Cultural Resources Overview of the Heinz Ranch, South Parcel (approximately 1378 acres) for the
Stone Gate Master Planned Community, Washoe County, Nevada

Project Number: 2016-110-1

Submitted to:
Heinz Ranch Company, LLC
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Summary

Heinz Ranch was established in 1855 by Frank Heinz, an emigrant from Germany, who together with his wife Wilhelmina, turned it into a profitable cow and calf operation (Nevada Department of Agriculture 2016). In 2004, Heinz Ranch received the Nevada Centennial Ranch and Farm award from the Nevada Department of Agriculture for being an active ranch for over 100 years.

A Class II archaeological investigation of the property was conducted in May and June 2016. Several prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded on the property. Habitation sites hold the potential for additional research and have previously been determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Historic sites relating to mining and transportation along with the ranching landscape are also prominent. Architectural resources on the property consist of several barns, outbuildings and residences. The barns are notable for their method of construction. Many are constructed of hand hewn posts and beams, and assembled with pegged mortise and tenon joinery. They date to the earliest use of the ranch. Residences generally date to the 1930s.

Historic sites and resources located on Heinz Ranch provide an opportunity for more scholarly research into the prehistory and history of Cold Springs Valley (also Laughton’s Valley) and the region in general. Additional archaeological sites and heritage resources are likely on the property. Decades of ranch stewardship and the general appreciation for its historic heritage make Heinz Ranch an outstanding property.

We recommend avoidance of significant prehistoric sites through project design. Many of the significant architectural resources are in disrepair. Portions especially posts and beams could be salvaged and re-purposed or used for re-construction. Buildings scheduled for demolition should be recorded at a more detailed level (plan/profile, photographs) prior to dismantling. Intact outbuildings could be re-located within the property as could historic farm implements and wagons within the ranch compound.
Introduction
The Stone Gate Project Area is located in northern Reno, Nevada within the southern section of Cold Springs Valley surrounding White Lake Playa (Map 1). It is characterized by sage covered flats and pasture along the southern margin of White Lake (Figure 1). The property extends southward along the pine forested northwestern slopes of Peavine Mountains. A low north trending ridge separates the project area from headwaters of Long Valley Creek.

Figure 1. Overview of Project Area from slopes above ranch compound. View North.

Heinz Ranch was established in 1855 by Frank Heinz, an emigrant from Germany, who together with his wife Wilhelmina, turned it into a profitable cow and calf operation (Nevada Department of Agriculture 2016). In 2004, Heinz Ranch received the Nevada Centennial Ranch and Farm award from the Nevada Department of Agriculture for being an active ranch for over 100 years. In 2016, Heinz’s great-grandson sold the ranch to land developers.

Archival Research and Cursory Field Reconnaissance
A review of records at the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office and the USFS Office, combined with a review of all available historic and modern maps for the region revealed a number of previous cultural resource inventories (Table 1) and quite a few resources within and in the vicinity of the Project Area (Table 2). Most of the inventories are associated with the construction of high voltage powerlines or roads in the southern
Map 1. Project Area

USGS Reno NW, NV
7.5 Minute Quadrangle 1983
T.20N. R.18E. T.20N. R.18E.

Legend

ProjectBndy

Legend

Miles

Kilometers

G-4
Table 1. Cultural Resource Inventories within Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Number</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Agency Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16-685</td>
<td>USFS</td>
<td>TY-93-970</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>A Cultural Resource Inventory of a Proposed Underground Electrical Transmission Line at the Southern End of Long Valley, Washoe County, Nevada</td>
<td>Young, B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3430</td>
<td>USFS</td>
<td>R2005041701601</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>The Peavine Road Classification Survey: A 50-Mile Long Cultural Resources Inventory Across Peavine Mountain, Washoe County, Nevada</td>
<td>Birk, Terry; Haynes, Greg and Linsie Lafayette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19288</td>
<td>USFS</td>
<td>R2011041702128</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Inventory for the Bordertown to California 120kV Transmission Line Project, Sierra County, California and Washoe County, Nevada</td>
<td>Garner, Albert R., D. Craig Young, and Sarah Rice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

portion of the project area. Cultural resources include prehistoric habitation sites and temporary camps, ethnohistoric habitations, a section of a historic emigrant trail (Beckworth Trail, a variation of the California National Historic Trail), the historic route of the Western Pacific Railroad (WPRR) (now owned by the Union Pacific Railroad [UPRR]) and labor camps associated with the construction of the WPRR, historic mining sites, and ranching properties, such as fences, roads, utilities, ditches, corrals, barns, domestic structures, agricultural and ranching equipment, and various types of refuse.

A cursory investigation of the Project Area by the authors revealed the presence of several isolated flaked stone artifacts and debris (e.g., projectile point and biface fragments and debitage) throughout the foothills, a possible
ethnohistoric habitation, two pet graves, and historic refuse. In addition to the field reconnaissance, 14 intact structures and one collapsed structure were photographed and described.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites within Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trinomial</th>
<th>Other ID</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>National Register</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WA6189</td>
<td>04170104031</td>
<td>Prehistoric/Historic</td>
<td>Lithic scatter, historic refuse scatter, tent flat</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA6271</td>
<td>WA6275</td>
<td>Prehistoric/Historic</td>
<td>Lithic and groundstone scatter</td>
<td>Eligible</td>
<td>Previously mitigated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA6272</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Lithic and groundstone scatter, burnt animal bones</td>
<td>Eligible</td>
<td>Previously mitigated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA6273</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Lithic scatter</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA6274</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Lithic scatter</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA6277</td>
<td></td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Copper Mine</td>
<td>UnEvaluated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA6656</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Lithic scatter, groundstone scatter</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA6658</td>
<td></td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Placer mining operation, water reclamation system, debris scatter</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA6660</td>
<td>04170113409</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Fenceline</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA6661</td>
<td></td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA6662</td>
<td>04170113413</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Split-rail fenceline</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA9567</td>
<td>04170101992</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Lithic scatter</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA9581</td>
<td>04170113305</td>
<td>Prehistoric/Historic</td>
<td>Lithic scatter, historic refuse dumps, corral, developed stock pond</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA9587</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Lithic scatter</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA9588</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Lithic scatter</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA9589</td>
<td></td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Two prospect pits, refuse scatter</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA9604</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prehistoric/Historic</td>
<td>Lithic scatter with trade beads, historic debris scatter</td>
<td>Eligible</td>
<td>Eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA9605</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Lithic scatter</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Native American Inhabitants and Prehistoric Chronology**

