

OPEN SPACE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE: April 15, 2013

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER: 3C

STAFF: Juan F. Guzman, Open Space Manager



REQUEST: For Discussion and Possible Action: To make a recommendation to the Board of Supervisors regarding the available options towards the Potter property transaction containing approximately 22 acres of land located near the southwest corner of Ormsby Boulevard and Kings Canyon Road, APNs 9-014-05 and 3-151-25.

GENERAL DISCUSSION:

Property Location

The Potter Family Trust property consists of two Assessor Parcel Numbers and an area of land previously designated for a road in between those two Assessor Parcel Numbers. The gross land area encumbered by these three polygons approximates 22.35 acres. There are three main components to the land.

The project site is located south of Kings Canyon Road and the Ormsby Boulevard intersection. This is an urban interface site adjacent to developed portions of town. The project site overall meets the definition of open space as an area that is primarily in a natural state. However, it also contains a facility used as a trail by residents along the north-south former right-of-way for the extension of Ormsby Boulevard, as well as social trails towards the west connecting towards the higher lands on C-Hill. To the south and east there are developed single-family dwellings in the vicinity of the 5th Street and Terrace Street neighborhoods. There is pedestrian access immediately to the south across from the Mormon Temple. The site contains sparse vegetation mostly in the form of grasses and brush.

Towards the east portion of the site there is an area characterized by gentle to moderate topography. Within this sector, which includes the old right-of-way for Ormsby Boulevard, there is an historic cemetery known as the Pioneer Cemetery.

The area west of the former right-of-way for Ormsby Boulevard is characterized by steep topography with rocky outcrops and a hill. There are some flat areas at the very top ridge with superb views of Carson City and the vicinity.

Board of Supervisors Direction

Through an adopted resolution, the Board of Supervisors communicated to staff and the Open space Advisory Committee their direction for our efforts to be directed primarily at management of land as opposed to new acquisitions. At the time of the adoption of the 2013 Work Program, the Board understood that we were under discussions with the Potter Family Trust. Furthermore, Chairman Scott and staff entered into conversations with Mayor Crowell and the City Manager in order to brief them that this item would come forward for Board action.

Supervisor Aldean and the Board of Supervisors previously negotiated that the appraisal costs will be divided in half between the seller and the buyer.

Option #1 is for the City to buy the property at fair market value. At the suggestion of Mr. Crowell, staff has contacted the Nevada Land Conservancy as well as The Nature Conservancy for assistance on this property. The assistance requested is primarily a three-way transaction in which the entire cost of the property will be paid off. Such a transaction does not appear to be feasible at this point based on our most recent conversation with both non-profit organizations.

Cities and counties are permitted to purchase properties under installments; however, the financing mechanism requires that the City enter into a bond or a short financing agreement with a private provider. This must be accomplished through a bid process and it was not deemed to be feasible for the acquisition of the Joost property a few months ago. There is a relatively high fixed cost of these transactions because they require special counsel and advisors in order to proceed.

The second alternative consists of a potential trade for properties of equivalent value presently owned by the City and of interest to the Trust. That appeared to be the most feasible alternative and staff anticipated a recommendation based on this option. To that effect, we already have an appraisal of the Potter property. We will need to continue to investigate alternatives on the City side and to be discussed with the Trust representative as to the feasibility for their needs. Once those properties are identified, the appraiser designated by the Board of Supervisors for this transaction is Steve Johnson and Associates will conduct an appraisal on the City property side. There may be a small exchange of cash needed in order to be able to complete the transaction. The acquisition account presently has a balance of approximately \$90,000. Of particular interest was a property identified on Arrowhead Drive owned by Carson City. The property in question contains a lease that is until the year 2026 to the State of Nevada for the price of \$1 annually. Unfortunately that lease is not suitable to the Trust's interests. It must be noted that this alternative is not the first choice of the seller because the Trust must complete their affairs as opposed to obtaining real property which they will then have to sell in order to raise the cash. The Trust informed staff on April 11, 2013, after reviewing an advance draft staff report that they would work on a draft long-term agreement as a viable solution to both parties. This solution has been incorporated as staff's recommendation to the Committee.

The last alternative, discussed with the Trust in detail, consists of an option. An option is a tool discussed in our master plan which is used commonly by non-profit organizations and others that do not have the money at hand to complete the transaction. Under an option, an agreement is drafted that provides for the terms of the option. In this case, the principle framework will consist of a payment of anywhere from \$25,000 to \$50,000 and in exchange will have immediate access and control of the property. The option will state that within one year, or whatever time is agreed to, Carson City must complete the transaction. That alternative was discussed with the applicants because they understand that our budget situation provides for the payment of mid-term financing in 2014. Once that financing is paid it will free up approximately \$300,000 of additional income. If the City does not exercise the option, the monies paid will be lost. If the City exercises the option, the monies will be used towards the payment of the overall cost of the transaction. This alternative also fixes the value of the land in accordance with the present appraisal at \$225,000. In discussions with Chairman Scott and others, an option is not a preferred alternative for the City.

Staff will recommend that the Open Space Advisory Committee approves a motion recommending to the Board of Supervisors the acquisition of the Potter property based on a long-term purchase agreement.

Open Space Values

The property contains high scenic values and it is important for the preservation of views from the top of the ridge towards town as well as from town towards the topographic formation. Conservation of this property will protect views from the valley to the hill and from the hill into the valley.

A second high value for this property consists of the enhancement of recreation opportunities and its ability to connect existing trails. This property is the natural link between the Kings Canyon Road and what is being used by the public as a trail which is the former right-of-way extension for Ormsby Boulevard along the foothill of C-Hill. This trail continues south and easterly behind Crain Street where the land is private. However, the residents have allowed for access along a fire road. It then veers south just west of the U.S. Forest Service facility and continues across different ownerships of land all the way into the vicinity of Rhodes Street and the Greenhouse Garden Center. This is a major north-south section of off-road trails within Carson City. This trail is heavily used by many residents.

The third outstanding value and opportunity that the property offers is the chance to become stewards of the Pioneer Cemetery. The Pioneer Cemetery contains graves dating from the late 1800's as well as some modern monuments that have been placed by civic organizations at the site. Please see the attached cultural resources inventory prepared by Mr. Mark Drews, Archeologist, as a consultant to the open space program.

In addition to those three salient characteristics, this property has been designated by the Open Space Master Plan as desirable for open space conservation. The property is adjacent to open space lands to the west.

Potential Effect of Not Acquiring this Property

Staff would like to address this question since it has been asked by the Board of Supervisors consistently for all of our recent acquisitions. It is staff's opinion that if the property were to be sold in the market there are two major possibilities. First, a developer/investor would purchase it for the purpose of creating lots for home sites, a planned unit development, or a parcel map to create single-family dwelling homes or some form of attached project. Second, a person would purchase it as a home site. Under both scenarios it is possible that a new property owner may not wish to tolerate the access that is presently enjoyed by the public at large on the property. Fences and disturbance in the form of grading and building sites are likely to occur with any type of development of the property. Those would be detrimental to the scenic resource and potentially the recreation facilities presently enjoyed by the public.

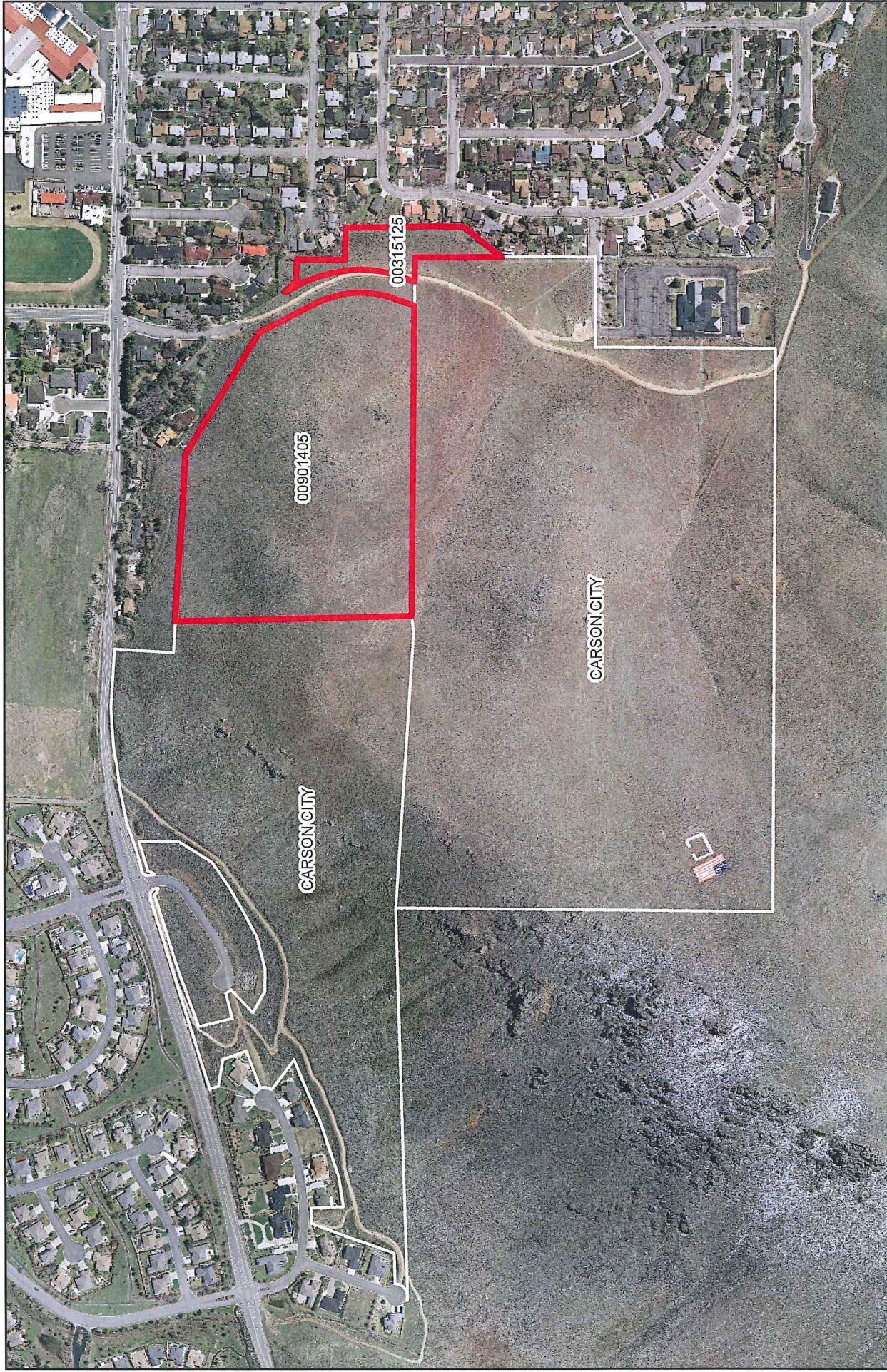
Acquisition Efforts and Land Value

The Open Space Advisory Committee has considered this property over a considerable amount of time. However, there were more pressing priorities that prevented a transaction from taking place. The Trust has expressed their need to proceed with a transaction or going to the private market. It is their desire to make the parcel available first to Carson City for the Open Space Program. As of recently the Trust has been represented by Julian Potter and Jenny Lopiccolo, a local broker. Through email correspondence, Jenny outlined three potential methods for Carson City to obtain this property. It is important to establish that the Trust has agreed that the purchase price will be \$225,000 which is the same as the appraised fair market value as provided in a report by Steve Johnson and Associates dated February 5, 2013. The Nevada Revised Statutes require an appraisal of the property prior to acquisition by a county. It also should be noted that if a transaction were in fact to be completed,

This is a departure from the prior emphasis on finding City property to trade. In a telephone conference with Julian Potter and Jenny Lopiccolo, they expressed that they have expended a considerable amount of time reviewing the list of available City properties without finding one with the appropriate characteristics to advance the transaction. The Arrowhead property is not suitable due to the present lease calling for \$1 annually in revenue until 2026. The long-term purchase agreement will provide for the City to make a non-refundable deposit of funds with the escrow closing once the Open Space Program mid-term bond is paid approximately a year from now. The deposit will be credited towards the final purchase price of \$225,000. Staff will also ask that the agreement provide for the ability of a non-profit organization to participate with monetary or expertise in order to complete this transaction.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: I move to recommend to the Board of Supervisors that a long-term purchase agreement be used towards the acquisition of the Potter Family Trust property.

