fallon District, by shotgun fired by an O’Toole.

1895

Barely 950 acres of pine lands, remained uncut of the approximate 50,000 acre holdings of the Carson-Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company. The Bliss family, principal stockholders of the old bonanza lumber firm, formed a new corporation: the Lake Tahoe Railway & Transportation Company, and prepared to move its center of operations from Glenbrook on the Nevada side of Lake Tahoe to Tahoe City, on the California side.

According to J. H. Eager, Austin and Tonopah Districts' range condition was very dry and greatly overstocked, see 1896.

Dr. J. E. Church first climbed Mt. Rose, Carson District, and found his life work. See Appendix E, Vol. 2, see 1906.

Lake Trout and Mackinaw planted in Lake Tahoe and Donner Lake.

1896

Summer – W. S. Hobart's Sierra Nevada Wood & Lumber Company concluded its last cutting and milling at Incline (Carson District) and moved all its mill machinery, railroad iron, rolling stock and other equipment on wood barges from Incline to Agate Bay, Lake Tahoe, on the first leg of the big transfer of operations from Incline to what became known as Hobart Mills, northwest of Truckee.

J. H. Eager observed Austin-Tonopah ranges had enough feed for twice the number of stock in the Country (see 1895).

Sign painted in yellow and black on granite face along first clear creek road below National Forest boundary.

BRYAN OR McKINLEY
For President
F. W. DAY
For
Drygoods – Clothing
Carpets

See Appendix R, Volume II

January 27 earthquake broke plaster at Carson City.

William A. Marsh observed range conditions between Austin and Tonopah. See Appendix L, Vol. V.

1897

Forest Reserve	State	Document				
		Kind & Number	Date Approved	Date Effective	Citation	Effect

Stanislaus	California	Proclamation	Feb. 22 1897		29 Stat. 898	Establish
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NOTE: This was Washington's Birthday. Area included part of Alpine, West Walker and Bridgeport Districts, now Toiyabe.

The administration act of June 4, 1897, stated: "No national forest shall be established, except to improve and protect the forest within the reservation, or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flows, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of the citizens of the United States....."

Signed by Pres. Cleveland.

This act also vested power in the President so that he could create National Forests by Proclamation.

Coyabe-canis latrous lestes type specimen taken in Toiyabe mountains near Cloverdale, Tonopah District.

Stokes Castle built Austin District, see Appendix Z.

On June 23, new Legislature passed a law prohibiting the herding, grazing or pasturing of more than 50 head of sheep on government land within 4 miles of Austin. Anyone caught will be arrested by the constable and dealt with according to law.

1898

Right of way for water transportation domestic purposes, or Development of Power, 43 USC 951.

Gifford Pinchot named head of Div. Forestry, July 1 employed 6 Clerks and 6 Scientific employees.

Farms Bull: "Forestry for the Farmers" issued.

Oct. 6-Sawmill of Laherty & Lee (Jack Revert, later President of Verdi Lumber Co., (see 1910) was also a partner in this mill) blew up at 6:30 A.M., in Dog Valley. One man, James Sherick, the steam boiler fireman, was killed, and two other men injured. Mill was not rebuilt. (Carson District)

The Bliss family, having already formed the Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Co. (see 1895) moved materials, mill equipment, railroad rails, locomotives and rolling stock from their Bijou-Lake Valley and Glenbrook-Spooner's Summit logging railroads on cordwood barges from Glenbrook to Tahoe City (Carson District). Old sawmill buildings at Glenbrook left standing.

1899

Sudworth's report on Stanislaus Reserve published (see Appendix A and E for excerpt regarding range condition and attitude of livestock men.

Use of lands adjacent to Mineral Springs Act 16 USC 495.

Rights of way for wagon roads or railroads 16 USC 525.

Establishment of Exterior Boundaries of the National Forests 16 USC 488.

Act of Feb. 28 allowed recreational use of reserves.

First known record of Materhorn Peak (Bridgeport District) was climbed by M. R. Dempster, J. S. Hutchinson, Lincoln Hutchinson, and Chas. A. Noble.

Law prohibiting camels from running at large on highways repealed. See 1875.

Construction began on Floriston Paper Mill – Carson District. (See 1900) Louis Bloch of Floriston Pulp and Paper Company was in charge including woods operation. Mr. Bloch later became chairman of the Board of Crown Zellerbach Corporation upon merger in 1925.

1900

Verdi Lumber Co. acquired Brickee & Kreuger, Verdi Flume Co. lands in Dog Valley. Railroad constructed to Dog Valley from Verdi (Carson District).

Floriston Pulp and Paper Co. started making paper at plant on Truckee River, Carson District at Floriston, see 1930 and Appendix G.

Game population on Carson, Alpine West Walker and Bridgeport Districts at lowest point (see Appendix P).

Society of American Foresters founded.

Jim Butler made big strike at Tonopah May 19. Wood was so scarce that rich ore monuments were used to designate claims. Nearest water was 3-1/2 miles.

U. S. Census showed population of Nevada as 42,335. Ref. Historical Statistics of U. S. 1957.

1901

“THE FUNDAMENTAL IDEAS OF FORESTRY IS THE PERPETUATION OF FORESTS BY USE.”

Theodore Roosevelt

A law was passed making it illegal to sell horse meat in Nevada without informing purchasers of its nature.

Right of way for telephone, telegraph, or transmission lines and electric plants, 16 USC 522.

Administer Oath Act, 5 USC 93.

Division of Forestry became Bureau of Forestry and authorized to do. Land P. 315 *stat* 929.

Dr. J. E. Church and wife spent Christmas week on Mt. Rose, Carson Dist., studying windblown snow and minimum temperatures, see Appendix E, Vol II.

1902

Eight Townships withdrawn by Bureau of Reclamation, Feb. 9, for proposed Walker River Irrigation Project, on part of Bridgeport and West Walker District (see 1908 and Appendix C).

Verdi Lumber Company's box factory – originally the Verdi Mill Company's building (see 1888) – burned on Aug. 18. Loss \$40,000; threw 45 men out of work. Rebuilt in December. (Carson District)

In November, Reno started complaining about pollution of Truckee River by waste products from Floriston paper mill. This problem was never completely solved, and was one of the factors influencing the decision for eventual abandonment of the Floriston operation in 1930. (See 1930) (Carson District)

Three lumber yards and livery stables were reported at Tonopah. Material and feed came by freight wagons from railroad end at Sodaville. Population estimated at Tonopah to be 3,000.

Fire wood at Tonopah sold for \$15.00 per cord.

Carson Colorado RR to Mina was purchased by SPRR. See 1881 and Appendix C, Vol. V.

1903

Newlands Bureau of Reclamation Project started at Lahontan caused withdrawals on Alpine District.

Old Glenbrook sawmill buildings belonging to Carson-Tahoe Lumber & Fuming Co. torn down and hauled to Truckee to replace the Truckee Lumber Co. mill destroyed by fire in 1902. (Machinery had been removed some years before.) (see 1898) (Carson District)

State of Nevada Legislature passed an Act to preserve young forest trees, See Appendix Q, Vol. II.

Christmas trees for Tonopah came from Pinion stands northeast from town. (South end of Monitor range). Appendix R, Vol. II.

For details regarding Lahontan, see Appendix G. Vol. IV.

Town of Sparks founded by Southern Pacific RR Co. Names in honor of Governor Sparks, incumbent at the time. See Appendix J, Vol. IV.

1904

County Seat Nye County moved from Belmont to Tonopah. Abandoning Court House at Belmont-Tonopah District.

John Humphrey discovered gold in Manhattan Canyon while driving cattle, Tonopah District.

March 1 – Verdi Lumber Company sold its box factory to an ancillary corporation called the California Pine Box & Lumber Co.

Inyo Marble Works at Marmol, on the Truckee above Verdi, across the river from Last Chance Inn, on U. S. 40, Carson District, began work on a large scale. Marble obtained from Owens Valley, and shipped to Marmol over S. P. Narrow gauge to Mina, Nevada, and thence to Hazen and over the main line to Marmol.

Hennipah M. S. Co. claims patented 11/9/04. (Tonopah District)

Part of Reno flooded February 22-27. Highest water in Truckee since 67-68.

1905

“The Act of Congress of Feb. 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 626) provided for the transfer of Forest Reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.”

See Appendix O, Vol I, and 1955 for anniversary.

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Lake Tahoe	California, Nevada	Proclamation	October 3	34 Stat. 3163	Redescribed boundary & changed name to Tahoe
Name of the previous Lake Tahoe reserve is now a part of the Toiyabe but much of the present Carson District was formerly Tahoe N. F.					
Tahoe	California, Nevada	Proclamation	October 3	34 Stat. 3163	(See above)
Included shotgun partitions at Marlette Lake and Dog Valley both a part of present Carson District.					

Truckee Carson Irrigation Project started.

Nevada Fish and Game Commission created.

Oliver Lonkey, founder of the Verdi Mill Company in 1888 and its successor, the Verdi Lumber Co. in 1900, died. Practically all of Verdi traveled on a special train from Verdi to Reno for the funeral of its friend and benefactor.

Dr. J. E. Church of U. of Nev. and Nev. Agr. Exp. Station proposed as Project 12 for the Adams fund a study of Timber in Relation to Snow on Mt. Rose, Carson District, project was not approved because opinion of others was that there was already adequate knowledge of the subject, see 1908.

The letter of February 1, 1905 from Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson to Forester Gifford Pinchot referred to the Act of the same date which provided for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture and included the following wording:

“You will see to it that the water, wood, and forage of the reserves are conserved and wisely used for the benefit of the home-builder first of all; upon whom depends the best permanent use of lands and resources alike. The continued prosperity of the agricultural, lumbering, mining and live-stock interests is directly dependent upon a permanent and accessible supply of water, wood, and forage, as well as upon the present and future use of these resources under business like regulations, enforced with promptness, effectiveness, and common sense. In the management of each reserve local questions will be considered first, with as little restriction to minor industries as may be possible; sudden changes in industrial conditions will be avoided by gradual adjustment after due notice; and where conflicting interests must be reconciled, the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run.

These general principles will govern in the protection and use of the water supply, in the disposal of timber and wood, in the use of the range, and in all other matters connected with the management of the reserves....”

See Appendix B, Vol. II, for entire letter.

Metal cap imbedded in granite Rock Island Pass, No. 91 and Pealer Lake No. 89, on boundary between Yosemite and U. S. Forest Reserve. No. 91 is on trail about 5 chains west of Snow Lake and No. 89 is about 15 feet from Pealer Lake shore near trail from Karrick Canyon, See 1960.

First recorded ascent of Crown Point was made by G. R. Davis, A. H. Sylvester and Pearson Chapman of USGS, see 1928, 1950 and 1960, Bridgeport, District.

Manhattan was born when John Humphrey discovered gold in the canyon. (Tonopah District) See Appendix J, Vol. II.

Southern Pacific completed standard gauge railroad to Mina, Mineral County.

1906

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Tahoe	California, Nevada	Proclamation	Sept. 17	34 Stat. 3232	Added entire Yuba and other lands

Charleston	Nevada	Proclamation	Nov. 5	34 Stat. 3252	Established
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It was comprised of 149,165 acres part of which is now Las Vegas District, see 1908.

June 11, Homestead Act passed, 16 USC 506, 507, 509. A sawmill was in operation in Lee Canyon, Las Vegas District.

Active mines at Manhattan ceased operation, Tonopah District.

Clyde Leavitt was stationed at Austin examining lands for new Forest Reserves. See 1909, re Leavitt.

S. N. L. Ellis was Supervisor of Stanislaus Forest reserve which included part of Alpine, West Walker and Bridgeport District.

W. B. Greeley was in charge of Western District that included California and W. Nevada.

Benedict reported 96,000 sheep trailed full length of Toiyabe range both directions. See Appendix D, Vol. II and 1907.

Under Adams Act just passed the initial project of the Nev. Agr. Exp. Sta. was to study "Effect of Mountains and Forests on Conservation of Snow, see 1905 and Appendix E, Vol. II.

Metal cap imbedded in granite on Boundary between Yosemite and "U. S. Forest Reserve at Summit Lake, Bridgeport District, scant 2 chains west of Lake shore," see 1960.

1907

"The Forest Reserves shall hereafter be known as National Forests." See Act of Congress approved March 4, 1907. 34 Stat. 1269.

March wet mantle floods occurred in Sierra Nevada and made gully in Dog Valley, Carson District. Washed out Henness Pass road bridge across Truckee at junction of Dog Creek; also the long trestle of the Verdi Lumber Co. logging railroad to Dog Valley at that point.

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Toiyabe	Nevada	Proclamation by Theodore Roosevelt	March 1	34 Stat. 3278	Established 625,040 acres
Portion of Central Nevada Division:					
Stanislaus	California	Proc. 778	Oct. 26	35 Stat. 2158	Added land
Vegas	Nevada	Proc. 784	Dec. 12	35 Stat. 2165	Established
Included Sheep Mt. Range, 195,840 acres, see 1908. David L. Burnett was acting Supervisor for Charleston.					

Mark G. Woodruff at Austin, Toiyabe Forest Supervisor including Monitor, and Toquima National Forests. Robert E. Marshall was Forest Guard at Monitor.

Ranger Districts on former National Forests were Toiyabe, Shoshone, Desatoya, Toquima and Monitor, see Appendix A, Vol II.

J. K. Campbell made a range inspection. Ellis was supervisor and Lewis deputy. West was Deputy Ranger. J. C. Wells was acting Forest Supervisor at Gardnerville.

Reclamation withdrawals made on West Walker River and District. Others made two following years.

F. E. Olmsted was Chief Inspector for Calif. and western Nev.

June – Oil discovered in lower Dog Creek Canyon, above Donner Trail Ranch, Carson District, near the site of the old 1864 coal workings.

63,000 sheep trailed both ways length of Toiyabe range, 8,000 cattle also used same area. See 1906 and Appendix D, Vol. II.

Lake Tahoe recorded highest level – 6231.26. (See Appendix P, Vol. II and 1934.)

The Use Book issued by Secretary of Agriculture July 1, 1907. See Appendix, Vol. III.

1908

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Mono	California, Nevada	EO 858	July 2	7-1-1908	659,546 Acres established from part of Inyo, Sierra, Stanislaus, & Tahoe
Tahoe	California, Nevada	EO 870	July 2	7-1-1908	
Included Shotgun areas from Mt. Rose to Ball's Canyon					
Stanislaus	California	EO 901	July 2	7-1-1908	Added land from Sierra; Transferred land to Tahoe and Mono
Included portions of Alpine, West Walker and Bridgeport Districts.					
Charleston	Nevada	EO 908	July 2	7-1-1908	Became part of Moapa; discontinued name
Vegas	Nevada	EO 908	July 2	7-1-1908	Became part of Moapa; discontinued name
Included what is now Las Vegas District, Charleston Division of Toiyabe 345,005 acres					
Toiyabe	Nevada	EO 908	July 2	7-1-1908	Added the entire

					Monitor (572,____ <i>illegible</i>) and Toquimas (368,000)
All above Proclamation by Theodore Roosevelt					

Total area on Toiyabe – 1,565,680

The Monitor and Toquima were National Forests that are now a part of the Austin and Tonopah Districts.

Aug. 3, there was a dry mantle flood in Dog Valley which cut gully along Dog Creek Carson District. Etta Pixley drowned in this flood at Verdi Lumber Company's Camp Pixley, in Long Valley Canyon, north of Dog Valley.

Verdi Coal & Dev. Co. organized to work deposits: (see 1864), Carson District.

M. B. Elliott was Supervisor of Tahoe that included part of Alpine and Carson Districts.

J. C. Wells was acting Supervisor of Mono N. F.

Robert W. Ayers, Forest Assistant, Feb. 26, signed a favorable report on the Proposed Eastern Addition to the Stanislaus National Forest, see copy in Appendix. The area included part of The Alpine, West Walker and Bridgeport Districts. The report includes names of some of the prominent livestock men there at the time.

David L. Burnett, Acting Supervisor followed M. S. Benedict, Acting Toiyabe Forest Supervisor, July 1.

Harry E. Matthews was acting Supervisor, Charleston.

Central Nevada Livestock Association organized, see 1909.

Manual of Procedures for the Forest Service in Washington and District offices was published in November with 93 pages.

Receipts to States – 25% fund 16 USC 500.

Enforcement of Laws by Forest Officer 16 USC 553.

F. E. Olmsted was Chief Inspector Calif.

Ogden, Utah and San Francisco, Calif., designated as District Offices with a District Forester in Charge. See Appendix Y, Vol I.

Blackburn Administrative Site, Austin District, withdrawn. Was one of first ranger stations.

*George Brotherton was Ranger at Rye Patch, Roy Mathias at Barley Creek and Raymond Steel at Manhattan. (From inquiries with old timers in Tonopah area).
DRG*

1909

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Moapa	Nevada	Proc. 833	Jan. 21	35 Stat. 2216	Added land, 45,575 acres
Toiyabe	Nevada	Proc. 849	Feb. 20	35 Stat. 2228	Added land 113, 034
Mono	California, Nevada	Proc. 858	Mar. 2	35 Stat. 2235	Added land 689,580 acres
Tahoe	California	Proc. 870	Mar. 2	35 Stat. 2249	Added land

Total area on Toiyabe – 1,678,714

J. C. Wells, Forest Supervisor Mono National Forest, followed by Wm. M. Maule.

Wm. J. Clark, Ranger Alpine District, see 1935.

M. S. Benedict, Toiyabe Forest Supervisor.

Clyde Leavitt, District Forester, D-4, Ogden

F. E. Olmsted, District Forester, D-5, San Francisco

Central Nevada Livestock Association Advisory Board recognized by Forest Service.

Clark County created from part of Lincoln.

More than 1,000 horse hides were shipped from Reese River and Ione Valley, see Appendix D, Vol. II.

Austin was again endangered by floods, see Appendix D, Vol. II.

Ranger Dwelling started at Austin. (See 1930)

This year to 1911 much pinion pine was cut in vicinity including Excelsior Division for Masonic mines.

Rangers Tom Jones and H. W. Atcheson drove off 30 bands of trespass sheep from Bridgeport district. See 1938. Atcheson started as ranger in August.

Copren was Truckee Ranger and stationed at Squaw Valley.

Bert Acree took office as Auditor and Recorder of Lander Co. See 1959.

Timber sale receipts for fiscal year on Mono National Forest - \$53.00. See Appendix Z, Vol. IV.

1910

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Tahoe	California, Nevada	Proc. 1071	July 28	36 Stat. 2730	Transferred parts to Eldorado and Plumas; added and eliminated other lands
Toiyabe	Nevada	EO 1265	Nov. 25	Proc., see 1911	Added land from Mono
Included Gillis or Gabbs Valley range east of Walker Lake					
Toiyabe	Nevada	Proc. 1102	Dec. 10	36 Stat. 2763	Added & eliminated lands – were homestead ____ along boundary

Total area on Toiyabe – 1,963,070

All of above were by order of Wm. H. Taft affecting Alpine, West Walker and Bridgeport Districts. Hot Springs Ranger Station, Alpine District constructed. The photo album in the Supervisor's office has a picture of this building along with the Bridgeport Station that must have been of the same age.

M. S. Benedict, Toiyabe Forest Supervisor.

James L. Pelton, Deputy Forest Supervisor.

No rangers or guards listed on Toiyabe N. F.

F. J. Freeman and Walter Bonner were Mono N. F. Guards.

F. Y. 25% receipts to Nevada, \$16,314.

Withdrawal of Public Domain for National Forests in California prohibited unless by Act of Congress, Nevada exempted from Act 243 USC 142.

Verdi Lumber Company passed from Lonkey family control to Al Revert. (See 1888, 1898, 1900, 1905). Famous old Lonkey mansion at Verdi dismantled and hauled to Reno by the former Mrs. Lonkey, where she had it rebuilt on West Fourth Street, its present location (1960).

Bad fire year in California.

July 24, cloudburst, canyon near Woodford's, Alpine District, flash flood claimed the life of one person and nearly washed four more to their doom.

An average of 300,000 board feet of mine timbers were shipped per month from Verdi to Tonopah mines via 12 railroad cars.

Branch of First Exchange Bank of Rawhide opened at Manhattan. See 1920.

Reese River flooded washing out much of Nevada Central RR tracks between Austin and Battle Mountain. See Appendix – Vol. II.

Siebertsen was Truckee ranger following Copren.

903 Cords of wood were sold on Mono National Forest during fiscal year. See Appendix Z, Vol. IV.

U. S. Census showed 81,875 population in Nevada. Tonopah, Goldfield and Rawhide strikes helped to double number in 10 years.

Monthly payroll at Verdi mills amounted to \$27,000. See Appendix M, Vol. V and photo in Maule Atlas.

A weather recording station was set up at the Shields ranch on Mill Creek, West Walker. See California Bulletin 64, Department of Water Resources, West Walker Investigation, 1964.

1911

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Mono	California, Nevada	Proc. 1161	June 30, effective 7-1-11	37 Stat. 1710	Added and eliminated lands
See Atlas of proclamation for map and pertains to EO 1265 of 1910					
Moapa	Nev.	Proc. 1174	Dec. 8	37 Stat. 1722	Added 27,360 acres to Charleston & eliminated land
Toiyabe	Nev.	EO 1384	July 10	36 Stat. 844	Withdrew lots 14[?], 15 and 16, [illegible] Austin Ranger Station

Total acreage on Toiyabe – 1,963,100

President Wm. Howard Taft signed the order copy of which is in the Supervisor's office. Apparently not in the records of the Chief's office.

- d. The Weeks Law, which was an Act of March 1, 1911, was, "...to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers."

Herbert Graff was Forest Supervisor, Toiyabe N. F.

Wm. Maule, was Forest Supervisor, Mono N. F.

T. C. West was Dep. Forest Supervisor, Mono N. F.

Rex King was Forest Asst, Mono N. F.

E. A. Sherman, District Forester, D-4, Ogden
Coert Dubois, Acting District Forester, D-5, became District Forester on resignation
of F. E. Olmsted, see Appendix Y, Vol., 1.), San Francisco
FY 25% receipts to Nevada, \$12, 198.

Mineral County created including part of West Walker and Bridgeport Districts.

Dr. Church developed runoff forecasting from snow surveys on Mt. Rose-Carson District, see
Appendix E, Vol. II.

Turpentine experiment with pinion pine made near Sweetwater.

Timber sale receipts on Mono National Forest for FY, \$1603.02. No saw logs. See Appendix Z,
Vol. IV.

1912

V. Herbert Graff, Toiyabe Forest Supervisor followed by Thomas J. Collins.

Toiyabe Ranger was Kivott, a guard on Shoshone Div.

Dr. Church discovered factors of snow-forest relations on Mt. Rose. See appendix E, Vol. II.

Brief revival of gold mining at Manhattan (Tonopah District). See 1905 and 1938 Appendix J,
Vol. II.

Construction of Lahontan Dam on Carson River began.

District Forester E. A. Sherman recommended Moapa National Forest be administered as a part
of Manhattan District (Tonopah), Toiyabe. See 1915.

Indians in Nevada numbered 2,803, Chinese 5,416, and Negroes less than 400. Whites
numbered_____.

Reno people were strongly urging that a modern road be built to Lake Tahoe.

Nevada and California Fish and Game Commissions were working together to preserve Truckee
River trout. They were to stop the dumping of poisonous refuse from the paper mill at Floriston
and remove obstacles that prevent fish from reaching spawning grounds.

\$10,000 was allocated for construction of a Forest Service road from Incline to Brockway.

During fiscal year, post sales on Mono National Forest amounted to 3520. See Appendix Z, Vol.
IV.

1913

Thomas J. Collins, Toiyabe Forest Supervisor, First Forest Officer to use motorcycle.

May 8, large reclamation withdrawals made on Carson Watershed, Alpine Dist., see 1959.

Coert Dubois became District Forester, Calif., San Francisco.

Receipts for roads and trails (ten percent fund) 16 USC 501.

Estimated that lands in Washoe County granted to Central Pacific RR prior to 1910 contained one billion board feet of timber on 75,320 acres. (Carson District)

Mining activity at Lucky Boy (Bridgeport district); reactivated railroad spur from Thorne to Hawthorne. Lucky Boy tunnel driven a distance of 3000 feet and expected to extend another 2700 feet to main ledge. NSJ.

It was estimated that the Mt. Rose road to Lake Tahoe could be made a scenic highway for \$2500. See 1912 and 1959.

A new law passed this year placed bounties as follows: Coyote, 50 cents; wildcat or lynx, \$2.00; mountain lion, \$5.00. These were only ones provided for by law. NSJ. 12/31/63.

1914

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Toiyabe	Nev.	EO 1928	May 4		Eliminated land 38,300 ac

Total acreage on Toiyabe – 1,924,300 [?]

Edmund Wm. Griffith took up holdings in Kyle Canyon.

Fred B. Clark, District Ranger of district including part of Bridgeport and West Walker District. His post office was Mono Lake, headquarters Leevining, California; when he sent to Supervisor's Office in Minden by horseback, made stops for night at Bridgeport, Fales Hot Springs, and Mountain House.

Wyatt was ranger at Bridgeport.

T. J. Collins, Toiyabe Forest Supervisor.

Cooperative Funds Act, 16 USC 495.

Coert du Bois wrote first bulletin on national forest fire protection.

Homestead entry surveys made on Central Nevada Division. See 1922 and Atlas.

April 24 earthquake caused brick chimneys to fall at Reno.

A commission was named to investigate differences between prospectors and the Forest Service in Nevada. NSJ.

S. Mortensen of Verdi, a garage owner, and a party of friends succeeded in driving to the top of Dog Valley grade (first summit) in his Studebaker runabout despite snow drifts and ice banks. April 6. NSJ.

1915

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Toiyabe	Nev.	EO 2162	April 6, effective 7-1- 1915		Added entire Moapa forest, 290,350 ac.

Total acres on Toiyabe – 2,215,156 [*? - illegible*]

Portion of which is now Las Vegas District. Forest Supervisor's headquarters Toiyabe then at Austin, Nev.

Vernon Metcalf, Forest Supervisor followed Collins, T. J., who resigned Aug. 31.

He later commented he never saw Charleston Mt. while Supervisor of the area, and only known use was by a few hunters, see Appendix D, Vol. II.

Cahill, District Ranger of Kingston District.

J. W. McGowan, Ranger of Mohawk District.

Wholey, Ranger of Potts District.

R. G. Steele, Deputy at Manhattan District.

Kivett, Guard in charge of Shoshone Div.

See Appendix K, Vol. I, for Annual Grazing Report, Toiyabe.

Mr. Joseph F. Perkins trespassed and complained about FS grazing regulations enforced on Charleston Mountains, see Las Vegas District files.

First log cabin built in Kyle Canyon.

Predator control started by U.S. Biological Survey, see appendix O, Vol. I.

Metcalf was first forest officer to use an automobile Model T Ford Roadster.

C. N. Woods, inspector of grazing made a range inspection of Toiyabe, see Appendix J, Vol. I.

Lahontan dam on Carson River completed.

Initial construction of Mt. Charleston Lodge began – Las Vegas District. (See 1961)

April 5 rocks rolled down from hillsides at Coleville due to earthquake.

1916

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Toiyabe	Nev.	EO 2380	May 10		Transferred

					Moapa Division to Dixie 290,350 ac[?]
--	--	--	--	--	--

Executive Order of President Woodrow Wilson to Dixie 290,350 ac.
Total acres on Toiyabe – 1,924,800 [?]

Portion of which is now Las Vegas District. Vernon Metcalf, Forest Supervisor, went to Elko as Forest Supervisor of Humboldt.

Small sawmill built in Kyle Canyon, Las Vegas district.

Tom Collins resigned previous year as Toiyabe Forest Supervisor followed by W. W. Blakeslee.

Jim McGowan ranger at Mohawk – Fallon District.

James A. Cahill, ranger

National Park Service established by Act of Congress.

F. H. Smith was Deputy Forest Supervisor of Mono.

Clyde M. Gwin (*Quinn?*) was Toiyabe clerk at Austin.

Clinton G. Smith, Assistant District Forester, made supervision inspection of Toiyabe National Forest. (See Appendix X, Vol. II, personnel and silviculture.)

Pinion pine cordwood sold in Toiyabe vicinity for \$8.00 to \$12.00 per cord. Dead wood worth \$2.00 more per cord than green pinion.

No limber pine was cut at this time as supply exhausted previously.

About 75 percent of all wood sales were made to Indians. They like to deal with the Government and have Government papers in their possession.

November 15 earthquake felt at Las Vegas.