Ethnographic evidence for the Washoe Indians indicate that they occupied valleys east of the Sierra Nevada from Antelope Valley north to Honey Lake including the Carson Valley and Lake Tahoe area. Northern Paiute groups inhabited the area east of Washoe territory; however, it was common for the two groups to share
geographic locales for hunting and gathering, to trade resources, and to intermarry, which would have blurred any cultural boundary between the two groups. The northern-most Washoe subgroup referred to as welmelti traditionally occupied the area of Truckee Meadows northward to Honey Lake, and households comprised extended and nuclear families. Towards the last quarter of the 19th century, the welmelti camped in Honey Lake, Sierra, and Long Valleys and were led by the Euro-American appointed leader, Deer Dick (D’Azevedo 1986). According to D’Azevedo (1986:471), the Washoe and Northern Paiute jointly used fishing and gathering sites around Honey Lake and eastward to Pyramid Lake, and the Northern Paiutes were permitted to hunt and fish in the Truckee Meadows and to hunt deer and gather near Peavine Mountain.

The geographic variance, and the diverse and ubiquitous distribution of subsistence resources, afforded the Washoe a more sedentary lifestyle than other Great Basin peoples. Information regarding Washoe settlement—subsistence patterns suggests that winter camps were located at lower elevations on valley bottoms and that the peripheral, higher elevation valleys and surrounding hills were targeted in the late summer and fall for logistical forays (d’Azevedo 1986). Several permanent settlement sites were established throughout Washoe territory, providing elders and young children a place to reside while temporary groups mobilized in search of food. Procurement activities depended on the availability of resources in proximity to habitation areas. In the early Spring and Summer, Lahontan sucker (Pantosteus lahontan) spawned up Long Valley Creek from Honey Lake and the northern Washoe would gather in large numbers for festivals. The Truckee River was also a prime fishery for both the northern Washoe and the Northern Paiute where trout was fished from April to June and October to December. Between Spring and Fall bulbs, roots, seeds, nuts, and berries were gathered and stored for use in the Winter. Unlike their counterparts to the south who relied on pine nuts as a staple food source, the northern Washoe relied heavily on acorns, which were gathered from oak groves near Honey Lake or procured and transported over the Sierra from the western foothills in California. Pine nuts were typically processed by a mano/handstone and metate/millingstone; whereas, acorns were processed with a pestle and mortar. Mule deer, mountain sheep, and pronghorn antelope were the principle large mammals hunted by the Washoe, but rabbits and other small mammals were also of importance. Mule deer and mountain sheep were hunted with bows and projectile points, and pronghorn and rabbit were hunted by large groups of people driving or corralling the animals into a small space so that they could easily be killed with projectile points or clubs.

Although the Washoe are technically considered Great Basin Indians, the Washoe reveal strong cultural affinities to both California and Great Basin Regions. Evidence of prehistoric occupation in the area dates as early as 10,000 years before present (B.P.). By 6000 B.P. Washoe ancestral populations are deeply entrenched in the Sierra Nevada. Specific to the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, Middle Archaic sites (see Table 3) represent multipurpose camps for both seed processing and hunting and are found on meadow margins and
upland valleys while hunting base camps are found on ridges and saddles adjacent to springs and small streams (Elsasser 1960; Elston 1982, 1986). Seed-processing camps are located on valley margins near springs and creeks.

Table 3. Prehistoric Chronology for the Washoe along the Sierra Front (Elston et al. 1994; Zeier et al. 2002).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temporal Unit (Phase)</th>
<th>Years (B.P.)</th>
<th>Diagnostic Artifacts</th>
<th>Adaptive Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Late Kings Beach</td>
<td>700-150</td>
<td>Desert series points</td>
<td>Site density reduced on Tahoe reach of Truckee River and Truckee Meadows; reduced archaeological visibility of residential sites and size of territory; large bifaces and battered cobbles rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Archaic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Decreased residential mobility; increased resource intensification (fish, small animals, plants); residential sites occur in less optimal localities between “sweet spots” and are less visible because of reduced midden accumulation; preference for cryptocrystalline toolstone, introduction of bow and arrow; bedrock mortars, hullers, small and large triangular bifaces common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Kings Beach</td>
<td>1,300-700</td>
<td>Rosegate and Gunther series points, hullers, M1a shell beads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Archaic</td>
<td>3,000-1,300</td>
<td>Martis Corner-notched, Elko Corner-notched, and Elko Eared points</td>
<td>Increased visibility of residential sites in “sweet spots” with middens, structures, earth ovens, hearths, burials; preference for basalt and obsidian; high rates of large biface production, manos and metates, bedrock grinding slicks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Martis</td>
<td>5,000-3,000</td>
<td>Martis Contracting Stem, Martis Split Stem, and Steamboat points</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Archaic</td>
<td>8,000-5,000</td>
<td>no known diagnostic artifacts</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahoe Reach</td>
<td>10,000-8,000</td>
<td>Great Basin Stemmed series points</td>
<td>Lowland/wetland hunting-oriented, highly mobile; no storage, structures, or ground stone; few known sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Archaic</td>
<td>&gt;10000</td>
<td>Fluted Points</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Environmental conditions that favored the exploitation of higher elevation resources along the Sierran front (such as meadows) did not emerge until the Late Archaic and by 1500 B.P. groundstone artifacts (manos, metates, etc.) become a common site component, signaling an increase in the diversity of resources and ecoszones exploited. Subsistence strategies emphasize plant foods and small game rather than costlier large game (Elston 1986). Technological shifts during this period are marked by a greater reliance on elaborate milling equipment, and, most importantly, a shift in point morphology from larger dart points (Gatecliff and Elko series) to smaller arrow points (Rosegate and Desert series). This change in point morphology signifies the emergence of the bow and arrow, which occurred sometime between 2,000-1,500 B.P. (Bettinger 1999).