Potter Properties



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CARSON CITY PARKS DEPT

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY SHORT REPORT

**A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Twenty-Two Acre Potter Family Trust Parcel
(APN 009-01-405, APN 003-15-125)
Located at the Base of C-Hill, Carson City, Nevada**

Gnomon Project Number: 2008-14

submitted to:

Carson City Parks and Recreation Department
Open Space
3303 Butti Way #9
Carson City, NV 89701

prepared by:

Jeremy Hall
Michael Drews
Gnomon, Inc.
1601 Fairview Dr. Suite F
Carson City, Nevada 89701

April 14, 2009



Gnomon, Inc.
Carson City, Nevada
(775) 885-2305

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY SHORT REPORT

Gnomon Project Number: 2008-14

Date of Field Operations: September 30, 2008

Organization/Field Personnel: Gnomon, Inc. Michael Drews (Project Archaeologist) and Jeremy Hall (Field Technician)

Project Name and Description

A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Twenty-Two Acre Potter Family Trust Parcel (APN 009-01-405, APN 003-15-125) Located at the Base of C-Hill, Carson City, Nevada. On September 30, 2008, Michael Drews and Jeremy Hall from Gnomon, Inc. conducted a Class III reconnaissance of a 22.1 acre parcel, located on the west side of Carson City, situated at the foot of C-Hill. The Potter Family Trust owns the parcels, and the Carson City Parks and Recreation Department has proposed to purchase the property as open space. A Forest Service road near the base of C Hill bisects the project area.

County: Carson City

Legal Description:

NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$; S $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$; NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$; NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$; SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 18, T.15N. R.18E.

Ownership: Private (Potter Family Trust) APN 009-01-405; APN 003-15-125

Project Area: 22.1 acres / 8.9 hectares

Map Reference: Carson City, NV, USGS 7.5 Minute Series 1968 (Photorevised 1982)

Inventory Date(s): September 30, 2008

Inventory Type: Class III

Purpose

The purpose of this survey was to identify and record any significant cultural resources that may exist within the project area and to make recommendations for their management in compliance with applicable federal laws, regulations, and agency guidelines.

Environmental Context

The project area is situated along the eastern slopes of the Carson Range along the west side of Carson City (Figure 1). It lies at the foot of C-Hill, just south of King Street and west of Terrace Street (Figure 2). The Forest Service fire road that bisects the two parcels is the unpaved, southern extent of Ormsby Boulevard. The nearest source of water is Kings Canyon Creek, located approximately 100 m north of

the project area. The larger, western parcel (APN 009-01-405) extends west from the Forest Service road, up the hillside, which ranges between 20 and 30 percent slope. The smaller, eastern parcel (APN 003-15-125) is located on the east side of the Forest Service road and extends east to the residential properties of Terrace St. and West 4th St. It is much flatter than the larger parcel.

C-Hill has burned several times in recent history, the Waterfall Fire of 2004 being the most recent. As such, the vegetative community has undergone moderate changes during the last several decades as a result of reseeding efforts. According to the Waterfall BAER Report (2004), previous reseeding efforts of C-Hill focused primarily on native species; however, invasive and noxious weeds were able to out-compete and take over the area. After the Waterfall Fire, reseeding efforts focused on a mix of native and non-native, fire-resistant species that appear to have taken a successful foothold. Today the vegetation includes rabbit brush, low sage, big sage, crested wheat, wild rye, and desert peach along the toe slope of C-Hill and similar but sparser vegetation in the upper elevations. Accordingly, ground visibility in the lower elevations ranged from 50-100%, whereas in the upper elevations it was very near 100%.

The Carson Range is a seismically active spur of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. Several faults that are at most 300 years old lie parallel to the older faults, which trend north by northeast. The older and younger faults define the boundary between the uplifted and downthrown blocks found in the basin and range province in western Nevada. Carson City lies on a downthrown block (Koler 2004).

Geologically, bedrock within the project area is comprised of Juro-Cretaceous metamorphic and Cretaceous igneous rocks. Metamorphic rocks consist of volcanic flows derived from a previously existing volcanic mountain range. Igneous rocks within the project area are granitic in composition, consisting of granite, granodiorite and monzonite belonging to the Sierra Nevada batholith (Archibold 1969; Trexler 1977). The metamorphic rock is more resistant to weathering than the igneous rock, which weathers to what is colloquially referred to as “decomposed granite”. The decomposed granite is the major source of landslide materials.

Soils in the drainages and along floodplains of the Carson Range have formed from alluvium from the granite and metavolcanic soils above. Granitic soils are mostly Corbet and Toiyabe with smaller amounts of Glenbrook and Haybourne soils. Metavolcanic soils are classified as Aldax Variant, Vicee, Koontz, and Sutro Variant with a small amount of Arkson. Soils formed from mixed alluvial deposits are mostly Holbrook, Jubilee, Surprise, and Toll. Outwash from surrounding drainages forms the floodplains

where the mixed alluvial soils are located. Within the project area, soil associations include Holbrook very stony fine sandy loam (4-15% slopes; approximately 98% of project area) and Koontz-Sutro variant association (steep; approximately 2% of project area). The Waterfall Fire created a strong hydrophobic soil within the Ash, Vicee, Coombs Canyon, and Kings Canyon Drainages of the Carson Range. In addition, those granitic-based soils are very erodible by wind and water. According to the NRCS Carson City Area soils survey report, wind erosion in this area on these soils could cause more soil to be lost by wind than by water. The soil survey estimates between 30 and over 100 tons per acre per year could be moved off site where the soil cover has been lost (Soils Survey Staff 2008).

Landslides in the project area, including debris slides and debris flows, frequently occur in response to earthquakes and rainfall. Deposits of these landslide events now blanket fans and aprons under Carson City and along eastern slopes of the Carson Range. Landslide deposits are evident along the steep north slope of C Hill. Rainfall related flood events in Kings Canyon occurred as recently as 1997 and 2006.

Prehistoric Context

Zeier et al. (2002) provides a general prehistoric context for this portion of the Great Basin. It is briefly summarized here. Archaeological sites are generally categorized by their particular function based on artifact type and diversity. Classification of habitation sites includes, but is not limited to, seasonal settlements, multi-seasonal settlements, and permanent settlements. These sites should occur within close range to essential resources required to survive including food, water, and wood for fuel and shelter material. Artifact assemblages discovered at these sites should reflect the relative diversity of activities that can be expected to occur at residential locations. Non-habitation sites can be classified into functional categories that include field camps, procurement activities, processing activities, religious or ceremonial activities, and aboriginal transportation routes. Correspondingly, artifact assemblages should reflect more specialized/localized activities and an overall decrease in diversity.

Changes in Great Basin prehistory were initiated through shifting adaptive strategies to compensate for increasing population pressure, environmental change, and/or migration to other areas in the region. The most distinctive differences in adaptive strategies separate the Pre-Archaic from the Archaic in the Great Basin. Briefly, Pre-Archaic sites display less functional differentiation, a focus upon lacustrine resources, and a lack of midden deposits, permanent structures, or storage facilities. As the warming trend of the early Holocene continued into the mid-Holocene, the Great Basin continued to dry and as a result the transition to the Archaic exemplifies the need to respond to these increasingly arid conditions. Therefore, the Archaic involves the diversification of resource and settlement strategies involving, but

not limited to, seed procurement and processing, hunting with game drives and functional variation in site types (including more substantial shelters and storage facilities; Elston 1986).

Ethnographic Context

Ethnographic evidence for the Washoe Indians (Bravo 1991, d'Azevedo 1986) and the Northern Paiute (Fowler 1989, Hattori and King 1985, Wheat 1967) indicate that Native American groups resided in Carson Valley on the valley floors from late fall through the early spring in households comprised of extended and nuclear families. The Washoe Indians traditionally occupied the surrounding area, including the Carson Valley. The Northern Paiute tribes occupied the areas further east part of the year, but migrated west as far as the Sierras in the summer. Paiutes relied heavily on the fall pine nut harvest, and the Pine Nut Mountains were an important resource during the seasonal rounds.

Washoe traditional lifeways, history and cultural geography are well described in d'Azevedo (1986) and Hattori and King (1985). Similar descriptions have been compiled for the Paiute (Fowler 1989, Wheat 1967). The Washoe language is a Hokan dialect that is very far removed from California forms, suggesting a large time span of separation between the Washoe and California speakers (Hattori and King 1985:27). Available historic accounts, archaeological continuities and strong linguistic evidence (Jacobsen 1986; Miller 1966) indicate that the Washoe are descended from late prehistoric Martis populations. The Northern Paiute language is a Uto-Aztecan language, and is closely related to the Mono language spoken south of Mono Lake, and the Shoshoni language spoken in the Death Valley, California area, and the areas east and south.

Environmental conditions that favored the exploitation of higher elevation resources along the Carson front (such as meadows) did not emerge until after 2800 B.P. (Ataman et al. 2001). Multiple ethnographies describe annual seasonal movement of the Washoe around the Lake Tahoe area (Bravo 1991, d'Azevedo 1986). Kelly (2001), Larsen and Kelly (1995) and Livingston (1986) documented extensive cultural deposits throughout the Stillwater Marshes, such as house floors, human remains, and subsurface assemblages. Similar sites are documented in Carson Valley, where Stearns and Turner (1985) tested a mile long prehistoric site along US-395 and found house pit features, along with cultural deposits up to 1 m deep. The Virginia Range would have provided seasonal opportunities, such as game hunting, and some foraging opportunities. However, the lack of perennial water sources would have limited longer occupations, and would more than likely have been used when relocating or hunting from base camps at lower altitudes.

Contact between Native Americans and Euro-Americans increased following the discovery of gold and silver on the Comstock. Conflicts rose between these groups and continued into the mid 1860s when military campaigns increased. The Paiute were heavily dependent on the pinion nut harvest, yet local pinion and juniper forests located in the Pine Nut Mountains were the earliest to be extensively logged for the Comstock (Hattori and King 1985:34). Limited water resources around the Comstock exacerbated tensions between Native Americans and white settlers that continued into the twentieth century.