1917

King's Canyon Toll road from Carson City to Lake Tahoe across Carson District became main Lincoln Highway (see Appendix F.) At the same time, the old Henness Pass-Donner Pass road through Verdi and Dog Valley became the alternate Lincoln Highway.

Toiyabe Rangers requested to report alien enemies and terrain intelligence for WW1.

Recruiting of rangers for 20th Engineers.

C. E. Favre went into WW1 from Humboldt.

Clyde Quinn went into WW1 from Toiyabe.

Metcalf went to Lemhi from Nevada.

Percy White was Potts District Ranger.

Mono Forest Supervisor's office located in Minden, Nev.

State Legislature adopted Sagebrush as State emblem.

District Forester Coert du Bois commissioned a major and went to France in WW1.

J. J. Jones was forest ranger, Mono National Forest, and wrote grazing inspection reports for the following allotments – Burcham, Little Walker, Pickle Bench and Poor Lake, Swauger and Wolf Creek, Leavitt Creek, West Fork, West Walker, White Canyon, Eagle Creek, Mt. Jackson, Buckeye, Summers, and Green Creek. Copies of these reports are in GSA depository, San Francisco.

K. C. Irvine, guard, was in charge of Manhattan Ranger Station during absence of Deputy Supervisor Steele. (See 1918)

Percy L. White was forest ranger at Potts – Austin District.

Daniels' place homestead patent complete in Kingston Canyon.

1918

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Dixie	Arizona, Nevada, Utah	Proc. 1465	July 12	40 Stat. 1805	Added and eliminated lands

Reduced to present size Las Vegas District.

Clarence Wyatt, Forest Ranger, Tonopah District.

W. W. Blakeslee, Forest Supervisor, Toiyabe.

Raymond G. Steele, Deputy Forest Supervisor, Toiyabe.

20th Engineers (Foresters) for WW1 organized.

“Four Minute Men” organized including Forest Supervisor.

Metcalf went to RO as chief of operations.

Deputy Forest Supervisor wrote article “Recreation Features of the Toiyabe National Forest”.
(See Appendix Q, Vol. II.)

1919

Hot Springs to Woodford's fire on Alpine District.

J. W. McGowan, acting Forest Supervisor for W. W. Blakeslee, later in the year became Forest Supervisor.

Ivar Tidestrom botanized on Carson, Fallon, Austin and Tonopah Districts, see 1925.

Nevada Livestock Assn. formed including cattlemen and sheepmen. Later went into Nevada Land & Livestock Assn. about 1932.

June 19, Proclamation by Woodrow Wilson eliminated land from Carson District north of Marlette to Roberts Canyon, see 1874.

L. F. Kneipp, District Forester, made an inspection of the Toiyabe, see Appendix J, Vol. I.

Coert du Bois resigned as District Forester, see Appendix Y, Vol. I.

By statute there was a Forest Service residence building limitation set at \$800. See Appendix O, Vol. II. The average cost of construction was figured at 33 cents per square foot.

The California region had 186 field employees of which 63 were provided year-long quarters.

Average rental rate for Mono forest officers (2) renting residences was \$25.00 per month, among the highest in the region.

There were 5 year long men employed on Sierra Division of Toiyabe. Sixty percent of Forest Service families had grammar school facilities.

Estimated 1000 visitors on Toiyabe. See Appendix Q, Vol. II.

Edwin F. Smith was Truckee District Ranger.

Albert W. Mayett was Ranger at Manhattan.

[The following inserted document appears to be a photocopied brochure.]

Little Walker – 2210 – DM

COMMENTS BY
PERMITTEES
USING
LITTLE WALKER
COMMUNITY
RANGE

MONO NATIONAL
FOREST

Minden, Nevada, February 24, 1919.

Forest Supervisor,

Quincy, Cal.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Reference is made to your letter of January 20 and to my reply of January 22.

Enclosed herewith are the letters received in reply to our request of January 23 for opinions on the management of the Little Walker Range. We have copies the letters and are also sending you the duplicate of the copy. Every permittee on the Little Walker is heartily in favor of that method of grazing cattle, although a few find some disadvantages; which is always the case on a range. The range is so popular and its method of management so well thought of that nearly every new applicant in that locality asks for range in the Little Walker.

Very sincerely yours,

W. M. Maule,
Forest Supervisor

Coleville, Calif., January 27, 1919

Forest Supervisor,
Minden, Nevada

Dear Sir:

In answer to your request for my comments on the method of handling cattle on the Little Walker Community Range, I have the following to say:

I have grazed 70 head of cattle on the Little Walker Community Range since its establishment and have no criticisms whatever on this method of handling stock. It makes handling of cattle much cheaper than on individual range, eliminates all worry and bother, and riding ordinarily necessary, and all that is necessary for the permittee is to drive the stock in the spring and drive out in fall. All stock are well taken care of alike and all come out fine in fall.

In my opinion this plan of handling cattle is the best thing ever established and I would highly recommend it. Everything runs in perfect working order and harmony and I see absolutely no room for objections of any kind to this method.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. E. McKay.
Per A. F.

Smith, Nev., Jan. 27, '19.

Mr. W. M. Maule,
Gardnerville, Nev.

Dear Sir:

Your letter received concerning the management of the Little Walker Cattle Range, which has been very satisfactory to me.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Kate Gage.

Coleville, Calif., Jan. 26, 1919.

Mr. Maule,
Minden, Nevada.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your request will say the Little Walker Range has been a great benefit to me and I think the business management of the Range is excellent.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. E. Chichester.

Sweetwater, Nev., Jan. 28, 1919

W. M. Maule,
Minden, Nev.

Dear Sir:

In reply to yours of the 23rd regarding the Little Walker Cattle Range will say that I found it very satisfactory and systematic. Last year being my first year on that range am not very well posted on same. But as far I have went found the management very satisfactory. I remain,

Yours very truly,
James Compston.

Wellington, Nevada, Feb. 3, 1919.

U. S. Forest Reserve,
Minden, Nevada.

Messrs:

I am in receipt of your letter dated January 23rd in regard to cooperative range, and will say as to my ideas, speaking as one that feels most benefitted.

The few years that I have ranged my cattle I find that it has been run very successfully. In regard to range herding and salting also it has been very convenient to have a fenced Rodeo ground and a cabin, small pasture for herder's convenience for pack and saddle horses.

But as to my ideas there can be some improvements in which cattle grazers which come from different communities could cooperate with the Forest Department to have the Rodeo fenced so that when parting day comes those who wish to part may have some convenient way of holding his cattle over night. This can be done by making a cross-fence in the Rodeo grounds so that all gates can be left open until the range is gathered and when parting day comes, those who live in different localities can put their cattle in such a pasture over night. I think it is very important to get the cattle away from the range as soon as you gather for long drives and no feed is injurious to a bunch of cattle that are in fine shape. My idea and most important point that I wish to state to any cooperative Range handling is the use of pure breeds bulls or sires on the range. This can be done successfully by cooperative range handling, where each and every cattle grazer may have an equal right to every bull on the range. This can be done by electing a good stock judge to purchase pure bred sires and each and every cattle grazer in the Association pay in proportion to the cattle he grazes on such range. This can be worked out successfully by cooperation where an individual has to buy one or two bulls, according to the number of cattle he runs on the range, they come higher than in car lots, and some will buy a cheaper grade of pure blood than others and such individual qualities be inferior to other bulls on the range and this is unfair to the grazer that is trying to improve his standard of cattle.

This idea gives each and every cattle grazer an equal right and each will receive the same profits and also improve the beef quality to a greater advantage. This is very important and should be looked into by someone, for it is discouraging to any one who wishes to breed up and then have to see the like of know-headed scrub bulls at the head of your herd on the range.

Yours very respectfully,
H. E. Fulstone.

Feb. 1, 1919

Mr. W. M. Maule,
Minden, Nev.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of Jan. 23 just rec'd here. I hardly know what you want. As you well know, we have the range very well formed and plenty of good salt boxes all in good places for the stock to see them and no chance to waste the salt. All the permittees are willing to help fit up the range. We have a good cabin and stove and dishes to cook with when gathering cattle, also a small pasture to keep a cow or horse and another large field of 80 acres or more to hold the stock while gathering; and I now think as some of the permittees want to go to Sweet Water, it would be well to fence off a part of the big field to hold the cattle that want to go that way. You know we could part out Compston Bro. and Fulston. Would like to part out those also, as we have been doing is to bring them all but Compston to the valley and part out those at Terry Place. That may not last long and besides we break up his fences and it is better to have a corral of our own, say on the 40 acres below the Tramble place, to part out the cattle that go to Antelope and Smith Valley. I have not heard of many finding fault with the raise in price for range. But the permittees do not like to have the sheepmen feed out our range after we take our stock out in the fall. You know that most of our good range is high up in the hills and it is late when our stock get up there and some springs it is as late as the last of June. Now our cattle would do well on the brush feed that we leave in the fall until they could get farther up. It is very true we have all the stock the range can carry, and I think it will carry them every year if we don't let the sheep eat it up every fall after we take our stock out. I think it will be well to call a meeting in April and see what the others think. I feel that we have got one of the best small ranges in the state and I have taken an interest to make it so. We have everything comfortable for the range rider and that is some inducement for one to work for us. We can hear from others later on.

Yours very resp.

H. A. Pitts.

Coleville, Cal., Feb. 2, 1919.

Mr. W. M. Maule,
Minden, Nevada.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of Jan. 23 in regard to the cooperative management of the handling of the Little Walker Range, will state that I think it has been very beneficial to all parties concerned.

The range was overstocked last year and no system will show to advantage under those conditions, and I think that a permittee being allowed the protective number and more of sheep should be required to carry his cattle on his own range.

Yours very truly,

Bruce H. Chichester.

Gardnerville, Nevada, Jan. 25, 1919.

Mr. W. M. Maule,
Supervisor Mono Natl. Forest,
Gardnerville, Nevada

Dear Sir:

Your letter relative to cooperative range handling has just been received.

Personally I can conceive of no other method by which a public range can be either successfully or economically conducted except by cooperation. Reasonable care must of course be used in the selection of the range rider for he will virtually have under his charge all the cattle that are graded in the reserve in question. Granted that the right range rider as caretaker has been found, individual permittees can largely forget about their cattle until the round up at the end of the grazing period. It can readily be seen that much time and expense is saved to the people in question. Expense is of course based on a per head basis. In addition to the ordinary details connected with public range management one step further might be taken whereby the reserve association and the forest service might work hand in hand. My suggestion is that the range rider have the power to arrest all trespassers on the range over which he has charge. The first requisite of course is that the association secure a reliable man in whom the forest service men can have full confidence. This granted the forest service should invest the man with the necessary authority. In other words the man who has charge of a good sized bunch of cattle should be able to discharge the duties of a forest ranger over the limited area. The result would be more definite and efficient action in trespass cases.

Very truly,
H. W. Settelmeyer, F. S.

Coleville, Cal., Feb. 17th, 1919.

Mr. W. M. Maule,
Forest Supervisor.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of January 23 in regard to my opinion of the grazing on the Little Walker Range will say that I think where there is so many permits, some not having very many head of cattle that it would be a very hard matter to give each one a range of their own and confine them to it, so I think by putting us all together and giving us a larger country to run in as you have done on the Little Walker range the range is fed to better advantage and will carry more stock.

I think if the Little Walker Cattle range was given a part to each one holding a permit it would not carry near the stock it does now. I also think it saves many trespass cases and for the class of cattle going on the range being mixed stock, cattle of all ages and sizes, they come off in good shape and I also think it about the only way to get the full benefit of a range and give the user justice. It may be a disadvantage in a person breeding his stock just as he wants to but that

will soon work out as nearly everyone is trying to breed their stock up. I call it a very good way of grazing as I think it is a benefit to all concerned.

Yours truly,

R. C. Terry.

P. S. – I have talked about it with my father and he thinks about the same as I do and has no remarks to make of disadvantage. – R. T.

Topaz, Cal., February 4, 1919.

Mr. W. M. Maul,
Minden, Nev.

Dear Sir:

Being that I have been a permittee on the Mono National Range for the past seven years I will gladly express my opinion of the great advantages it offers the small stockman.

I have been on a few ranges in my life and have seen few, if any, that can compare with the Little Walker Reserve.

First, it has the pure mountain water and the much needed “hot summer” shade. The small flats are several miles apart, with an abundance of brush feed, scattered to its very hill tops.

With the above, and good management, it will certainly help to make any range fairly good. In thus speaking, it is to be considered that no stock man wants his cattle to run off the flesh they have been all summer in getting – to prevent the cattle from roaming around in search of salt or trying to get more feed or whatever may possess them to travel about, there must be fences in the proper places and well kept up, then, there’s the salt question which plays a very important part in cattle grazing.

The Little Walker Cattle Range’s salting system, I consider very good. There are small salt boxes scattered all over the range. Every large canyon has one or two salt boxes in it. Places where the cattle gather mostly, for instance, near or in a bunch of cottonwood trees, but never on a flat where there is any grass as cattle quickly stamp the grass out.

The great advantages of having so many salt boxes is simply that the cattle don’t have to travel very far for salt, for as soon as their craving for salt is fulfilled they look for shade and cattle thus treated do not roam around very much. I have seen many bunches of cattle stay the entire summer in one canyon and come out fat in the fall.

Our motto on this range is: Feed salt – and Lots of It.”

The range as it now stands has a good horse pasture for the range tenders horses, gathering field and a good comfortable, roomy bunkhouse. This range is young yet and of course there are a few disadvantages which we hope in time will be overcome.

One small disadvantage this range has, and when overcome will prove very beneficial, both as a time and a labor-saving. At present time there is one large gathering field, as before mentioned, it consists of 160 acres, by dividing 40 acres of it into two small fields, well fenced, allows the stockmen to gather and count their cattle before leaving the range. This saves them a second counting. For instance, if a permittee is some cattle short he may count his cattle and find

how many he is short before leaving the range. This offers him a chance to look for the lost ones while everyone is there to help, and if the cattle are found they can be taken with the rest. But as it is, the cattle are gathered and driven some twenty miles off the range, put in a corral, counted, and each permittee takes his cattle to his ranch, etc. If he is short, he will have to go back to the range and look for the missing, whereas the corrals for counting would save time, second trip and lighten labor.

It has been, in the past few years, that all the permittees don't want to gather as early as others do. This makes rather a hardship on the ones gathering. No corral to corral in over night, short on help, tired horses and restless cattle is the result.

Another disadvantage on this range, which could be overcome to my way of thinking, is the sheep which are driven across the meadows, etc., after the cattle have been taken out, and sometimes while the cattle are still on the range. To have a cattle range, use it as such. The cattle will not eat the feed the sheep have been over and from my experiences in the matter, they are two industries that cannot be mixed.

By sheepling the range in the fall, the cattle lost all the early spring feed, which is badly needed. The feed the cattle leave in the fall is a great help in the early spring before the grass is ready. And to obtain this feed, the range tender scatters the cattle to the high part of the range gradually as the snow melts. This clears the lower flats for growth of grass and brush feed. The summer rains are very good for the grass, the cattle are off it much of the time in the lower flats and when fall comes the cattle come down to the flats and most likely, before they have eaten all the feed they are gathered, thus leaving dry feed for spring. When the range has been sheepled, the cattle lose the dry spring feed and also lose strength and weight.

In time we hope to overcome these disadvantages and make the familiar word, "advantages," of them. By cooperating and each stockman keeping up his share and with such good management the Little Walker Cattle Range is in way of a big success. I am glad to say that the Little Walker Range offer small stockmen a big chance.

W. H. Pitts,

Gardnerville, Nev., Jan. 25, 1919.

Wm. Maule,
Minden, Nev.

Dear Sir:

By cooperative as practiced on the Little Walker Range, is that it requires less herders and the expenses much less as if each one would run his own cattle separate, the expense would be much greater. By leaving all the cattle roam all together they get over more territory in an easier and quieter way.

My opinion is that the sheep should not be allowed to run over the range after the cattle have been taken out. Because it will injure the range for the coming season. As the sheep eat the brush off so short and if cold and stormy weather should come in the spring the cattle would have no brush to pick on as if there were no sheep running over it in the fall. This is my best expression concerning your request.

Very truly yours,
A. Settelmeyer.

1920

Gravel road over Austin Summit and Dog Valley, Carson District, designated Lincoln and Victory Highway.

J. W. McGowan, Toiyabe Forest Supervisor, following W. W. Blakeslee.

Mineral Leasing Act 30 USC 181.

Federal Power Act 16 USC 796 – 818.

Game and fish protection association organized in Nye County, Tonopah district. James G. Thompson elected temporary president.

Half the business section of Manhattan was destroyed by fire. Tonopah district.

McDougall was ranger at Austin and Kingston

Mayett was ranger on Toiyabe at Manhattan (See 1919)

Schoeller was ranger at Potts and Reese River

McDonald was ranger on Toiyabe who resigned in March

Stockbridge was ranger on Toiyabe

C.E. Favre, District Forest Inspector, wrote a range inspection report for Toiyabe. Filed in GSA depository, San Francisco, California.

Population of Nevada was 77,407, a loss of 4000 since 1910.

1921

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Toiyabe	Nevada	Proc. 1599	May 25	42 Stat. 2242	Eliminated land; 36,784

Total acres on Toiyabe – 1,338,016

President Harding proclaimed the first Nation-wide Forest Protection Week.

James W. McGowan, Toiyabe Forest Supervisor, reported 2,650 forest visitors. (See Appendix Q, Vol. II)

Roy Brown was District Ranger at Potts – Austin District. See 1925.

C.A. Simpson, Assistant District Forester, made a general inspection of Toiyabe N. F. (Filed in GSA depository, San Francisco.)

1922

About 3% of Nevada was in private ownership.

About 1% of Nevada was irrigated.

Land Exchange Act 16 USC 485, 486.

Issac Walton League of America founded. California had chapters, Nevada did not.

Homestead entry surveys made on Central Nevada Division. See 1914.

Estimated there were 450 campers, 400 fishermen or hunters, and 1800 thru travelers on Toiyabe N. F. See Appendix Q, Volume II.

Floriston paper mill converted from steam power to electric.

Area on the Forest was increase by 12,712 acres as a result of recomputation.

Total acres on the Toiyabe - 1,900,727.

1923

First State recreation grounds set aside.

Carl E. Johnson reported to be district ranger at Sweetwater – now West Walker.

James W. McGowan, Supervisor of Toiyabe went to Ely to meet with McQueen and Shoemaker.

A severe wind at Minden wrecked the Forest Service garage and shop. See picture in Appendix E, Vol. IV.

Assemblyman of Nevada legislature introduced a resolution for dissolution of Toiyabe National Forest in Central Nevada. Reno Gazette, February 12.

One of the worst blizzards since 1889 occurred during February in Central Nevada.

1924

Over 300 men fought several hundred acres of fire over Kyle Canyon N. F. land to Deer Creek, Las Vegas District.

Clarke-McNary Act became law on June 7.

Large fire in lower Truckee Canyon and over Verdi Peak Ridge *and head of Hunter Creek* south and west of Verdi.

First year water was pumped over rim of Lake Tahoe. See Appendix P, Vol. II and 1934.

It was estimated 17,200 cattle and 22,900 sheep would graze on Toiyabe – Austin, Fallon, and Tonopah districts.

M. R. Harris, F. H. Miller, and R. W. Lorigan in record as forest rangers, Toiyabe N. F. These men were acting as it was difficult to obtain rangers. Roy Brown was ranger at Potts. Henry Atcheson and Wallace Green were rangers on Mono N. F. Trees planted at Bridgeport Station by Atcheson were doing well.

L. A. Barrett, A.R.F., made a general inspection of Mono (filed in GSA Depository in San Francisco). The one Ford truck assigned to forest was in good condition.

There was one fire guard during July and August on Mono. This was the driest year on record for Mono.

In June there was a 1500 acre fire near Masonic in pinion. (Bridgeport District).

Ten pounds of trout was limit on California part of Mono.

R. D. Garver made a general inspection of Toiyabe. James W. McGowan was Toiyabe Forest Supervisor. Report filed in GSA depository, San Francisco. 27 days via horse – 739 miles. 2 days auto – 349 miles. Contained a map of ranger districts.

Toiyabe ranger headquarters were as follows:

D-1	Reese River
D-2	Kingston – Austin – F. H. Miller - <i>Temporary</i>
D-3	Jefferson – Chas. Keller – Temporary
D-4	Potts – Roy Brown – Temporary <i>See para. 6 above</i>

Three beaver were reported planted in Washington Canyon and doing well. (Fallon District)
This was following recommendation of Simpson. (See 1921)

R. H. Rutledge was District Forester – R-4. Toiyabe was spelled Toyabe.

Verdi-Dog Valley road to Truckee was in good shape after California State Highway crews ironed out water bars and repaired winter damage. RG 4/13.

1925

Lincoln-Victory Highway rerouted thru Truckee Canyon bypassing Dog Valley, Carson District. Route designated U. S. Highway 40.

Toiyabe spelled Toyabe.

James E. Gurr made Forest Supervisor following J. W. McGowan.

Flora of Utah and Nevada by Ivar Tidestrom published, see 1919.

Feb. 20 (43 Sta 952) Exchange Act approved for Carson District. Also authorized Govt. land to become National Forest land. Raker Act.

Nevada Land & Livestock Assn. Worked toward elimination of National Forest in Nevada, see Appendix C, Vol. II and 1926-28.

Livestock Associations of west drew up platform at Salt Lake City opposing extension of existing National Parks or Creation of new ones in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. See Appendix C, Vol. II.

Roy Brown, District Ranger at Potts, resigned. (Austin District). See 1921. He was past 35 so ineligible for appointment.

W. S. Young was principal and only clerk on Mono N. F. (See Appendix A, Vol. IV, which contains Howard Marshall's FA audit of April 8-11.

A. R. Torgerson was ranger of D-3 – Jefferson
James J. Muir was ranger of D-4 – Potts – followed Brown
A. P. Paulsen was ranger of D-1 – Reese River
F. H. Miller was ranger of D-2 Austin Kingson

1926

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Tahoe	Calif. Nev.	Proc. 1777	July 12	44 Stat 2617	Added land

Two spectacular fires in Clear Creek, King's and Ash Canyons (July, September), Carson District. Burned 12,480 acres. Four inmates from Nevada State Prison and one other fire fighter were burned in the September fire. This tragedy helped motivate creation of a Clarke-McNary Fire District.

May – The large sawmill, lumberyards, and locomotive roundhouse of Verdi Lumber Company burned in disastrous fire at Verdi. Although the Company rebuilt the mill on a smaller scale in June, this fire marked the beginning of the end of the Verdi Lumber Company. (See 1888, 1898, 1900, 1904, 1905, 1910, 1927, 1928, 1929.)

Bronco Cr. Fire, Carson District, burned approx. 5/10,000 acres.

Toiyabe-Nevada Executive Order of 9/22/26 – eliminate 800 acres from T10N, R44E, Round Mountain area, Tonopah district.

Recreation or Public Purposes Act passed pertaining to BLM lands transfer to other agencies.

Egge was ranger at Reese River

Phil Kennedy was ranger at Jefferson
Torgerson was ranger at Austin and Kingston
Muir was ranger at Potts

Forest Supervisor J.E. Gurr made range inspections of all Toiyabe districts. Reports are filed in GSA Depository, San Francisco.

W.J. Clark, W.J. Brokenshire, H.W. Atcheson, and Wallace E. Green were rangers on Mono National Forest.

Administrative audit was made of Mono N.F. Report on file in GSA depository in San Francisco.

Man caused fire burned 3500 acres along east edge of forest in Kyle Canyon, about 800 acres within Las Vegas District.

Dana Parkinson, Assistant Regional Forester in Ogden office, and James E. Gurr met with Governor J.G. Scrugham and other state officials regarding reforestation of the Clear Creek burn. See Appendix G. Vol. V.

1927

Guy Waltz acquired Dog Valley lands from the Verdi Lumber Company, which ceased operating at this time. The logging railroad from Verdi through Dog Valley was dismantled at this time also. Myrtle Snider acting Forest Supervisor in absence of J.E. Gurr.

Deposits of magnesite and brucite discovered on Paradise unit of Fallon District, east of Gabbs Valley, see 1928.

Verdi Lumber Company's old box factory and planing mill sold to Samuel Jaksick, Reno, who continued its operation (Carson District).

June 11 Grass Lake dam on Brown's Creek burst as result of heavy rain storm. Scoured channel below Carson District. The flood block V&TRR for 12 days.

Carroll Humphrey was ranger at Reese River – D-1
A.R. Torgerson was ranger at Kingston (Austin) – D-2
Phil Kennedy was ranger at Manhattan – D-3
Arthur C. Smith was ranger at Potts – D-4 (from May 1 on)

Merrill M. Wilson was Acting Forest Supervisor under Gurr for Toiyabe.

Inspector of Grazing James O Stewart was on Toiyabe May 7-30 for his inspection.

Wild horses were disposed of on Toiyabe Division by Secretary of Agriculture order. See 1950.

1928

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Toiyabe	Nev.	EO 4966	Sept. 22		Estimated land, 800

Total acres on the Toiyabe - 1,899,927

Clerk Earnest Hill was acting Forest Supervisor for J. E. Gurr, Toiyabe.

Additional deposits of brucite with magnesite discovered Fallon District, see Appendix O, Vol. I.

Ichtyosaur fossils discovered West Union Canyon, Fallon District. Estimated to be 160,000,000 years duration. See Appendix Q, 1955 and 1957.

McSweeney-McNary Act passed 45 Stat 699.

Jaksick's Verdi Box Factory burned, leaving only the planing mill.

Vernon Metcalf, Secretary of Nevada Land & Livestock Assn. worked on S 3841 to transfer Nev. National Forest to D. I. as Federal Grazing reserves. See Appendix C, Vol. II, for Sec. Agr. Wm. Jardine report on bill, also see 1925 and 1926 regarding stockmen reaction.

C.B. Roberts, Asst. Field Exec. San Mateo Boy Scouts and 3 scouts of Troop 117 Burlingame climbed Crown Pt., July 27. See 1905, 1950 and 1960.

March Truckee River flood approached 15,000 cfs. See 1937.

There were 80 registered voters at Floriston – Carson District.

F. P. Cronemiller, Associate Range Examiner made a grazing inspection of Bridgeport District.

Toiyabe had a chevrolet truck assigned to S. O.

Each Toiyabe district had an advisory board.

Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot Reservation established. Adjoining Bridgeport District. See 1947.

[The following insert is a 6-page document.]

MONO NATIONAL FOREST

1928

Area, resources, administrative and protective features, ranger districts and syllabus of leading activities.

1. Proclamation

- a. Executive order Pres. Roosevelt July 2, 1908, creating Mono National Forest by transfer from:

Stanislaus N.F.	470,813 acres
Sierra	111,329.
Tahoe	26,560.
Inyo	<u>50,844.</u>
Total	659,546 acres

- b. Proclamation by Pres. Roosevelt, March 2, 1909, added 698,580 acres, bringing the total to 1,358,126 acres.

- c. Executive order, President Taft, November 25, 1910, transferred to Toiyabe N.F. 39,318 acres, leaving a balance of 1,318,808 acres.

- d. January 1, 1911 a revision to conform to recent surveys, eliminated 19,908 acres, leaving a total of 1,298,900 acres.

- e. By second proclamation of Pres. Taft, June 30, 1911, there was eliminated 27,220 acres and added 103,760 acres, leaving a total of 1,375,440 acres. The present detailed area is stated under (2).

2. <u>Area</u> (acres)	California	Nevada	Total
(a) – Govt.	796,219	464,502	1,260,721
(b) – Alienated	<u>78,642</u>	<u>19,017</u>	<u>97,659</u>
(c) – Gross	874,861	483,519	1,358,380

3. <u>Area</u> (acres)	<u>By Counties</u>	
(a) – Govt.	Mono – 578,981	Douglas – 36,487
	Alpine - 217,238	Lyon - 23,898
		Mineral – 404,117

4. <u>Timber Resources</u>	<u>Total Stand</u>	<u>Commercial stand</u>
(a) – <u>M.Ft. b.M.</u>	<u>1,078,650.</u>	<u>301,500.</u>
<u>% Tot. by species</u>		
1. Lodgepole pine	52	50.
2. Jeffrey pine	31	45.
3. White fir	4	5.
4. Red fir	8	
5. Mt. White Pine	1	
6. Whitebark	4	
(b) – <u>Cordwood</u> (cords)	<u>925,000</u>	<u>480,000.</u>
<u>% by species</u>		
1. Calif. Juniper	5	7.
2. Single-leaf pine	87	83.
3. Utah juniper	8	10.