**Native American and Euro-American Post-Contact Period**

The Post-contact Period of cultural interaction between the Washoe and Euro-Americans can be divided into three phases: the Exploration Phase marked by Euro-American expeditions and other temporary sojourners travelling through traditional Washoe territory; the Colonization Phase marked by an increased Euro-American presence and sporadic interference with Washoe cultural patterns; and the final Settlement Phase marked by both local and regional competition between the Washoe and Euroamericans over resource areas. Considering the types of cultural resources present in the project area, the following discussion focuses solely on the Colonization and Settlement Phases of the Post-Contact Period.

The year 1851 is taken as the onset of the Colonization Phase, largely because this is when the first non-Indian settlements were founded within Washoe territory. In that year, Colonel John Reese came to Carson Valley, Nevada, and established a permanent supply station along the emigrant trail to California. The log house he built there was constructed on land obtained from Captain Jim, a Washoe, in exchange for two sacks of flour. Ranches were established in the region beginning in the 1850s, and by 1860 some 5,000 acres of land along the East Carson River were under cultivation; 10,000 head of cattle, horses, and hogs were grazed in the adjacent uplands.

Throughout the early 1850s, Euro-American settlements were established in Washoe County, and the Washoe learned the utility of money from the traders who first inhabited these settlements. Initially, settlers "stood in considerable awe" of the Washoe. The numerically superior Washoe held the settlers' attention and, grudgingly, their admiration. Most Washoe families continued to camp at their traditional sites and their lifeways were not greatly altered.

With the discovery of silver at Virginia City in 1858, major changes occurred and the population balance shifted dramatically in favor of the Euro-Americans. The mines and local support industries brought an estimated 20,000 people into western Nevada, along with great herds of cattle, horses, and sheep. Introduced diseases
such as measles, smallpox, and influenza took their toll on the Washoe; Dan DeQuille a journalist for the Territorial Enterprise and author of The Big Bonanza remarks that after the 1850s "the [Washoe] tribe dwindled away" and that by the early 1870s which marks the Settlement Phase they were "... few and miserably poor ... they now cling to the skirts of the white man and stand in awe of all surrounding tribes of Indians even in time of peace".

As more homesteads appeared in Washoe territory, and indigenous environments became inundated with Euro-Americans, the Washoe eventually became dependent on white settlements. The destruction of the Washoe environment undermined indigenous lifeways to the point that many men were forced to seek employment as ranch hands or construction workers, while women were hired as household servants and laundresses for Euro-American families (d'Azevedo 1986). Similar to the Northern Paiute, many Washoe people opted to set up camps on the periphery of Euro-American settlements or reside on ranches in exchange for labor services (Downs 1963). This practice endured until the creation of Dresslerville in 1917, a 40-acre tract of land south of Gardnerville, set aside for Washoe habitation by William Dressler (Hattori and King 1985:9).

By 1880, most Washoe had taken on the outward appearance of their white neighbors (in dress, other material items), but many traditional ways continued. Indian Agent Joseph McMaster (1884 :126) wrote in 1883 that many Washoe had acquired the "habits of whites," including wearing "citizen’s clothes-except when too poor to get them," making efforts to obtain homes patterned after white models, and acquiring the English language "... about half the men speak enough English to be understood in ordinary work."

Although many Washoe became dependent on Euro-American settlements, they were still able to maintain some traditional lifeways. Adaptation to new patterns required only slight changes to the traditional subsistence and settlement cycles (Tucker et al. 1992). Downs (1966:76) describes how edges of agricultural fields and irrigation ditches became new indigenous gathering spots. Seeds were collected from the periphery of agricultural fields, and new irrigation ditches encouraged the growth of willow and cattail, two highly sought-after resources for basketry and cooking. The irrigation ditches also provided a habitat for water fowl, rabbits and doves, which permitted small game hunting close to encampments. Euro-American trash pits also became an invaluable resource for second-hand clothing, metal goods, and other exotic products. The transition from traditional clothing to Euro-American styles of clothing was rapid and became almost universal within a few decades of 1850 (d'Azevedo 1986).

This new dependence on Euro-American settlements and their refuse signified a shift in the material culture for both the Washoe and Northern Paiute. Escalating Indian-White interaction can be seen in aspects of Native material culture, entailing changes in form, design, technique of manufacture, and range of materials used
(Malouf and Findlay 1986). Ethnographic accounts (Heizer and Elsasser 1953: 37-40; Price 1963) regarding 20th century Washoe material culture indicate that Native Americans were manufacturing projectile points on obsidian, jasper, white porcelain, and glass, and that glass was used extensively after the arrival of White settlers in the 1850's. Malouf and Findlay (1986) discuss how in some instances traded goods simply replaced Native counterparts, while in other cases whole new classes of artifacts with no aboriginal forerunners were made from imported material. The incorporation of Euro-American goods into traditional Native American material culture signified a culture change that can be observed in the archaeological record.