Historic Context

The historic landuse of the project vicinity is fairly well known. John C. Fremont, during his 1843-1844 expedition through the area, named the Carson River after his famous scout, Christopher “Kit” Carson. Almost a decade later, Eagle Station ranch, located along the Carson River was settled in 1851. The ranch served as a trading post and stopover for travelers along the Carson Route of the Emigrant Trail. In 1858, Abraham Curry purchased Eagle Station and renamed the settlement Carson City. Three years later, Nevada Territory was established and Carson City became the territorial capital and the county seat of Ormsby County. President Abraham Lincoln signed Nevada into statehood on October 31, 1864 when the value of the territory’s gold and silver was realized toward the advancement of the Union during the Civil War (Carson City, Nevada Government 2006).

In the 1860s, settlers flocked to western Nevada to stake a claim in the Comstock Lode. Until the Comstock’s decline in the 1880s, the mines provided Carson City with most of its economic stability. During the Comstock boom, Carson City served as pivotal staging center for freight and timber. The mining operations and associated towns required an exorbitant amount of lumber and cordwood and as such, the demand was met by harvesting the timber in the Lake Tahoe basin of the Sierra Nevada. Forested areas of the Lake Tahoe basin of the Sierras were harvested wholesale and transported in flume systems to lower elevations to be processed into building lumber. One such flume extended from Spooner Summit to Carson City. In order to process such large quantities of timber, sawmills sprang up all over the Carson Range. These mills were located in strategic places to take advantage of water resources needed to power the equipment. Several mills located within just a few miles of the project area were located in the Clear Creek drainage, Kings Canyon, Ash Canyon, and Vicee Canyon (Wilson 1992).

Consultations

Prior to the survey, a record search was conducted in order to ascertain the density and types of cultural resources near the project area. Queried data sources included the Nevada Cultural Resources Inventory

System (NVCRIS), site files at the Bureau of Land Management (Sierra Front Field Office), Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest (Carson Ranger District), GLO maps, and other older maps available electronically through the Keck Earth Sciences and Mining Research Information Center at the University of Nevada, Reno.

Archival research reveals eight previous inventories and 16 sites within one mile of the project area (Tables 1 and 2). Two inventories, 13-30 and TY-02-1 bisect the project area. Recorded sites range from small lithic scatters to ranch buildings/structures to linear segments of the Emigrant Trail and V&T Railroad. Most lie east of the project area near the fringe of the Carson City western limits on the pediment of the Carson Range. Two sites, OR55 and OR411 are adjacent to or located within the project area. Site OR55, the Walsh Ranch site, contains a building, a dugout and a rock and concrete foundation. The building was originally used as a carriage house or barn and is currently (at least in 1978) utilized as a residence. The site is located adjacent to but outside the northwestern margin of the project area. Site OR411, the Carson Pioneer Cemetery, is located within the project area (see *Findings* section).

Table 1. Sites within 1 mi. of the project area.

NSM Site #	Agency Site #	NSM Rpt #	Agency Rpt #	Other Rpt #	Age	Description	NRHP
DO704	TY-1568	-	-	TY-98-1262	Historic	Emigrant Trail segment	Eligible
OR14	03-3296	13-20	3-879	-	Prehistoric	Two flakes and a bead	No info
OR142	03-1369	18-146	3-854	-	Historic	Brick kiln / brick yard	No info
OR16	32-1185	13-28	3-299	-	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	No info
OR17	32-1207	13-28	3-299	-	Historic	Peter Wolf house	No info
OR180	32-1408	18-146	3-854	-	Historic	V&T engine house	No info
OR199	-	-	-	-	Historic	Chinese habitation area	No info
OR234	TY-3273	-	-	TY-93-780	Historic	Historic ranch site	Not evaluated
OR235	-	-	-	-	-	-	No info
OR287	-	-	-	CC95-006-01	Historic	V&T Railroad segment	Not eligible
OR314	-	-	-	-	-	-	No info
OR411	-	-	-	TY-02-1419	Historic	Carson Pioneer Cemetery	Eligible
OR417	-	-	-	FEMA 1540-DR-NV	Historic	Trash scatter	Not eligible
OR54	-	13-20	-	-	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	No info
OR55	-	13-20	-	-	Historic	Walsh Ranch	No info
OR56	-	13-20	-	-	Historic	Anderson Ranch	No info
-	03-1409	-	3-854	-	Historic	Carson City Creamery	No info

Table 2. Inventories within 1 mi. of the project area.

NSM Rpt #	Agency Rpt #	Other Rpt #	Survey Organization	Date	Author(s)	Title
13-110	-	-	NV Dept. of Transportation	-	Matheisen, D.	Class III Archeo Survey of West Carson V&T Bike Path
13-112	-	-	Archaeological Research Services	-	Mackey, B.	Monitoring of Trenches at the Carson City Post Office
13-20	-	-	NV Dept. of Transportation	1978	Steinberg, L., and Sutton, P.	Inventory and Assessment of Historical Landmarks and Structures Encountered by the Proposed U.S. 395 Carson City Bypass Corridors (from NADB)
13-28	3-299	-	NV Dept. of Transportation	1979	Steinberg, L.	Cultural Resources Report - Historical & Archaeological: Fifth and Stewart Streets, E.A. 70919 (from NADB)
13-4	-	-	NV State Museum	1976	Dansie, A.	Cultural Resources Short Report: V & T Storage Area (from NADB)
13-81	TY-93-780	-	USFS Toiyabe National Forest	1993	Oothoudt, J. W.	USDA/USFS Cultural Resources Investigations: Carson District Office Timber Trailer Pedestal Installation Project and a Survey of the District Ranger Station Property
-	3-879	NDOT-114- 80C	NV Dept. of Transportation	1983	-	Cultural Resources Report - Carson City Bypass Corridors
-	TY-02-1	-	USFS Toiyabe National Forest	-	-	-
-	TY-02-1419	-	USFS Toiyabe National Forest	2002	Birk, T.	Carson City Interface Fuels Project
-	-	FEMA-1540- DR-NV	URS Corp.	2005	Dexter, S.	Emergency Protective Measures Associated with the Waterfall Fire, Carson City Development Services, FEMA-1540-DR-NV, PWs 12, 17, 21, 23, 39, 40, 41, 43, and 46.

Historic maps, including Bancroft's 1862 Map of the Washoe Silver Region and 1862 GLO plat of T15N, R19E, depict the Carson Pioneer Cemetery (Figures 3 and 4). These maps also depict a northeast-southwest road that extends west up Kings Canyon. In Bancroft's map, this alignment is called "Old Johnsons Trail" whereas in the GLO plat, it is called "Lake Tahoe Road". Today this alignment is Kings Canyon Road.

Expectations

A number of cultural resource sites have been recorded in the Carson Range but much of the area that burned as a result of the Waterfall Fire has not been surveyed for cultural resources. The historic context and archival review suggest a continuum of human activity in the vicinity of the project area. Prehistoric processing sites are located near the mouth of Ash Canyon to the north of the project area and historic uses include harvesting and processing of timber, mineral extraction/prospecting, ranching, and homesteading. Resources and site types relating to those activities may be encountered in the project area.

Field Methods

The project area was inventoried by pedestrian survey along the natural contours with 30 m transect spacing. Rock outcrops located along the western extend of the project area were inspected carefully for rock art. Any cultural resources identified were mapped using a Trimble GeoXT GPS receiver. The rover files were differentially corrected then converted to GIS shapefiles. All files were projected to NAD83, UTM Zone 11. In addition, all cultural resources were photographed, and topographic locations were noted and sketched where appropriate.

Findings

The Carson Pioneer Cemetery (OR411) is located within the project area covering the southern half of parcel APN 003-15-125 along the northwestern foot of C-Hill. Residential properties along Terracè Street define the cemeteries eastern extent (Figure 5). The cemetery was noted in a 1983 NDOT cultural resources inventory report for the Carson City Bypass (NDOT-114-80C; CR 3-879), but for reasons unknown, the site was not formally recorded. In 2002, the USFS Toiyabe National Forest recorded the site (TY-02-1419) as part of the Carson City Interface Fuels Project. It was again noted in 2004 by URS Corp. as part of the FEMA emergency protective measures stemming from the Waterfall Fire; however the site form was not updated.

The site consists of 2 marble, 2 sandstone, and 1 granite grave monument, and eight aligned depressions likely to represent unmarked interments or burials exhumed (Figure 6). The dates of the deceased ranged from 1860 to 1871. Three of the graves are delineated with quarried stone curbs with evidence of wrought iron enclosures. Judging from the alignments of the depressions and the grave markers, it appears that the cemetery had at least three rows of burials. It is likely that a portion of the site was destroyed during the construction of the residential properties on Terrace Street. Since this area is easily accessible and is close to off road trails, the site has endured a fair amount of disturbance. Landscaping debris, car parts and other modern trash are scattered throughout the site.

Plot Descriptions

Pioneer Cemetery Monument

Description: Dressed granite gross. 6 feet by 3 feet by 1 foot with brass plaque

Inscription: (Bronze Plaque)

In May 1860, Major William Ormsby was killed in an ambush by Paiutes at Pyramid Lake. In June 1860, William Allen, a scout, was the last of some 40 white men killed in the ensuing war. Both were interred here, but Ormsby was later reburied in N.Y.

Nevada Centennial Marker No.27

Sponsor: E Clampus Vitus

Major William Ormsby was originally buried in the Carson Pioneer Cemetery but later reburied in New York. Now in the place of the grave marker stands a granite monument marking the one-time interment with a placard commemorating the Pioneer Cemetery as a Nevada Centennial Marker 1864-1964 (Figure 7). Major Ormsby presumably earned his title as member of a state militia (the specific state is unknown). Born into a wealthy family in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, his early years are not well documented. At the age of 35, in 1849 he joined the stampede to the California Gold Rush.

Engaging in various business ventures including staging, his efforts proved unsuccessful and therefore found his way to Genoa in 1857. In 1859, one year after Abraham Curry bought Eagle Station and renamed the settlement Carson City, Ormsby moved there and at the corner of Carson and Second Street, he started to build the Ormsby House hotel. The hotel opened for business in 1860. Also during this time, Ormsby was aspiring to establish Nevada as its own territory (Carsonpedia.com 2009; Territorial Enterprise, May 19, 1860).



Figure 7. Granite monument of the Carson City Pioneer Cemetery.

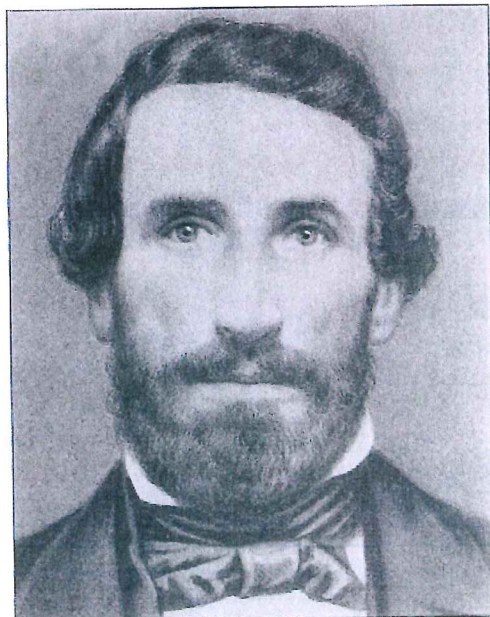


Figure 8. Major William Ormsby.