5. Grazing

(a) – Capacity (Number stock)

C&H – 5,200

S&G – 83,980

Features of Ranger Districts to indicate relative volume of business and peak periods.

1. OPERATION

RANGER DISTRICT

		<u>Alpine</u>	<u>Bridgeport</u>	<u>Mono Lake</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
(A) Area	(a) Government	249,208	268,865	276,356	466,289
	(b) Alienated	35,454	24,388	17,332	20,485
	(c) Total	284,662	293,253	293,688	486,774

(B) Transportation

(a) Miles Motor Road	53	54	75	37
(b) Miles emergency	25	25	27	54
(c) Miles Impvd. Trail	65	78	57	52

(C) Communication

(a) Mi. Commercial Tel	22	29	58	48
(b) Mi. For. Serv. Tel	25	7	0	0

(D) Improvements

(a) Admin. Pastures No	9	6	2	3
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(E) Fire

(a) Area hazard (acre)				
(b) Hazard period				
(c) Average annual No				
Fires (5 Yr.)	9	2	4	1
(d) Maxium size 5 Yr	450	340	530	300
(e) Lookout points	0	0	1	0
(f) Firetool houses	1	[?]	1	0
(g) Acres under Coop.	10,199	520	11,000	0
(h) No. Cooperators	15	1	1	0

2. MANAGEMENT

RANGER DISTRICT

Sales

	<u>ALPINE</u>		<u>BRIDGEPORT</u>		<u>MONO LAKE</u>		<u>SWEETWATER</u>	
	<u>Cut</u>	<u>Sold</u>	<u>Cut</u>	<u>Sold</u>	<u>Cut</u>	<u>Sold</u>	<u>Cut</u>	<u>Sold</u>
(a) Commercial No.	2	2	4	1	6	2	15	15
(b) Class Mat.								
M. Ft. b.m.	1	1	2	2	312	264		3
Posts			250					500
Cords	10	40	25		73		288	298

(c) S-22-No	19	14	2	1		56	62
M. Ft. b.m.			7				
Posts	800	500	600	600		6825	7135
Cords	206	188				401	390

(d) Quarter period in which made No. sold & cut							
No. 1	1	4			1	1	4
2	3	4					6
3		3		2	3	2	11
4	17	5	6		2		50

(e) Brush Disposal							
Scatter		7		1			56
Pile-burn		9		1		3	

3. RECONNAISSANCE

(Timber)							
Acres	15,180		42,207		9,880		37,414

4. LANDS

RANGER DISTRICT

A. <u>Leading Uses</u>	<u>Alpine</u>	<u>Bridgeport</u>	<u>Mono Lake</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
(a) Grazing	28	21	13	27
(b) Recreational	1	22	71	
(c) Other	19	26	39	7

B. Boundary

(a) Miles-summit or interforest	59	50	65	
(b) Interdistrict	15	46	31	47
(c) Other	92	28	109	214
(d) Posted	87	50	70	175
(e) % Completed	100	100		90

C. Recreation

(a) Improved camps	A.	0	2	3	0
	B.	3	4	2	0
	C.	0	1	0	0

(b) No. tourists	20,000	50,000	65,000	600
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(c) Period dis- tribution by %	
May	<u>5%</u>
June	<u>10</u>

July 40
 Aug 40
 Sept 5

D. <u>Number lakes</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>1</u>
Boating lakes		<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	
E. <u>Recreation with-</u> <u>drawal</u> (area – Govt.			<u>21,958</u>	
Area – private)			<u>577</u>	
Area 5 lakes, 70[?] Acres			<u>700</u>	
F. <u>Wilderness areas</u>				
Acres				<u>32[?]</u>

5. GRAZING

		<u>RANGER DISTRICTS</u>			
		<u>Alpine</u>	<u>Bridgeport</u>	<u>Mono Lake</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
A.	<u>Allowance C&H</u>	1100	2000	400	1700
	<u>S&G</u>	28800	30550	13380	11250
					83980
(a)	<u>Permits C&H</u>				
	<u>No. Permits</u>	14	25	5	16
	<u>Summer</u>	952	1874	280	1631
(b)	<u>Permits S&G</u>				
	<u>No. Permits</u>	23	16	8	34
	<u>Spring</u>	3200			14050
	<u>Summer</u>	26072	28299	13170[?]	9075
	<u>Fall</u>	200			
	<u>Winter</u>				9130
B.	<u>Private land</u>				
	<u>No. Permits</u>	9	6	1	5
	<u>C&H</u>	535	447		91
	<u>S&G</u>	4700	6636	2300	340
C.	<u>Driveways-Mi.</u>		32		35
	<u>Posted</u>		32		35
(a)	<u>Stock using</u>				
	<u>C&H</u>		3000		2200
	<u>S&G</u>				
	<u>5/1—6/15</u>		35000		28000
	<u>6/16 – 8/31</u>		6000		7000
	<u>9/1—11/1</u>		55000		32000
D.	<u>Ranges Posted</u>				
	<u>Miles</u>	45	30		10
E.	<u>Drift Fences</u>	12	16	2	5
F.	<u>Range Imprv.</u>				
	<u>Pastures</u>	8	11	8	9
	<u>Corrals</u>	3	4	2	1
	<u>Water</u>		1	1	13

<u>RANGER DISTRICTS</u>				
	<u>Alpine</u>	<u>Bridgeport</u>	<u>Mono Lake</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
G. <u>Reconnaissance</u>				
1. <u>Intensive</u>				
(a) Govt.	9070	3612	4944	
(b) Private	6585	14248	1400	4590
2. <u>Extensive</u>				
(a) Govt.	109805	1365	960	115770
(b) Private	11010		160	

6. WATERPOWER

A. <u>Number Power plants</u>			6	1
(a) H. P. Developed			24045	
(b) Mi. Power Line			28	15
(c) Power reserv'rs	2	3	7	
B. <u>Irrigation</u>				
Streams from Forest				
(a) No. Reservoirs	8	4	3	
(b) Capacity Acre Ft.	192371	101100	26650	

1929

Bank of Nevada foreclosed on Waltz Dog Valley lands.

Arthur C. Smith, District Ranger, Toiyabe at Potts Ranger Station.

Other Districts were Reese River, Kingston and Manhattan.

Jaksick planing mill burned as did the box factory in 1928. So perished the last remnant of the old Verdi Lumber Company, and all lumbering operations at Verdi, which had been a lumbering center since its establishment in 1868. (Carson District)

Phil Kennedy, Ranger, Reese River District, D-1

A. R. Torgerson, Ranger, Kingston District, D-2

Hamlin, Ranger, Manhattan District, D-3

A. C. Smith, Ranger, Potts District, D-4

H. W. Atcheson, Ranger, Bridgeport District

Frank Allen, Ranger, Sweetwater District

Mono N. V. had a Fordson tractor and grader.

Highway 395 was reconstructed in Walker Canyon.

L. A. Barrett recommended layout for 100-150 summer homes (lots) on south side of lower Twin Lakes in his inspection report filed in GSA depository, San Francisco.

Ice can stoves were put in use on Mono.

R. W. Beeson, Assistant Range Examiner, made a range inspection of Bridgeport District, Mono N. F., which was forwarded by J. W. Nelson, Assistant District Forester with Forest Supervisor Maule and Ranger H. W. Atcheson's reply. See Appendix Y, Vol. II. This is the first known inference that range on Mono was in poor condition.

1930

During range survey on Plumas, Ivan Sack noted only sparse isolated spots of cheatgrass on Carson District. Deer were rare.

Dog Valley and Mt. Rose lands owned by Bank of Nevada went into receivership.

James E. Gurr, Forest Supervisor, Toiyabe N. F.

Plants collected and identified for publication "Plants of the Toiyabe Mountains Area, Nev." Publication The Wasmann Journal of Biology, Vol. 10, No. 2, 1952, by Mary and Jean Linsdale and J. T. Howell. Specimens obtained at Mohawk G. S., Kingston, Wisconsin Cr. and South Twin, Fallon, Nevada; Austin and Tonopah Districts, see 1931, 1932 and 1933.

Knutson-Vanderburg Act became Law, June 9.

Population of Nevada was 91,055, including 4,871 Indians. See Appendix V.

Stock raising and related agriculture were employing more people than any other industry in Nevada.

Forest Service Districts became Regions.

S. B. Show was Regional Forester, San Francisco.

R. H. (Dick) Rutledge, was Regional Forester, Ogden, Utah.

December 24 – Floriston paper mill (Truckee Canyon, Carson District) closed down for the last time on Christmas eve. (Bricks from this old mill were used to construct the Carson Ranger's residence and warehouse and other building work on the Toiyabe in later years.)

Addition was made to Austin dwelling. See 1909 and 1961.

PT&T reached Floriston with a telephone line with an exchange for 42 private and branch connections.

Walker was ranger at Manhattan – D-3

Ivan Dyring was ranger at Potts, D-4

See Appendix Z of Vol II statement by George Potts written by Dyring regarding range conditions.

April 9 earthquake at Lake Tahoe damaged chimneys at southeast end of Lake. April 12 same happened at Fallon.

1931

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Toiyabe	Nev.	EO 5725	Sept. 24		Boundary adjusted to conform with new survey

C. J. Olsen, Forest Supervisor, Toiyabe National Forest.

A. R. Torgerson, District Ranger at Kingston.

See 1930 Specimens collected from Big Cr., Kingston-Austin District.

A mountain sheep (*Desert Ovis canadensis nelsoni*) killed in Toiyabe Mountain range Tonopah District.

Base grazing fee established.

First known ascent of Excelsior Mt. (12,440), Bridgeport District by Howard Sloan.

Hoover Primitive Area established by Chief Forester R. Y. Stewart, April 21, Bridgeport District. Total area 20,540 acres. See 1957.

E. R. Hill was administrative assistant at Austin.

A. C. Williams was ranger at Manhattan who moved into a new office at \$5.00 per month.

Toiyabe Division permitted 11,500 cattle and 40,250 sheep believed to be properly stocked if there were 500 less cattle.

R. L. Deering made inspection of Mono N. F. Report filed in GSA depository, San Francisco. He reported serious porcupine damage in Yaney Canyon – Bridgeport District.

1932

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Toiyabe	Nev.	EO 5863	June 23, effective 7-1-		Transferred entire forest

			1932		to Nevada. Discontinued ... Toiyabe
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This involved Austin, Fallon and Tonopah Districts.

C. J. Olsen, Forest Supervisor at Austin moved to Ely as new headquarters for Consolidated Nevada National Forest.

See 1930 Specimens collected at Big Cr., Kingston, Wisconsin Cr., Austin and Fall Dist.

Tahoe meadows reported by Linsdale to be overgrazed by sheep and supported large population of mountain pocket gophers, see 1946.

Upper Reese River flood. Nevada central railroad washed out. No report that river reached Humboldt.

District Ranger Atcheson at Bridgeport made report to Forest Supervisor regarding road closures to Molybdenite and Buckeye Creeks. See Appendix B, Vol. V and 1953, 1960 and 1962.

1933

Infestations of pine beetle recorded on Las Vegas District.

This and following year present Ranger Station buildings at Kyle constructed by C.C.C.

Telephone line completed Kyle to Las Vegas.

Kyle Canyon Highway started – Vegas District.

See 1930 specimens collected at north and south Twin Rivers, Tonopah District.

Congress established E. C. W. later called C. C. C.

Copeland report compiled.

July 2 Col. de Doodad (Bridgeport District) first climbed by Henry Beers, Buster Robinson and Richard M. Leonard.

Piute Cutthroat trout (*Selmo Clarki selenisis*) originally described by Snyder from specimens obtained from Fish Valley, Alpine District.

Tule Springs ash deposits found. See 1962 and 1963 and Appendix S, Vol. IV.

Sweetwater Natural Area established by signature of R. Y. Stuart, Chief, February 28. See Recreation Classification atlas, 1937, in S. O.

John Mirch was Mono Administrative Assistant during May.

1934

Full company C.C.C. worked on Las Vegas District during summer and continued for next 6 years.

Harris Spa E.R.A. Camp established on Las Vegas District.

Clayton Phillips found fragments of arrow shafts with sinew and hacked near Silver Cr., West Walker District (see first reference in Bibliography, Appendix A, Vol. I.

Ghost Town Gazette was Kingston C.C.C. camp publication.

Phil Kennedy, Ranger at Manhattan-Tonopah District had a transient relief camp of 40 men working on roads.

Taylor Act made law.

C. J. Olsen was Forest Supervisor of Nevada National Forest followed by Geo. Larson.

July 25, Sawblade climbed by David R. Brower and Hervey Voge. First known ascent, Bridgeport District.

Lowest recorded level of Lake Tahoe – 6,221.74. (See Appendix P, Vol. II, 1907)

January 30 earthquake caused 5-inch scar in Excelsior Mountains (Bridgeport District).

1935

USBPR completed Kyle Canyon Highway, Las Vegas District.

In Fall, Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor inspected WPA Harris Spring road project.

FS Reg G 20A in effect May 23 on Las Vegas District when terminated not recorded in Appendix.

Summer house permits first approved on Las Vegas District.

WPA Camp started at Galena Creek, see 1937.

Wm. J. Clark retired as Alpine Ranger, see 1909, died 3/26/40.

August “Monte” Rohwer was ranger at Potts.

Halogeton glomeratus first collected in Elko Co. See 1952.

SCS established.

Fulmer Act passed to keep status acquire forest land.

Chukar partridge were first released in Douglas, Lander, Nye, Ormsby, and Washoe counties.

F. P. Cronemiller reported sage hen were making excellent increase on Mono N. F.

Elk were introduced to Charleston Mountain. See Appendix D, Vol. V.

Weber Reservoir dam on Walker River above Schurz was built with 13,100 acre feet capacity.

1936

Las Vegas District summer home water system construction began.

Nov. 36, Las Vegas District Ranger office located in new Post Office Bldg. (see 1955).

Cecil Stowell, Engineer Reese River C.C.C. Camp, Fallon District. June C.C.C. Camp F I moved from Reese River to Lamoille-Humboldt N. F.

Basic Refractories, Inc., purchased rare earth deposits near Gabbs Valley, Fallon District. See Appendix O, Vol. I.

Carson City and Las Vegas grazing districts organized November 3.

1937

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Nevada	Nev.	I.E. 7607	April 19, effective 7-1- 1937	2-F.R. 720	Added Moapa division of Dixie N.F.

This was the Las Vegas District. Local people wanted the area administered from a Supervisor's office in Nevada. Robert C. Anderson was assigned District Ranger.

Insect control projects on Las Vegas District continued in 38, 39 and 40. Complete control work accomplished according to report.

Partially successful tree planting done on Las Vegas District as experiment with a "few thousand".

Frank Allen, District Ranger at Wellington.

CCC Co. 2512 C and Reese River continuous operation. Published West Wind. Extremely severe winter reported with temperature 43 degrees below zero. Camp isolated without fuel. See Appendix L.

John (Jay) L. Sevy began on Potts District as Ranger.

Former WPA camp at Galena Cr. operating as ERA camp. Stove shelter at Galena Cr. completed in October - Carson District.

John (*Jay*) L. Sevy and *August* Monte Rohwer wrote report on large sagebrush. See Appendix W, Vol. I.

Indian Service began buying up ranches in Reese River Valley for Yomba Shoshone group. Began grazing permits on Fallon District.

December Truckee River flood approached 15,000 cfs. See 1950. Reno flooded down town along river.

Toiyabe dwelling acquired from Bureau Aeronautical Communications. Now is valued at \$4,000 including land (.759 acres) and was acquired at no cost.

Legislature of Nevada passed enabling Act for Forest Service land acquisition in Douglas, Ormsby, and Washoe Counties.

December 15 flood at Markleeville left 18 inches water line in warehouse. See 1950 and 1955.

Hays was District Ranger, Alpine District
H. W. Atcheson was District Ranger, Bridgeport District.

The Mono N. F. had two guards on fire force truck pumpers and none recommended by Crawford R. Buell, Forest Inspector. He recommended possible use of a portable pump.

About 4500 cattle and 78,000 sheep grazed on Mono N. F. (This included June Lake District of Inyo, but nothing north of Kingsbury Grade.)

J. T. McWilliams donated land in Lee Canyon, Las Vegas District, to U. S. Forest Service. See Card Index, PN.

1938

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Humboldt	Nev.	EO 7884	May 9	3-F.R. 913	Transferred Santa Rosa Division to Toiyabe 287, 572 <i>ac</i>
See 1951					
Nevada	Nev.	E.O. 7884	May 9	3-F.R. 913	Transferred land to Toiyabe 1,899,927 <i>ac</i> .

Total acres on the re-established Toiyabe NF - 2,198,499

Included Austin, Fallon and Tonopah Districts. Alexander McQueen was Forest Suprv.

Telephone line Kyle to Lee Can. Const., Las Vegas District.

Nevada Central Railroad between Battle Mt. and Austin discontinued operation, Austin Dist. Reported to never have had a fatal accident in 58 years of operation.

Wm. M. Maule retired as Mono Forest Supervisor followed by DM (Kelly) Traugh who came to Mono from Lassen Staff position.

Mono Forest Supervisor's office moved from Minden to Reno.

Huge gold dredging machine placed in operation at Manhattan.

Alfonso Sario honored for displaying best fleece at Calif. Wool Show-Permittee on Carson District. Leased ranges from Redfield.

Sen. McCarran's authorization bill passed to purchase Hobart Estate lands North and East of Lake Tahoe, Carson District. Appropriation Act never passed.

Floods damaged Chris Flat Campground, West Walker District.

Exchange Act approved, June 22, for other lands in addition of Act of Feb. 20, 1925 on Carson District. 52 Stat. 838.

Purchase and condemnation act approved Feb. 12 on Carson Dist, 52 Stat 28.

Jean Myron Linsdale published accounts of vertebrates of the "Toiyabe" Mountains. Ref. 1946 Mammals of Nevada by E. Raymond Hall, Univ. of Calif., pres.

Carson, Alpine, West Walker, Bridgeport Districts covered with aerial photography scale approx. 1:20,000, see 1955.

Jay L. Sevy and Marvin S. Jeppesen (*probably Manhattan*) were District Rangers, Central Nev. Div. Toiyabe

Basil K. Crane Ranger at Potts.

Jay L. Sevy Ranger at Austin-Kingston.

Water for Manhattan gold dredging piped from Peavine Canyon. See Appendix J, Vol. II, Tonopah District.

Efforts began to move Toiyabe and Mono Supervisors into same building. See Appendix P, Vol. II memo signed by Harriet Metcalfe as Acting Forest Supervisor.

Reestablishment of Toiyabe N. F. caused consideration for appropriate name. Winema pronounced Wy-ne-ma was proposed meaning "woman of brave heart" – a heroine of Modoc war 1872. This name was given to a new National Forest in 1961.

Clear Creek burn of 1926 planted with Jeffrey Pine – Carson District. See sign on Highway 50.

Al Bramhall from Modoc followed Allen as ranger at Sweetwater – West Walker District.

F. D. Douthitt made range inspection of Mono. See 1909 note about sheep and Appendix Z, Vol. II.

Hearing held in Carson City regarding flood control on Truckee, Carson and Walker Rivers. See Appendix H, Vol. V.

Antelope were planted on Charleston Mountain. See Appendix C, Vol. V.

A. E. Briggs was Assistant Forest Supervisor for two months, leaving August 1 for Ely as Forest Supervisor, Nevada National Forest. His memoirs of 1963 are in error on Page 171 giving the date as 1948.

Anthropological information about Western Shoshone people inhabiting Ione, Reese, Smokey Valleys was published by Julian Steward.

1939

Dog Valley lands amounting to 18,826 acres purchased March 16 and combined with Tahoe area (see 1905), Carson District. (Also refer to 1929 and 1930) Purchase price was 66 cents per acre.

Hobart Snider was Truckee District Ranger.

Robert C. Anderson transferred from Las Vegas District in May. Jack McNutt assigned District Ranger.

Wallace Green, District Ranger at Sweetwater a part of West Walker and Bridgeport Districts.

Carson District established as part of Mono with Walter Puhn as ranger. Alex. McQueen Toiyabe Forest Supervisor designated by Chief as Forest Service Representative in Nevada State relations. Harriet M. Metcalfe signed as Acting Supervisor.

Jan., Alpine Ranger District headquarters moved from Markleeville to Minden. Wm. Hay was District Ranger making the move.

Report on wildlife reserve on Carson, Alpine, West Walker, Bridgeport Districts written by Ivan Sack, see Appendix P.

Mono Forest users Assn. had first meeting. Relief map of Mono National Forest, Supervisor's office in 1st National Bank Bldg., 2nd & Virginia St.

Nev. St. Legis. authorized Washoe Co. to convey 5 acres to U. S. Govt. for FS shops. Sept. 5 construction of shops and warehouse started, 1250 or 1350 E. Second St.

Feb. 6, Appropriation Bill introduced by Sen. McCarren to purchase 20,000 acres for \$325,000, see 1938.

Harry Camp came to Mono Staff from Mendocino.

A. W. Bramhall left West Walker Dist. (Sweetwater) Station. Transferring to Mendocino via Bellview.

Jeffrey pine planted in Mulberry Canyon Alpine District.

May 5, early season fire burned 100 acres east of Boca, see 1947.

July 31, first record of aircraft used for fire detection, Carson Alpine Dist. McBean observer. Took off from Truckee airfield.

C.C.C. Camp constructed and manned for winter work including Walker stock driveway-Wildlife studies, by Reed Nielson made under direction of Ivan Sack, RO R5.

Oct. 6, Rachford, Loveridge, Dutton, Show, Rice, Deering, Cronemiller, Olsen, Stewart, Brandeberry, McQueen, Traugh, held meeting on space for joint office of Mono and Toiyabe Forests.

Sept, Wolfcreek fire, Alpine Dist. burned 640 acres. Office bldg. moved from Sweetwater. Reported to Wellington but not for long.

Oct. 20, 142 CCC enrollees went to Antelope via V&T Reno to Minden.

Dec. 4 Walt Puhn replaced *Harry* Camp and became Carson District Ranger.

Jan. M. (Bud) Hugo, administrative assistant. From Mendocino.

Basil K. Crane was District Forest Ranger at Potts.

Percy Train collected Indian medicinal plants from pharmacological testing – Kyle Canyon, Las Vegas District. See bibliography.

Daughters of Utah Pioneers erected a monument at site of fort built in 1855 (see 1855) near intersection of Las Vegas Blvd. and Washington Ave. – Cashman field.

See December 4. Earl Branson was Acting District Ranger, Carson District, until position filled by Walt Puhn.

1940

Tahoe lands in Nevada and California – lands east of Divide from Beckworth Pass, Babbit, Verdi Peak, Grays Creek to State Line has been transferred to Mono National Forest, effective April 1.

State Line boundary fence 10 miles long constructed from Donner Trail Ranch to North Boundary.

Jack J. McNutt wrote history of Charleston Mt. See Appendix D, Vol. I.

~~Alpine District Ranger headquarters moved from Markleeville to Minden, Wm. Hayes, District Ranger.~~

- e. The “Protection of Municipal Water Supply Act” of May 28, 1940, was, “An Act to authorize the withdrawal of national-forest lands for the protection of watersheds from which water is obtained for municipalities, and for other purposes.”

Alexander McQueen was Toiyabe Forest Supervisor at Reno. M. S. Jeppson was Toiyabe Asst. Superv. – Harriet Metcalfe, acting in absence of McQueen and Jeppson.

Feb. – Rope tow in operation at Devil’s Gate, West Walker District. June 29, Wheeler Corrals completed, West Walker District.

First known record of radio communications at Mono. July 26 Alum Creek fire burned several hundred acres, including 100 acre back fire, Carson District.

Bridgeport CCC camp built and manned.

June 1 – Joint Toiyabe Mono Forest Supervisor offices moved into H. E. Saviers Bldg., 216 W. 2nd St.

Mono Relief Map placed in Chamber of Commerce offices on display.

June 24, A fire of 80 acres burned Lower Dog Creek, Carson District.

ERA crews did erosion control work in Dog Valley, Carson District.

Dec. 7 – J. K. Brandeberry named Asst. For. Supervisor.

Wellington Ranger Station plant completed, West Walker District.

Forest receipts 25% Fund paid to Nev. Counties as follows:

Douglas	\$ 235.36	Douglas	\$ 4.09
Lyon	1,193.22	Ormsby	7.96
Mineral	1,612.77	Washoe	114.12

Basil Crane was Ranger at Reese River, Tonopah and Fallon Districts.

Population of Nevada, 110,247, about one person per square mile.

The Selective Service and Training Act passed authorizing work camps called Civilian Public Service Camps—(Conscientious Objectors – C. O.) See Appendix N, Vol. V.

1941

Toiyabe	Nev. Sec. Of Int. Ord.	Mar. 18	6-F.R. 1636	Adjusted boundary to conform with survey
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First check dams and gully plugs put in Dog Valley, Carson District.

Wm. Hays, Dist. Ranger Alpine District retired followed by Robert A. Gardner.

Rope tow in operation at Spooner Summit.

March, 5,000 Jeffrey pine planted on Clear Creek site preparation in brush fields by grubbing strips was done.

Nev. Legislature authorized donation of Nursery site and Ranger's resident house south of Carson City Nursery to be located on East side of US 395 as a C-M Project.

Wm. Johnson, sheepherder found murdered May 1941, near Rickey Springs east of Antelope Valley, West Walker Dist.

Richard Droege transferred to Bridgeport District from Stanislaus, June 5.

June 29, Sierra Club members of 150 start hike across Bridgeport District, Virginia Lakes to park and return, July 26.

June 30, fire damaged Masonic Hall, Post Office and store at Genoa. See 1873 and 1865.

Aug. – Peavine Mt. fire burned 2,000 acres, Carson District.

Aug. – N.W. Peavine Mt. Fire burned 400 acres, Carson District.

Aug. – Dog Valley Ridge fire burned 1000 acres, Carson District.

Aug. 15 – Galena Creek flood, Carson Dist. damaged camp ground and closed Mt. Rose Road.

Bud Hugo transferred to Inyo followed by Chas. E. Everhart from Tahoe as Admin. Asst. effective Jan. 1942.

Sept. 3, 300 acres burned on Whites Cr., Carson Dist.

300 acres burned at Woodfords, Alpine Dist.

Bear damaged old Soda Springs station. New building under construction, Alpine District.

Forest Supervisor Traugh had heart attack (?).

Vegetation types and forest conditions written by R. C. Wilson, covering Douglas, Ormsby and S. W. Washoe Co., published as Forest Survey Release #2, Aug.

Orville Sparrow, Ranger at Potts resigned and went into ranching at Montana. Wrote report on large sagebrush, See Appendix W.

Senator McCarren's bill passed by Congress directing Secretary of Interior to complete Boca Dam.

An early June flood caused by rapidly melting snow did severe damage to campground and highway 27 on Galena Creek – Carson District.

Hundreds of ski fans swarmed to official opening of Mt. Rose Ski Bowl, new winter sports playground formerly known as Grass Lake – Carson District.

Jay Sevy was ranger at Austin and Kingston.
Marvin S. Jeppesen, Assistant Forest Supervisor, Toiyabe.
Basil Crane was ranger at Reese River.

The fire season in Nevada amounted to 9 fires on the Toiyabe with 2 acres burned. Humboldt had 19 fires, 9 acres burned. No reportable fires on Nevada National Forest.

Walter J. Puhn was Ranger, Carson District.

1942

D. M. Traugh, Forest Supervisor, Mono
Chas. Everhart Admin. Asst.
Gilbert B. Doll started on Mono as Asst. Ranger, Carson Dist.

U. S. Govt. started development of Gabbs townsite and plant part of which was on Fallon District, see Appendix O.

3/5 – Natl. For. Reservation Comm. approved purchase of Nevada Beach, East Peak Carson-Alpine Dists. And McWilliams land in Lee Canyon, Las Vegas.

June C.O. arrived at Camp Antelope via Grayhound Bus. Luggage followed via V&T and Truck, West Walker Dist.

July 21 – Peavine lookout completed jointly by Mono N.F. and Grazing Service. Part came from Lassen Natl. Park.

Sept. 12 – Nevada Beach selected as name for campground at Lake Tahoe, Carson District. A. G. Heidtman made suggestion out of 75 submitted.

Toiyabe N.F. burned 500 acres.
Mono N.F. burned 135 acres.

CCC ended, see 1933.

Chester J. Anderson, Mono Adm. Asst. took military furlough to WW II in Naval Reserve followed by Max Cluff.

Homer W. Parks, Forest Ranger at Potts.

8,894 acres purchased from George Whittell. See Appendix L, Vol. II.