**Prehistoric Sites**

Prehistoric cultural resources within and surrounding the Project Area include four habitation sites, each containing groundstone artifacts (e.g., mano/handstone, metate/millingstone) indicative of food processing and flaked stone debris (e.g., projectile points, bifaces, drills, debitage). The occurrence of groundstone combined with a variety of flaked stone tools suggests that these sites were occupied on a more permanent bases or were re-visited over an extended period of time. In contrast, six sites that contain only flaked stone tools and debris (e.g. projectile points, bifaces, cores, and/or debitage) are indicative of temporary encampments that may be related to logistical forays, such as hunting, or to tool manufacturing.

The primary toolstone material in the Project Area is cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS) and Basalt; however, obsidian is also present in smaller quantities. Both CCS and basalt occur naturally in this section of the Sierra Nevada, but obsidian was likely obtained through trade with a neighboring group.

Diagnostic artifacts include Middle Archaic Martis and Elko points as well as Late Archaic Rose Spring and Desert Side-notched points which indicates an occupational time frame from 3000-700 BP.

**Ethnohistoric Sites**

Ethnohistoric cultural resources in the Project Area contain a combination of traditional prehistoric artifacts (e.g., projectile points, groundstone) and historic artifacts (e.g., beads, flaked glass). One previously recorded site (WA 9604) nestled in the foothills south of the railroad tracks contains two glass trade beads that date to 1864-1880 (Titchenal 1994), three Elko Series points and a Desert Side-notched, as well as 15 bifaces, two flake tools, and over 300 pieces of CCS, obsidian and basalt debitage. This site also contains historic refuse such as aqua, amethyst, and green bottle glass fragments, meat tins, a modified can, a tin plate, bottle cap, nails, shovel head, a bottle cap, and a sanitary can. Despite the presence of three Middle Archaic Elko points, the majority of the site assemblage likely represents an ethnohistoric habitation. One other possible ethnohistoric site was identified during the cursory field reconnaissance and includes a metate/milling stone fragment, several CCS flakes, and one piece of flaked glass.
Transportation History
The Project Area served as a main thoroughfare for transportation throughout the last 160 years. Transportation routes began with the emigrant trail in the 1850s and later shifted into stage and toll roads in the 1860s. After the turn of the century, the railroad, the Three Flags Highway and modern-day Highway 395 were established.

Beckwourth Trail/California National Historic Trail
One of the first historic routes in the area is the Beckwourth Trail, a variation of the California National Historic Trail (CNHT), which was constructed to pass through the Project Area in the 1850s. The CNHT was realized in 1844 when members of the Stephens-Townsend-Murphy (or Elisha Stephens) party followed the Humboldt River Route to the Truckee River and crossed the Sierra Nevada over what would become Donner Pass. Upon reaching the Humboldt Sink in present-day Pershing County, the party met a Northern Paiute man they called “Truckee,” who directed them over the Forty Mile Desert to the Truckee River then along the river to cross the mountains at present Donner Pass (Brock and Buck 2012). The Stephens party is not only credited with establishing the last leg of the California Trail but also for being the first party to transport wagons all the way to the Sacramento Valley (Stewart 1962).

Overland travel peaked quickly and dramatically during the Gold Rush years of 1849–1853 when the vast majority of emigrants (anywhere from 140,000 to 210,000 persons) chose to take the California Trail (Buck et al. 2002). In 1849 alone, it is estimated that 15,000–20,000 people made the overland trek to California (McBride 2002). The CNHT generally follows the route of the Central Pacific Railroad (CPRR) (1867-1868) and the modern I-80 corridor.

The Beckwourth Trail is a variation of the CNHT that provided access over the Sierra Nevada into Northern California. Much of the route in vicinity of the project area parallels Highway 395. According to Trails West (2016):

The Beckwourth Trail was one of the significant trails that crossed the Sierra. Its main claim to fame was that it had the lowest elevation crossing of the mountains and was a much needed alternative to the difficult mountain crossings on the Carson and Truckee Trail routes. It departed from the Truckee Trail in present day Sparks, Nevada and headed west to Marysville, California.

One of the unusual pieces of history is that the trail was opened by Jim Beckwourth, the son of a black slave woman and her white owner. Jim was freed by his father. He later moved to the American west where he was a successful fur trapper and Indian fighter. He went to California during the gold rush and while exploring the country in northern California, he came
to know the mountains northwest of present day Reno, Nevada. It became obvious to him that he had discovered a much better pass over the Sierra than the ones on the trails farther south. He convinced the townspeople of Marysville, California that he could construct a wagon road that would allow emigrants to travel to their town. He made an agreement with the mayor and then went about the business of constructing the “trail” that would be named after him.

Jim never collected the money that he was owed from the townspeople of Marysville as they had just suffered two huge fires and were unable to pay him. He then turned to ranching along his wagon road in today’s Sierra Valley.

Stage and Toll Roads
In the 1860s, stage and toll roads between Honey Lake and Virginia City were more or less maintained by Myron C. Lake but they were in deplorable condition and often impassable (SHPO 2016). One of these routes appears in the Project Area on the General Land Office (GLO) 1868 map of Township 21 North, Range 18 East in Sections 32 and 33 as the “Road to Denver Mine.” This road also marks the location of its precursor, the Beckwourth Trail.