Ormsby made friends with the Indian tribes of the area, especially the Paiutes that lived near Pyramid Lake. In 1858, one of his Indian friends, Captain Truckee, the father of Chief Winnemucca brought his granddaughter Sarah Winnemucca to live with the Ormsby's to be educated in the ways of white people. Sarah became fluent in English and later wrote a book about her life in Nevada.

The Battle of Pyramid Lake was provoked in early May 1860, when two white residents of a way station located at Lake Lahontan kidnapped two young Indian women and brought them back to the station. Subsequently, a band of warriors stormed the way station, rescued the woman and killed the men. A third white man, a brother of one of those killed by the Indians came onto the scene and immediately sped off to Carson City to report news of an unprovoked massacre. Since the kidnapping catalyst of the situation was unknown to the enraged community members of the Carson City area, an armed force of 105 settlers and miners organized under the leadership of Major Ormsby. The militia first went to the massacre site and then headed north to Pyramid Lake where the Paiutes lived. Near present day Wadsworth, along the Truckee River, a party of Paiute warriors ambushed the militia. Of the 101 militiamen, 72 were killed including Major Ormsby (California State Military Museum;2009).

William S. Allen

Description: Marble Headstone surrounded by granite corner blocks and curb. Lead plugs in corner blocks likely held wrought iron fence. (Figure 9).

Inscription: *"Allen, William S. of Callaway, Co. Mo. Born Oct. 25 1828, and shot by Indians near Pyramid Lake while at the head of scouting party called out by Col. Haynes June 5, 1860."*

After the Battle of Pyramid Lake, inhabitants of gold county in California and Nevada's western mining towns quickly organized to quell the uprising (Thompson and West 1881; 145-165). The Washoe Regiment consisted of eight companies of Infantry and six Cavalry under the command of Colonel John C Hays (Haynes). After several skirmishes in early June 1860, Colonel Hays sent a contingent of scouts including William S. Allen up a canyon in the Lake Range east of Pyramid Lake. The scouts were under the command of Captain Robert Lyon of Company N known as the Highland Rangers or Vaqueros (Thompson and West 1881:159, 163). As they reached the summit, Lyon and Allen were fired upon and Allen was fatally wounded. Captain Lyon eloquently describes the skirmish and his attempt to rescue William Allen. The description recounts what would become the last hostile act of the war in 1860. Lyon recounts the recovery of Allen's body and relates:

“ while my company now reduced to 20, with sad hearts carried our dead comrades back to Carson City, where he [Allen] was buried with military honors. A Carson company brought in the remains of Major Ormsby, and to-day their tombs can be seen near together in the Carson cemetery.” (Thompson and West 1881:164).

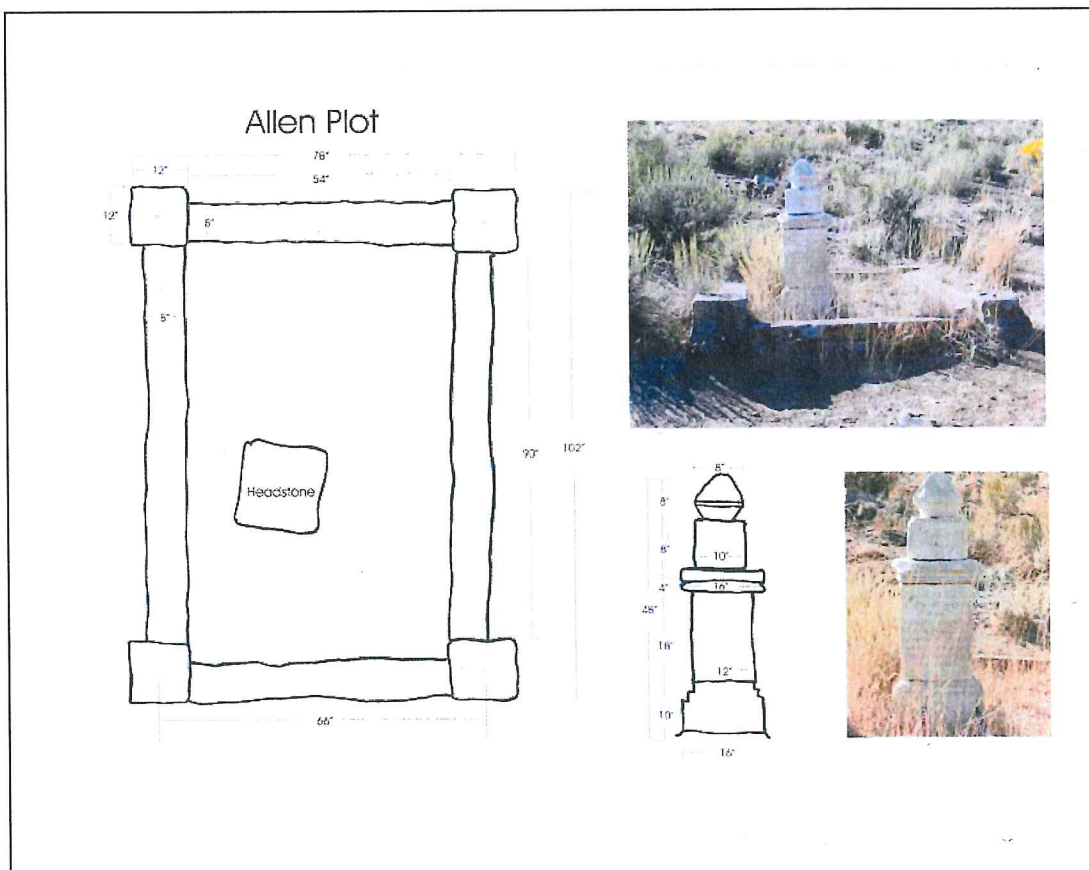


Figure 9. Grave marker of William S. Allen.

Mary Lou Gardner

Description: White granite block with 4 tiers. No fence evident. (Figure 10).

Inscription: *"Sacred to the memory of Mary Lou daughter of M.C. & H.M.GARDNER, born monterey, cal, march the 18 1860. died november the 14 1861. Carson City "*

Mary Lou Gardner was the daughter of Major Mathew Culbertson Gardner (commonly referred to as "M.C.") and Helen Gardner. Originally from Arkansas, the Gardner family came to Eagle Valley in

Gardner Headstone

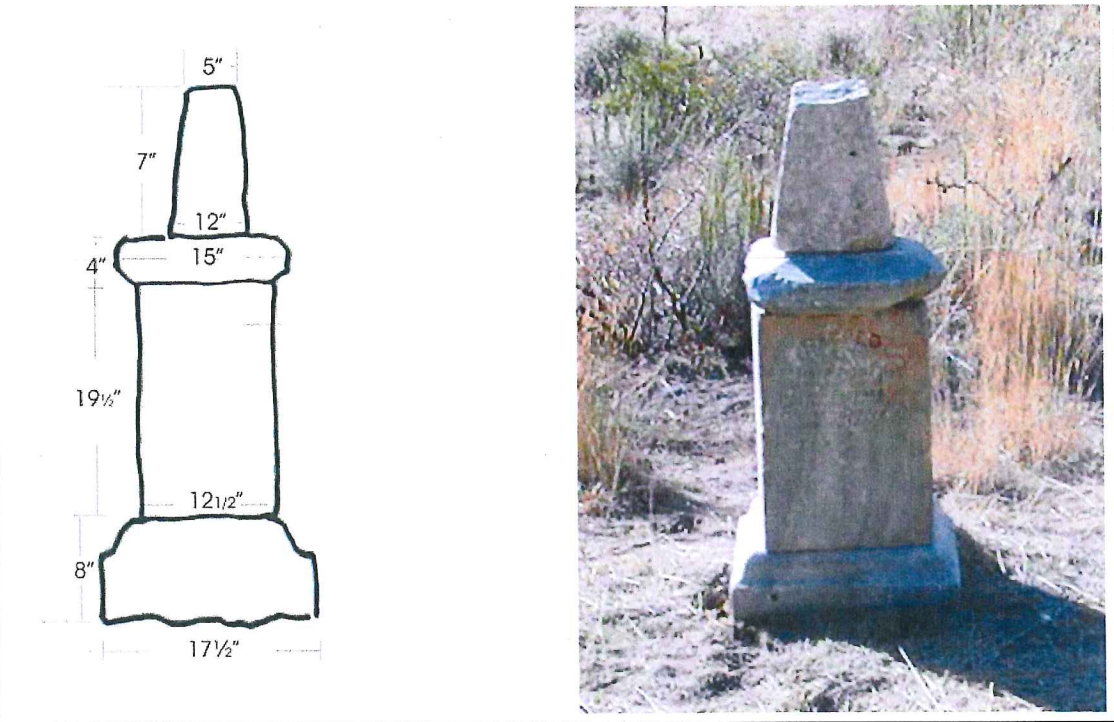


Figure 10. Grave marker of Mary Lou Gardner.

1860, via California to begin their new life as ranchers (Nevada Historic Preservation Office 2008). The 1860 Monterey County Census records describe M.C., who was 24 at the time, as a farmer. His wife Helen was 22. Mary Lou was born in California and it appears that she passed away soon after the family arrived in Carson City. At the time of her death she only had one older sister, Maria H., born in California in 1858. The Gardner's had several children during their lives in Nevada including James H. (b. 1862), Clara B. (b. 1865), Hubert (b. 1869), Mathew C. Jr. (b. 1871), George M. (b. 1874), and Percy (b. 1878).

According to the Ormsby County Census (1870) a member of the Gardner household appears to be named "Hill", a 32 year old woman who occupation was "house keeper". Helen would have been 32 in 1870 and like the earlier California census, she is two years younger than M.C. Presumably, the census taker mistakenly recorded Helen's name as "Hill" or possibly, "Hill was Helen's nickname.

M.C. Gardner (b. 1836, d. 1908) was a prominent figure in the logging industry during the heyday of the Comstock. He ran the 300-acre Gardner Ranch, the largest in Eagle Valley, from 1861 to the time of his death in 1908 (Carson City News, June 3, 1908). The Pioneer Cemetery is located on the historic Gardner Ranch.

Gardnerville, a small town located to the south of Carson City, is often thought to have been named after M.C. Gardner. In fact, Gardnerville is named after John and Mary Gardner, immigrants from England who lived in Carson Valley from 1864 to 1887 (John's death) and 1899 (Mary's death).

The only other member of the Gardner family for which information could be located was George M. Garner. Born in 1874, he was the second youngest sibling of the large family. Around 1900, he moved to Elko where he practiced medicine. In 1920, he moved back to Reno with his wife Louie (then 44), and daughter Leann (then 17). His brother, James (then 57) also lived with him in Reno, but it is unclear whether he moved with him from Elko (Ormsby County Census 1880; Elko County Census 1900; Washoe County Census 1920).

Edward B. Buckley

Description: White marble headstone with sheep and willow bas-relief. Four sandstone corner blocks with ½' drilled holes presumably to anchor wrought iron fence (Figure 11.)

Inscription: "SACRED To the memory of EDWARD B. BUCKLEY. Died Nov. 17. 1868

Aged 25 Years. A native of Kanturk, Co. Cork Ireland. Erected by his Brother John B. Buckley.