Fairly hard series of earthquakes near Markleeville and Topaz felt December 17.

Jay L. Sevy, District Forest Ranger, Austin, had “a rather hazardous encounter with a palamino stallion belong to Roy A. Brown”. See 1925 and Appendix E, Vol. IV.

Sevy and Jeppesen made observation of eagles and sage hen. See Appendix E, Vol. IV.

W. W. Blakeslee died October 15; had 34 years service.

Piute cabin started. Masonry foundation built and logs peeled. West Walker District. See Appendix O, Vol. V.

*Area on the Forest was increased 50,593 acres, as a result of re-computation.
Total area now 2,249,097 acres.*

1943

Haskell Peak, Class E fire, Carson Dist.

J. J. McNutt, Acting Forest Sup. Toiyabe.
Asst. Sup. Jeppesen resigned to enter defense work.

Supervisor A. McQueen ill and off duty since March 19.

Fred H. Kennedy became Mono Toiyabe Forest Supervisor.

D. M. Traugh transferred to Regional office, PM, SF, Calif.

Ray Briding became Forest Engineer.

D. G. MacBean was Mono Forest Engineer. Trans. 9/16.

R. Droedge was District Ranger, Carson.

Arnold Hansen was District Ranger, Las Vegas.

John Herbert transferred from Fremont N.F. to Toiyabe as Asst. Supervisor.

J. L. Sevy was Forest Ranger at Kingston.

Jack's Valley fire burned 1,000 acres, Carson Prot. Dist.

As of Aug. 15, Toiyabe N.F. burned 0 acres total.

As of Aug. 15, Mono N.F. burned 425 acres total.

Topaz was largest Mono fire.

August 8 earthquake cracked walls and plaster in epicenter area Excelsior Mountains, Bridgeport District.

January 20-21 Truckee rose rapidly and flooded part of Reno.

1944

Potts Ranger District eliminated being consolidated with Kingston and Reese River Districts. As a result, Ranger Parks transferred to Payette.

Nevada Beach Public Site made available for use of Camp Beal contingents.
 Fred H. Kennedy became Forest Supervisor.
 J. J. McNutt acting Forest Supervisor for Fred H. Kennedy.

Mono and Toiyabe administered by one Forest Supervisor under Region 4, Jan. 1. Max Cluff, Admin. Asst. transferred followed by C. E. Everhart.

G. *ilbert* B. Doll, Dist. Ranger, Carson Dist.

Glen R. Jones, Dist. Ranger, Bridgeport Dist.

John “Jay” Sevy transferred from Reese River District to Toiyabe.

F.A.O. set up with 9 nations represented in Forestry. Henry C. Hoffman transferred from Payette to District Ranger, Charleston Dist., Nev. N. F., following Arnold Hansen.

Believed to be a Nevada record: As of February 23, 31 feet of snow for the season fell at Marlette Lake. Carson District. NSJ.

Civilian Public Service (CO’s) worked on projects in Dog Valley. See Appendix O, Vol. V.

Piute Cabin completed by CO’s. See 1942.

1945

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Toiyabe	California, Nevada	PLO 306	Dec. 18, effective 7-1-1945	11-F.R. 249	Added land from Tahoe
Added lands from Tahoe to Carson District					
Toiyabe	California, Nevada	PLO 307	Dec. 18, effective 7-1-1945	11-F.R. 250	Added land from Mono

Officially transferred Mono to Toiyabe abolishing name Mono. Toiyabe became largest Forest in U. S. with net acres – 3 million.

Henry Atcheson, West Walker Ranger, retired in July, followed by George Swainston. Robert Gardner, Ranger, Alpine District.

Fred H. Kennedy was Forest Supervisor, Mono-Toiyabe. B. K. Herndon was Adm. Asst. Arnold Hansen was Carson Ranger; Lyle Smith, Asst. CPS on mapping project under Don Jackson at Reno.

John Herbert, Asst. Supervisor, Toiyabe transferred to Nevada N. F.

Verdi Peak fire, Carson Dist. burned Sept. 17. (Incorrect-this fire at Second Summit burned this date, 1944)

C.O. Spike Camp built erosion control dams in Dog Valley under Art Province and E. Arnold Hansen, Ranger, Carson District. Other co's at Tonopah, Wellington, Reno, Carson City, Markleeville, Bridgeport.

Washoe Pines *Pinus washoeensis* classified as a species by Mason and Stockwell. Type specimen on north side of old Mt. Rose Road (paved) approx. 2 miles above Grass Lake, near trail to upper Galena Cr., So. Fork, Carson District.

Pleasant Valley Fire burned 300 acres, Alpine District. Golden Gate fire burned more than 300 acres, West Walker District.

Plans for development of Nevada Beach made in October-Carson District.

40th Anniversary of U. S. Forest Service observed, see appendix F, Vol II, of Program Feb. 1 at Washington, D. C., with Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot speaking – attended by Ivan Sack.

California Legislature enacted a law stating “the lake known as Bigler shall herein after be known as Lake Tahoe.”” See Appendix M, Vol. II and 1853.

Office of State Forester – Fire warden established by Nevada Legislative Act. See Appendix Q, Vol. II.

West Walker stock driveway road completed. It was previously started by Antelope CCC Camp. See Appendix.

1946

C P S Camp at Antelope closed Feb. 25.

Director CCC transferred Coleville F 396 Camp, Antelope, buildings and property to Forest Service.

B. K. Herndon, Acting Forest Supervisor for Kennedy.

Fred H. Kennedy, Forest Supervisor transferred to Region 6, ARF Range Mgt.

C. E. Favre transferred from R-4 Regional Office and became Forest Supervisor.

Basil Crane transferred from Tonopah to G. Survey, Supervisor's Staff.

B. K. Herndon resigned as Adm. Asst. followed by Glen Southwick.

E. Raymond Hall published Mammals of Nevada, U. of Calif. print, see 1938.

Gooseberries checked as host for white pine blister rust, Carson District. See Appendix L, Vol. IV.

Supervisor Fred H. Kennedy and Carson District Ranger E. Arnold Hansen conducted a show-me trip for Reno women to Dog Valley. See Appendix W, Vol. IV.

1947

~~Basil Crane from Tonopah District transferred to Supervisor's office, Range Survey.~~

Glen Jones, Bridgeport District Ranger transferred to Tonopah. Followed by Lyle Smith, Acting Ranger under Geo. Swanston.

Class E fires were Kyle Canyon, 1500 acres, Las Vegas District; Silver Creek, 15,000 acres, Alpine District and Boca, 2,900 acres; and Pine Knoll, 1,000 acres, Carson District. Blackbird fire, 4,500 acres, Austin District; Mill Cr., 900 acres, West Walker District. Overhead included C. J. Olsen and B. A. Anderson while on forest and making G-11.

G. B. Doll and Basil Crane on Supervisor's staff.

Railroad between Mina, Tonopah and Goldfield discontinued operation.

Large mountain lion killed on Table Mt., Tonopah District. Weight recorded so great, it is questioned.

Peat Control Act passed, see 1958, for first Toiyabe Project.

907 Chukar partridge trapped for transplanting from Peavine Canyon, Tonopah District. See 1935.

Special use permit issued to U. S. Navy for demolition area in Box Canyon. See 1925. Bridgeport District.

1948

Q. David Hansen, Austin Dist. Ranger transferred to LaSal N.F. followed by Arthur M. Cusick.

Blakely Canyon Fire, 3,000 acres on Austin District.

Basic Refractories purchased Gabbs townsite, Fallon District, see Appendix O.

Robert Gardner transferred from Alpine to Wasatch followed by U. M. Zuberbuhlef.

Winter sports gaining state-wide interest, see Appendix O, Vol. I.

Jack M. Buckhouse transferred from Manti to replace Glen Jones as ranger on Tonopah District.

First publication in Nevada compiling Forest and Fire Laws. See Appendix Q, Vol. II.

Chukar partridge open season at Peavine, Tonopah District. See 1935 and 1947.

December 29 earthquake caused damage at Verdi and rolled rock into telephone line in Truckee Canyon disrupting service.

1949

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Toiyabe	California	Adm. Ord. 6 by Secretary of Agriculture	May 13	14-F.R. 2646	Added land

Class E, Ball's Canyon fire burned 700 acres. Lakeview fire burned 700 acres, both on Carson Districts. The latter was the last large V & T Railroad fire.

Conservation and Nevada text for high schools published.

Anderson-Mansville Act passed.

One of most severe blizzards in Great Basin – January 1-January 6 (See Appendix V, Vol. II)

1950

C. E. Favre, Forest Supervisor, retired December 31.

Arnold Hanson, Carson District Ranger, transferred to I&E, Washington, D.C.

Ranger ~~McKinsey~~ *L. E. McKenzie*, Santa Rosa District, retired.

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Toiyabe	Calif.	PLO 641	May 6, effective 7-1-1950	15-F.R. 2844	Added land from Tahoe
T19N, R17E, Sec 13E ½ 320A and E ½ NW ¼ 80A					
T19N, R17E, Sec 25E ½ 320A and S ½ SW ¼ 80A					
Toiyabe	Calif.	Public 559	June 16	64 Stat. 230	Added land

Boundary extension in Washoe County including 70,000 acres private land and 4,000 acres BLM.

Labor Day fire burned 300 acres under Crystal Peak, Dog Valley, Carson District. Overhead from Ogden included Ivan Sack and Bert Opheikens, Uinta.

Rain and snow pack in Sierra Nevada caused Truckee and Carson River floods to crest on November 21. There was another alarm December 6, but rivers remained within banks. Markleeville F. S. work center suffered damage with 30" water in warehouse. Archie Wood and family evacuated residence. Wolf Creek and Dog Creek bridge and Donner Trail Ranch washed out from wet mantle flood. See Appendix "H." Vol. I.

January 1 Manke sawmill burned at Fredricksburg, causing Toiyabe personnel to fight 2,000-acre fire on New Year's Day. Jack's Canyon fire burned 2,000 acres, Bridgeport District.

Granger-Thye Act became law April 24.

Cooperative Forestry Act became law August 25.

Virginia & Truckee Railroad ran last train (see 1949).

Ben Rice, Regional Forester, died; succeeded by C. J. Olson as Regional Forester.

F. B. and Martha Hayne and family climbed Crown Pt., see 1960.

Sec. Of Agric. closure to control wild horses was in effect on Toiyabe Division. See 1927.

Dr. W. D. Billings article “Vegetation and Plant Growth as Affected by Chemically Altered Rocks in Western Great Basin” was published in Ecology. Vol. 31N of January 1950.

Population of Nevada, 160,083, a gain of 50,000 in 10 years.

1951

January 11: Ivan Sack transferred to Toiyabe as Forest Supervisor.

Cecil A. Stowell, Fire and Forest Engineer, transferred to RO – Boise and Payette. Followed by Lloyd Hague; V. O. Goodwin came to Carson District from Caribou.

Ophir Creek and Mesa foothill Class E Fires; *Carson District*.

U. M. Zuberbuhler, Ranger, Alpine District, transferred to Fire Control, RO, followed by Lyle Smith from Bridgeport District.

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Toiyabe	Nev.	PLO 740	Aug. 3, effective 7-1- 1951	16-F.R. 7184	Transferred Santa Rosa Div to Humboldt

Administratively effective January 1, 1951.

Norman Hack appointed Assistant Ranger at Bridgeport, under George Swainston, West Walker District, with responsibility of Bridgeport District assigned.

Round Mountain fire burned 340 acres on Tonopah District.

Austin, Fallon and Tonopah Districts covered with aerial photography: scale approximately 1:40,000.

Case was prepared for hearing in federal court to recognize Forest Service use of water from Carson River watershed (see 1959, Alpine District).

Strategic Air Command began survey of Carson District for survival training location.

Civil Defense wildland fire control organized.

Snowshoe Thompson Campground laid out, Alpine District.

Supervisor's Office kept open Saturdays by order of Secretary of Agriculture.

Forest Highway from Spooner Jet to Glenbrook completed.

Loveridge and Nelson making GII of R5 spent 2 days on Toiyabe for comparison.

Dwelling constructed at Nevada Beach, Carson District.

Flora of the Charleston Mountains, Clark County, Nevada, by Ira W. Clokey published by University of California press. Treats 699 entities of which 31 are endemics. See page 12 of above volume.

Battle Mountain grazing district organized February 9 – see 1936 for others.

Option signed to purchase 1200 acres from S. T. Clarke as NF land, southwest of Bowers Mansion. Price about \$7.50 per acre. See 1963. Consummated in 1952.

1952

January: Severe winter storms; many roads closed including Donner Pass and Southern Pacific "City of San Francisco" streamliner snowbound. *Snow coarse at Donner Summit recorded 184 inches in April, Mt. Rose recorded 154 inches.*

Fuller Lake fire burned 95 acres NF land, Carson District. Overhead included Joel Frykman from Boise.

Tungsten mining operation in Ophir Canyon, Tonopah District.

George Swainston promoted from West Walker District to Assistant Supervisor, Humboldt. Succeeded by Elmer Boyle.

~~Floyd~~ Godden and ~~Erol~~ Crary made a GII of Forest.

Belmont cemetery fence replaced by ladies of Manhattan and Tonopah, Tonopah District.

Halogeton glomeratus first found on Toiyabe: Simpson Park, Austin District (see 1935).

Lassen, Plumas, Tahoe and Toiyabe Forests Supervisors put on Rotary program at Reno.

Marines established Cold Weather Training Camp at Pickel Meadows.

Robert Beal assigned as SAC-FS liaison officer.

Serious infestation of Mormon crickets north of Pony Canyon, Austin District.

Forest Highway built from US 50 to Nevada Beach.

Chief R. E. McArdle visited Toiyabe-Dog Valley, Lake Tahoe, Mt. Rose, *Carson City*, and met most personnel.

3,500 people at Nevada Beach on August 10.

Nevada Beach Campground and Highway dedicated with Senator McCarran and Governor Russell as speakers, August 21.

Senator Malone held hearing on Truckee River Flood Control Project.

Clearing for highway Grass Lake to Reno Bowl began.

Congressman Cliff Young moderated a panel on proposed Stockman Act.

[Much of this handwritten paragraph is illegible.] July: Dry ---- flood down south fork of Galena Creek. Heavy damage to ---- picnic facilities, and Nev. Hwy. 27 at Washoe County campground, also to Callahan ranch facilities, and ranches and a guest home in Pleasant Valley. No lives lost, but approximately \$68,000 damage done. Covered while mop-up operations were proceeding on adjacent Fuller Lake Fire (Carson District) - VOG

Mormon cricket epidemic in June in Lander Co. north of Austin. Austin District.

Worst blizzard in 15 years January 13. See appendix V., Vol. II.

May 9 earthquake caused slight damage at Carson City.

Highway constructed between Battle Mountain and Austin following spring flood. Reese River reached Humboldt River.

Governor Charles Russell dedicated new highway and next day went sagehen hunting with Toiyabe personnel. 19 hunters in party. All got limits of sagehen by 10:00 a.m. Sunday morning in Monitor Valley.

1953

Reno Ski Bowl on Slide Mountain, Carson District, dedicated November 27 and new double chairlifts began operating.

Zaca fire burned 185 acres NF land, Alpine District.

Pinyon Pine designated by Nevada legislature as official State tree (see Appendix O, Vol. I.)

January 2: Forest Supervisor's office moved from 210 W. 2nd Street to 1479 Wells Ave.

Governor Russell visited Kingston Canyon; saw mahogany deer enclosure, Austin District.

Youth Forest on Mt. Rose Road dedicated with tree planting project by Reno children sponsored by Federation of Women's Clubs, Carson District. *Appendix S, Vol. V.*

Monitor Pass Highway, California 89, constructed.

Pioneer watershed terracing and reseeding work started, Galena Creek Pilot Watershed Rehabilitation Project, Carson District, September.

September 25 slight damage caused by earthquake at Reno and Floriston.

First significant discovery of uranium in Nevada made by Joe and Rudy Rundberg south of Austin on NF land, Austin District. See Appendix Q, Vol. IV.

Road built from Bridgeport R. S. to Buckeye Creek. See 1932 and Appendix B, Vol. V.

Norman Biltz featured in TIME MAGAZINE June 15 issue. Real estate at Lake Tahoe mentioned. See Appendix __ *[illegible]*, Vol. V.

1954

Nevada Highway from Sky Tavern (Grass Lake) to Reno Bowl dedicated with ribbon-cutting ceremony August 27. Carson District.

Trosi Fire burned 900 acres and Smithneck (Ball's Canyon) 1,000 acres on Carson District. Overhead included Horace Hedges and Lowell Farmer from RO.

Toiyabe had first member to join Turtle Club. Fred Bradburn of Sparks escaped injury on Ball's Canyon Fire by protection of a hard hat when chunk of wood fell from a tree, striking the hard hat.

Anderson Fire burned NE slope Peavine. Heavy smoke around 5-acre tract cabins 200 men from Stead Air Base went to fire without tools.

Nevada Conservation Adventure text published for 5th, 6th, and 7th grades.

Resurvey of T13N, R18E, MDM approved 2/18, Alpine and Carson Districts (see 1875).

Big truck loaded with raisons upset and burned near Floriston, Carson District.

July 8: Dedicated pinion pine at Geiger overlook with rustic sign by Reno Women's Civic Club with F.S. cooperating.

Monitor Pass Highway Cal 89 dedicated with stone monument on Summit, Sept. 12.

August 23 and August 31 earthquakes caused damage at Fallon and to Highway 50 east of Frenchman Flat.

1955

G. B. Doll, Assistant Supervisor, promoted to Supervisor, Ashley N.F. Succeeded by E. C. Maw.

Lloyd Hague promoted to RO, WR&L; succeeded by F. LeRoy Sprague.

In January a bid was made in New York to bring 1960 Olympic Winter Games to Reno Bowl, Carson District (see Chamber of Commerce brochure). Squaw Valley was awarded the games.

Maritime moist air met a cold front over Truckee and Carson River watersheds, causing a flood cresting December 23, causing same event at Markleeville as in 1950. See Appendix "T", Vol. I, for details of Reno flood.

Mosses collected and identified by Elva Lawton. See the Bryologist, Vol. 61, No. 4, December 1958. Specimens were obtained near campgrounds on Carson, Alpine, Las Vegas, Tonopah and Austin Districts.

Fiftieth anniversary of the creation of the Forest Service celebrated. See Appendices "N" and "O", Vol. I, for Region and Toiyabe commemoration.

Permit issued January 24 to Nevada State Park Commission for Ichthyosaur Park, Fallon District. See 1928 and 1957.

Lyman Hicks, Asst. Ranger, Carson District, transferred to Payette. Succeeded by Richard Henthorne.

June 14: Dedicated Washoe Pine on old Mt. Rose Road with rustic sign by Reno Women's Civic Club with FS cooperation.

Mosses were collected and identified on Las Vegas, Tonopah, Austin, and Carson Districts. See reprint Mosses of Nevada by Eva Laton from The Biologist, Vol. 61, No. 4, December 1958.

1956

Robert Beal, Forester (Liaison) with Stead Air Base, transferred to BLM, July 1.

Anderson and Van Winkle made GII of Forest.

Galena Creek Flood took 4 lives, July 20. Bodies found later downstream; Carson District.

Elmer Boyle, District Ranger, West Walker, transferred to Sawtooth, followed by Richard Henthorne, promoted from Carson District, followed by John J. Kincheloe from Boise.

T17N, R19E, MDM, re-survey accepted. See GLO plat-see 1865 for initial survey; Carson District.

First stream gauging station constructed, Dog Valley, and four rain gauges established at different locations there.

Forest Service had exhibit at Idlewild Park for sportsmen and Garden Club show.

June 12: Dedicated yellow pine at Hunter Camp #1 with rustic sign by Reno Women's Civic Club with FS cooperation.

USGS placed brass cap bench mark No. 1 on Crown Point, see 1960.

Anna Schmidt, principal clerk, transferred to R-2.

Reese River flow joined the Humboldt. See 1910 and 1962.

Intensive rain on July 20 on southeastern Peavine slope flooded northwest Reno.

1957

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Toiyabe	Nev.	PLO 1487	Sept. 9, effective 10- 1-1957	22-F.R. 7309	Added portion of Nevada

(Refer to 1916) Las Vegas District transferred back to Toiyabe in connection with consolidation of Humboldt and Nevada National Forests. See Appendix "O".

H. C. Hoffman, Las Vegas District joined Toiyabe personnel.

Jack Buckhouse transferred from Tonopah District to Modoc, R5. Followed by Jesse A. Palm, from Ashley

By Court Order 12311, Tahoe Meadows, Mt. Rose summit land of 163 acres acquired by Receipts Act Fund.

Glen Southwick, Administrative Assistant, transferred to Uinta NF; followed by Al Hays from Salmon NF.

January 1, Austin and Tonopah Districts were reorganized, transferring Reese River watershed-Shoshone Mountains and Paradise to New Fallon District.

Arthur Cusick transferred to New Fallon District.

John J. Kincheloe transferred from Assistant Ranger, Carson District, to Austin District following Cusick.

Genoa Fire burned 560 acres. See Life magazine photo. Alpine District.

September 4: First jump by smokejumpers on Fay Canyon Fire. Ten-man crew came from Redding, California.

November 7: Court order completed conveying title to US as National Forest land of 163 acres at Summit of Mount Rose Highway and east portion Tahoe Meadows by friendly condemnation of Eldorado – Wood and Plumas Counties.

Life-size bas relief ichthyosaur completed and State Park dedicated September 29. Fallon District.

June 1: Last common use grazing allotment eliminated by conversion of sheep to cattle on Meadow Canyon Allotment; Tonopah District.

February 6: Reno Work Center of Intermountain Forest & Range Experiment Station activated by arrival of Harold F. Haupt; quartered at 1350 E. 2nd Street in Building moved from Santa Rosa Division, Humboldt. See 1958.

C. J. Olson, Regional Forester, retired; followed by Floyd Iverson.

Dog Valley, Carson District, covered with new aerial photography, twenty years following first coverage. See 1938.

June 26: Large Incense cedar on old Clear Creek grade at “drinking fountain” dedicated by Reno Women’s Civic Club with Rustic Sign in cooperation with U. S. Forest Service, see 1959 for new location of sign.

Capsule containing USGS triangulation notes found on Leviathan Peak (Monitor) by Richard Henthorn, District West Walker (see 1890).

January 17: Hoover Wild Area designation signed by R. E. McArdle, Chief, Forest Service, see 1931. Bridgeport-West Walker District. 2,490 acres eliminated from Hoover Primitive Area and 24,700 acres added.

Nevada Legislature passed Act NRS 232 – 1957 creating Department of Conservation and Natural Resources with Divisions of Forestry, State lands, water resources, oil and gas conservation. Hugh Shamberger appointed director.

1958

Las Vegas Ranger Office moved from Post office to 900 South 5th Street.

Interstate Freeway, US 80, constructed in California from State line to Floriston. Continued on to west and completed following year to Donner Lake.

Jesse Palm promoted from Tonopah District to West Walker District following Richard Henthorne’s promotion to RO, Division of Operations.

Tonopah District filled by Roger Taynton from Payette.

July: Forest Supervisor’s Office moved from 1479 Wells Avenue, Reno, to 1555 Wells Avenue in Reno.

Arthur Cusick, Fallon District Ranger, retired. Harvey W. Gissel promoted to Fallon District from Bridger.

Veatch Canyon Fire burned 400 acres; Austin District.

September 5: Reno Work Center of Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station moved from 1350 East 2nd Street to new Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture building. Space included office for Toiyabe Forest Supervisor.

First cooperative insect control project on Toiyabe in operation at Lake Tahoe; Carson District.

June 25: Mountain Hemlock on old Mt. Rose grade to Summit dedicated with Rustic Sign by Reno Women's Civic Club in cooperation with Forest Service.

ECV dedicated monument at Silver Mountain City at jail site. See 1855 – Alpine District.

Carl H. Reidel assigned as assistant district ranger, Carson District. See appendix W. Vol. II.

October 1 earthquake caused slight damage at Reno and Hallelujah Junction.

1959

Forest Reserve	State	Document			
		Kind & Number	Date	Citation	Effect
Toiyabe	California, Nevada	PLO 1848	May 13	24-F.R. 4053	Added land

Included 155 acres BLM land near East Peak in Nevada and 40 acres in Dog Valley along Mitchell Canyon road.

Cottonwood, 1,100 acres and Straight Canyon, 400 acres, burned on Austin District.

Wallace Canyon Fire, 2,500 acres on Las Vegas District.

F. LeRoy Sprague transferred to Boise NF.

Lyle Smith promoted from Alpine District to Fire Staff position.

Ron Wardleigh Acting on Alpine District.

John Kincheloe, Austin District Ranger, promoted to Lemoille District, Humboldt; followed by Stephen M. Rushton from Challis.

December: Archie Murchie followed Hallie Cox on range staff job vacant since January.

Fred Sargent, Bridgeport District Ranger, retired, followed by Robert Hoag from Wasatch.

Forest sold most timber in history; approx. 20 million board feet.

Extreme fire year with largest number: 108. First borate dropped on Falls Meadow Fire, June, Alpine District.

Reno Bowl selected as alternate men's downhill run ski course for 1960 winter Games of Olympics.

June 4: 14,846 acres released from reclamation withdrawal-Carson watershed-Alpine District, including Shay Creek Summer home tract. See 1913.

December 31: 2,500 acres in Little Valley, Carson District, owned by Geo. Whitell given to University of Nevada as school forest. Valued at \$625,000.

National Forest Olympic cancellation die used at Reno, Carson City, Sparks and Fallon.

Carson District personnel won first place at Washoe County Fair exhibit.

June 25: Incense Cedar on new Highway 50 dedicated with rustic sign by Reno Women's Civic Club in cooperation with U. S. Forest Service. The sign was moved from large tree on old Clear Creek highway dedicated in 1957.

Slide Mt. Radio relay station constructed.

Tom Van Meter made operation GF1.

Carl Reidel, Assistant District Ranger, Carson, promoted from GS-7 to 9.

August 1: Irvine McQuarre, Chas. House and Richard Burch, Bridgeport District employees, climbed Matterhorn peak, see Appendix.

Modern forest highway completed from Sky Tavern to Lake Tahoe for Olympic use. See 1912, Carson District.

Bert Acrea retired as recorder and auditor of Lander County. See 1909.

1960

Toiyabe history notes assembled.

Las Vegas District Ranger's office moved to vacated Ranger dwelling at 1217 Bridger Street, Las Vegas.

February 18: Envelope-carrying rocket launched from old Crystal Peak townsite at Stateline cattleguard – Carson District. Rocket contained 2,100 commemorative envelopes with US Olympic 4-cent stamps destined to Squaw Valley for cancellation. See Appendix U.

February 19: Chief R. E. McArdle visited for the night in Reno. Returning from the opening of Olympics.

Toiyabe personnel, as a group, given rides in helicopter Bell-G2. Fire analysis session covering Las Vegas and Austin Districts held in Reno.

April: William Barnes promoted from Lassen to Alpine District Ranger. Acting Ranger Wardleigh transferred to NFORRS of Toiyabe Supervisor's staff.

V. O. Goodwin transferred to Humboldt followed by F. E. Dunning, promoted from Fremont.

Carl Reidel, Assistant District Ranger, Carson, received certificate of merit for outstanding performance rating, while on military furlough in Army – January to August.

Metal cap monuments reported in 1905 and 1906 between Yosemite and Toiyabe were observed by Ivan Sack at Summit Lake, Rock Island Pass and Pealer Lake, but none could be found at Buckeye Pass. Excelsior Mtn. and Crown Point were ascended. A new USGS VA bench mark on top of Crown Pt. was observed giving elevation 11,346 feet above sea. Bridgeport District.

Clark Canyon fire burned 600 government and 200 private acres of land July 17 on the Las Vegas District.

Donner Ridge fire originating on Tahoe burned 3,500 acres on Carson District August 21. Suppression costs approximately \$450,000. Most expensive Toiyabe fire to date due to strong winds up to 60 mph and open flanks on Tahoe. 14 MM bd. ft. salvage of fire killed timber sold. \$109,000 allotted for rehabilitation of Dog Valley and \$31,000 for above mentioned Clark Canyon fire. 25,000 pine transplants set out in fall on each burn after site preparation.

H. E. Norton, Virgil Fischer, Richard Miller, and Ivan Sack represented Nevada at the Fifth World Forestry Congress, Seattle, held in September.

Frank McElwain appointed Assistant District Ranger, Alpine District.

George Noble appointed first landscape architect on Forest.

Dog Valley and Clark Canyon each were planted with 25,000 pine after site preparation.