Western Pacific Railroad
The Western Pacific Railroad (WPRR), which ran a line between Salt Lake City, Utah and Oakland, California via Beckwourth Pass in the Sierra Nevada, was in use for passenger and supply transport by 1910. The route intersects the southern portion of the Project Area. The WPRR served as a rival transportation to the CPRR
(now the Southern Pacific Railroad), which is coincident with the present day placement of Interstate 80. Several feeder lines were constructed from the main WPRR, the first being a branch that started in the vicinity of Bechwourth Pass and made its way to Reno (Myrick 1962). In 1917, WPRR purchased sections of the Nevada-California-Oregon Railroad (NCORR) from the point near Herlong, Nevada south to the Reno station (Myrick 1962; Ryczkowski et al. 1979: 2-3). Construction of the line consisted of adding 2 miles of track from an area east of Chilcoot to the site of (old) Chat. From Chat south to the site of Purdy (old station along NCORR with post office located near the present-day Highway 395 agricultural check point) standard gauge rails were laid outside of the existing narrow gauge so that the NCORR could continue to operate (Myrick 1962). WPRR constructed over 13 miles of new line between Chat and Reno along the northeastern slopes of Peavine Mountain, opting out of using sections of the NCORR that ran along the northern periphery of Cold Springs Valley and into Lemmon Valley. According to Myrick (1962:312), the last NCORR train left Reno on January 31, 1918 and the first WPRR left town the next day and operated until 1982 when Union Pacific Railroad merged with the WPRR.

Three Flags Highway/Highway 395

The precursor to Highway 395 was the federally funded Three Flags Highway which linked Canada, the United States, and Mexico. Construction of this macadam route from Reno to the California/Nevada border started in 1922 (SHPO 2016). Highway 395 was established as part of the U.S. Highways route network in 1926 but the route connecting Canada and Mexico was not complete until 1930s. The 1927 *Nevada Department of Transportation Highway Map of the State of Nevada* shows the section of road between Reno and California/Nevada border as already being improved. Much of the section of Hwy 395 overlaps the Three Flags Highway which generally closely followed the old wagon and stage routes.

Archaeology Sites related to Transportation

Only two resources related to historic transportation has been previously recorded within the Project Area. One is a section of an old graded 5-foot wide dirt road that leads from the vicinity of the WPRR grade towards another archaeological site that contains the remains of placer mining. The other site is a historic habitation located on the south side of the WPRR that is likely related to construction of the railroad in the early 1900s. The site includes a house foundation, stove pipe fragments, and refuse.

Mining History

The Heinz Ranch property is located within the Peavine Mining District (est. 1863), known historically for copper production although other commodities, such as silver, gold, lead, tungsten, iron and coal were also produced (Tingley 1998). The first recorded production was in 1872 and comprised 10,052 tons of ore containing gold, silver, copper and lead worth $53,661.00 (Bonham and Papke 1969). The 1867 *Map of the Peavine*
Copper Mines depicts concentrated mining activity east of White Lake on Granite Hill (Map 2). A smelting furnace and some mining operations are depicted along the northwestern foothills of Peavine Mountain within the Project Area.

Although Bonham and Papke (1969) state that the Copperfield Area within the Peavine District is located outside the project area within Sections 9 and 10, Township 20, Range 18 East it is also of interest because paperwork (e.g., sales receipts, payroll ledgers) from the late 1920’s and early 1930’s mining company was found within an old brick smoker within Structure 2 at Heinz Ranch. Paperwork was addressed to Mr. Ray L. Jefferson, Assistant Manager of Copperfield Mining Company. Interestingly, an old photo located within the smoker also depicts the property of the Copperfield Mining Company and the old Copperfield station along the WPRR (Figure 2). According to Carlson (1974), Copperfield was a station stop along the WPRR that served nearby copper mines. This photo appears to be taken from the vicinity of the present-day Cold Springs highway exit from the east side of the highway. The Copperfield Mining Company is the successor to the Nixon-Nevada Copper Corporation (ca. 1928) and by the mid-20th century controlled 1,400 acres of mineral land near Copperfield with 72 claims and 40 of them patented (Overton 1947). It is assumed the company borrowed the name Copperfield from the railroad station and that the mining remains described by Bonham and Papke (1969) as “Section 34 Mine” are related to the workings of the Copperfield Mining Company.
Portion of Map of the Peavine Copper Mines
Published by Warren Holt
305 Montgomery Street, San Francisco
1867

Legend

Project Boundary

Map 2. Peavine Mining District

Legend

Project Boundary
Archaeology Sites related to Mining

Three sites related to mining have been previously recorded in the Project Area. One is the location of the smelter depicted on the 1867 *Map of the Peavine Copper Mines*. Although equipment and artifacts are absent, its location near the area depicted on the 1867 map as well as the presence of slag and melted rock suggests it is the location of the smelter. Another site is related to placer mining and contains waste rock piles and water diversion features. The third site comprises prospects and historic refuse.

Ranching History

The Heinz Ranch Complex first appears on the 1867 *Map of the Peavine Copper Mines* as Laughton’s Ranch located in Laughton’s Valley just south of White Lake. Laughton’s field is portrayed in the southwest ¼ of Section 33 on the 1868 GLO for Township 21 North, Range 18 East.
Archaeological Sites related to Ranching

Although numerous resources related to ranching exist in the Project Area, two fences and a cabin site with historic debris have been previously recorded. One fence is a combination of old split rail posts and modern iron stakes connected by barbed wire that runs the length of the eastern boundary of Section 33, Township 21 North, Range 18 East. The other is a split rail fence that zigzags at a 20-degree angle and likely demarcates the boundary between Laughton’s property and McCreey’s property as seen on the 1867 *Map of the Peavine Copper Mines* as well as the 1868 GLO for Township 21 North, Range 18 East, Section 33.

The cabin site is comprised of two can and debris dumps (features 1 and 2), a small corral (feature 3), and a developed stock pond built around the flowing spring (feature 4 and 4a). Overall, the deposit contains diagnostic cans and glass dating to the middle 20th century, though most of the other debris does not contain temporally diagnostic trademarks or measurements. It appears that multiple historic dumping episodes have occurred, primarily at Feature 2, though the entire site exhibits signs of repeated ranching activity. Early work may have included spring improvement, followed by the construction of the corral and repeated use of the area in the middle and late 20th century. While cabin remains were not located at the site, ranch occupants recount that a summer cabin, destroyed during a 1984 fire, was located in the vicinity of the dump and corrals.