Little is known about Edward Buckley. Three individuals with the surname of Buckley appear in the 1860 census, none with the first name of Edward or John. All were natives of the US. The 1870 census lists 26 Buckleys, one a J. Buckley and another Jonathan Buckley. J. Buckley is the 5 year old son of 46 year old Edward and 37 year old B. Buckley in Gold Hill. Jonathan Buckley is a 25 year old laborer who was born in Georgia and lived in Pioche. Neither is likely Edward B. Buckley's brother.

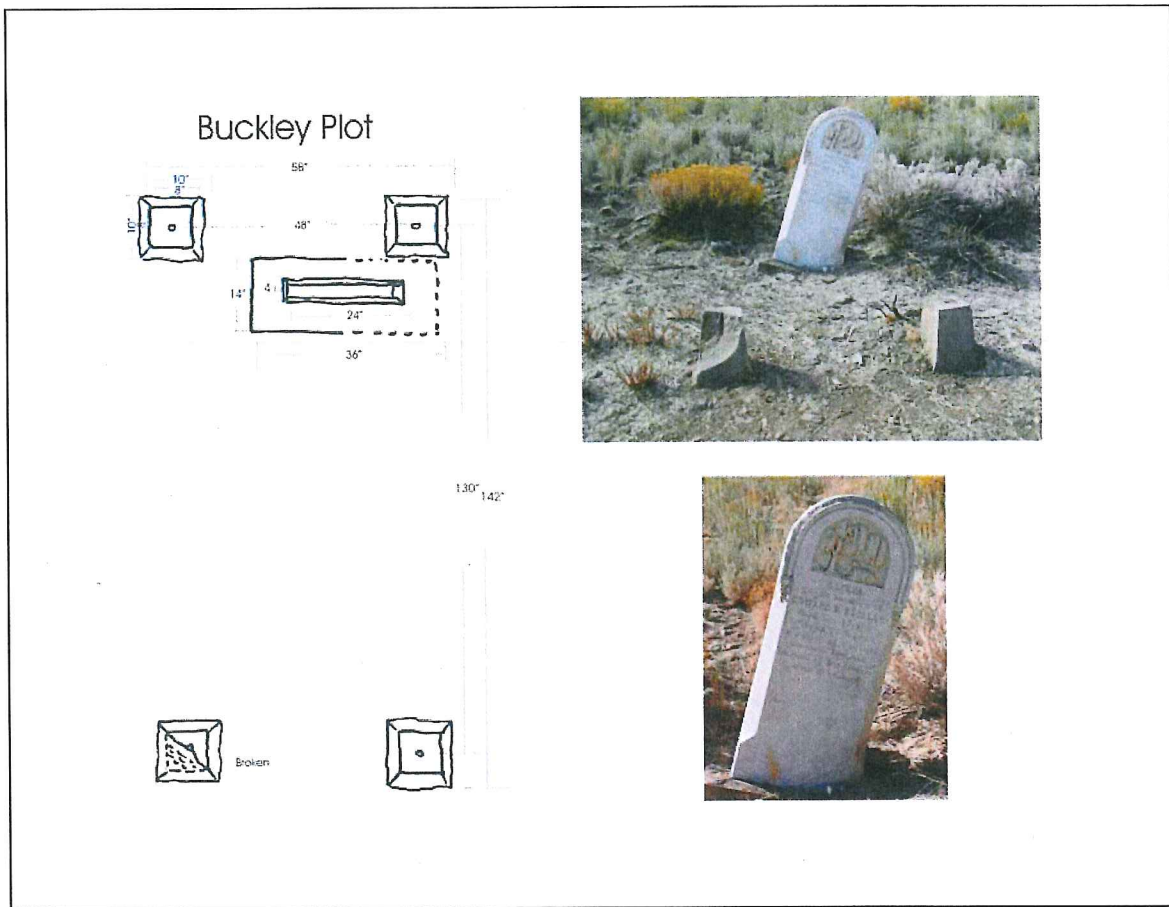


Figure 11. Grave marker of Edward B. Buckley.

John Cronin (*Ronin*)

Description: Sandstone headstone and footstone surrounded by 10" sandstone blocks with 1" drilled holes for fence stanchions. The headstone is broken and lying flat. ...HN and .RONIN are visible on fragment of the headstone. A faint C (RONIN) was noted on a chipped surface. (Figure 12).

Inscription: "...HN .RONIN BORN Aug. 8, 1869 DIED Oct. 18, 1871"

1983 photos of the Pioneer Cemetery included in the NDOT report, John Cronin's grave marker is the only headstone, which has fallen into somewhat significant disrepair. In 1983, the grave marker was still standing (Figure 13a) and sometime in the last two and a half decades, it has fallen over (Figure 13b). As a result, pieces from the top of the tombstone have broken off (although in the 1983 photo, cracked pieces atop the headstone appear as if they may crumble off at any time).

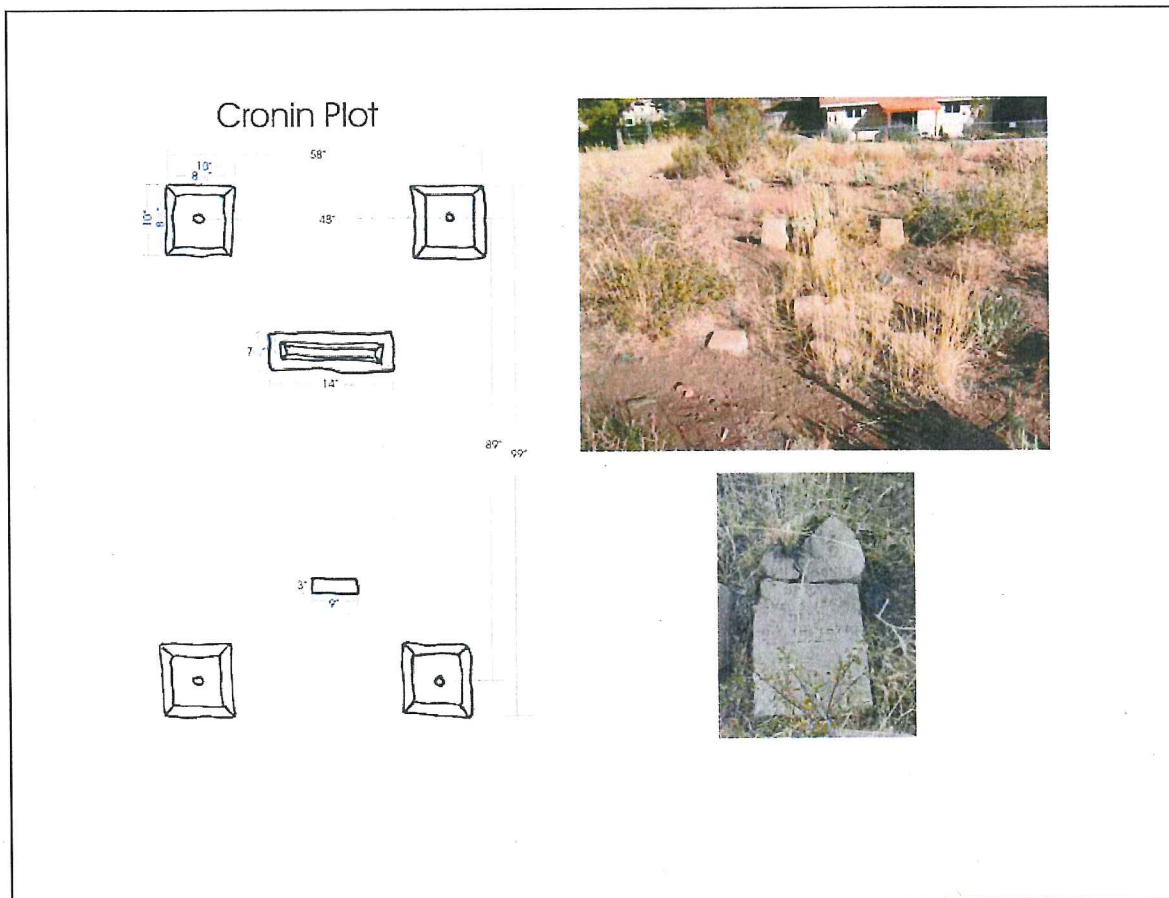


Figure 12. John Cronin Gravesite.

According to the Ormsby County Census (1870), John Cronin was the son of John Cronin (then 29) and Margaret Cronin (then 23). John Cronin Sr. was a shoemaker in Carson City and Margaret, as expected during those times, was the housekeeper. John Sr. and Margaret had another son, Daniel (then 5), who was born in California. Presumably then, the Cronin's, like so many others, immigrated to the U.S. and found themselves in California during the Gold Rush later to relocate in Nevada. John Sr.'s brother, Barney Cronin (then 24) also lived with them and made a living in the Carson City area as a teamster. Lastly, John Sr.'s father Barney Cronin, then 70, also lived with the family in Carson City.



a



b

Figure 13. (a) Grave marker of John Cronin recorded in 1983 by NDOT. (b) Grave marker today.

National Register Evaluations

Criteria for determining eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places are set by Federal Regulations under 36CFR60.4. In order to be eligible for the National Register a cemetery must be:

1. At least 50 years old.
2. Retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and associations.
3. Meet at least one of the following significance criteria:
 - A. Association with the events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history;
 - B. Association with the lives of significant historic persons;
 - C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, person or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values or individual distinction;
 - D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

OR411 represents the first formal cemetery in Carson City and easily meets the 50 year age criteria necessary for National Register consideration. The site retains integrity of location, setting, materials, and workmanship. Integrity of feeling and association is diminished by residential development and integrity of design is questionable. Three marked graves are present at the site, and a commemorative marker is its most prominent feature. Eight small platforms or depressions were evident at the site and may represent additional graves. Numerous wildfires, residential construction, and recreational activities may have significantly altered the site's extent. It is unknown whether additional burials may be present. Additional evaluations utilizing ground penetrating radar may clarify questions relating to integrity of design.

If site integrity were clarified, OR411 would likely be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A, C and possibly D. The site represents the first formal cemetery associated with the early settlement of Carson City and is (or was) the resting place of at least two combatants of the Pyramid Lake Indian War. Association with the founding of Carson City and early conflicts with the areas native inhabitants suggests that the site meets significance criterion A. While

few in number, the extant headstones represent a range of distinctive styles and characteristics typical of the period of use. Thus the cemetery may be considered under significance criterion C.

Major William Ormsby appears to be the most prominent historic figure interred at OR411. His body was exhumed, however, and transported to its final resting place in New York. Lacking other individuals significant to local or regional history, the site does not appear to meet significance criterion B.

A significance assessment under criterion D is somewhat problematic. Archaeological investigations may help to define site integrity and could reveal additional burial plots. If a significant number of additional graves are found, research questions oriented towards defining mid 19th century frontier burial practices and social status may be addressed.

Unless a cemetery meets significance criterion D, it must also meet special *Criteria Considerations* that relate to cemeteries. Criteria consideration C deals specifically with individual graves, and criteria consideration D with the cemetery itself.

Criteria Consideration C: A birthplace or grave of a historical figure is eligible if the person is of outstanding importance and if there is no other site or building directly associated with his or her productive life.