Nevada Subregion Multiple-Use Guide written by Toiyabe and Humboldt.

Dwight Kimsey assigned to Forest from Humboldt for range allotment analysis.

Lodgepole pine near summit Mt. Rose highway selected for dedication by Reno Women's Civic Club.

Toiyabe chapter Sierra Club placed register on top of Mt. Rose October 2. 55 climbed to ceremony including talk by Forest Supervisor Sack. See Appendix N, Vol. II.

Redwood log of sound wood unearthed at Little Last Chance dam site. Plumas. See Appendix D, Vol. IV and wood specimen in S.O. collection.

Forest development road completed between Robinson Creek and Buckeye Creek. Bridgeport District, See 1932 and Appendix B, Vol. V.

1961

Red fir near Bowl Junction Mt. Rose Highway selected for dedication by Reno Women's Civic Club.

Demand sent to contractors for \$3,600,000 damage and costs for Donner Ridge. Made Reno newspaper headlines.

Willow Pass fire Las Vegas District burned 1,000 acres National Forest land and 6,000 acres BLM land.

Provision for recording surface deeds at Austin processed. See Appendix Vol. II.

Lightning occurred on Forest each day of August except 1 and 19.

Hendee and McKinnon on Toiyabe September 21 to 28 on GII of Region. See Appendix U, Vol. II.

Rehabilitation of Dog Valley portion of Donner Ridge burn continued. See Appendix U, Vol. II – Carson District.

Construction of forest highway began May 9 Kyle-Lee Canyons project. Las Vegas District. See Appendix U, Vol. II.

New ranger dwelling completed at Austin. Ranger moved in for Thanksgiving. See 1909 and 1930.

Wm. Murray, Assistant Supervisor, transferred to Regional Office, San Francisco.

Wm. O. Deshler followed Murray as Assistant Forest Supervisor.

Harvey W. Gissel, District Ranger at Fallon, promoted to Targhee followed by Sam Warren from Challis.

Francis E. Dunning, District Ranger, Carson, promoted to Timber Management fire staff job followed by Carl H. Reidel, Assistant District Ranger, who was promoted to Ranger on same district.

K. F. McElwain, Assistant Ranger, Alpine District, transferred to same position Carson District following Reidel.

New record for number of fires on Toiyabe in a year (144 with 1,169 acres burned). Area burned less than 5 or 10 year average.

December 25 Mt. Charleston Lodge totally destroyed by fire. Las Vegas District. (See 1915).

Geology and Mineral Deposits of Mineral County, Nevada, published by Nevada Bureau of Mines. Bulletin 58 – Bridgeport District.

~~Red Fir designated by Reno Women's Civic Club on Mt. Rose highway near junction to Slide Mountain.~~

For general information see Progress Report, Appendix E, Vol. V.

1962

January _____cave on Deer Creek portion of forest highway first explored.

Reese River flood at Battle Mountain during week of February 12. Highway 40 closed four days. None of runoff came from Toiyabe National Forest (See 1910.)

E. J. Questa and Newton H. Crumley were killed in aircraft crash near Barley Creek, Monitor Valley, just outside National Forest (Tonopah District) February 10 during general heavy rain and snow storm.

Dwight Kimsey, grazing analyst, transferred to Ashley.

Robert W. King, Forester, resigned January 18.

Lake Tahoe dropped to a low level of 6,222.58 January 19.

Intermountain section Society of American Foresters held their first meeting in Nevada at Elko February 17.

Nevada Academy of Sciences founded. Ivan Sack was a charter member. See 1853 for California ACS.

August 10 Reno Weather Bureau recorded 30 degree temperature, lowest ever recorded for this date.

White fir dedicated by Women's Civic Club on Horseshoe Curve, Mt. Rose Highway.

July 1, H. C. Hoffman retired as District Ranger, Las Vegas. Followed by Fred W. Isbell.

Bucks Springs fire burned 88 acres west side of Las Vegas District.

Twenty Reno Rotarians went over Donner Trail in jeep with Ivan Sack as leader. Earl E. Rhoads of 1464 Lincoln Avenue, San Jose, has taken up the work of P. M. Weddell in preserving the trail signs. The Forest Service has new rustic signs along the trail from state line to Second Summit.

Kingsbury Grade paving completed. It is the only portion of the entire Overland route that is in same location today. See Appendix N, Vol. IV.

Exploration at Tule Springs continued. See 1933.

New dwelling and office completed at Bridgeport. Power line completed to station. Old office moved to Reese River R. S.

The Pony Express, October issue, tells about Juniper described by John Muir at head of Hope Valley. See Appendix V, Vol. IV.

Smithsonian Institute letter dated October 17 gave information on derivation of Toiyabe. See Card Index and Appendix V, Vol. IV.

Picture of Carson District Ranger, Carl Reidel, published on cover of Bell Telephone Magazine. See Appendix X, Vol. IV.

Fred Isball - transferred to D.F.R. Las Vegas RD from Sierra N.F.

New dwelling for Alpine District Ranger purchased at Menden.

Forest development road from US 395 near Junction to Molybdenite Creek completed. See Appendix B, Vol. V. Also first section of campground on Little Walker completed.

For general information, see Toiyabe Progress Report. Appendix F, Vol. V.

In April, Shag Taynton transferred from Tonopah District to TM in the Regional Office followed by Harvey Gissel from Targhee. See 1961.

1963

On February 1, Truckee River flooded Reno, cresting about 4:00 a.m. at estimated 15,000 CSF. Dog Creek ran about 1000 CSF at gauging station. Some earthen dams on creek washed and most terraces held. All highways closed and Southern Pacific RR cancelled trains east and west of Reno. 2.77 inches of rain at Reno during period January 29 – February 2. See Appendix H-I, Vol. 1.

Lake Tahoe Area Council featured in TIME MAGAZINE, April 12 issue. Included quote of Mark Twain. See Appendix C, Vol. V.

Charlie Steen featured in April issue of COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE. See Appendix C, Vol. V.

C. Steen purchased 40 acres from BLM of second growth pine adjoining national forest boundary, southwest of Bowers Mansion, for \$15,000 or \$375 per acre. See 1951 – same kind of land purchased for \$7.50 per acre. 1963 sale was three times appraised value set by BLM.

At Reno, 2.89 inches of rain fall in May. This was greatest amount ever recorded. Previous high was in 1891 with 2.72 inches. The wet month allowed planting of 163,000 pine transplants, mostly in Dog Valley.

First helicopter assigned to Las Vegas District and was a part of the first district fire school. See Appendix C, Vol. V, which also contains story about Lake Tahoe history.

District Ranger Wm. Barnes, Alpine District, transferred to Boise N.F. followed by Steve Rushton, Austin District. Robert Bobek transferred from Bridger N. F. to Austin District.

Contract for \$224,000, Wolf Creek road, let for reconstruction. First 2.5 miles. Largest contracted project on Toiyabe to date.

Toiyabe enjoyed best fire record in history. 35 fires with less than 10 acres burned. None over Class B. See Appendix I, Vol. V.

Carson Ranger Reidel granted Harvard scholarship. Richard Benjamin from Wasatch followed as District Ranger.

Mineral County RAD program included AWP funds of \$110,000 for betterment of Powell Mountain road and for Alum Creek road construction. Also a 12-unit campground was developed at forks of Alum Creek. First campground on NF land in Mineral County. Bridgeport District.

Progress report for 1963 written. See Appendix (a) K, Vol. V.

Second largest road contract in Region let on Wolf Creek road. See above and Appendix (b) K, Vol. V.

First forestry course given at University of Nevada by Ivan Sack, Forest Supervisor as Adj. Professor. Subject: Forest Fire Control and Use of Fire. There were seven students—some former seasonal employees of Toiyabe.

1964

Second Forestry course: General Forestry, given at University of Nevada. See 1963. Given by Norbert DeByle, PhD, Adj. Asst. Professor. USFS Experiment Station.

Public land order 3321 was signed January 30 by John A. Carver Jr., Asst. Secretary of the Interior, extending NF boundary in Douglas County, Nevada to include 21,321 acres, of which 400 acres are public lands. Excluded 1535 acres of patented lands.

Alum Creek campground and road completed as an APW project. Bridgeport District.

On March 1, Constellation crashed near Genoa Peak, taking 85 lives. Alpine District.

On May 26, crashed plane found with three bodies, southeast of Sand Harbor, Carson District.

Carl Reidel, former Carson Ranger, transferred to Ogden – I&E, following year at Harvard.

[Handwritten note illegible.]

Sept 3, Brought Hoover Wild Area into the National Wilderness Preservation System. (PL 88-577)

1965

Retirements and transfers changed many faces on the Toiyabe in 1965. Those retiring were as follows:

Ivan Sack – Forest Supervisor
Archie Murchie – Forest Staff Officer
Harriet Metcalfe – Resource Administrative Assistant
Author Provience – C&M Foreman

Bill Deshler was promoted to Supervisor of the Bridger National Forest, and George McLaughlin, from the Regional Office, replaced Deshler as Deputy Forest Supervisor.

Ranger Bob Hoag, from the Bridgeport Ranger District, and Assistant District Ranger K. F. McElwain, from the Carson Ranger District, transferred to the Sawtooth National Forest. Byron Davis went to the Uinta, Al Hays, A. O. to the Texas National Forest. New faces included Edward C. Maw, Forest Supervisor, William Hales, A. O., Dave Wallace, A. A., Jack McDonald, A. A., Gray Reynolds, A.D.R. Carson R.D., Gene Cole, Watershed Specialist. Lynn Mitchell replaced Bob Hoag at Bridgeport.

Numerous new clerks. Jesse Palm transferred to Reno in late 1964 on Land Adjustment, and Sam Warren replaced Jesse on the West Walker R.D. Sherman Boyce filled in behind Sam on the Fallon District. Joseph Dunford is new Range Conservationist at Austin.

The Clear Creek Conservation Center was activated during the summer with Charles Hendricks, Director, Ed Osmond, Assistant Director. By mid December, 165 corpsmen were working on various Forest Projects. The new camp was constructed at Clear Creek, southwest of Carson City.

A construction contract was let as Las Vegas for the new Mary Jane Falls Campground, and work is in progress.

Nevada Beach Campground and McWilliams Campground administration was assumed by the Forest Service from the Counties.

Watershed rehabilitation was completed on the 1964 4,000 acre Big Creek burn at Austin.

Fire season started with a bang in July with two 200 acre project fires. One in Kyle Canyon and one at Wichman on the Bridgeport District. High intensity summer thunder storms hit, and about ended the fire season, but caused considerable highway and road damage (also Alum Creek Campground). Only 74 fires for the year. Wichman and Kyle fires seeded by aircraft.

Timber sold 9 MM. Cut 2.3 MM.

Land and Water Conservation Fund fee collections initiated and accounted for about \$27,000. Highest in Region.

New paved roads in Dog Valley, Moles Station Campground. Campground road contracts let on Silver Creek (D-2), Chris Flat (D-3), Mt. Rose (D-1), and Bob Scott (D-6); also Swauger timber sale road (D-4).

New winter sports area in Lee Canyon, Las Vegas, began operation.

Forage production was excellent due to heavy winter snows and summer rains.

1966

Personnel Changes

Incoming:

2/27, Mark Taggart	Budget and Accounting Officer from the Wasatch National Forest.
4/24, James E. Dike	Civil Engineer from Caribou National Forest
5/31, James E. Bossi	Recreation and Lands Staff Officer from Ashley National Forest
6/5, Willard Padden	Range Conservationist Austin Ranger District New Hire
6/12, Donald Schmidtlein	District Forest Ranger Austin Ranger District from Cache National Forest
6/26, David R. Garcia	New Position of Job Corps Coordinator from Fishlake National Forest
8/7, David K. Crigger	Civil Engineer from the Sawtooth National Forest
11/13, Glenn Bradley	District Forest Ranger Alpine Ranger District from the Humboldt National Forest

Outgoing:

3/5, David R. Wallace	Administrative Assistant, Resigned.
5/22, Richard O. Benjamin	District Forest Ranger Carson Ranger District to Area Director of Flaming Gorge Recreation Area, Ashley National Forest
<i>Sherman Boyce</i>	<i>DFR Fallon RD to DFR Carson RD</i>
5/30, Robert Bobek	District Forest Ranger Austin Ranger District, Resigned
6/30, Norman Corbridge	Civil Engineer to Civil Engineer Uinta N.F.

11/6, Stephen Rushton

District Forest Ranger Alpine Ranger District to District
Forest Ranger Uinta National Forest

Mary Jane Campground completed in Las Vegas. It sustained some damage from floods in December.

Betterment on Cathedral Rock completed in Las Vegas. A snow slide in the winter did substantial damage.

Betterment on Silver Creek Campground completed.

A fire occurred in Galena Creek. It burned a total of 1200 acres, 664 acres were on National Forest lands.

A fire in Pony Canyon burned a total of 800 acres, 400 of which were on National Forest lands.

For the first time, the Forest U.H.F. radio net was extended to Central Nevada.

May – The Forest Timber Management Plan was completed and approved.

Timber business for the year included 2,675.96 MBF sold and 3,706.41 MBF cut.

March – Supervisor's Office moved from 1555 South Wells to the Main Post Office Building at Mill and Center Streets.

February – The Austin District Office moved from the administrative site to the SW corner of Highway 50 and 5th street.

Ichthyosaur State Park Shelter completed with assistance of Job Corps (See Appendix A, Volume VI)

Total Area on the Forest, 3,354.070.

1967

Personnel Changes

Incoming:

1/23, Norman Malone	Landscape Architect, New Hire
3/26, Neil Jensen	Range Conservationist, Tonopah Ranger District from Uinta National Forest
4/23, Lewis W. Morcom	Forest Engineer from the Dixie National Forest
<i>Lewis A. Munson</i>	<i>DFR, Tonopah RD from ?</i>
9/29, Harold Stiles	Civil Engineer, New Hire

10/8, Walter Pierson	District Forest Ranger, Fallon Ranger District from Payette National Forest
10/22, Arthur J. McConnell	Civil Engineer from the Payette National Forest
10/8, George Smith	Center Director from Region 9
Outgoing:	
1/29, Benny R. Albrechtsen	Forester, West Walker to District Forest Ranger, Humboldt National Forest
2/19, Thomas N. Stinson	Forester, Tonopah Ranger District to Range Conservationist, Challis National Forest
4/23, Harry Tullis	Forest Engineer to Supervisory Highway Engineer, Regional Office
6/4, Hubert Staeger	Civil Engineer transferred to Army Engineers
6/18, Barry Davis	Range Conservationist to Range Conservation, Uinta National Forest
8/24, Charles Hendricks	Center Director, Clear Creek Job Corps Center to Deputy Forest Supervisor Superior N.F.
9/9, Harvey Gissel	District Forest Ranger, Fallon Tonopah R.D. – Resigned
11/1, Eugene A. Watson	Administrative Assistant to Classification and Wage Specialist, Regional Office

Bob Scott Campground constructed completed.

Paving of roads on Kit Carson, Snowshoe Springs and Crystal Spring Campgrounds completed.

Two miles of the East Carson River Road completed.

Total gross area on the Forest is 3,354.070.

The Glennbrook Fire burned 300 acres. No acres were burned on National Forest land.

Timber sold on the Forest 11,920.36 MBF and timber cut 8,973.17 MBF.

August – The Las Vegas District Office moved from 1217 Bridger Street to new office located in the newly constructed Federal Building in Las Vegas.

October – The Tonopah District Office moved from the Post Office building to 141 Main Street in Tonopah.

July & August – Heavy storm runoff, caused severe channel scouring and sedimentation in Slickard, Rock, Risue, Cloudburst and Sardine Creeks on the West Walker Drainage.

October – Warehouse at Tonopah completed by Job Corps.

One mile of Powell Mountain Road completed by Job Corps.

July – Earthquake causes cracks in wall of Post Office Building in Reno. Fireplace chimney collapsed north of Verdi, the center of the earthquake. It also caused a crack running parallel to the Dam at Boca.

Part of Nevada Beach Campground was reconstructed by Job Corps.

For additional information see Forest Progress Report Appendix B, Volume VI.

1968

Personnel Changes

Incoming:

3/10, Karl Haaser	District Forest Ranger, Las Vegas Ranger District from Manti-LaSal National Forest
3/10, Raymond L. Hayes	Landscape Architect from Sitgreaves N.F.
3/10, Milton Loudenburg	Personnel Management Specialist from Salmon National Forest
6/24, David Black	Forester, Las Vegas, Ranger District, New Hire
9/8, Jack Wilcock	District Forest Ranger, Alpine Ranger District from Boise National Forest
10/6, Robert Riley	Forester, Alpine Ranger District from Targhee N.F.

Outgoing:

1/28, Norman Malone	Landscape Architect to Landscape Architect from Uinta National Forest
3/10, Fred Isbell	District Forest Ranger, Las Vegas Ranger District to Forester Regional Office
8/11, Glenn Bradley	District Forest Ranger, Alpine Ranger District to District Forest Ranger Boise National Forest
9/15, Warren Thiem	Forester, Alpine Ranger District – Resigned

11/17, Don Dittmer

Forester, Carson Ranger District to Forester Ashley
National Forest

Ash Canyon Fire burned 1300 acres, only 5 acres were on National Forest land. Early August, seeding of burned over area started.

Total gross area on the Forest 3,362,373. The adjustment as a result of re-conversion to new status records.

July – Assistant Regional Forester field trip was held on the Forest.

Bridgeport Ranger dwelling completed by Job Corps.

October – Carson District Office completed by Job Corps. District Office moved from Telegraph Building to new office.

March – Alpine District Office moved from First National Bank Building to Carson Valley Professional Building in Minden.

January – Fallon District Office moved from Arcade Building to 290 W. Williams Ave.

Timber Management Plan was rewritten to take into account new timber data, format, and concepts.

New policy went into effect concerning the management of existing stands of Pinyon for Christmas trees (See Appendix C, Volume VI)

Mountain Warfare Training Center at Pickel Meadows closed by Marines.

Timber sold amounted to 9,268.45 MBF, cut 9,694.33 MBF sold.

Two found guilty of horse trespass on the Fallon Ranger District. (See Appendix D, Volume VI)

For additional information see Appendix E, Volume VI.

1969

Personnel Changes

Incoming:

3/23, Orlo A. Johnson	Range, Wildlife, Watershed Staff Officer from Salmon National Forest
5/4, Walter L. Porter	Contract Specialist from Sawtooth National Forest.
6/1, David R. Karling	Forester, Land Appraiser from region 9
6/1, Terry Randolph	Forester – Bridgeport Ranger District from Uinta N.F.

7/27, Charles E. Mills	Land Appraiser from Clear Creek Job Corps Center
8/24, Walter E. Hanks	District Forest Ranger, Tonopah Ranger District Fishlake National Forest
8/24, Don W. Owen	District Forest Ranger, West Walker Ranger District from Challis National Forest
Outgoing:	
3/14, Eugene Hoffman	Range, Wildlife, Watershed Staff Officer, Resigned
3/23, Bob Johnson	Contract Specialist to Administrative Officer, Uinta National Forest
4/20, Carl Pence	Forester, Bridgeport Ranger District to Forester Salmon National Forest
6/15, Harry Rickard	Civil Engineer to Civil Engineer Manti LaSal N.F.
8/10, Lewis A. Munson	District Forest Ranger, Tonopah Ranger District to District Forest Ranger Sawtooth National Forest
8/24, Sam Warren	District Forest Ranger, West Walker to District Forest Ranger Challis National Forest
8/31, George McLaughlin	Deputy Forest Supervisor to Forest Supervisor Manti LaSal National Forest

Reno Fire North of Reno burned a total of 670 acres, 30 were within the Forest's Fire Protection Boundary.

April – Record high in the price of timber. WWP Index for Ponderosa Pine was \$158.51 and White Fir \$124.00.

September – Approval of the Extension of the National Forest Boundary in the Tahoe Basin given by the Douglas County Commissioners (See Appendix F, Volume VI).

Desert Creek Campground and Spooner Summit Rest Area almost completed prior to closure of the Clear Creek Job Corps Center.

Buckeye and Mount Rose Campgrounds were completed.

Construction of the bootleg Campground was started.

Snow pack in the Sierra was the highest ever recorded. Donner Summit recorded 190 inches and Mount Rose recorded 155 inches in March. The heavy snows caused many roofs in the Tahoe Basin to collapse (See 1952).

February – Climax avalanches on Charleston Mountain destroyed and damaged numerous homes killing two people.

Spring runoff was exceptionally high but surprisingly light flood damage occurred.

Water had to be released from Lake Tahoe since the capacity was at maximum legal limit.

Spring – Numerous washouts caused damage to roads and washed out the Reese River road bridge.

Reese River flowed to Humboldt River.

New Aerial Photographs for the Sierra Division was completed. Included color coverage.

Clear Creek Job Corps Center officially closed in July.

Bridgeport and Carson Ranger District Centennial

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the Forest Service presence on the Bridgeport and Carson Ranger Districts. On February 22, 1897 President Grover Cleveland set aside 691,200 acres as the Stanislaus Forest Reserve. On the east side of the Sierra Crest this included the Hoover Wilderness, Upper Twin Lake, Sonora Pass area, and parts of the southern Alpine County. Early Stanislaus National Forest Guard Stations were located in Bridgeport and at Markleeville, with the Forest Headquarters in Sonora. In 1906, over 500,000 acres were added to the Stanislaus National Forest. East of the Sierras this included Lower Twin Lake, Devils Gate Pass area, West Walker River Canyon, Ebbets Pass area, and northern portions of the Carson Iceberg Wilderness.

The Mono National Forest was created in 1908 out of Stanislaus (470,813 acres), Sierra (111,329 acres), Inyo (50,844 acres), and Tahoe (26,560 acres) National Forests. In 1909 additions to the Mono National Forest more than doubled its acreage with the inclusion of the Sweetwater Mountains, Pine Grove Hills and the Excelsior Mountains. The Mono National Forest had its headquarters in Gardnerville, Nevada, with district offices at Markleeville, Wheeler, Bridgeport, Sweetwater Summit, and Lee Vining. Minor additions in 1911 set the final boundaries of the Mono National Forest which lasted to 1945.

During this time, most of the recreational facilities on the forest were developed. Campgrounds were built throughout the forest and summer homes were developed around Twin Lakes, Green Creek, Virginia Lakes, and June Lake areas. Resorts at Green Creek, Virginia Lakes, Leavitt Meadows, Hope Valley and Bridgeport Reservoir were constructed during this time. Additional outpost guard stations were built. In cooperation with local ranchers fences and water troughs for cattle and sheep were constructed.

In 1945, the Mono National Forest was added to the Toiyabe National Forest making the Toiyabe the largest National Forest outside of Alaska with over 3 million acres. The headquarters was located in Reno (later moved to Sparks), and included the Kingston, Austin, Fallon, and Tonopah districts in Central Nevada, the Santa Rosa District in Northern Nevada

(until 1957), and, after 1957, the Las Vegas district of southern Nevada. The Districts in the “Mono Division” of the Toiyabe National Forest included the Carson, (formed from Tahoe National Forest acres turned over to the Mono National Forest in 1940), and the Alpine, West Walker, and Bridgeport districts. The Mono Lake district was turned over to the Inyo National Forest in 1945.

Land exchanges and purchases from the 1940s to 1990s added thousands of acres in the Dog Valley, Mount Rose, Spooner Summit and Genoa Peak areas and along the north and east sides of Lake Tahoe to the Toiyabe National Forest. In 1973, lands of the Toiyabe, Eldorado, and Tahoe National Forests within the Lake Tahoe Basin were placed under the unified administration of the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Area.

Attempts to save overhead costs in the 1960s and 1970s resulted in a nation wide consolidation of ranger districts and forests. At this time, the Carson and the Alpine Districts were combined under the Carson name, and the West Walker and Bridgeport Districts were combined under the Bridgeport name. Studies were conducted to analyze consolidation of the Mono Division of the Toiyabe with the Inyo National Forest and consolidation Toiyabe with the Humboldt National Forest. Neither proposal was acted upon at that time.

In 1988, Congress passed an act, which added over 150,000 acres managed by the Bureau of Land Management in Nevada to adjacent Forest Service managed lands of the Bridgeport and Carson Ranger Districts.

This included the Ghost Town of Aurora, Wilson Canyon on the West Walker River, hills along the north and east sides of Topaz Lake, the West Fork Carson River Canyon, Jacks Valley Wildlife Area, and Peavine Mountains just west of Reno. Our latest administrative change came in 1995 with the consolidation of the Humboldt and the Toiyabe National Forests under the new banner of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forests. The Forests now cover over 7 million acres of mountain ranges in Nevada and California, from the Idaho border to Las Vegas, and from the summit of the Sierras in California to the Utah border.

Forest Histories

Toiyabe National Reserve: March 1, 1907 to Present

Toiyabe National Forest Reserve, covered the Toiyabe, Shoshone, and the Paradise Ranges of Central Nevada. The Monitor and Toquima National Forests were added to the Toiyabe National Forest on July 2, 1908. In 1910, the Gabbs Range of the Mono National Forest was transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest and eliminated from the National Forest management in 1914. The Moapa National Forest, near Las Vegas, was added to the Toiyabe National Forest in 1915 and later transferred to the Dixie National Forest. The Santa Rosa Division of the Humboldt National Forest was added on May 9, 1938 to the Toiyabe National Forest, and later transferred back to the Humboldt National Forest on July 1, 1951. The Mono and Toiyabe were administratively combined under the name Mono Toiyabe National Forest in 1944. This was made official in 1945, and the Mono name was dropped. On August 9, 1957, the Mount Charleston Division (Moapa) of the Nevada National Forest was transferred back to the Toiyabe

National Forest. In 1995, the Toiyabe and the Humboldt were administratively combined under the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forests with the Supervisor Office in Sparks Nevada.

Toquima National Forest: April 15, 1907 – July 2, 1908

The Toquima National Forest was formed from the Toquima Range just to the east of the Toiyabe Range. This forest was added to the Toiyabe National Forest in 1908.

Monitor National Forest: April 15, 1907 – July 2, 1908

The Monitor National Forest was formed from the Monitor Range just to the east of the Toquima Range. This forest was added to the Toiyabe National Forest in 1908.

Vegas National Forest: December 12, 1907 – July 2, 1908

The Vegas National Forest was located in the Las Vegas and Sheep Ranges north of Las Vegas. This forest was combined with the Mount Charleston National Forest on July 2, 1908 to form the Moapa National Forest. This portion was eliminated from Forest Service Management in the 1918s, and is now a part of the Desert National Wildlife Range.

Mount Charleston Forest Reserve: November 5, 1906 – July 2, 1908

Moapa National Forest: July 2, 1908 – 1915

The Mount Charleston Forest Reserve was located around Mount Charleston to the west of Las Vegas. This forest was combined with the Vegas National Forest on July 2, 1908 to form the Moapa National Forest. In 1915, the Moapa was combined with the Toiyabe National Forest, and was transferred to the Dixie National Forest in 1916. The Moapa Division was transferred to the Nevada National Forest in July 1, 1937, and back to the Toiyabe National Forest in 1957.

Nevada National Forest: February 10, 1909 – August 9, 1957

The Nevada National Forest was located in eastern Nevada in the Snake, Schell Creek, White Pine, Quinn Canyon and Grant Ranges and on Ward Mountain. The scattered ranges of the Nevada National Forest were joined by the Mount Charleston (Moapa) Division of the Dixie National Forest in 1937. On August 9, 1957, the Nevada National Forest joined the Humboldt National Forest with the Mount Charleston Division joining the Toiyabe National Forest.

Ruby Mountain Forest Reserve: March 3, 1908 – June 19, 1916

The Ruby Mountain Forest Reserve was located in northeastern Nevada in the Ruby Mountain Range. The forest was combined with the Independence National Reserve to form the Humboldt National Forest on July 2, 1908. On June 19, 1912, the Ruby Mountains were split out again as the Ruby Mountain National Forest, which rejoined the Humboldt National Forest July 1, 1916.

Independence Forest Reserve: Nov. 5, 1906 – July 2, 1908

The Independence Forest Reserve was located in northeastern Nevada in the Independence Range. The forest was combined with the Ruby Mountain National Forest to form the Humboldt National Forest on July 2, 1908.

Santa Rosa National Forest: April 1, 1911 – July 1, 1916

The Santa Rosa National Forest was located in northern Nevada in the Santa Rosa Range. The forest was added to the Humboldt National Forest on July 1, 1916. The Santa Rosa Division was transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest on May 9, 1938, and transferred back to the Humboldt National Forest on July 1, 1951.