Numerous artifacts related to the history of the Heinz Ranch are scattered throughout the ranch complex and a “bone yard” (Map 3). The bone yard is located south of the barns and covers nearly one acre between irrigated hay fields and a road leading south through the property. Farm implements including wagons, hay rakes, mowers, scrapers, plows, sleds, and a hay loader in various states of repair are scattered throughout the boneyard (Figure 3a; 3b).

Several can dumps and vehicles dating between the 1930s and 1950s have been placed as bank armoring along an intermittent stream channel one-quarter mile west of the ranch complex (Figure 4). Other ranch hardware; wire, tools, fasteners, lumber and spare parts are also present in the boneyard. More modern farm equipment and refuse is scattered between and in buildings within the ranch complex.

Architectural Resources

As mentioned earlier in the report, the authors photographed and documented the numerous structures related to the Heinz Ranch property (Map 4). A total of 15 buildings or structures that appear to have been constructed prior to 1970 were recorded within the complex. Each is described below.
Figure 3a. Bone Yard Farm Implements
Figure 3b. Bone Yard Farm Implements
Figure 4. Dumps/armoring along drainage ¼ mile west of Ranch Complex
Building 1: (Figure 5)

Building 1 comprises the main ranch house. It is rectangular in plan (27 x 30 feet) with a gable roof. The building is clad in faux brick mineral paper, with a new asphalt shingle roof. It sits on a concrete foundation with 2 x 4 framing and plank underlayment. Window piercing is symmetrical with one over one double hung windows on east and west elevations. Wooden doors are centrally located at the gable ends. A more recent front porch enclosure with aluminum slider windows was added to what was previously an open front porch. A mudroom on the southeast corner of the building has been modified with corrugated tin and aluminum sliders previous window openings. Trim around windows and doors is 1” x 6”. New 1 x 6 fascia has been installed on the eves and gables.

Structure 2: (Figure 6a, 6b)

Structure 2 is a 25 x 35-foot outbuilding that contains a brick smokehouse. It has an asymmetrical gable roof clad in corrugated metal. Siding is board and batten. Two small shed additions one 16” x 54” and another 80” x 127” are attached to the northwest corner of the structure. The larger of the sheds is partially clad with flattened tin. The eastern elevation is 5 feet tall at the eve and appears to have been an addition to the to an
earlier more symmetrical structure. A 10 x 7-foot door is located at the eastern side of the north elevation, and a sliding 8 x 8’ door is located on the south send of the west elevation.

Walls are framed with 4 x 6” posts and 2 x 4 rails. Siding is 1 x 12 board and 1 x 4” battens. Flooring in the main portion of the barn is 2 x 12” planking. Wooden sills sit directly on the ground. An 8 x 10-foot brick smokehouse occupies the northwest corner of the barn. It has an arched, 10-foot-tall roof, with a single 2 x 6.5 foot arched metal door centrally located on the west elevation. A brick chimney extends through the barn roof at the north end of the smokehouse and a 4 “diameter vent is set near the top of the roof arch on the south elevation. A collapsed structure possibly a milk barn (Structure 15) was attached to the south elevation of Structure 2.

Figure 6a. Structure 2 Barn
Structure 3: (Figure 7)
Structure 3 is a 30 x 40’ barn and brick root cellar located west of Structure 2. It has a gabled roof with corrugated tin over wood shingles siding is 1 x 12” battens with 3” tin battens on the west wall and 1 x 4” wooden battens on the remaining three sides. Boards are fastened with cut nails.
An open staircase and porch above a brick root cellar characterize the north elevation. A small door provides access from the porch into the barn area above the root cellar. A plank door located under the porch allows access to the root cellar. Home canned goods remain on shelves within the root cellar.

Two 5” double doors provide access to from the north elevation into the barn, a 3’ door on the east elevation allows access into a storage area and a 6 light divided window is also present on the that side. A broken seed wagon and wooden long tom lie in a heap at south side of the structure.

Structure 4 (Figure 8a, 8b)
Structure 4 is a massive 60 x 63 foot, three-story tall barn located at the southeast corner of the ranch complex. Three corrals adjoin the barn to the south and west. The barn is constructed of 12 inch square, hand hewn posts and beams, joined with mortise and tenon. New asphalt shingles on a portion of the roof cover older asphalt and wood shingle.
Floor joists are un-surfaced 3 x 10”s covered by 2 x 10” planks. Sills consist of hand hewn 14’ square timbers placed on granite blocks. Siding is 1 x 12” and 1 x 18” vertical plank. Openings on the north elevation consist of several doors. The largest opening at the top of the structure consists of a door that folds down horizontally. Smaller openings on the second floor appear to have been boarded up. Block and tackle remain at the top of the north gable.

Six foot doors provide entry to the east and west side of the north elevation. The eastern section contains various tack including leather collars, bits and harness. Stalls continue along lower levels of the east and west side of the barn. A hodge-podge of boarded up doors and windows occur along the east and west elevations of the structure. A 10-foot sliding door is present in the southeast corner of the structure. A portion of the second floor has been removed. Wire cables have been added for structural stability.
Figure 8a. Structure 4 Barn Interior

Interior Framing, East Side

Interior Framing, West Side

Lower Cribs, North Side

Harnesses and Collars, East Side
Structure 5 (Figure 9)

Structure 5 is a 55 x 12’ shed located in the southwest corner of the ranch complex. The shed has a slightly arched roof covered with mineral paper. Siding is board and batten, fastened with wire nails. The structure is framed with 6 x 8” posts with 10 and 12” diameter cottonwood beams. Walls are square framed with 2 x 4, sills are placed directly on the ground.