Criteria Consideration D: A cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

The Pioneer Cemetery (OR411) is the first formal cemetery in Carson City and contains the remains of at least one soldier killed during the Pyramid Lake Indian War. Cemeteries that possess important historic association with early period of settlement or are associated with an important military event generally meet the Criteria Consideration D requirements (National Park Service 1992:17).

After considering age, National Register significance, and criteria considerations, it appears that OR411 (the Pioneer Cemetery) would be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. An evaluation of site integrity, however, is required to fully assess site eligibility.

Summary

On September 30, 2008, Michael Drews and Jeremy Hall from Gnomon, Inc. conducted a Class III reconnaissance of a 22.1 acre parcel, located on the west side of Carson City, situated at the foot of C-Hill. The parcel (project area) is owned by the Potter Family Trust and the Carson City Parks and Recreation Department has proposed to purchase the property as open space. A Forest Service road 1 bisects the project area.

The Carson Pioneer Cemetery (OR411) is located within the project area covering the southern half of parcel APN 003-15-125 along the northwestern foot of C-Hill. Residential properties along Terrace Street define the cemeteries eastern extent (Figure 5). The site consists of 2 marble, 2 sandstone, and 1 granite grave monument, and eight aligned depressions likely to represent unmarked interments or burials exhumed (Figure 6). The dates of the deceased ranged from 1860 to 1871. The burials include Major William Ormsby (b. 9/3/1814, d. 5/12/1860; originally buried in the Pioneer Cemetery but later reentered in New York), William S. Allen (b. 10/25/1828, d. 6/5/1860), Mary Lou Gardner (b. 3/18/1860, d. 11/14/1861), Edward B. Buckley (b. 1843, d. 11/17/1868), and John Cronin (b. 8/8/1868, d. 10/18/1871).

Site OR411 may be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, C, and possibly D. Site integrity must be evaluated before a final determination can be made. If additional unmarked graves are present, and the site retains sufficient integrity it would meet National Register Criteria Consideration D since it possesses important historic association with early period of settlement and is associated with an important military event.

Recommendations

Wildland fire, development, and recreational activities in the vicinity of the Pioneer Cemetery (OR411) have contributed to ongoing deterioration of the property. The grave marker of John Cronin has already undergone significant deterioration since 1983; the headstone has fallen over (or was knocked over) and pieces from the top of the stone have broken off. Iron railings are missing from many of the plots and headstones are in disrepair.

Additional unmarked gravesites appear to be present at the site. In order that a statement of National Register eligibility can be completed, ground penetrating radar or other non-destructive subsurface investigations are needed to evaluate site integrity. Future efforts to preserve the site should focus on

arresting further decay. The site could be fenced to deter vandalism while still allowing public access. Interpretative displays or brochures could be created to increase public awareness and a neighborhood watch instituted to report suspicious activity.

The techniques and methods used during this investigation were such that most existing cultural material in the project area that was visible to surface examination has been identified. If however, additional prehistoric or historic resources are subsequently discovered, the Carson City Parks and Recreation Department should be notified and activities in the area should cease until those resources can be evaluated.

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SITE RECORD

IMACS SITE FORM

INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form approved for use by
BLM - Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada
Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming
USFS - Intermountain Region
NPS - Utah, Wyoming

*1. State No. **OR411 Update**

*2. Agency No.

3. Temp. No.

Part A - Administrative Data

4. State: Nevada

County: Carson City

5. Project:

*6. Report No.: Gnomon Project #: 2008-14

7. Site Name / Property Name: Carson City Pioneer Cemetery

8. Class: ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Paleontologic ☐ Ethnographic

9. Site Type: Cemetery

*10. Elevation: 4760 ft.

*11. UTM Grid Zone 11 259829.838193 mE 4338312.55164 mN

*12. SE¼ of the NE¼ of the SW¼; NE¼ of the SE¼ of the SW¼; Section 18, T.15N. R.18E.

*13. Meridian: Mt. Diablo

*14. Map Reference: Carson City, NV 7.5' USGS Quad (1994)

15. Aerial Photo: None

16. Location and Access: The site is west of the residential properties along Terrace St. To reach the site, drive west on 5th St. to the corner of 5th and Terrace. Walk west through the vacant lot past the extent of existing residential properties. The granite cross monument of William Ormsby's one-time grave should be visible from the east side of the vacant lot.

*17. Land Owner: Patricia Potter (Potter Family Trust)

*18. Federal Administrative Units:

*19. Location of Curated Materials:

20. Site Description:

The Carson Pioneer Cemetery (OR411) is located within the project area covering the southern half of parcel APN 003-15-125 along the northwestern foot of C-Hill. Residential properties along Terrace Street define the cemeteries eastern extent. The cemetery was noted in a 1983 NDOT cultural resources inventory report for the Carson City Bypass (NDOT-114-80C; CR 3-879), but for reasons unknown, the site was not formally recorded. In 2002, the USFS Toiyabe National Forest recorded the site (TY-02-1419) as part of the Carson City Interface Fuels Project. It was again noted in 2004 by URS Corp. as part of the FEMA emergency protective measures stemming from the Waterfall Fire; however the site form was not updated.

The site consists of 2 marble, 2 sandstone, and 1 granite grave monument, and eight aligned depressions likely to represent unmarked interments or burials exhumed. The dates of the deceased ranged from 1860 to 1871. The burials include Major William Ormsby (b. 9/3/1814, d. 5/12/1860; originally buried in the Pioneer Cemetery but later reentered in New York), William S. Allen (b. 10/25/1828, d. 6/5/1860), Mary Lou Gardner (b. 3/18/1860, d. 11/14/1861), Edward B. Buckley (b. 1843, d. 11/17/1868), and John Cronin (b. 8/8/1868, d. 10/18/1871).

Part A - Administrative Data

State No. OR411 Update
Agency No.
Temp. No.

Three of the graves are delineated with quarried stone curbs with evidence of wrought iron enclosures. Judging from the alignments of the depressions and the grave markers, it appears that the cemetery had at least three rows of burials. It is likely that a portion of the site was destroyed during the construction of the residential properties on Terrace Street. Since this area is easily accessible and is close to off road trails, the site has endured a fair amount of disturbance. Landscaping debris, car parts and other modern trash are scattered throughout the site.

The following paragraphs detail information pertaining to each individual in the cemetery with an extant grave marker.

Major William Ormsby (b. 9/3/1814, d. 5/12/1860)

Major William Ormsby was originally buried in the Carson Pioneer Cemetery but later reburied in New York. Now in the place of the grave marker stands a granite monument marking the one-time interment with a placard commemorating the Pioneer Cemetery as a Nevada Centennial Marker 1864-1964. Major Ormsby presumably earned his title as member of a state militia (the specific state is unknown). Born into a wealthy family in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, his early years are not well documented. At the age of 35, in 1949 he joined the stampede to the California Gold Rush.

Engaging in various business ventures including staging, his efforts proved unsuccessful and therefore found his way to Genoa in 1857. In 1859, one year after Abraham Curry bought Eagle Station and renamed the settlement Carson City, Ormsby moved there and at the corner of Carson and Second Street, he started to build the Ormsby House hotel. The hotel opened for business in 1860. Also during this time, Ormsby was aspiring to establish Nevada as its own territory (Carsonpedia.com 2009; Territorial Enterprise, May 19, 1860).

According to Carsonpedia.com (2009) and the California State Military Museum (2009), in early May 1860, two white residents of a way station located at Lake Lahontan kidnapped two young Indian woman and brought them back to the station. Subsequently, a band of warriors stormed the way station, rescued the woman and killed the men. A third white man, a brother of one of those killed by the Indians came onto the scene and immediately sped off to Carson City to report news of an unprovoked massacre. Since the kidnapping catalyst of the situation was unknown to the enraged community members of the Carson City area, an armed force of 105 settlers and miners organized under the leadership of Major Ormsby. The militia first went to the massacre site and then headed north to Pyramid Lake where the Paiutes lived. Near present day Wadsworth, along the Truckee River, the militia was ambushed by a party of Paiute warriors. Of the 101 militiamen, 72 were killed including Major Ormsby. This encounter came to be known as the Battle of Pyramid Lake.

William S. Allen (b. 10/25/1828, d. 6/5/1860)

The inscription of the grave marker reads "Allen, William S. of Callaway, Co. Mo. Born Oct. 25 1828, and shot by Indians near Pyramid Lake while at the head of scouting party called out by Col. Haynes June 5, 1860." A scout for Major Ormsby's militia, William S. Allen was one of the first to be killed during the aforementioned Battle of Pyramid Lake.

Mary Lou Gardner (b. 3/18/1860, d. 11/14/1861)

Mary Lou Gardner was the daughter of Major Mathew Culbertson Gardner (commonly referred to as "M.C.") and Helen Gardner. Originally from Arkansas, the Gardner family came to live in Eagle Valley in 1860, via California to begin their new life as ranchers (Nevada Historic Preservation Office 2008). In California, M.C. who was 24 at the time (Helen was 22) described his occupation as a farmer according to the Monterey County Census (1860). Mary Lou was born in California and therefore, it would appear that she passed away soon after their arrival to the Carson City area. At the time of her death she only had one older sister, Maria H., born in California in 1858. The Gardner's had several children during their lives in Nevada including James H. (b. 1862), Clara B. (b. 1865), Hubert (b. 1869), Mathew C. Jr. (b. 1871), George M. (b. 1874), and Percy (b. 1878).

M.C. Gardner (b. 1836, d. 1908) was a prominent figure in the logging industry during the heyday of the Comstock. He ran the 300-acre Gardner Ranch, the largest in Eagle Valley, from 1861 to the time of his death in 1908 (Carson City News, June 3, 1908).

Edward B. Buckley (b. 1843, d. 11/17/1868)

Edward B. Buckley was born in Kanturk County, in Cork Ireland. The grave marker was erected by his brother John B. Buckley. No other information could be located pertaining to the life of this individual.

John Cronin (b. 8/8/1868, d. 10/18/1871)

1983 photos of the Pioneer Cemetery were included in the NDOT report. John Cronin's grave marker is the only headstone which has fallen into somewhat significant disrepair. In 1983, the grave marker was still standing and sometime in the last two and a half decades, it has fallen over or been kicked over. As a result, pieces from the top of the tombstone have broken off (although in 1983 the cracked pieces atop the headstone appeared as if they may crumble off at any time).

List of Attachments:
Sheets

☐ Part B ☒ Topo Map ☒ Photos ☒ Continuation
☒ Part C ☐ Site Sketch ☒ Artifact/Feature Sketch ☐ Other:
☐ Part E

*Encoded Data Items

Part A - Administrative Data

State No. OR411 Update
Agency No.
Temp. No.

According to the Ormsby County Census (1870), John Cronin was the son of John Cronin (then 29) and Margaret Cronin (then 23). John Cronin Sr. was a shoemaker in Carson City and Margaret, as expected during those times, was the housekeeper. John Sr. and Margaret had another son, Daniel (then 5), who was born in California. Presumably then, the Cronin's like many others, immigrated to the U.S. and found themselves in California during the Gold Rush later to relocate in Nevada. John Sr.'s brother, Barney Cronin (then 24) also lived with them and made a living in the Carson City area as a teamster. Lastly, John Sr.'s father Barney Cronin (then 70) also lived with the family in Carson City.