Mono National Forest: July 2, 1908 – July 1, 1945

The Mono National Forest was created out of portions of the Stanislaus, Sierra, Tahoe, and Inyo National Forests in eastern California. In 1909, the forest was expanded to include the Sweetwater Mountains, Pine Grove hills, and parts of the Wassuk, Gabbs Valley, and Excelsior Ranges of western Nevada. In 1910, the Gabbs Valley Range portion was transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest, and 1914 dropped from Forest Service Management. In 1940, portions of the Tahoe National Forest in the Carson Range of western Nevada and eastern California were added to the Mono National Forest. The Mono and Toiyabe National Forests were administratively combined on July 1, 1944 as the Mono-Toiyabe National Forests, and officially combined on July 1, 1945 when the Mono name was dropped.

Humboldt National Forest: July 2, 1908 – Present

The Humboldt National Forest is located in northeastern Nevada. It was formed by the combination of the Ruby Mountain and the Independence National Forests. A large area was added to the forest in 1909, and the Ruby Mountains were re-established as a separate national forest in 1912. On July 1, 1916, the Humboldt National Forest and the Santa Rosa National Forest joined the Humboldt National Forest. The Nevada National Forest joined the Humboldt National Forest in 1957. The Humboldt and the Toiyabe National Forests were administratively joined in 1995.

Short History of the National Forest

On March 3, 1891, the Congress gave the President the authority to “from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of public lands wholly or in covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof.”

On March 3, 1891, President Harrison proclaimed the Yellowstone area as the first Forest Reserve in the nation. The next two years saw the creation of an additional 13 Forest Reserves. From 1893 to 1897, there were no forest reserves created. Then on February 22, 1897, Grover

Cleveland, seeing his term as president coming to an end, proclaimed a total of 15 forest reserves. Nearly 29 million acres were added to the forest reserve system. This was done with little input from Congress or from the communities adjacent to these tracts of land. Congress passed a law which forbid the management of these forests until later in the year.

Later in 1897, the Congress passed an act, which allowed for the use of forest resources on the forest reserve. Prior to this time, the area had been locked up, with no provisions for use of timber, range, or other commodities that local communities were dependent on. The 1897 law opened up the forest to use of all resources under certain provisions, and to provide the forest reserve suitable protection. This law was likely an outgrowth of the frustration, one of which was the Stanislaus Forest Reserve.

From the creation of the Forest Reserve System to 1905, the forest reserves were managed by the General Land Office. Gifford Pinchot had been pushing to get the forest reserves under the Department of Agriculture as he felt they could be better managed in that agency, and he saw trees as an agricultural product which under agricultural methods of management could provide a sustained yield of timber for the public. In 1905, the forest reserves did pass into the Department of Agriculture, and passed Pinchot's management. In 1907, the forest reserves were renamed national forest. This was done because it followed Pinchot's vision more closely. Forest reserves sound like they were off limits from use, while national forest sound as though they are for the nation as a whole.

The Use of the National Forest

This booklet was written by Gifford Pinchot in 1907. It is an information booklet for the public, and was used by the forest rangers as their main guidelines for management of the forests from that time to the 1950's.

Teddy Roosevelt and John Muir

This photo shows two of the most important people in federal land management. John Muir was the voice of preservation, while Gifford Pinchot was the voice of reasonable use of forest resources. Teddy Roosevelt was the sympathetic President, who designated more national forests than any other President. His cousin, Franklin Roosevelt was involved in the creation of national forests in the east. John Muir was founder of the Sierra Club, which still provides a preservation viewpoint to forest managers and Congress. *[No photo included with our copy.]*

Mono Lake Paiute

This photo shows Mono Lake Paiutes of the eastern Sierra. The Indian populations of the new world were this nation's first foresters. They had a long history of land and vegetation management through setting of fires. *[No photo included with our copy.]*

Appendix C, Vol. II: Proposed Transfer to Interior

D-Legislation

CAB

FL
Nevada Forests,
Transfer to Int. Dept.
S. 3841

Hon. Gerald P. Nye, Chairman,
Committee on Public Lands and Surveys,
United States Senate.

Dear Senator Nye:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 4 enclosing copy of S. 3841, A Bill "To redesignate the Humboldt, Nevada, and Toiyabe National Forests, within the State of Nevada, as the Humboldt, Nevada, and Toiyabe Federal Grazing Reserves, to provide for their administration as such, and for other purposes", and asking for the views of this Department on the merits of the bill.

The proposed legislation would, in effect, abolish the Humboldt, Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests, and create the Humboldt, Nevada, and Toiyabe Federal Grazing Reserves. The administration of the areas hitherto comprising these National Forests would be transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior. There is nothing in the bill itself to suggest why this change is desirable.

The National Forests in question comprise an area of approximately 4,381,000 acres which, between 1906 and 1912, were proclaimed by the President as National Forests. This action was based on petitions presented by citizens of the State of Nevada supported by the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State. It was recognized at the time, as it is now, that the lands were placed under national forest administration partly to protect and conserve the valuable forage resource, as well as to protect the forest cover.

The principal objection to the present administration of these areas as National Forests, in so far as this Department is advised, emanates from some of the livestock owners who use this land who are opposed to the policy of this Department to make limited reductions in the numbers of stock grazed by the larger permittees so that range may be provided for qualified new applicants also dependent of the national forests, or who are opposed to certain proposed increases in the grazing fees charged by this Department for the utilization of the forage resource.

In the judgment of this Department the same reasons now exist for maintaining these lands under national forest admin- *[rest of letter is missing]*

Appendix D, Vol. I: Charleston Mountain Brochure

Charleston Mountain

A Division of the
Nevada National Forest
Nevada

(Picture of Cathedral Rock in Kyle Canyon)

United States
Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

Charleston Mountain

A division of the
Nevada National Forest

FOREWORD

The Charleston Mountains of southern Nevada have long been of keen interest to foresters, botanists, geologists, and other scientists. Since November 5, 1906, when President Theodore Roosevelt gave it national forest status, this attractive area has been under Forest Service administration.

Headquarters of the supervisor of the Nevada National Forest, of which the Charleston Mountain area is a division, are at Ely. A forest ranger is in direct charge of the division. He may be reached at the Post Office building at Las Vegas during the winter season and at the Kyle Canyon ranger station in summer.

Completion of Hoover Dam and the growth in southern Nevada's population that has followed have brought a mounting demand for the forest's products and increased the importance of the Charleston Mountains for recreational purposes. The singular attractions and advantages of this area to the people of southern Nevada and to the growing number of visitors are briefly described in this booklet. By words and pictures it shows the interesting combination of forests, the unusual geology, botany, and climate, use by the people, and management by the Forest Service.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE, LYLE F. WATTS, Chief

Revised 1946

An Oasis in the Desert

With Las Vegas as the hub, southern Nevada is rapidly growing into a unique, year-long playground. The mild winter climate and the large variety of attractions, in which Lake Mead and Hoover Dam lead the way, need only a mountain playground to perfect the design. The Charleston Mountain forest does this in an unusual and surprising way.

Kyle and Lee Canyons, the two most easily accessible beauty spots, are only 35 and 50 miles, respectively, from Las Vegas and may be reached by excellent State highways. The mountain range beyond the heads of these canyons lies like a sleeping giant in the midst of the Nevada Desert. It is an oasis, where Nature makes a rare gift of plant and animal life, the beauties of summer and winter, and the striking freshness and coolness of the mountain air.

The visitor may go from the subtropical climate of Moapa Valley and Lake Mead, within an hour or a little more, to higher altitudes and extensive pine forests. Beyond the end of the road, scenic bridle trails from Lee and Kyle Canyons lead to the high summit of Charleston Peak, 11,910 feet above sea level.

GEOLOGIC INTEREST

The geology of this region offers the visitor endless opportunities for exploration. For several seasons the mountain range has been studied by geologists and many unusual discoveries have been made. Of interest to the layman are the crinoids and fossilized shells and also concretions of great beauty, which may be found on the high ridges of the Charleston Range. Evidence shows that this was once the floor of a deep ocean and these remnants are perfectly preserved in the dense limestone.

Lower in elevation throughout most of the area are the conglomerate formations. Beneath this conglomerate are protrusions of a colorful red and white sandstone bed. Intermingled with these, in the vicinity of Red Rock, are giant petrified trees, lying where they rested after being washed to the shore line of some prehistoric sea.

*[To the left of the above two paragraphs is a picture with the following caption underneath:
"Deer Creek camp, where the only permanent living stream in the Charleston Mountains flows for 2 miles before it sinks into subterranean reservoirs."]*

NO FLOWING STREAMS

Deer Creek, for a distance of about 2 miles, is the only permanent stream in the mountain range. All other creek beds are dry except for a brief period in the spring during the heavy run-off from melting snows. The many springs rising from the mountain sides flow but short distances and disappear into the porous formations.

Although the water from rain and snow disappears, it is by no means lost because, according to geologists, the Charleston Mountain Range is the source of all the artesian water that supplies Las Vegas, Kingston, and Pahrump Valleys. The artesian basins are fed constantly through deep, subterranean watercourses, and the mountains are, in effect, a filtration and storage plant working constantly and mysteriously in accord with natural laws so that the distant desert settlements may bloom and prosper.

A BOTANICAL LABORATORY

Surrounded on all sides for countless hundreds of years by the burning deserts, this mountain has been isolated from intercommunication with all other areas where similar plant and animal life occurred. Being subjected to greater extremes of temperature and other factors in development, the plant life has changed somewhat from its form when this isolation began. Charleston Mountain is therefore a veritable garden for the botanist.

Scientists for the Smithsonian Institution, the Los Angeles Museum, and the California Institute of Technology have made collections of more than 400 plant species. Among these are several new species and species which may prove to be endemisms in botany.

Between the ponderosa pine belt and timberline is found one of the largest pure stands of foxtail or bristlecone pine (*Pinus aristata*) in the United States. Many trees reach a diameter of 6 to 7 feet. Along the ridges where air currents prevail in one direction, these trees assume a form of about 3 feet across at right angles to the wind and about 20 to 30 feet high. They are the ghosts of the sky line, bent and battle-scarred from constant struggles with winter blizzards and searing summer blasts.

At the low elevations surrounding the mountain grows the true desert flora in its many variations, and during the early spring months adds charm and beauty to the enchanting arid landscape.

[To the right of the above information on this page are two photographs. The top photograph has the following caption: "Scenic bridle trails from Kyle Canyon lead to the summit of Charleston Peak." The bottom photograph has the following caption: "Eagle Gate in Kyle Canyon where the Joshua tree and sword cactus of the Nevada Desert meet the pine, fir, and juniper of the mountain forest.]

[Attached is a map of the CHARLESTON MTN DIVISION, NEVADA NATIONAL FOREST]

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

Zoologically the Charleston Mountains are widely separated from other similar areas except as to desert species of mountain sheep, antelope, and predatory animals which migrate across the broad, waterless valleys. Mule deer and mountain sheep are natives and so are the cat, lynx, coyote, gray and swift fox, badger, porcupine, and various smaller animals.

Antelope, and sage and blue grouse, which became extinct in the past, are being reintroduced. A herd of elk was planted in 1935 and is doing well. In a few years, under protection and careful management, Charleston Mountain should again become a hunter's

paradise. Its adaptability as a game haven finds loud praise among sportsmen, and studies by the State game department, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Forest Service have produced valuable data for development of scientific management plans.

The mountains abound in bird life during the summer and when migrations of the smaller birds take place in spring and fall. Many feathered travelers of the airways find in this region a welcome resting place where food and water are to be had in the midst of vast arid expanses.

LEGENDS OF THE INDIANS

In the years before white men came the nomadic Indians, who camped intermittently in the desert lands at the base of the range, regarded with awe the snowcapped loftiness of Charleston Peak. Because of the severity of the lightning storms along the high ridges and the frequent fires that followed in dry seasons, the god of fire was thought to dwell among the numerous hidden caves near the summits.

Legend has it that the perpetual wind whistling over the long north-south ridge was a warning to any who dared to trespass into the mountain solitudes. Those who disregarded the warning and ventured too far were forced off the west side and lost in the wild and intricate walls and formations of Clark and Wallace Canyons.

During prehistoric times, Indians cut hieroglyphics and petroglyphs into the rocks at the base of this mountain range. The stories have not been deciphered, but the writings are among the oldest of their kind in the United States.

In the heavy belt of single-leaf pinon which entirely surrounds this range, the Indian has harvested the nuts from which he derived a large part of his food. The annual nut-gathering pilgrimages of the old days have shrunk, however. Where once entire tribes came, camped, and collected nuts, now a few Indians seek the tasty pine seed as a delicacy only.

RECREATION IN SUMMER

Kyle Canyon has long been a summer refuge and retreat of the desert people. A mile above Las Vegas in altitude, its shaded pine forests are constantly cool. The Charleston Mountain resort, with its comfortable cabins and a lodge, offers many attractions to the visitor.

Along the canyon bottom and on the upper benches the Forest Service has developed good camp grounds. At Kyle Canyon camp, Fletcher View, and the trailer camp the accommodations are generous and complete. The camp grounds are equipped with running water, tables, fireplaces or stoves, and sanitation. In addition to the simple elements of comfort are Nature's great luxuries of cool air, inviting shade, and inspiring surroundings, all to be enjoyed leisurely by the visitor, without undesirable interference or restriction.

[On the right side, middle of page 9, of this pamphlet is a picture. The caption underneath is as follows: "____ forest ranger visits with picnickers in a mountain mahogany grove."]

Little folks are not forgotten, and in the cool shade of the cathedral pines, children's playgrounds are provided. The children's camp in Lee Canyon has comfortable buildings and

spacious playgrounds. Hundreds of Nevada boys and girls come here for a week or two to play in the heart of a primeval forest, to discover its nature and study its mysteries, to breathe the pungent, invigorating mountain air, and be refreshed and strengthened.

In Deer Creek three camping spots of generous size are now ready. Farther on in Lee Canyon, the McWilliam camp ground is ready to greet the outdoor vacationist with its water and simple improvements in a gorgeous setting of giant yellow-barked pines and stately firs.

WINTER PLAYGROUNDS

Winter sports are now a well-established activity and the region has become a year-long playground. The slopes of Kyle and Lee Canyons are deeply covered with snow from December to May. The smooth, varying slopes and the open pine forests present an unusual combination of winter features. The deep, white blanket completely covers the low undergrowth, and is broken only by the clean boles of the large trees. The ski runner must have some skill and dexterity to travel these forest routes.

Practice slopes, ski runs, and jumping hills are now developed in Kyle and Lee Canyons. Roads are kept open winter-long, and lodge accommodations in Kyle Canyon are always available. The children's camp in Lee Canyon is always open as a refuge for travelers who come to explore the almost endless winter trails.

TIMBER TYPES AND USE

Although ponderosa pine is the important timber tree on the intermediate mountain slopes, many other species appear in considerable quantities. Foxtail pine extends from the middle slopes to the uppermost limits of tree growth. Mixed with the pine are alpine fir, spruce, and aspen. In the lower altitudes below the pine type are the forests of pinon, juniper, and mahogany. The beginning of the desert is marked by the Joshua trees.

The timber on Charleston Mountain has an important place in the economic pattern of the surrounding country, a vast territory that needs a supply of fuel, posts, poles, rough lumber, and mining timbers. Although in timber operations all scenic and recreational values are carefully guarded, the outlying timbered areas are available for the use of Nevada people on ranches, in outlying communities, and for mining development.

PROSPECTING AND MINING

Prospectors have been active in the Potosi Mountain territory for many years, indicating that a mineralized zone exists in the Charleston Mountain Range. Many mining locations have been staked.

[Two pictures shown on the left, page 10. The caption under the top picture states, "Wading pool at Kyle Canyon camp ground." The caption under the bottom picture states, "Winter comes to Kyle Canyon picnic ground."]

COME AND ENJOY IT!

The manifold resources of the Charleston Mountain Forest are being developed, used, and managed to give the utmost to the people of Nevada and visitors from everywhere. Timber, wildlife, scenery, minerals, recreation in winter and summer, all form a composite of natural wealth that under national forest administration will be maintained in perpetuity.

Come and enjoy the beauties of the forest, the freshness and coolness of the mountain air, the rest and quiet of the camps, and the diversion of the playgrounds. Visit this desert oasis summer or winter.

Observe the few simple rules that are necessary and help the forest ranger preserve the creations of nature so that all those who come after you may also see and enjoy them. Break your match in two, put out your cigars, cigarettes, and pipe heels, and never leave a campfire before completely extinguishing it.

[Picture of the forest shown at the top of the page – no caption]

POPULATION OF NEVADA IN 1860

SUBDIVISIONS	WHITE		Colored	Total	Dwellings
	Male	Female			
Carson City	534	167	13	714	189
Carson Valley	319	123	10	452	81
Chinatown	68	8	2	78	28
Eagle Valley	179	48		227	64
Fort Churchill	337	12		349	58
Flowery Mining District	80			80	24
Genoa	119	28	8	155	57
Gold Hill	619	18	1	638	179
Jack's Valley	87	29	1	117	23
Long Valley	47	2		49	14
Mommoth Eagle District	34	6		40	12
Palmyra Mining District	80			80	25
Ragtown	36	2		38	11
Silver City	611	25	1	637	219
Steamboat Valley	178	18		196	58
Sullivan's Mining District	39			39	14
Truckee Meadows	97	8		105	22
Virginia City	2198	139	8	2345	868
Virginia Mining District	40			40	
Walker River Valley	18	6		24	8
Washoe Valley	200	70		270	60
Carson County, Total	5957	710	45	6712	2014
Humboldt County, Total	40			40	8
Saint Mary's County, Total	105			105	15
Total of Nevada	6102	710	45	6857	2037

NOTE: Of the free colored population 16 are male and 2 female mulattos. At Genoa one slave is reported, Hazel T. J. Singleton, a female, aged 45 years.

NATIVITY OF POPULATION

Irish	651
English	294
German	454
Scotch	98
Mexicans	85
Other foreigners	<u>482</u>
Total foreign	2,064
Total native	<u>4,793</u>
Total population	6,857

NEVADA INVOICED BY THE DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL

At the State Capitol is deposited and laid away among the material deemed worthless the original books of the census records of Nevada in 1860 from which are compiled the following statistics. They are important, being an exhibit of the condition and degree reached in prosperity of Nevada at that time.

The following table shows the different kinds of business, and its extent in each village and city in the country, and is a volume in itself. From it there appears to have been at that time, in what is now Nevada, sixty-six saloons, no preacher, four school teachers, six printers, nineteen doctors, and not a lawyer practicing his profession.

BUSINESS STATISTICS FOR 1860

Business Director of 1860 taken in August	Gold Hill	Silver City	Virginia City	Carson City	Genoa	Total
Hotels	3	4	3	7	2	19
Boarding Houses	19	3	5	2		29
Restaurants	3		6	3	3	15
Saloons	4	2	42	10	5	63
Stores	9	19	42	32	7	109
Barbers	2	1	8	6		17
Carpenters	11	15	62	30		118
Teamsters	7	10	68	46		131
Blacksmiths	9	6	17	16	6	54
Bootmakers	1		14	6	1	22
Jewelers	1		2	1		4
Printers	1		1	4		6
Doctors		3	9	5	2	19
Dentists		3	1			4

Livery Stables		1	6	5	2	14
Harness Makers			1			1
Upholsterers			3	7		10
Tinners			9	2		11
Painters			4	5		9
School Teachers			2	1		3
Tailors			4			4
Brewers			3	6		9
Milliners			2			2
Gunsmiths			1			1
Speculators			13	8		21
Lawyers				5		5
Bakers	4		16	6	2	28

There should be added to the foregoing list to make it complete, four telegraph operators at Carson, and one in Genoa, two druggists, and a daguerrean artist in Carson. The enumeration was made in August by J. P. Waters, Deputy United States Marshal.

LONG VALLEY – Three public houses, ten miners and sixteen ranchers; the balance of population no occupation given; census taken in September.

STEAMBOAT VALLEY – Two merchants, two public houses, one saloon, and two blacksmiths; census taken in September.

PALMYRA DISTRICT (in what is now Lyon County) – One saloon and one merchant; census taken in September.

CLINTON (now Dayton) – Two blacksmiths, one shoemaker, one saloon, one merchant, one public house; census taken in September.

CARSON VALLEY – One school teacher, three hotels, and three blacksmiths; census taken in October.

WALKER'S RIVER VALLEY – Two hotels, and one grocery; census taken in October.

HONEY LAKE VALLEY (taken by California Marshal) – It is claimed that along the border over 1,900 persons were enumerated for that State who should have been credited to Nevada. He also saw over 200 miners' huts made of willow, that were abandoned because of the trouble with Indians.

The following enumeration of population at Ragtown, the country between there and Virginia City, and the towns in the vicinity of the latter place, were enumerated in August, all the valleys along the base of the Sierra being reached in September except Carson Valley, which with the Walker River country was taken in October.

Appendix E, Vol. V: Molybdenite & Buckeye Roads

COPY – H. M. 8/10/53

ER
Molybdenite and Buckeye
Roads

Bridgeport, California
July 27, 1932

G
Supervision
Mono

Forest Supervisor:

As per your request of July 26, 32 I am submitting the following statement of conditions pertaining to the above designations.

In the first place wish to draw your attention to the fact that on none of our late maps are the trails leading into the above mentioned areas designated as roads.

Taking the Molybdenite area first or perhaps it is more desirable to call this the Little Walker Cattle Range we have had an approved G-16 irrigation project in effect for the past several years which is really a continuation (in part) of a project used some 30 or 40 years ago. (F. W. Simpson) should be able to testify as to the time the ditches at the head of Long Valley were constructed.)

For a period thereafter no great effort was expended by the stockmen to keep the ditches in repair, using only such flood waters that found their way into the two lakes or ponds. In 1924 and 25 G. E. Levalley working first as a guard for the Forest Service and later as rider for the cattlemen put the ditch in good repair using the two lakes as a reservoir and using a portion of the water to irrigate in Long Valley. Since that time and up to the present the water has been used each season without protest.

The Statement in letter of July 25 quoting from wire – “Your Supervisor actually irrigating road to prevent auto passage” is considerable bunk. We have actually constructed a ditch which diverts a portion of the water from the trail which it used to follow for some distance.

The Forest Service has never expended a cent to keep this road or trail in repair and it is therefore not a listed project.

The original road (about a mile in length) from the present highway was used to log off the Saw Mill Canyon area, was continued as a wagon road to the head of Long Valley where Simpson at one time maintained a cattle camp, which was at the end of any road.

About 16 years ago Faudre and McMillans located the Molybdenite Mining claim and first used the road for wagon use. Later when autos came into general use they made the road passable for

cars. (High clearance). At the time the work was first started cars could not get to the top of the first hill, however, there was signs of an old road (wagon) as far as the two small lakes at the head of Long Valley. From this point to Molybdenite a passable road was built to the mine in order to do required work. The road had to be made passable each year and they did only enough work to make this possible.

At no time did they consider this a public road and was only constructed to gain access to the mine. They prefer having the gate kept locked as tourists who in the past have reached the mine have done considerable damage to their cabin and its contents on the claim.

This road has always been muddy and sticky in places resulting in travelers getting mired down. As a consequence several salt boxes and two sign posts have been destroyed as they were used as a means of getting the cars to dry ground.

There has always been some damage to the range resulting from this travel as the car wheels would cut thru the irrigating checks allowing the water to run down the car tracks. Several times the water has been turned off the project entirely so that the autoists would have easier going. (This by tourists)

The ditch from the Molybdenite side and the one from the lakes leading to Long Valley were constructed long before the road in this area was built and has been used to some extent each year since.

When we first made a project of our Range Development Plan these ditches were included and have been used for this purpose the past several years. In our use the road has never been considered more than a trail and no effort has been made to turn it into a road.

Approach from the highway is through a pasture on patented land. The back fence of this pasture is used as a part of our drift fence system. The gate in this fence is locked with the permission of the owner the rider for the cattlemen having the key thereto. A "No trespassing on this property" sign is nailed to a post nearby.

When this gate is left open (and this has often happened) cattle get into the enclosed pasture and are in trespass. If they are then driven from the pasture onto the highway side of the pasture the owner becomes liable in case of accident to the traveling public.

A Forest Service sign at the gate is simply a warning to the traveling public as the road is really dangerous for any modern low slung car as there are many high centers and hidden rocks. Sign says "End of Auto road" "Road not passable by automobile".

Along about 1929 or 30 Mr. Maule had some correspondence with Mr. Nelson of the R. O. regarding certain problems pertaining to range use etc. None of this correspondence is available here but think that some reference to same might be found in the Supervisors Annual Grazing Report and Mr. Nelson's reply to same. I might be mistaken in this to.

However I do have a copy of the following:

ER – California – Little Walker

San Francisco, Calif. April 1931

Memorandum for Supervisor:

Reference is made to your “-Supervision” memorandum of March 30.

Owing to the fact that the road in question does not seem to be one in general public use we can see no reason why the private owner should not put a pad-locked gate on it if he desired to do so. The reasons advanced for this action appear to us to be sufficient to justify the scheme. Should you find later on that there is a public uproar about the matter you can possibly agree with the owner to such modification of the procedure as the facts seem to justify at the time.

Signed R. L. Deering
Asst. Regional Forester

I seem to recall some suggestion from Mr. Nelson regarding having the cattlemen going on record as to their views regarding locked gates, as a result will quote from the minutes of the March 28, 1931 meeting of the Little Walker Cattlemen’s Association –

“General discussion regarding probable causes of losses of cattle on the range. Motion by Hansen, second by Pitts that all gates in fences on roads leading into the range be pad-locked if it is possible to do so. Carried. The following resolution was offered: It is the sense of this meeting that considerable losses have been suffered thru people entering the range with auto and trucks and taking out veal from cows permitted on the range and that to correct this condition gates leading to the range should be locked, the keys kept in the possession of Forest Officers who would allow ingress and egress for legitimate purposes.”

Mr. Maule agreed to ascertain if this could be handled as an administrative action.

In compliance with wire of July 21, 32 to Forest Service, Minden, Nevada the Forest Service lock was removed. This lock had been placed on gate in order that Forest Officers could get in and out of the range when necessary or could open the gate to those who had legitimate business in there, however will frankly state that I couldn’t see how a tourist who risked his neck and his car and who was sure to do some damage to our pet Range development project had much business in there when suitable camp ground were provided nearby and when he could get those same unfortunate fish by walking or riding a couple of miles.

I also note that “punishment those responsible this discriminatory etc.” sometimes the bigger they are the harder they fall. I’m no friend of that guy and if he sticks in the mud that is his tough luck.

Would like to say that the local reaction is very favorable and that the majority of the traveling public are for us when it is explained to them what it is all about.

Yesterday I had the pleasure of meeting some people who had earlier written us regarding the possibility of getting into Molybdenite. They had been told that there was a lock on the gate and that the road was absolutely impassable at that time which they seemed to appreciate and made other plans. They were to meet a party of friends on the Walker and intended to camp there together for some time, however, on Sunday last they received a telegram that the lock had been forced and to come to Molybdenite at once, that they would be met and helped thru the wet parts

if necessary. They asked me about conditions and I told them it was their privilege to try it but I thought that with a nice new Nash such as they were driving it would be taking undue chances etc. They said nothing doing they were going to take a cabin on the river and said rather plainly what they thought of anyone friends or otherwise who forced locks, passed up No Trespassing signs etc.

From what meager information we can gather think the lock was forced some time in the wee small hours of Sunday morning. The range rider said that five cars had gone in but that one had come out immediately without making camp. At this writing cannot say how many are in or out.

Buckeye Canyon is another problem altogether as you will note on the enclosed map that all approach to the mouth of Buckeye is controlled by patented land and that since the new road has been constructed around via Hunewill and the old road to the Lakes through Dresslers abandoned there isn't much chance to cars getting in without trespassing on irrigated meadow land. The only practicable way at this time is to come down the old road to the irrigation canal from Robinson to Buckeye and then to parallel this to the old road in the sandy canyon near Buckeye.

This, some of the pioneer type have done, forcing their cars thru the sage and over the rocks until they have a passable route even tho they had to cut Dresslers wire fence to get onto the outside. This route is for the most part over patented land the use of which might be blocked at any time.

On the middle route it is impossible for a car to cross Buckeye therefore that route is out. The other around by the Day sheep camps is blocked by irrigated meadow land and no trespassing signs.

A portion of the meadow land in Buckeye is being irrigated by the owner and at present the only use being made of the canyon is for grazing sheep and cattle.