Single windows are centrally placed on the east and west ends of the structure. A fixed six light window exists on the east elevation while the window on the west elevation is boarded up. A row of windows of various size and styles are placed along the south elevation along with a single door located near the west end. An 8” stove pipe extends through the roof at the west end of the structure. Four doors and several boarded windows are also placed along the north elevation which opens to a chicken coop and yard enclosed by chain link fence.
Structure 6 (Figure 10)
Structure 6 is another large barn located at the west end of the ranch complex. The barn measures 100 x 35 feet with an asymmetrical gable roof. It is 2 stories tall. The original barn configuration may have been more symmetrical. A mix of siding materials and interior framing suggest that part of the southern elevation has been removed or re-configured.

The barn is framed with hand hewn notched and pegged 8 x 8” posts and beams. Walls and roof are supported by 2 x 6” surfaced and unsurfaced studs and rafters. Posts and sills are placed granite footings. A cottonwood pole crib extends the length of the across the northern interior of the barn. Siding is board and batten with the exception of areas along the south and west elevation that are patched in plywood. Roof is corrugated metal over wood shingle. The eastern shed is more substantially constructed. It is framed by 12 x 12” and 12 x 14” hand hewn posts and beams on 10 foot centers. It has a 2 x 12” plank floor.

Figure 10. Structure 6 Barn
Six sliding board windows and a central door are placed at equal intervals along the north elevation. A large central door may have been located on the west elevation; a small door is located at the north end of the east elevation. Modifications and deterioration of the south elevation have obscured the arrangement of openings on that side. Cables and turnbuckles currently provide structural support for the structure.

Structure 7 (Figure 11)
Structure 7 is a 7’ tall, 4 x 5’ outhouse located centrally within the ranch complex. It has a shed roof and is sided with a variety of materials including corrugated metal, board and batten, and 3” metal battens. The door is centrally located on the north elevation, and is secured with 10” strap hinges.

Structure 8 (Figure 12)
Structure 8 is a five door chicken coop constructed of horizontal 1 x 12” boards and framed with 2 x 4” boards. The coop is 6 x 12” long, with a shed roof, and is 4 to 5” in height. The laying coop sits atop a 2-foot-tall chicken wire enclosed cage. Doors to the upper coop are missing.
Building 9 (Figure 13)
Building 9 is a small 8 x 12’ cabin located parallel to the ranch entry road, just east of the main house. The cabin has a low pitch gable roof clad in shingles and horizontal lap siding. Remnants of mineral paper and 3” metal battens are present on portions of the north, east and west elevations. A single panel door with a window is located on the east elevation. 2 x 2’ windows are located off-center on the north and south elevations. The window on the south elevation is a fixed, 2 pane vertical divided light. The cabin is framed with 2 x 4” studs and rafters, a 6” stove pipe extends through the southeast quarter of the roof.
Building 10 (Figure 14)

Building 10 consists of two buildings attached to each other to form a single two room cabin. It is located perpendicular to the main entrance road between building 9 and the main ranch house. The larger front addition is 12’ wide and 14’ long with a 6/12 gable roof. The roof has plank sheathing and is clad in mineral paper. A 6” stovepipe extends through the southeast corner of the building. A smaller 9 x 12 foot building with a 12/12 gable roof is attached to the back of the larger addition. Side walls are offset 18” so that the gables of the two buildings align. The roof of the west addition is covered with corrugated metal.

The south and east elevations of building 10 are clad with flattened coffee cans. Remnants of mineral paper cover horizontal plank siding on portions of the east and north elevations. The front door is located centrally on the east elevation, a 2 ½ foot wide wooden porch, partially covered by the front eve extends off the building face. A fixed, 6 pane window is centrally located on the south, west, and north elevation of each addition. The structure is framed with 2 x 4” studs and 2 x 6” rafters. The building sits on a concrete block footing. Interior walls are covered with 1 x 8” vertical planks.
Structure 11 (Figure 15)
Structure 11 is a 7 x 8” 10” storage shed with a gable roof. The roof is 5’ tall at the eve and 7’ tall at the peak. Gable have a boxed eave. A diamond shaped, screened vents lies below the gable on the east and west elevation. Roof is covered in mineral paper, siding is 1 x 12” vertical board with 3” tin battens. A 27” x 74” vertical plank door is located slightly off center on the east elevation. The structure is framed with 2 x 4” studs and rafters. It has a poured concrete floor.
Building 12 (Figure 16)
Building 12 consists of an 8’6” x 11’4” sheepherders trailer on 6 x 6” wooden skids. It has an arched, shingled roof, with 5” ship-lap siding over vertical plank framing. A 24” x 72” door with a wooden awning is located
slightly off-center on the north elevation. A double hung, single light window is located to the right of center on the south elevation. A sliding, vertical divided window is located off-center on the west elevation and a 36” x 66” door appears to have been added where a similar window was originally located on the east elevation. has been added to the east. Buildings 12, 13 and 14 are all located on the east side of the main access road, opposite Structure 2. A wringer washing machine and bed frame are located inside the building, an oil heater lies just outside of the door .

Building 13 (Figure 17)

Building 13 is another sheepherder type trailer. It measures 8 x 16” with an arched roof and 6” stove pipe in the northwest corner. It rests on 6 x 6” wooden skids. 22 x 32” window openings are centrally located on all sides of the building. A 24 x 72” door is located near the northeast corner of the east elevation. Exterior walls are sheathed in horizontal planks. Interior walls are plywood. Flooring is turquoise floral linoleum. An oil heater
is connected to the stove pipe. The building, including the roof, is entirely clad in large sheet metal advertising signs. Most are Coca-Cola signs, but two are from The Rapid Ravioli Factory at 110 W. 2nd Street in Reno. The factory closed in 1935.