*21. Site Condition: ☐ Excellent (A) ☐ Good (B) ☒ Fair (C) ☐ Poor (D)

*22. Impact Agent(s): Mechanical excavation, erosion, vandalism, trash dumping, pedestrian and off road vehicle traffic.

*23. National Register Status: ☒ Significant (C) ☐ Non-Significant (D) ☐ Unevaluated (Z)

A. **Justify:** OR411 represents the first formal cemetery in Carson City and easily meets the 50 year age criteria necessary for National Register consideration. The site retains integrity of location, setting, materials, and workmanship. Integrity of feeling and association is diminished by residential development and integrity of design is questionable. Three marked graves are present at the site, and a commemorative marker is its most prominent feature. Eight small platforms or depressions were evident at the site and may represent additional graves. Numerous wildfires, residential construction, and recreational activities may have significantly altered the site's extent. It is unknown whether additional burials may be present. Additional evaluations utilizing ground penetrating radar may clarify questions relating to integrity of design.

If site integrity were clarified, OR411 would likely be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A, C and possibly D. The site represents the first formal cemetery associated with the early settlement of Carson City and is (or was) the resting place of at least two combatants of the Pyramid Lake Indian War. Association with the founding of Carson City and early conflicts with the areas native inhabitants suggests that the site meets significance criterion A. While few in number, the extant headstones represent a range of distinctive styles and characteristics typical of the period of use. Thus the cemetery may be considered under significance criterion C.

Major William Ormsby appears to be the most prominent historic figure interred at OR411. His body was exhumed, however, and transported to its final resting place in New York. Lacking other individuals significant to local or regional history, the site does not appear to meet significance criterion B.

A significance assessment under criterion D is somewhat problematic. Archaeological investigations may help to define site integrity and could reveal additional burial plots. If a significant number of additional graves are found, research questions oriented towards defining mid 19th century frontier burial practices and social status may be addressed.

Unless a cemetery meets significance criterion D, it must also meet special *Criteria Considerations* that relate to cemeteries. Criteria consideration C deals specifically with individual graves, and criteria consideration D with the cemetery itself.

Criteria Consideration C: A birthplace or grave of a historical figure is eligible if the person is of outstanding importance and if there is no other site or building directly associated with his or her productive life.

Criteria Consideration D: A cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

The Pioneer Cemetery (OR411) is the first formal cemetery in Carson City and contains the remains of at least one soldier killed during the Pyramid Lake Indian War. Cemeteries that possess important historic association with early period of settlement or are associated with an important military event generally meet the Criteria Consideration D requirements (National Park Service 1992:17).

After considering age, National Register significance, and criteria considerations, it appears that OR411 (the Pioneer Cemetery) would be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. An evaluation of site integrity, however, is required to fully assess site eligibility.

24. Photos: Yes. Digital. Attached.

25. Recorded by: Michael Drews and Jeremy Hall

List of Attachments: ☐ Part B ☒ Topo Map ☒ Photos ☒ Continuation
Sheets ☒ Part C ☐ Site Sketch ☒ Artifact/Feature Sketch ☐ Other:
☐ Part E

*Encoded Data Items

Part A - Administrative Data

State No. OR411 Update
Agency No.
Temp. No.

*26. Survey Organization: Gnomon, Inc.

27. Assisting Crew Members: NA

*28. Survey Date: September 30, 2008

*29. Slope: 5 deg. Aspect: 90 deg.

*30. Distance to Permanent Water: 4 x 100 Meters

*Type of Water Source ☐ Spring/Seep (A) ☐ Stream/River (B) ☐ Lake (C) ☒ Other (D)
Name of Water Source: Kings Canyon Creek

*31. Geographic Unit: Eagle Valley (104) of the Carson River Basin

*32. Topographic Location - See Guide for additional information

PRIMARY LANDFORM	SECONDARY LANDFORM			
<input type="checkbox"/> Mountain spine (A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Alluvial fan (A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dune (I)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slope (Q)	<input type="checkbox"/> Riser (Y)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hill (B)	<input type="checkbox"/> Alcove/Rock Shelter (B)	<input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain (J)	<input type="checkbox"/> Terrace/Bench (R)	<input type="checkbox"/> Multiple S.Landforms (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Tableland/Mesa (C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Arroyo (C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ledge (K)	<input type="checkbox"/> Talus Slope (S)	<input type="checkbox"/> Bar (2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Ridge (D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Basin (D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mesa/Butte (L)	<input type="checkbox"/> Island (T)	<input type="checkbox"/> Lagoon (3)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Valley (E)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cave (E)	<input type="checkbox"/> Playa (M)	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcrop (U)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ephemeral Wash (4)
<input type="checkbox"/> Plain (F)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cliff (F)	<input type="checkbox"/> Port.Geo.Feature (N)	<input type="checkbox"/> Spring Mound/Bog (V)	<input type="checkbox"/> Kipuka (5)
<input type="checkbox"/> Canyon (G)	<input type="checkbox"/> Delta (G)	<input type="checkbox"/> Plain (O)	<input type="checkbox"/> Valley (W)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saddle/Pass (6)
<input type="checkbox"/> Island (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> Detached Monolith (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ridge/Knoll (P)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cutbank (X)	<input type="checkbox"/> Graben (7)

Describe: The site is situated along the western edge of Eagle Valley, along the toe slopes of the Carson Range, at the base of C-hill.

*33. On-site Depositional Context

<input type="checkbox"/> Fan (A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcrop (Q)	<input type="checkbox"/> Moraine (J)	<input type="checkbox"/> Desert Pavement (P)
<input type="checkbox"/> Talus (B)	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct Lake (F)	<input type="checkbox"/> Flood Plain (K)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stream Bed (R)
<input type="checkbox"/> Dune (C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Extant Lake (G)	<input type="checkbox"/> Marsh (L)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aeolian (S)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stream Terrace (D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Alluvial Plain (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> Landslide/Slump (M)	<input type="checkbox"/> None (T)
<input type="checkbox"/> Playa (E)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colluvium (I)	<input type="checkbox"/> Delta (N)	<input type="checkbox"/> Residual (U)

Describe: Poorly developed sandy silts.

*34. Vegetation

*a. Life Zone ☐ Arctic-Alpine (A) ☐ Hudsonian (B) ☐ Canadian (C) ☐ Transitional (D) ☐ Upper Sonoran (E) ☒ Lower Sonoran (F)

*b. Community: Primary On-Site (Q) Secondary On-Site (Q) Surrounding Site (Q)

Aspen (A)	Other/Mixed Conifer (G)	Grassland/Steppe (M)	Marsh/Swamp (S)
Spruce-Fir (B)	Pinyon-Juniper Woodland (H)	Desert Lake Shore (N)	Lake/Reservoir (T)
Douglas Fir (C)	Wet Meadow (I)	Shadscale Community (O)	Agriculture (U)
Alpine Tundra (D)	Dry Meadow (J)	Tall Sagebrush (P)	Blackbrush (V)
Ponderosa Pine (E)	Oak-Maple Shrub (K)	Low Sagebrush (Q)	Lodgepole Pine (F)
Riparian (L)	Barren (R)		

Describe: Predominant vegetation is sagebrush and bitterbrush with a heavy understory of introduced grasses, especially cheatgrass.

*35. Miscellaneous Text:

36. Comments/Continuations:

Wildland fire, development, and recreational activities in the vicinity of the Pioneer Cemetery (OR411) have contributed to ongoing deterioration of the property. The grave marker of John Cronin has already undergone significant deterioration since 1983; the headstone has fallen over (or was knocked over) and pieces from the top of the stone have broken off. Iron railings are missing from many of the plots and headstones are in disrepair.

List of Attachments: ☐ Part B ☒ Topo Map ☒ Photos ☒ Continuation
Sheets ☒ Part C ☐ Site Sketch ☒ Artifact/Feature Sketch ☐ Other:
☐ Part E

*Encoded Data Items

Part C Historic Sites

State No. OR411 Update
Agency No.
Temp No.

1. **Site Type:** Cemetery

*2. **Historic Theme(s):** Comstock Era Pioneers

CULTURAL AFFILIATION **DATING METHOD**
*3. **Culture:** 19th Century Anglo affiliation Dates indicated on grave markers

Describe: Marble grave markers with inscribed names and dates

*4. **Oldest Date:** 1860 **Recent Date:** 1871

How Determined? Grave markers

5. **Site Dimensions:** 400 ft. (N/S) x 130 ft. (E/W)
*Area: 1.2 ac.

*6. **Surface Collection Method** ☒ None (A) ☐ Designed Sample (C)
 ☐ Grab Sample (B) ☐ Complete Collection (D)

Sampling Method:

*7. **Estimated Depth of Cultural Fill** ☐ Surface (A) ☐ 20-100 cm (C) ☐ Fill noted but unknown (E)
 ☐ 0-20 cm (B) ☐ 100 cm + (D) ☒ Depth Suspected, but not tested (F)

How Estimated: The burials in the site clearly represent some depth. There are eight aligned depressions within the site that likely represent exhumed or vandalized grave sites. These features vary in depth from 1 to 3 feet.
(If tested, show location on site map)

*8. **Excavation Status** ☐ Excavated (A) ☐ Tested (B) ☒ Unexcavated (C)

Testing Method:

*9. **Summary of Artifacts and Debris** (Refer to Guide for additional categories)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Glass (GL)	<input type="checkbox"/> Bone (BO)	<input type="checkbox"/> Leather (LE)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ammunition (AM)	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Items (DI)
<input type="checkbox"/> Metal (ME)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ceramics (CS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Wire (WI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wood (WD)	<input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen Utensils (KU)
<input type="checkbox"/> Nails (NC, NW)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fabric (FA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Tin Cans	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber (RB)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Car/Car Parts (CR)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stove Parts (SP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining/Milling Machinery (MN)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining Tools (MT)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shoes (SO)	<input type="checkbox"/> Brick (BR)
<input type="checkbox"/> Insulators (IN)	<input type="checkbox"/> Building Hardware (BH)	<input type="checkbox"/> Tar Paper (TP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Tobacco Tins (TO)	<input type="checkbox"/> Clock Parts (CT)

Describe: A small number of colored glass fragment, old car parts and dimension lumber were noted. In addition the site contains modern debris consisting of mostly construction garbage. A few modern cans and bottles were also noted.

10. **Ceramic Artifacts:**
PASTE GLAZE/SLIP DECORATION PATTERN VESSEL FORM(S)

a. **Estimated Number of Ceramic Trademarks:**

Describe:

11. **Glass:**
MANUFACTURE COLOR FUNCTION TRADEMARKS DECORATION

Describe:

12. **Maximum Density - #/sq.m (glass and ceramics):** /sq.m

List of Attachments: ☐ Part B ☒ Topo Map ☒ Photos ☒ Continuation
Sheets
 ☒ Part C ☐ Site Sketch ☒ Artifact/Feature Sketch ☐ Other:
 ☐ Part E

*Encoded Data Items

Part C Historic Sites

State No. OR411 Update
Agency No.
Temp No.