_____ [illegible] more desirable and most used (in the past) camp ground or camping places on this _____k [illegible] are located on patented land however there are several good locations on Government land. There is no camp ground development in Buckeye and no camp ground improvements of any kind either on patented or Government land. From 1-1/2 to 2 miles from the mouth of Buckeye the Government maintains three nice camp grounds with improvements. These are along the new road and will nicely take care of all of the traveling public to that area.

This spring I heard that some of the owners of the patented land intended to block the roads across their lands and put up no trespassing signs. This they could have done and may do yet thereby keeping the public (traveling in autos) from 1 to 2 miles further away from Buckeye than at present.

I proposed to Hunewill who owns practically all of the patented land in Buckeye that he put his blocks near the mouth of Buckeye, from where fishermen can hike easily to the meadows, but allowing them to drive that far from the camp grounds, that we would put up signs saying "End of auto road" "No camping past this sign". Now as it happens two of these signs are on Government land at the road blocks and may have to be removed. In case the blocks are moved back onto patented land the public will have a longer hike and no advantages that I can think of. Shall I have blocks removed and take down our signs?

I think, and respectfully recommend that until such time as we construct a public camp ground in Buckeye, that all camping on Government land in Buckeye between the Hunewill Cabin and the Buckeye Hot Spring be forbidden on account of a considerable fire hazard in the second growth timber on the south side of the canyon. I am sure that Mr. Hunewill will cooperate with us to the extent of forbidding camping on his land between the two points mentioned.

Up until the past two seasons very little use was ever made of the road or roads leading into Buckeye by the public traveling in autos. The road locally has always been considered somewhat as a private road as it was used by Hunewill interests almost exclusively up until the past few years. Considering that no one, except tourists, has done any maintenance work on the road for the past twenty years and that it is not intended that any shall be done for some time and that all approaches cross patented land and that the road is somewhat dangerous to the traveling public I believe that it is fair to all parties concerned that we cooperate in some form of restriction and be allowed to post any proper sign that would assist.

In case the Government desired to build a road into this area at some future time rights of way would have to be obtained from the land owners.

As regards the locks placed on the road blocks two of which as I said before are on Government land: Hunewill has his lock on one end of the pipe and a Forest Service lock is on the other so that in case of fire or other emergency we can get in with outfit.

The road at no place is blocked to hikers or people on horseback.

In closing may I add my personal opinion; that when we turn this country over to the traveling public to run as they see fit, we might just as well roll up and out.

H. W. A. *Henry W. Atcheson*

District Ranger

Appendix O, Vol. II: Field Quarters, 1919

[The following is a 5-page report.]

FIELD QUARTERS (What we have)

Part I.

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

There is a sad lack of uniformity in most of our field quarters. Many poor locations not well adapted to administrative nor family use. Most of our buildings are characterized by:

- Poor construction,
- Cheap materials,
- Inadequate size,
- Incomplete finish and accessories.

Our administrative field quarters range all the way from the crude two-room shack in the most isolated position imaginable to the respectable, comfortable type with fairly modern design. A great majority of houses are lacking in most essentials that are demanded in modern building practice.

What is the reason for this condition? Poor location is partly due to insufficient time and consideration having been given to selection of site. It is, however, partly due to the fact that some of the less valuable sites have been cheaper to improve, or are the only sites available. The main factors now standing in our way are:

Inadequate means of authorizing quarters and the statutory \$800 building limit which we cannot go beyond, and which prevents us from building what we need.

The U. S. Housing corporation tells us that it figures on 33 cents per cubic foot as the average cost of a complete building at this time. This is where practically all material is close at hand and purchases are made in large quantities. Three-room family apartments which it has recently constructed near Vallejo cost from \$2800 to \$3000 each.

To further illustrate: The Great Western Power Company has used standard plans and specifications for field quarters for a number of years.

Buildings constructed after these plans in 1911 cost \$1400. Bids were invited in 1919 for the same building and the lowest bid received was \$2,100, ranging up to \$3,900. This building is very similar to the one which will be recommended by this committee as standard for our field quarters. In many cases our field conditions are such that cost will even be heavier than those of the Great Western Power Company.

FAMILY HOUSING (Free and Rented Quarters)

Out of 186 field employees, 56 are furnished year-long quarters while 63 are obliged to rent year-long quarters at their own expense. The disadvantage and inequality of this is discussed under "Methods of Providing Quarters" in Part II of this report.

In table "Rental of Quarters" there is expressed the average rental on a given Forest which employee has to pay per month for his house. It is quite apparent, for example, that there will be an appreciably great difference in the net salary of employees on the Angeles and Trinity, not to mention the even greater extreme between highest rental paid, and when quarters are furnished free.

RENTAL OF QUARTERS

<u>Forest</u>	<u>Average rent of quarters per month paid by employees</u>
Angeles	\$25.
California	20.
Cleveland	14.
Eldorado	15.

Inyo	22.50
Klamath	10.
Lassen	17.50
Modoc	15.
Mono	25.
Plumas	25.
Santa Barbara	20.
Sequoia	18.
Shasta	15.
Sierra	12.50
Stanislaus	20.
Tahoe	18.
Trinity	5.

GOVERNMENT QUARTERS PROVIDED.

Forest	No. of yearlong men	Gov't quarters furnished yearlong.	Summer only	Winter only	Men who rent quar- ters year- long	Men who rent winters	No. of sites necessary to purchase to provide quar- ters for all men.
Angeles	23	11	3	0	3	3	3
California	8	4	2	0	0	3	3
Cleveland	11	3	0	0	3	1	0
Eldorado	7	1	3	0	0	3	0
Inyo	6	2	0	0	4	0	4
Klamath	10	3	1	3	6	0	7
Lassen	10	2	8	0	0	8	2
Modoc	8	3	2	0	3	1	2
Mono	6	1	3	0	2	3	1
Plumas	12	2	6	0	8	0	11
Santa Barb.	13	4	0	0	9	0	7
Sequoia	15	3	5	2	2	4	1
Shasta	12	0	2	0	11	0	8
Sierra	13	6	3	2	0	1	0
Stanislaus	10	5	1	0	4	4	3
Tahoe	13	3	1	0	9	0	9
Trinity	9	3	1	0	1	1	3
	186	56	41	7	63	32	64

Appendix P, Vol. I: Wildlife Resources on the Mono

[The following is a 23-page report.]

OUTLINE

THE WILDLIFE RESOURCE ON THE MONO NATIONAL FOREST – WITH PORTIONS OF ADJACENT COUNTIES – ALPINE AND MONO IN CALIFORNIA; STOREY, LYON, MINERAL, WASHOE, ORMSBY AND DOUGLAS IN NEVADA

INTRODUCTION

HISTORY

Early records of fish and game give some of the population trends. Causes for the trend are also found in early records.

1. Improved firearms obtained by Indians and others dependent on game for food.
2. Thickly-populated communities during mining and homesteading days.
3. Excessive livestock grazing, especially sheep.
4. Detrimental factors, predators, poaching and disease.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Protection by States and Federal agencies.

Seasons, bag limits, law enforcement.

Receipts and licensed use.

Life zones of native wildlife species.

1. Wildlife estimates
2. Fish-planting record
3. Bird-planting record
4. Sportsman use
5. Maps
 - a. Deer kill
 - b. Winter and summer range
 - c. Migratory route by deer
6. Indicators and proposals present and future.
 - a. Trout and gamebirds
 - b. Big game

- c. Fur bearing animals
- d. Predators

THE WILDLIFE RESOURCE ON THE MONO NATIONAL FOREST WITH PORTIONS OF
ADJACENT COUNTIES – ALPINE AND MONO IN CALIFORNIA; STOREY, LYON,
MINERAL, WASHOE, ORMSBY AND DOUGLAS IN NEVADA

BIG GAME TRENDS

The present population of fish and game in the Mono National Forest and surrounding vicinity is definitely less than the habitat is capable of supporting. This is substantiated by past records and present observations. Restoration of wildlife numbers is necessary, both for recreation and financial return derived from the harvest of a resource. To achieve such a program is a challenge to the combined ingenuity of State divisions of fish and game, County commissions, Biological Survey, Bureau of Fisheries, Division of Grazing, Forest Service, sportsmen's clubs and individual conservationists.

Answers are important for the questions as to what the land originally supported, what it can produce, and the cause for fluctuations in numbers or trends.

According to historical records, game was generally abundant in Truckee and Walker valleys before settlement, but not so abundant in Carson valley.

Mr. T. B. Smith reports in "Recollections of Early History of Smith Valley" (1)*: About 1860 there was a band of antelope in the valley; deer and some mountain sheep were in the vicinity. Numerous Indians lived on game. As rifles replaced bows and arrows the antelope were gone in a few years and deer numbers greatly reduced.

In the diary written by Edwin Bryant (2) he mentioned that game signs were abundant along the Truckee River August 20, 1846. Fish were difficult to catch due to supply of food in the water. On August 23 he saw numbers of deer and antelope in valleys of the Truckee.

Mr. Fulton stated that the Truckee was teeming with silver trout until pollution by industry made it unsuited for fish (3). The stream seems to be improved now since pollution laws are enforced in both states and flow is more constant as the dam at Tahoe regulates volume.

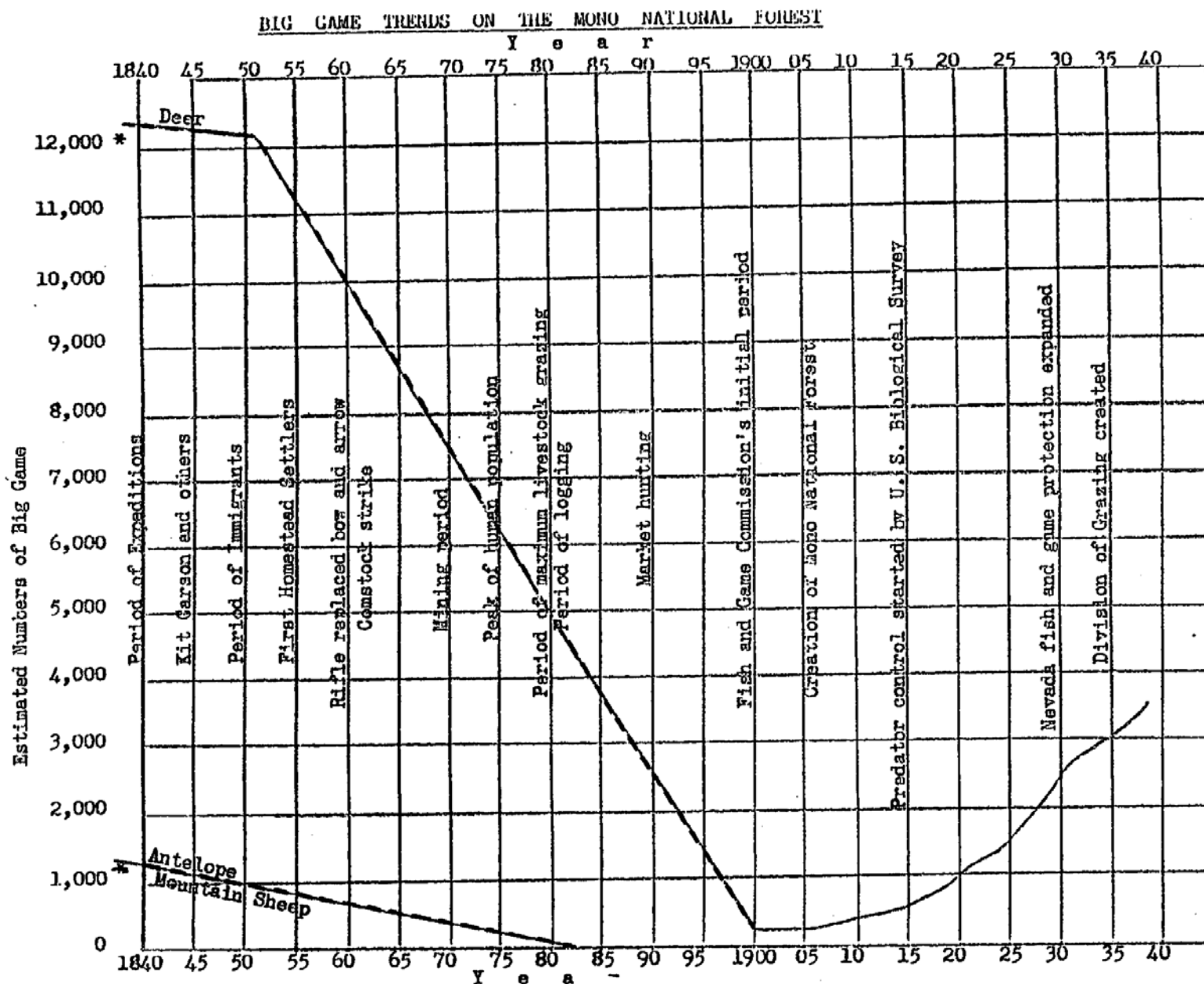
*Numbers refer to literature cited, on pages 22 & 23

In 1833 when Walker came up the Carson River, game was scarce in the area which is now Carson city. On two occasions the party hunted for meat but were unsuccessful. Indians from Carson Sink hunted in the locality, for their subsistence (4).

It was difficult for game to maintain numbers as settlement increased and firearms improved, especially in this sage desert type that affords easy hunting; first by Indians, then settlers and miners who depended on game for food (see population table); later by market hunters to some

degree. Excessive sheep grazing also had an influence (see grazing section). After game laws were enacted in California (about 1900), Indians and others did considerable poaching (5). Reports indicated that deer were slowly increasing. Seven were seen in one band. This was the most observed at any one time since the creation of the Mono Forest. Game numbers had reached the most depleted stage about 1900. The nucleus of the breeding herd for antelope and sagehen has been reduced so low that it will require many years for them to come back. Natural loss is about equal to reproduction. The deer herd has better possibilities. In 1914 it was estimated that there were 400 deer on the Forest (6), but this was a sufficient nucleus to build the herd up to an estimated number of 3700 by 1938. Comparing the Mono National Forest with other similar Rocky Mountain mule deer range in California (7) the Forest should maintain about 12,000 deer. Considering the way population numbers accelerate, such a herd is not unreasonable to expect on the Mono in a few years judging by recent increases. Graph and tables on pages 3 & 4 give the big game trend and some of the causes.

During the past 4 winters the Forest Service has conducted a deer census adjacent to Mono and Inyo national forests in southern Mono County (23). The estimated increase over 1938 deer numbers was about 10%.



* 1840 approximations based on numbers existing on similar well-stocked environmen. 1937.
Reference: California Division Fish and Game 1935 Biennial Report.

MONO NATIONAL FOREST WILDLIFE ESTIMATES

Estimated Numbers						Animals Killed by Man					Game Killed by Predators	
Year	Deer	Bear	Lion	Wild Cat	Coyote	Deer	Bear	Coyote	Lion	Wild Cat	Deer	No. of Hunters
1914	400											
1915	Slowly Increasing											
1916	Slowly Increasing					6						
1917	Slowly Increasing											
1918	Slowly Increasing											
1919	Slowly Increasing					100						
1920	Slowly Increasing					106						
1921	1000	common				60						
1922	1000	common										
1923	1000	common										
1924	1500					35						
1925	1300	120	40	400	1500	29	3	233	2	26	115	240
1926	1300	120	20	400	1600	30	3	206		20	100	250
1927	1300	160	20	240	1300	34		88		15	75	225
1928	1300					68		163	3	5	50	300
1929	1400	40	16	290	1300	68		369		41		400
1930	2500	130	16	340	1400	92	3	346		59	150	305
1931	2500	100	19	280	1300	141		133		17	200	1000
1932	2600	80	15	300	1200	65		201		38	110	500
1933	2700	70	10	1200	1000	80		100		12	35	600
1934	3000	60	8	700	1200	50	6	150		20	50	500
1935	3000		4	700	2000	85	2	200		25		500
1936	3500		4	700	2000	157		200		20		500
1937	3700		8	400	800	153	3	220		10	40	500
1938	3700	50	8	400	800	185		258		20	55	500
1955[?]	27000[?]											42000[?]

Ref. Annual Fish and Game Reports – 1914 to 1938. Numbers interpolated to hundreds. Object of tabulation is to show trends, not specific populations.

STATE FISH AND GAME REGULATION

Various life zones of Mono National Forest provide habitat for many different species of wildlife. However, few of the game animals are abundant. State and county regulations are gradually providing more protection. The California Fish and Game Commission was established in 1872 and enlarged in 1909. The Nevada Commission started in 1905 and in 1929 it was expanded (8). In general, bag limits and seasons were established about 1900. Neither State has delegated power to the commissions to set seasons or bag limits, which makes it difficult to coordinate laws affecting game that migrate or drift across the State line. For example, the Mono deer herd summer range is in California, which has a hunting season ending October 15. Fall storms drive deer from high country into Nevada winter range, which has a hunting season ending October 31, so the same bucks often go through two hunting seasons (Ref. deer range map). The "one buck limit" and legislation apparently is not preserving quality of the deer crop (9). Upland game birds and trout seasons also need uniformity for the two States. Fish and bird planting or distribution require interstate coordination when state lines bisect the habitat. In addition to the Nevada State laws, various counties have fish and game commissions that regulate by ordinance, seasons and bag limits within State requirements that further complicate management on wildlife units. Law enforcement has needed to be synchronized. The California warden patrol system stops at the State line, and Nevada has not yet developed a sufficient organization to fully enforce fish and game laws. Only one county of the six has a full-time warden. The following table gives Mono National Forest wildlife species with relation to life zone and protective measures.

NATIVE WILDLIFE – MONO NATIONAL FOREST

<u>Name</u>	<u>Life Zone</u>	<u>Season</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Rainbow trout	All	Nev. 4/1-9/30 Calif. 5/1-10/31	Limit both States 25 & 10#.
Golden trout	Boreal	None in Nevada Calif. 5/1-10/31	Limit 20 and 10# 5" size reg.
Cut-throat trout	Upper Sonoran	Same as rainbow	Water diversion detrimental
Rocky Mt. mule deer	All	Calif. 9/16-10/15 Nev. Gen. 10/1-10/31	1 Buck D. 4-1/2; 2 Bucks D.23 1 Buck
Pronghorn antelope	Upper Sonoran	No open season	Probably extinct on forest
Desert Bighorn Sheep	Upper and Lower Sonoran	No open season	Probably extinct on forest
Black bear	Boreal and Transition	Calif. 10/15-12/31 Nev. 11/15-3/15	Limit 2 per season Furbearing class

Fox	All	Calif. 11/16-3/1 Nev. 11/15-3/15	Furbearing class Furbearing class
Marten	Boreal	Calif. 11/16-3/1 Nev. 11/15-3/15	Furbearing class Furbearing class
Mink	All	Calif. 11/16-3/1 Nev. 11/15-3/15	Furbearing class Furbearing class
Otter	Upper Sonoran	Calif. 11/16-3/1 Nev. No closure	Furbearing class Furbearing class
Weasel	All	Calif. 11/16-3/1 Nev. No closure	Furbearing class Furbearing class
Skunk	Upper Sonoran	Calif. No closure Nev. No closure	Predatory class Predatory class
Muskrat	Upper Sonoran	Calif. 11/16-3/1 Nev. 11/15-3/15	Furbearing class Furbearing class
Raccoon	Upper Sonoran	Nev. 11/15-3/15	Predatory class

<u>Name</u>	<u>Life Zone</u>	<u>Season</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Coyote	All	Not protected	Predatory class
Bobcat	All	Not protected	Predatory class
Mountain lion	All	Not protected	Calif has State bounty. Nevada never has paid bounty.
Tree Squirrel	All	Cal. No open season Nev. No protection.	Increasing in Calif. Rare in Nev.
Hare	Upper and Lower Sonoran	Calif. No open season Nev. Co. ordinance	2 limit
Rabbit	Upper and Lower Sonoran	Calif. 11/15-12/31 Nev. Co. ordinance	15 limit) Cottontail 5 limit) and Brush
Sagehen	Sonoran	Nev. No open season Cal. 11/15-12/31	First year Nevada has given complete protection

Valley quail	Sonoran	Nev. Co. ordinance	Nev. law more restrictive
Mountain quail	Boreal Transition Upper Sonoran	Calif. 11/15-12/31 Nev. no open season	
Sierra grouse	Boreal	Complete protection	Rare
Ducks	Fresh-water bodies	10/22-12/5) Fed. Reg.)	
Geese	Fresh-water bodies	10/22-12/5) Fed. Reg.)	
Dove	Upper Sonoran	9/1-11/15) Fed. Reg.)	

INTRODUCED TROUT

Loch Laven	All	Same as rainbow	Extensively planted
Eastern brook	All	Same as rainbow	Extensively planted

INTRODUCED UPLAND GAME BIRDS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Life Zone</u>	<u>Season</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Pheasant	Agricultural Land	Calif. 11/15-11/20 Nev. Co. ordinance	2 Male 3 limit
Partridge	Upper & Lower Sonoran	No open season	See planting records

Life zones according to Grinnell.
Boreal includes Alpine-Arctic, Hudsonian and Canadian.

Ref. – “A Revised Life Zone Map of California”,
U. C. publ. in ZOOLOGY, Vol. 40, No. 7.

ALPINE COUNTY TROUT PLANTING RECORD

FROM BIENNIAL REPORTS OF CALIFORNIA
DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

(Numbers expressed in thousands)

Year	Golden	*Rainbow	Eastern brook	Loch Leven	Cut-throat	Total
1913				25		25
1914		54		20		74
1915		75		10		85
1916		14	20	12		46
1917		46		18		64
1918		16				16
1919						
1920		230	20	40		290
1921		26	30	94		150
1922		60	60	187		307
1923		85	38	144		267
1924		14		129		143
1925		15	25	129		169
1926		70	25			95
1927		214				214
1928		152	94			246
1929	25	368	87			480
1930	15	208	179	14		416
1931	12	479	70			561
1932		479	225			1265
1933		293	142			435
1934		125	227		297	649
1935		183	196		463	842
1936		975	196			1171
1937		669	62			731

*Rainbow includes steelhead, black-spotted and lake trout.

MONO COUNTY TROUT PLANTING RECORD

FROM BIENNIAL REPORTS OF CALIFORNIA
DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

(Numbers expressed in thousands)

Year	Golden	*Rainbow	Eastern brook	Loch Leven	Cut-throat	Total
1911		42	36	38		116
1915			14	20		34
1917		46	50	18		114
1920	169	144		40		353
1921		306	30	180		516
1922		237	10			247
1923		744	54	51		849
1924	68	306	241	250		865
1925	306	1121	152	303		1882

1926	158	1241	133			1532
1927	81	1301	223			1605
1928	143	969	314	100		1526
1929	321	1623	253	85		2282
1930	295	1411	457	120		2283
1931	177	1579	525	100		2381
1932	228	110	10			348
1933	182	1128	538	650		2498
1934	342	804	690	499	369	2704
1935	108	826	851	462	376	2623
1936	139	136	590	922		1787
1937	146	830	425	1418		2819

*Rainbow includes steelhead, black-spotted and lake trout.

NEVADA COUNTIES TROUT DISTRIBUTION – STATE COMMISSION RECORD

Numbers expressed in thousands (last three figures omitted)

NEVADA

County	Species	Y e a r											Total
		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34-35	36, 37, 38	
Douglas	Rainbow	174	120			175	50	211			82	235	1047
	Eastern brook	2				14	16					76	108
	Record not by species							211	133	354			698
Lyon	Rainbow	76	60		100		50				153	166	605
	Eastern brook	7	16		5							79	107
	Record not by species								30	70			100
Mineral	Rainbow	156									45		201
	Record not by species							60	20	76		70	226
Ormsby	Eastern brook	27	60		24	10	11				30	74	236
	Rainbow			2			5				89	180	276
	Record not by species								152	173			325
Storey	Eastern brook	10	8										18
Washoe	Rainbow	206	138		92		100					362	898
	Eastern brook	25	110		26		46					11	218
	Cut-throat	11											11
	Record not by species							50	326	109	507		992
TOTAL All Species		694	512	2	247	199	278	532	661	782	906	1253	6066

Reference – Biennial Reports Nevada Fish and Game Commission 1925 to 1938

GAME BIRDS

The State of Nevada, county game commissions and sportsmen have introduced a number of exotic upland game birds in the past 10 years. Pheasant has adapted itself sufficiently in agricultural localities so that sportsmen enjoy a short hunting season in some counties.

Sage grouse numbers fluctuate considerably. They have become so scarce that California closed the season since 1933. Nevada entirely closed the season this year for the first time. In the past, over-grazing has been detrimental to nesting. Sagehen are susceptible to tularemia (17 & 18), which may be a factor causing depletion and irregular population trend. This, combined with their lack of elusive characteristics, makes it difficult to maintain sufficient numbers to allow an open season.

Numerous lakes and reservoirs provide good conditions for water fowl. Additional development and control would make it possible for additional nesting of ducks and geese. The State and sportsmen have recently taken active interest in this work.

FURBEARING ANIMALS

Some trapping is done each winter, but is on such a small scale that it has little economic importance. For the past two winters, the Forest Service has made a study of trapping in northern Mono County (24). Last year pelts from coyotes paid \$430.65. The high country near the crest of the Sierra contains a wide variety of furbearing animals but are not sufficient in quantity to trap on a real commercial basis.

PREDATORY ANIMALS

Predatory animals are numerous, especially coyotes, which cause a heavy loss to game. The U.S. Biological Survey has done some control work for the past 25 years and is now expanding the eradication program. The State of Nevada has never paid bounties although an Enabling Act was passed a number of years ago.

California State Division of Fish and Game has paid bounties on mountain lion since 1907. Page 14 gives bounties paid in Mono and Alpine counties (19). Page 4 includes predators killed by man and an estimate of deer taken by predators (20).

NEVADA COUNTIES GAME BIRD DISTRIBUTION
STATE COMMISSION RECORD

NEVADA

County	Species	Y e a r							
		1929	1930	1931/ 1932	1933	1934/1 935	1936	1937	Total
Douglas	Pheasant Quail	39			50	400 50	300	351	1140 50
Lyon	Pheasant Partridge	30			50	400 14	300	698	1478 14
Mineral	Pheasant							30	30
Ormsby	Pheasant Partridge			24	25	400 14	300	496	1245 14
Storey									
Washoe	Pheasant Partridge	63		24	75	738 14	649	992	2541 14
TOTAL All Species		132	--	48	200	2030	1549	2567	6526

Reference – Biennial Reports Nevada Fish and Game Commission 1929 to 1937.

RECORD OF MOUNTAIN LION BOUNTIES PAID BY
CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

Year	Mono County	Alpine County
1914	2	
1915		1
1916	5	
1917		
1918		
1919		
1920	1	
1921	2	
1922	1	
1923		
1924	1	1
1925	2	1
1926	1	
1927		
1928	2	
1929		
1930		
1931		
1932		
1933	1	
1934		
1935		
Total	18	3

USE BY SPORTSMEN

Previous mention has been made that deer numbers are increasing. Pages 16, 17 and 18, give evidence that hunting and deer kill has more than doubled in the past ten years. The Nevada ration of deer killed to number of hunters has remained fairly constant since 1933. This indicates that recreation and financial receipts are benefited on a sustained basis. Nevada sportsmen purchase many non-resident licenses to hunt and fish in California, while California hunters often go to Nevada for Rocky Mountain mule deer. Last year, 54 deer were taken in Washoe County by non-resident sportsmen, all of whom were residents of California. The harvest amounted to 25% of all taken in Washoe County. Hunting effort is not concentrated on Mono National Forest (see deer kill spot map). However, most deer are taken in the Walker River watershed.

Fishing has also increased annually since 1911 (6). Almost all of the fishing effort on the east slope of the Sierra is done by California sportsmen. In 1914, it was estimated that 80% of the Mono anglers were from southern California and Sacramento Valley (21). Approximately the same percentage has probably been maintained since 1914.

REPORTS OF DEER TAKEN BY COUNTIES – STATE COMMISSION RECORDNEVADA

County	Y e a r									
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Douglas	2	5	5	2	3	3	5	8	15	10
Lyon	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	3
Mineral	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ormsby	0	1	2	3	2	4	5	9	5	11
Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Washoe	77	64	122	71	87	76	69	207	201	216
Total	80	70	132	77	95	84	79	226	221	242

NEVADA RATIO OF DEER KILLED TO TAGS SOLD

Year	Deer Taken	Tags Sold	Ratio
1933	443	2551	1 deer to 5-3/4 hunters
1934	451	3021	1 deer to 6-3/4 hunters
1935	471	3624	1 deer to 7-3/4 hunters
1936	702	4396	1 deer to 6 hunters
1937	866	5358	1 deer to 6 hunters

REPORTS OF DEER TAKEN BY COUNTIES – STATE COMMISSION RECORD

CALIFORNIA

County	Y e a r																	
	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16-'26	'27	'28	'29	'30	'31	'32	'33	'34	'35	'36	'37	'38
Mono	9	7	7	152	4	*	36	55	76	73	110	94	125	103	134	216	205	23?
Alpine	-	-	14	39	66		67	66	89	124	129	191	137	102	144	153	275	34?
Total	9	7	21	191	70		103	121	165	197	239	285	262	205	278	369	480	58?