Structure 14 (Figure 18)
Structure 14 is a partially collapsed shepherders trailer utilized for storage. The structure measures 6’6” x 8’2”. The roof is missing but arched rafters are evident. Walls are sided with 1 x 12” vertical planks, and a 22 x 66” door is centrally located below the roof arch on the east elevation.
Structure 15 (Figure 19)
Structure 15 is a collapsed structure that extends southeasterly from the rear of Structure 2. The ruins are approximately 28’ wide and 82’ long. It appears to have had a gable roof covered with corrugated tin. Walls were batten and board. Structure 15 may have functioned as a milk barn.

Summary
The Project Area has been occupied for thousands of years based on the presence of Native American artifacts that date as far back as 3,000 years B.P. and the historic occupation of Heinz Ranch. Additional archaeological sites likely exist on the property. Historic sites relating to mining and transportation along with the ranching landscape are also prominent. Architectural resources on the property consist of several barns,
outbuildings and residences. The barns are notable for their method of construction. Many are constructed of hand hewn posts and beams, and assembled with pegged mortise and tenon joinery. They date to the earliest use of the ranch. Residences generally date to the 1930s.

**National Register Considerations**

**Significance**

The National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Eligibility state that properties must be at least 50 years old, remained fairly unaltered, and meets one or more of the following National Register Criteria for Significance.

A) **Event:** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B) **Person:** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C) **Design/Construction:** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D) **Information Potential:** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

To be considered eligible under Criterion A, a property must be associated with events that are important within a defined context. Several distinct cultural periods are described in the cultural overview above. A prehistoric site that exemplifies an adaptive trend associated with a distinctive cultural period might be considered eligible under Criterion A. An ethnographic period site that is an outstanding example of changing lifeways and Native adaptation might also be considered as significant. Likewise, an historic period site that is considered eligible should represent an important contribution to an event within the associated context.

Criterion B applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. As such, Criterion B usually applies to ethnohistoric and historic period sites because prehistoric sites generally lack associations with known individuals.

Properties that are significant for their physical design or construction are considered eligible under Criterion C. To be eligible a property must embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity within a larger “district”. Prehistoric site types that meet Criterion C are generally
distinctive site types that reflect elements of community design, or contribute to larger districts as key elements within a regional land use context.

Criterion D pertains to a site’s ability to address important research questions regarding human history.

**Integrity**

In order to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), a property must not only demonstrate its significance under the National Register Criteria, but it also must have integrity to convey such significance. Site integrity, or the extent to which potential information is preserved in contexts that are sufficiently intact, represents another consideration for NRHP eligibility. The evaluation of integrity must always be grounded in an understanding of a resource’s physical features and how they relate to its significance. To retain integrity, a resource will possess at least several of the several aspects of integrity including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

1) **Location:** The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

2) **Design:** The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

3) **Setting:** The physical environment of a historic property.

4) **Materials:** The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

5) **Workmanship:** The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

6) **Feeling:** A property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

7) **Association:** The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

For a site to be considered eligible for this project it must meet one or more of the National Register Criteria, retain integrity to convey its significance, and contribute meaningful data to the research themes outlined in the context. Isolated artifacts, isolated or unassociated features that do not have data potential, and sites less than 50 years old are categorically considered not eligible to the National Register. Sites that lack depositional, temporal or structural physical context that are adequately recorded in the field may satisfy the data needs of pertinent research questions outlined in the historic context. Those sites may no longer meet the National Register significance under Criterion D.
Evaluation

Historic sites and resources located on Heinz Ranch provide an opportunity for more scholarly research into the prehistory and history of Cold Springs Valley (also Laughton’s Valley) and the region in general. Some of the known prehistoric/ethnohistoric sites (habitations) and historic resources at Heinz Ranch would appear to meet National Register Significance Criterion D. One site (WA9604) has previously been determined eligible to the National Register, two sites, WA6271 and WA6272, were determined to be eligible and mitigated.

Four of the barns and the chicken coop at the Ranch have been sided and roofed with modern materials, but original materials remain, the barns are in their original configuration, and construction methods are unique to the region. Their method of construction suggest eligibility under Criterion C. Several buildings comprise a residential component to the ranch. The main ranch residence (Building 1) is not architecturally distinctive and is in a state of disrepair. It would likely not meet National register significance or integrity criteria. Buildings 9, 10, 12, and 13 are relatively intact and reflect an adaptive re-use of structures that may have been moved to the site.

Additional archaeological sites and heritage resources are likely on the property. Decades of ranch stewardship and the general appreciation for its historic heritage make Heinz Ranch an outstanding property.

Recommendations

A Class II archaeological investigation of the property was conducted in May and June 2016. Several prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded on the property. Habitation sites hold the potential for additional research and have previously been determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Historic sites relating to mining and transportation along with the ranching landscape are also prominent. Architectural resources on the property consist of several barns, outbuildings and residences. The barns are notable for their method of construction. Many are constructed of hand hewn posts and beams, and assembled with pegged mortise and tenon joinery. They date to the earliest use of the ranch. Residences generally date to the 1930s.

Historic sites and resources located on Heinz Ranch provide an opportunity for more scholarly research into the prehistory and history of Cold Springs Valley (also Laughton’s Valley) and the region in general. Additional archaeological sites and heritage resources are likely on the property. Decades of ranch stewardship and the general appreciation for its historic heritage make Heinz Ranch an outstanding property.

We recommend avoidance of significant prehistoric sites through project design. Many of the significant architectural resources are in disrepair. Portions especially posts and beams could be salvaged and re-purposed.
or used for re-construction. Buildings scheduled for demolition should be recorded at a more detailed level (plan/profile, photographs) prior to dismantling. Intact outbuildings could be re-located within the property as could historic farm implements and wagons within the ranch compound.
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