*No record taken, years 1916-26.

Data from: Biennial Report of Fish and Game Commission, Nevada; “California Fish and Game”, Oct, 1915, Vol. 1, No. 5.

HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSE SALES, NEVADA

HUNTING LICENSE SALES						FISHING LICENSE SALES				
Year	Resi-Dent	Non-Resi-dent	Deer Tags	Alien	Amount	Resi-Dent	Non-Resi-Dent	Alien	Amount	Total Receipts
DOUGLAS COUNTY										
1932	141		38		390.50	130	32	1	298.50	689.00
1933	138		29		374.00	97	41	1	276.00	650.00
1934	151	1	46		433.00	134	46	1	346.50	779.50
1935	127	3	44		391.50	107	51	1	321.50	713.00
1936	184	6	39	1	584.00	115	68	1	204.00	708.00
1937	146	5	60		475.00	100	53	2	324.00	799.00
LYON COUNTY										
1932	158		49		444.00	98		1	154.50	595.50
1933	160		33		433.00	108			162.00	595.00
1934	169		51		473.50	129			193.50	667.00
1935	128	1	46		376.00	132	5	1	220.50	596.50
1936	277	7	84		846.50	139	9	1	243.00	1089.50
1937	347	5	83		1000.50	218	3	1	343.50	1344.00
MINERAL COUNTY										
1932	39		8		105.50	33			49.50	155.00
1933	34		25		110.00	38			57.00	167.00
1934	41		21	1	133.50	39	2	1	72.00	205.50
1935	39		18		115.50	63	1		97.50	213.00
1936	52		44		174.00	72	3		117.00	291.00
1937	54		39		174.00	69	3		112.50	286.50
ORMSBY COUNTY										
1932	161		50		452.50	175	2		268.50	721.00
1933	155		53		440.50	137	3		214.50	655.00
1934	148	4	62		472.00	137	13	1	252.00	724.00
1935	135		83		420.50	150	7		246.00	666.50
1936	233		166		748.50	186	8	2	318.00	1066.50
1937	251	6	166		853.50	200	13	3	361.50	1215.00
STOREY COUNTY										

1932	24		4		64.00	14			21.00	85.00
1933	15		2		39.50	7	1		13.50	53.00
1934	29		5		77.50	16			24.00	101.50
1935	20		8		58.00	15			22.50	80.50
1936	54		14		149.00	35			52.50	201.50
1937	71		19		196.50	51			76.50	273.00

HUNTING LICENSE SALES						FISHING LICENSE SALES				
Year	Resi-Dent	Non-Resi-dent	Deer Tags	Alien	Amount	Resi-dent	Non-Resi-dent	Alien	Amount	Total Receipts
WASHOE COUNTY										
1932	2110	37	766		6411.00	2581	220	9	4599.00	11010.00
1933	1840	30	592		5492.50	1808	134	8	3174.00	8666.50
1934	1953	35	892	4	6194.00	2347	435	4	4855.50	11049.50
1935	1745	72	1037	1	6129.50	2431	366	4	4774.50	10904.00
1936	2459	109	1376	13	8788.50	2530	267	3	4618.50	13407.00
1937	2927	199	1624	8	11071.50	2641	229	3	4671.00	15742.50

REVENUE

In some states administration of fish and game is self-supported by license sales and other receipts. Nevada's receipts show an annual increase, pages 17, 18 & 20, but State appropriations have been necessary to supplement receipts. When the wildlife resource has been developed to the production capacity of the wildlands, fish and game in Nevada will probably be on a self-sustained basis, thus relieving general assessment. Business will also be benefited by increased trade in sporting goods, transportation and concessions. It has been conservatively estimated that each deer taken by sportsmen represents about a \$50.00 expenditure in the community.

The Pittman-Robertson Act will provide additional game funds. California is inaugurating their program, while Nevada at present is not eligible because of county commission receipts system, but probably will participate after the next session of State Legislature.

NEVADA FISH AND GAME APPROPRIATION FUND

Year	Amount
1927-1928	\$22,000
1929-1930	49,814 Includes receipts.
1931-1932	50,147 Includes receipts.
1933	42,725 Includes receipts.
1934	24,389 Includes receipts.
1935 F.Y.	Receipts \$ 7,760
1936 F.Y.	25,000 Receipts 7,797
1937 F.Y.	Receipts 9,719
1938 F.Y.	25,000 Receipts 11,813

In view of the preceding inventory and analysis, the following objective is suggested as a general guide for wildlife management in the Mono National Forest.

OBJECTIVE

1. To help protect and develop fish and game species commensurate with the capacity of the Mono National Forest environment for recreational and economic benefit of Nevada and California people.
2. To coordinate and cooperate in the activities of the two State commissions and other agencies that involve National Forest land.
3. To improve the habitat, especially for trout and waterfowl, maintaining a balance between California and Nevada when there are manipulations affecting wildlife management on interstate National Forest Land.

IVAN SACK,
Associate Range Examiner

September 29, 1939.

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Appendix Q, Vol. II: Toiyabe Recreational Features

[This is a 10-page document with handwritten notes that are indicated by script font.]

RECREATIONAL FEATURES of the TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST NEVADA -----0-----

Prepared by Deputy Forest Supervisor Steele
*Probably written in 1915 as Steele was Deputy that year
Was ranger 1915 to 1917. Was Deputy FS in 1918*

To the average tourist crossing Nevada on either the Midland Trail or the Lincoln Highway, the mention of Central Nevada brings up a mental picture of long stretches of sandy roads through those interminable, and seemingly creatureless, scenes of vastness, otherwise known as sagebrush deserts. However, to those who by force of circumstances find themselves time far removed from the National Parks or the other scenic wonders of the United States, the Toiyabe National Forest in Central Nevada has a few interesting sports and features to offer for recreational purposes.

This National Forest covers nearly two million acres and consists principally of five parallel mountain ranges, separated by broad, level valleys, from 6 to 10 miles in width and extending or a distance of from 50 to 100 miles in a north and south direction.

For a lover of mountain scenery, here is a bounteous opportunity to satiate the most extravagant desire. One has but to go to Table Mountain, in the Monitor Range, and climb up to one of those fair upland parks that spread back from the cool onrush of the mountain torrents, surrounded by stately Aspens like a cordon of plumed soldiers garbed in creamy white uniforms. After a refreshing night of sleep, get up early if you will, and fill your lungs with the elastic air of the mountains, air you will sense in a air way, odorous, -odorous with the virginity of the hills. Then, standing there in the ominous silence of the summer day dawn, look out toward the west, where the mountains appear to have been suddenly thrust up through the floor of the desert. How awesome they seem in the first dim light of daybreak! How gigantic, low brooding, how foreboding they are as they lift their jagged crests into the vaulted dome of the pale morning sky.

Watch them as the sun creeps up behind you. The first weird scene will gradually change to one of glorious splendor. The distant peaks will suddenly catch caps of gold, flung to them one by one from an invisible sun. The deep purple haze you first saw will now give way to a faint amethystine shroud, which is in turn melted by the warm rays of the morning sun, exposing the mottled nakedness of one of nature's lordly sculptures.

Table Mountain, from which you have witnessed this kaleidoscopic view, is in reality a high plateau seven miles long by three miles wide, having an elevation of about 10,500 feet *[illegible]* and fissured with numerous narrow and usually extremely rough gorges and small canyons, which are generally filled with dense groves of aspen and are abundantly watered. These factors,

coupled with the isolation of the plateau, make it an ideal game country. Here are deer, grouse, sagehen and mountain hare in abundance, with an occasional bevy of mountain quail. On the east side of the mountain, is Fish Lake Valley, where, tiring of the upland game, the hunter may shoot wild duck, plover and occasionally wild geese, on the two lakes lying in the center of the valley. Here, too, the writer has seen as many as 24 antelope in one herd feeding in the foothills along the west side of the valley.

In the past year or so, however, the mountain lions have been playing havoc with the game on Table Mountain, but the Biological Survey has come to the rescue by appointing a lion hunter, whose duty lies in the extermination of these blood-thirsty brutes, so that the game here will now receive adequate protection from these monsters.

Those who fancy mountain climbing can get their fill of this exhilarating sport on the sides of Mt. Jefferson. This is the highest peak in the State and is purported to approximate 13,000 feet in elevation. This mountain, which is near the middle of the Toquima Range, extends far above the timber line, and into the region of perpetual snow.

North of Mt. Jefferson, in what is known as Northumberland Canyon, occurs Northumberland Cave. This cave, occurring in a lime formation, has been formed by water. It is probably less than one-half mile in length, although the main passage-way branches out into numerous rooms at irregular intervals. These rooms are filled with myriads of crystalline formations of all shapes and sizes – some truly beautiful, others positively grotesque. Stalactites and stalagmites of various sizes occur at frequent intervals. There is a strong draught through this cave, indicating that there are at least two outlets, but the main passage narrows down at one end to such an extent that no one can pursue the course of the cave to its end. It is very possible that if this passage-way were widened at this point, the withdrawal of the cave as a national monument might prove worth considering.

Leaving the Northumberland Cave and traveling north about 15 miles in Monitor Valley, one comes to the Devil's Punch Bowl. This is in reality an old geyser, the crater of which is about 40 feet wide at the top and approximately 30 feet down to the surface of the water, which is of a mineral character and is boiling hot. The Indians have many interesting stories and legends about this place, one being of an old Indian whose squaw let him down into the water on a rope for the purpose of curing his rheumatism. It appears that the squaw had no trouble in letting the Indian down to the water, but when she undertook to pull him up out of the crater, she found she lacked sufficient strength to complete the task, and after hours of patient struggle she was compelled to let go of the rope and watch her lord and master slowly sink from sight in the boiling water. The story has it that the faithful wife remained at the crater until dark watching for her parboiled husband to come to the surface, but her watchful waiting came to naught, and poor Lo was gone forever. After many moons it became almost absolutely necessary for this sorrowing wife to do some washing, so she went down to a large warm spring about 3 miles north of the scene of the catastrophe, where the necessary water and rocks were available for this purpose. As she bent over her work, something dark appeared at the surface of the water, and, reaching down, she picked up a wisp of coarse, black hair, which she recognized at once as belonging to the husband she had dropped into the Devil's Punch Bowl months before. Thus, the Indians, as well as some of the native whites, have come to believe that this large hot spring, one-half mile south of the Potts ranch, is an outlet for the Punch Bowl.

Approximately 80[?] miles northeast of the Devil's Punch Bowl is another boiling, mineralized spring, and this one is known to have wonderful curative powers for rheumatism and allied diseases. This spring is only 20 miles from Austin, and is but 4 miles south of the Lincoln Highway. It certainly is but a question of time before some enterprising individual will acquire this property and erect a hotel and bath-house in connection with it.

About midway between the two trans-continental roads, which cross opposite ends of this Forest, occur the famous Darrough Hot Springs. The water of these springs is advertised as being the second hottest in the world, being 249° Fahrenheit. The water of the main spring spouts up from two to three feet above the ground, whence it is piped down to a large cement tank, 100 feet long and 30 feet wide, enclosed in a lumber building. Bathing suits and dressing rooms are available for visitors, while excellent board and lodging is to be had at reasonable rates at the spacious hotel erected on the premises for that purpose. There is also an open air dancing pavilion maintained here for the entertainment of guests, as well as a club house where soft drinks, and some kinds not so soft, are served. A curious feature of these springs is that less than 100 feet from this big, hotter-than-boiling, highly mineralized spring, occurs a clear, cold spring of pure water, sheltered by a magnificent cottonwood tree.

Nestling away in the narrow canyons and picturesque gorges of the mountain ranges comprising this Forest, are nearly 100 streams, most of which are the typical short, swift, cold mountain creeks, overgrown in many places with Birch, Aspen, Willow and Dogwood. Here native and eastern brook trout abound, and while these little fellows are gamey and wary in the extreme, he is a poor fisherman, indeed, who cannot catch his fill in a few hours.

Not the least attractive features of the Toiyabe National Forest are the industries thereon. Mining and milling of the precious metals is common throughout the Forest. The most common system of mining low grade ore is called "glory holing". By this method is meant that a shaft is sunk, with hoisting machinery installed at the surface. A drift is run under the ore body to determine its volume and strike. The drift is inclined toward and is pushed through to the surface, the incline being called a "raise" in the miner's vernacular. At first the "raise" is no larger than a man's body, usually, but as the ore is blasted down from the upper side of the raise, and allowed to fall down into an ore chute located at the point where the raise leaves the drift, the work of "glory holing" has begun. If the ore extends clear to the surface, the result is a large open pit, which may be 100 feet wide, 200 feet deep and several hundred feet long. As the work progresses, the continuous blasting shatters the ground so that it is an extremely dangerous place to work, so that the miners must be suspended from the surface by ropes, reminding one of flies slinging to a wall-and there they hang, drilling holes for the blasting powder all day long, flirting with death for the magnificent sum of \$4.50 per day. After all holes have been loaded with dynamite the signal is given and all fuses are "spit" (lighted) at one time, and the men pull themselves up the face of the walls on their respective ropes. To an observer it looks like so many monkeys climbing grape vines. The miners know, of course, just how fast the fuse will burn, so the length of the fuse used depends on the distance the miners must climb to get out of the danger zone. As the charges in the holes explode, great masses of ore are [illegible] from the walls and tumbled in the bottom of the pit where it is loaded into cars and trammed to the shaft, where it is hoisted to the surface. Here it is dumped into cars, trammed to a crusher and fed into batteries, where it is ground into powder and mixed with water to form a "slime". This slime is washed out on to sloping copper plates covered with quicksilver, and the fine particles of gold,

being heavier than the rest of the mixture, are deposited on the plates where the quicksilver holds it while the waste material is washed off the plates over which a steady stream of water flows continuously. When the plates are sufficiently covered, they are scraped clean, the residue, called amalgum, being dumped into a retort, after which it is subjected to sufficient heat to volatilize the mercury. The mercurial vapor is run through a pipe, terminating in cool water, which condenses the vapor and forms metallic mercury again, in the water. Thus, roughly speaking, the amalgum is separated into its component parts by retortion, leaving the mercury at one end of the retort and the gold at the other.

This is but one system that is used in the production of precious metals. Aside from this are deep placer mining, hydraulic mining, deep quartz mining, and practically every system known to the mining world.

Next to mining comes the stock-raising industry with all its old time accompaniments, the ranches, the bucking horse, wild cattle, the cowboy with all his picturesque paraphernalia and his exuberant buoyancy born of life in the open. It must be remembered that Nevada is the frontier of today, and nowhere else, perhaps, can one see the primitive life of the old "cow country" portrayed as here.

The annual "pow wow" of the local Indians is interesting. Here one sees the customs, dances and habits of the Shoshone Indian tribe portrayed just as they were before the advent of the white man. Many woven willow baskets of beautiful design and color and a great deal of fantastic bead and leather work is offered for sale at reasonable prices by those Indians, who are, by the way, a self-sustaining tribe and are, as a rule, very industrious.

And then when one has tired of the action and local color in the mountains, there yet remains the omnipresent desert. What a place for relaxation! Here the somber grays and browns contrast with a vivid color scheme of the mountains. The brisk, cheery songs of the mountain birds give way to the doleful cry of the coyote. The fish-laden streams are replaced by dry, sandy washes, the playground of such desert fauna as kangaroo mice, horned toads and sand lizards. The characteristic angular scenery of the mountains is replaced by broad, level expanses, terminating in soft mirages. One senses a difference in the very air, the desert having none of the stimulating tang of the mountain air. Yet, the desert itself is not the least attractive feature in this locality, though naught but intimate association can impress the tourist with its spell-binding solitude, its intricate romances and its pitiful tragedies.

The climate of that part of Nevada covered by this Forest rivals that of any health resort in the West. During the year 1915, the weather records show 207 days of clear sunshine, 64 days of partly cloudy weather, while only 94 days are classified as cloudy. Practically the only storms of consequence occur in the mid-winter months, when the bulk of the precipitation on this Forest occurs in the form of snow, and during this period such winter sports as sleighing, skiing, and snow-shoeing are made possible by the contour of the country. During the remainder of the year, the long succession of warm, cloudless days is remarkable. In the mid-summer, while the thermometer may register as high as 95° Fahrenheit, in August, the heat is never oppressive at this altitude, and the nights are always so cool that one does not sleep comfortably without plenty of covering for the bed.

The headquarters of the Toiyabe National Forest is at Austin, Nevada, which is the terminus of the Nevada Central Railway, and is also on the Lincoln Highway. Austin is in the extreme northern end of the Forest, while Tonopah, Nevada, is but 18 miles from the extreme south end. The latter place is on the Midland Trail, and is also one of the principal towns on the Tonopah and Goldfield railway system. From these two towns, practically every point of interest on this Forest is accessible by auto travel on some of the best natural range in America.

Mono N.F. Chronology, 1891-1940

Mono N.F. Development

- 1891 Creation of Forest Reserves became law by Act of March 3, 1891.
- 1897 Establishment of Stanislaus Forest Reserve February 22, 1897 by 29 Statute 898 in California. Included part of Alpine, West Walker, and Bridgeport Districts.
- Pre 1905 Establishment of the Lake Tahoe and Yuba Forest Reserves in the Carson District area.
- 1905 Act of Congress 33 Stat. 626 transferred Forest Reserves from Department of Interior to Department of Agriculture.
- Act 33 Stat. 3163 re-described boundary of Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve and changed name to Tahoe Forest Reserve. Included Dog Valley and Marlette Lake lands now part of Carson District.
- 1906 Act 34 Stat 3232 added Yuba Forest Reserve and other lands to the Tahoe Forest Reserve.
- 1907 Act 35 Stat. 2158 added lands to Stanislaus National Forest which included parts of Mono National Forest. Oct. 26, 1907.
- 1908 Executive Order 858 on July 2, 1908 established Mono National Forest from parts of Inyo, Sierra, Stanislaus and Tahoe National Forests.
- Executive Order 870 on July 2, 1908 added lands between Mount Rose to Ball's Canyon to Tahoe National Forest.
- Executive Order 901 on July 2, 1908 added lands from Sierra National Forest to Stanislaus National Forest, and transferred lands to Tahoe and Mono National Forests.
- 1909 Proc. 858 on March 2, 1909 added 30,034 acres to Mono National Forest.
- Proc. 870 on March 2, 1909 added land to the Tahoe National Forest.

- 1910 Proc. 1071 on July 29, 1910 transferred parts of Tahoe National Forest to Eldorado and Plumas National Forests, added and eliminated other lands.
- Executive Order 1265, November 25, 1910 transferred Gabbs Valley Range east of Walker Lake from Mono National Forest to Toiyabe National Forest.
- 1911 Proc. 1161 of June 30, 1911 added and eliminated lands on Mono National Forest.
- 1939 Lands in Dog Valley totaling 18,826 acres purchased and added to Mono National Forest, now Carson District.
- 1940 Lands east of Divide from Beckworth Pass south to State line has been transferred to Mono National Forest as of April 1, 1940.

Las Vegas District Fire History, 1926-1961

FIRE HISTORY AND LARGE FOREST FIRES LAS VEGAS DISTRICT

The Charleston Mountain Division has been a comparatively low hazard fire district, with an average of only 7 fires per year for the period 1954 to 1958. Prior to 1954 the annual average was 4 fires. In 1959 there were 21 fires.

The large fires occurred as follows:

1926 – July – a 3,500 acre man-caused fire along east edge of Forest in Kyle Canyon, about 800 acres of which was within the Forest.

1947 – July – a 1,500 acre man-caused fire in the Kyle Canyon drainage mostly, with some burned area lapping over into the Deer Creek and the Fox Canyon drainages.

1959 – July 18 – a 3,600 acre lightning fire in the Wallace Canyon drainage on the west slope of Charleston Mountain. This fire started in the form of two small lightning fires on U. S. Bureau of Land Management land about 4 miles west of the Forest boundary. Between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. on the afternoon of July 18 these two fires were fanned by a 50 mile an hour wind into a conflagration covering a total of 3,600 acres, with 1,100 acres within the Forest.

1960 – July 17 – a total of 527 acres burned – 425 acres National Forest land and 102 acres private land inside – in Clark Canyon.

1961 – June 26 – a total of 9,061 acres burned – 1,027 acres National Forest land and 8,034 acres Bureau of Land Management land – in Willow Pass.

Cultural Chronology for the Central Sierra

7000 BC	Earliest documented prehistoric archeological sites in the Central Sierra.
5000 BC to 1200 AD	Archaic Prehistoric Cultures, Marits and Kings Beach.
1200 AD (?)	Central Sierra occupied by the ancestors of the present day Washoe.
1830s	First Euro-American exploration of the area.
1840s	First emigrants cross the Sierras for California.
1844	Truckee River-Donner Pass route becomes the principal trail across the Sierra Nevada.
1846	Donner Party tragedy.
1850	Mormon Station (Genoa) established.
1854-1856	First sawmills established at Genoa and Franktown.
1859	Discovery of the Comstock Lode at Virginia City.

Toiyabe National Forest Development

1906	Act 34 Stat. 3252 Established the Charleston Forest Reserve November 5, 1906. This included what is now the Las Vegas District. 149,165 acres total.
Pre 1907	Monitor and Toquima National Forests created. By 1907, these two forests were managed along with the Toiyabe National Forest under one Forest Supervisor out of Austin Nevada.
1907	Act 34 Stat. 1269 renamed Forest Reserves to National Forests. March 4, 1907. Act 34 Stat. 3278 Established Toiyabe Forest Reserve March 1, 1907 with 625,040 acres. Toiyabe National Forest on March 4, 1907. Act 34 Stat. 2165 Established Vegas National Forest, December 12, 1907. This included Sheep Mountain Range, now part of the Desert Creek Wildlife Refuge.
1908	Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908 Transferred Charleston and Vegas National Forests (345,005 acres), to Moapa National Forest, and added Monitor National

Forest (572,640 acres) and Toquimas National Forest (368,000) to Toiyabe National Forest (increased to 1,565,680 acres).

- 1909 Proc. 833 of January 21, 1909 added 45,575 acres to Moapa National Forest.
- Proc. 849 of February 20, 1909 added 113,034 acres to Toiyabe National Forest.
- 1910 Proc. 1102 of December 10, 1910, Added and eliminated lands on Toiyabe National Forest. Eliminated lands were homesteads along forest boundaries.
- 1911 Proc. 1174 of December 8, 1911, added 27,360 acres to Charleston Division of the Moapa National Forest.
- Executive Order 1384 of July 10, 1911, Withdrew lots 14, 15, and 16 in Austin, NV. for administrative site. Total Acreage at this time – 1,963,100 acres.
- 1914 Executive Order 1928 of May 4, 1914, Eliminated 38,300 acres from Toiyabe National Forest. Total Acreage – 1,924,800.
- 1915 Executive Order 2162 of April 6, 1915, Added entire Moapa National Forest (290,350 acres) to the Toiyabe National Forest. Total Acreage – 2,215,150.
- 1916 Executive Order 2380 of May 10, 1916, Transferred all of original Moapa National Forest (290,350 acres) from Toiyabe National Forest to Dixie National Forest. Total Toiyabe Acres – 1,924,800 acres.
- 1918 Proc. 1465 of July 12, 1918, Added and eliminated lands of Dixie National Forest. Reduced Las Vegas District to size it was previous to 1987 Enhancement Act.
- 1921 Proc 1599 of May 25, 1921 eliminated 36,784 acres from the Toiyabe National Forest. New Total for Toiyabe N.F. – 1,888,016 acres.
- 1922 Recomputation of Toiyabe National Forest acreage increased total to 1,900,727 acres.
- 1928 Executive Order 4966 of September 22, 1928 Eliminated 800 acres from the Toiyabe National Forest. Total 1,899,927 acres.
- 1931 Executive Order 5725 of September 24, 1931 adjusted boundary to conform with new survey.
- 1932 Executive Order 5863 of June 23, 1932 Transferred Toiyabe National Forest to Nevada National Forest, Discontinued name Toiyabe.
- 1937 Executive Order 7607 of April 19, 1937 Transferred Moapa Division of Dixie National Forest to Nevada National Forest. This was the Las Vegas District.

- 1938 Executive Order 7884 of May 9 1938 Re-instated the Toiyabe National Forest (1,899,927 acres) from the Nevada National Forest, Transferred the Santa Rosa Division of the Humboldt National Forest (298,572 acres to the Toiyabe National Forest. New Toiyabe N.F. Total 2,198,494 acres.
- 1941 Sec. Of Interior Order 6-F.R. 1636 of March 18, 1941, Adjusted boundary of Toiyabe National Forest to conform with surveys.
- 1942 Nevada Beach on shore of Lake Tahoe is purchased as is McWilliams land in Lee Canyon of Las Vegas District.
- 1944 Mono and Toiyabe National Forests administered by one Forest Supervisor as of January 1, 1944, under Region 1.
- 1945 P.L.O. 307 of December 18, 1944, added as of July 1, 1945 all Mono National Forest to the Toiyabe National Forest. Total acreage over 3,000,000 acres.
- P.L.O. 306 of December 18, 1944, added as of July 1, 1945 lands from the Tahoe National Forest to the Toiyabe National Forest. Added to Carson Ranger District.
- 1949 Admin Order 6 of Sec. Of Agriculture of May 13, 1949 Added lands to Toiyabe National Forest.
- Purchase of 2,400 acre Rosachi [?] Ranch along East Walker River on the Bridgeport District.
- 1950 P.L.O. 641 of May 6, 1950 added land from the Tahoe National Forest (480 acres) to the Toiyabe National Forest.
- Public 559 of June 16, 1950 Extended boundary of Toiyabe National Forest in Washoe County to include 70,000 acres of private lands and 4,000 acres of BLM lands. The 4,000 acres to become Toiyabe National Forest Lands.
- 1951 P.L.O. 740 of August 3, 1950, Transferred Santa Rosa Division to Humboldt National Forest as of July 1, 1951. Administered by Humboldt as of January 1, 1951.
- 1957 P.L.O. 1487 of September 9, 1957, Transferred Las Vegas District back to Toiyabe in connection with consolidation of Humboldt and Nevada National Forests.
- By Court Order 12311, Tahoe Meadows and Mount Rose summit land of 163 acres acquired by Toiyabe National Forest under Receipts Act Fund through friendly condemnation of Eldorado National Forest lands.
- 1959 P.L.O. 1848 of May 13, 1959, Transferred 195 acres of land near East Peak and Dog Valley from BLM to Toiyabe National Forest.

- June 4, 1959, 14,846 acres released from Bureau of Reclamation. Withdrawal in Carson Watershed, Alpine Ranger District.
- 1963 40 acres purchased by Toiyabe National Forest from BLM. Land adjoined National Forest Boundary southwest of Bowers Mansion.
- 1964 Public Land Order 3321, January 30, 1963 Extended Toiyabe National Forest boundary in Douglas County to include 21,321 acres of which 400 acres were private lands. Total Gross area 3,354,070 acres.
- 1968 Reconversion to new status records caused adjustment of total gross area to 3,362,373 acres.
- 1969 Douglas County Commissioners approve extension of National Forest Boundary in the Tahoe Basin.
- 1980s Land east of the Carson Range Crest to Lake Tahoe is withdrawn from Toiyabe National Forest administration to be added to the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit.
- 1989 Enhancement Act greatly increases size of Toiyabe National Forest. Doubles size of Las Vegas District, 10% increase on Tonopah, Bridgeport, and Carson Ranger District, with some added to Austin District.
- 1990s Many acres of private lands purchased or gained in exchanges in the Mount Rose area, Peavine Peak area, Bronco Creek area, and Hope Valley on Carson Ranger District.
- 1995 Humboldt and Toiyabe administratively combined under one Forest Supervisor in Reno.

Following are a list of maps included in this document:

Pacific Coast Region South – 1906

Map of District 4 of the National Forest System – 1908

Map of District 4 of the National Forest System – 1908 (Duplicate)

National Forests in California – 1951

Toiyabe National Forest – Sierra Division – Nevada & California – 1958

U. S. Forest Service Intermountain Region (Nevada, Utah, Parts of Idaho, Parts of Wyoming) – 1958

Map of National Forests in California, Nevada, and parts of Oregon, Idaho and Utah – no date listed