13. Tin Cans:

#	TYPE	OPENING	SIZE	MODIFIED	LABEL/MARK	FUNCTION
---	------	---------	------	----------	------------	----------

Describe:

*14. Landscape and Constructed Features (locate on site map) - (See Guide for additional categories)

<input type="checkbox"/> Trail/Road (TR)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dump (DU)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam, Earthen (DA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hearth/Campfire (HE)
<input type="checkbox"/> Tailings (MT, ML)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depression (DE)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ditch (DI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarry (QU)
<input type="checkbox"/> Rock Alignment (RA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery/Burial (CB)	<input type="checkbox"/> Inscriptions (IN)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (OT)
<input type="checkbox"/> Cairn (AI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospect Hole (PH)		

Describe: There are eight depressions in the site that range from 8 to 20 feet in diameter. Most of them are aligned in a north-south orientation with the existing grave markers indicating that they are likely exhumed or vandalized grave sites. The original site form recorded as part of the Carson City Interface Fuels Project in 2002 states that some of the depressions may be the remains of domestic structures. Dimension lumber was identified in the northern portion of the site but it is unlikely that a structure existed in alignment with the graves within such close proximity.

Pioneer Cemetery Monument

Description: Dressed granite gross. 6 feet by 3 feet by 1 foot with brass plaque

Inscription: (Bronze Plaque)

In May 1860, Major William Ormsby was killed in an ambush by Paiutes at Pyramid Lake. In June 1860, William Allen, a scout, was the last of some 40 white men killed in the ensuing war. Both were interred here, but Ormsby was later reburied in N.Y.

Nevada Centennial Marker No.27

Sponsor: E Clampus Vitus

Major William Ormsby was originally buried in the Carson Pioneer Cemetery but later reburied in New York. Now in the place of the grave marker stands a granite monument marking the one-time interment with a placard commemorating the Pioneer Cemetery as a Nevada Centennial Marker 1864-1964. Major Ormsby presumably earned his title as member of a state militia (the specific state is unknown). Born into a wealthy family in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, his early years are not well documented. At the age of 35, in 1949 he joined the stampede to the California Gold Rush.

Engaging in various business ventures including staging, his efforts proved unsuccessful and therefore found his way to Genoa in 1857. In 1859, one year after Abraham Curry bought Eagle Station and renamed the settlement Carson City, Ormsby moved there and at the corner of Carson and Second Street, he started to build the Ormsby House hotel. The hotel opened for business in 1860. Also during this time, Ormsby was aspiring to establish Nevada as its own territory (Carsonpedia.com 2009; Territorial Enterprise, May 19, 1860).

Ormsby made friends with the Indian tribes of the area, especially the Paiutes that lived near Pyramid Lake. In 1858, one of his Indian friends, Captain Truckee, the father of Chief Winnemucca brought his granddaughter Sarah Winnemucca to live with the Ormsby's to be educated in the ways of white people. Sarah became fluent in English and later wrote a book about her life in Nevada.

The Battle of Pyramid Lake was provoked in early May 1860, when two white residents of a way station located at Lake Lahontan kidnapped two young Indian women and brought them back to the station. Subsequently, a band of warriors stormed the way station, rescued the woman and killed the men. A third white man, a brother of one of those killed by the Indians came onto the scene and immediately sped off to Carson City to report news of an unprovoked massacre. Since the kidnapping catalyst of the situation was unknown to the enraged community members of the Carson City area, an armed force of 105 settlers and miners organized under the leadership of Major Ormsby. The militia first went to the massacre site and then headed north to Pyramid Lake where the Paiutes lived. Near present day Wadsworth, along the Truckee River, the militia was ambushed by a party of Paiute warriors. Of the 101 militiamen, 72 were killed including Major Ormsby (California State Military Museum;2009).

William S. Allen

Description: Marble Headstone surrounded by granite corner blocks and curb. Lead plugs in corner blocks likely held wrought iron fence.

Inscription: "Allen, William S. of Callaway, Co. Mo. Born Oct. 25 1828, and shot by Indians near Pyramid Lake while at the head of scouting party called out by Col. Haynes June 5, 1860."

After the Battle of Pyramid Lake, inhabitants of gold county in California and Nevada's western mining towns quickly organized to quell the uprising (Thompson and West 1881; 145-165). The Washoe Regiment consisted of eight companies of Infantry and six Cavalry under the command of Colonel John C Hays (Haynes). After several skirmishes in early June 1860, Colonel Hays sent a contingent of

List of Attachments:	<input type="checkbox"/> Part B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Topo Map	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuation
Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part C	<input type="checkbox"/> Site Sketch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Artifact/Feature Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Part E			

*Encoded Data Items

Part C Historic Sites

State No. OR411 Update
Agency No.
Temp No.

scouts including William S. Allen up a canyon in the Lake Range east of Pyramid Lake. The scouts were under the command of Captain Robert Lyon of Company N known as the Highland Rangers or Vaqueros (Thompson and West 1881:159, 163). As they reached the summit, Lyon and Allen were fired upon and Allen was fatally wounded. Captain Lyon eloquently describes the skirmish and his attempt to rescue William Allen. The description recounts what would become the last hostile act of the war in 1860. Lyon recounts the recovery of Allen's body and relates:

" while my company now reduced to 20, with sad hearts carried our dead comrades back to Carson City, where he [Allen] was buried with military honors. A Carson company brought in the remains of Major Ormsby, and to-day their tombs can be seen near together in the Carson cemetery." (Thompson and West 1881:164).

Mary Lou Gardner

Description: White granite block with 4 tiers. No fence evident.

Inscription: *"Sacred to the memory of Mary Lou daughter of M.C. & H.M.GARDNER, born monterey, cal, march the 18 1860. died november the 14 1861. Carson City"*

Mary Lou Gardner was the daughter of Major Mathew Culbertson Gardner (commonly referred to as "M.C.") and Helen Gardner. Originally from Arkansas, the Gardner family came to Eagle Valley in 1860, via California to begin their new life as ranchers (Nevada Historic Preservation Office 2008). The 1860 Monterey County Census records describe M.C., who was 24 at the time, as a farmer. His wife Helen was 22. Mary Lou was born in California and it appears that she passed away soon after the family's arrival to Carson City. At the time of her death she only had one older sister, Maria H., born in California in 1858. The Gardner's had several children during their lives in Nevada including James H. (b. 1862), Clara B. (b. 1865), Hubert (b. 1869), Mathew C. Jr. (b. 1871), George M. (b. 1874), and Percy (b. 1878).

According to the Ormsby County Census (1870) a member of the Gardner household appears to be named "Hill", a 32 year old woman who occupation was "house keeper". Helen would have been 32 in 1870 and like the earlier California census, she is two years younger than M.C. Presumably, the census taker mistakenly recorded Helen's name as "Hill" or possibly, "Hill was Helen's nickname.

M.C. Gardner (b. 1836, d. 1908) was a prominent figure in the logging industry during the heyday of the Comstock. He ran the 300-acre Gardner Ranch, the largest in Eagle Valley, from 1861 to the time of his death in 1908 (Carson City News, June 3, 1908). The Pioneer Cemetery is located on the historic Gardner Ranch.

Gardnerville, a small town located to the south of Carson City, is often thought to have been named after M.C. Gardner. In fact, Gardnerville is named after John and Mary Gardner, immigrants from England who lived in Carson Valley from 1864 to 1887 (Jonnn's death) and 1899 (Mary's death).

The only other member of the Gardner family for which information could be located was George M. Garner. Born in 1874, he was the second youngest sibling of the large family. Around 1900, he moved to Elko where he practiced medicine. In 1920, he moved back to Reno with his wife Louie (then 44), and daughter Leann (then 17). His brother, James (then 57) also lived with him in Reno, but it is unclear whether he moved with him from Elko (Ormsby County Census 1880; Elko County Census 1900; Washoe County Census 1920).

Edward B. Buckley

Description: White marble headstone with sheep and willow bas relief. Four sandstone corner blocks with ½' drilled holes presumably to anchor wrought iron fence.

Inscription: "SACRED To the memory of EDWARD B. BUCKLEY. Died Nov. 17. 1868

Aged 25 Years. A native of kanturk, Co. Cork Ireland. Erected by his Brother John B. Buckley.

Little is known about Edward Buckley. Three individuals with the surname of Buckley appear in the 1860 census, none with the first name of Edward or John. All were natives of the US. The 1870 census lists 26 Buckleys, one a J. Buckley and another Jonathan Buckley. J. Buckley is the 5 year old son of 46 year old Edward and 37 year old B. Buckley in Gold Hill. Jonathan Buckley is a 25 year old laborer who was born in Georgia and lived in Pioche. Neither are likely Edward B. Buckley's brother.

List of Attachments:
Sheets

☐ Part B ☒ Topo Map ☒ Photos ☒ Continuation
☒ Part C ☐ Site Sketch ☒ Artifact/Feature Sketch ☐ Other:
☐ Part E

*Encoded Data Items

Part C Historic Sites

State No. OR411 Update
Agency No.
Temp No.

John Cronin (*Ronin*)

Description: Sandstone headstone and footstone surrounded by 10" sandstone blocks with 1" drilled holes for fence stanchions. The headstone is broken and lying flat. ...HN and .RONIN are visible on fragment of the headstone. A faint C (RONIN) was noted on a chipped surface.

Inscription: "...HN .RONIN BORN Aug. 8, 1869 DIED Oct.18, 1871"

1983 photos of the Pioneer Cemetery included in the NDOT report, John Cronin's grave marker is the only headstone which has fallen into somewhat significant disrepair. In 1983, the grave marker was still standing and sometime in the last two and a half decades, it has fallen over. As a result, pieces from the top of the tombstone have broken off (although in the 1983 photo, cracked pieces atop the headstone appear as if they may crumble off at any time).

According to the Ormsby County Census (1870), John Cronin was the son of John Cronin (then 29) and Margaret Cronin (then 23). John Cronin Sr. was a shoemaker in Carson City and Margaret, as expected during those times, was the housekeeper. John Sr. and Margaret had another son, Daniel (then 5), who was born in California. Presumably then, the Cronin's like so many others, immigrated to the U.S. and found themselves in California during the Gold Rush later to relocate in Nevada. John Sr.'s brother, Barney Cronin (then 24) also lived with them and made a living in the Carson City area as a teamster. Lastly, John Sr.'s father Barney Cronin, then 70, also lived with the family in Carson City.

*15. Buildings and Structures (locate on site map):

#	MATERIAL	TYPE
---	----------	------

Describe:

16. Comments/Continuations - (Please make note of any Historic Record searches performed (for example - County Records, General Land Office, Historical Society, Land Management Agency Records, Oral Histories/Interviews))

List of Attachments:
Sheets

☐ Part B ☒ Topo Map ☒ Photos
☒ Part C ☐ Site Sketch ☒ Artifact/Feature Sketch ☐ Other:
☐ Part E

☒ Continuation

*Encoded Data Items

Part C Historic Sites

State No.
Agency No.
Temp No.

OR411 Update



Granite Monument of the Pioneer Cemetery. Inscription reads: "Pioneer Cemetery. In May, 1860 Major William Ormsby was killed in an ambush by Paiutes at Pyramid Lake. In June, 1860 William Allen, a scout was the last of some 40 white men killed in the ensuing war. Both were interred here, but Ormsby was later reburied in N.Y. Nevada Centennial Marker No. 27 (1864-1964). Sponsor: E. Clampus Vitus."

List of Attachments:
Sheets

☐ Part B

☒ Topo Map

☒ Photos

☒ Continuation

☒ Part C
☐ Part E

☐ Site Sketch

☒ Artifact/Feature Sketch

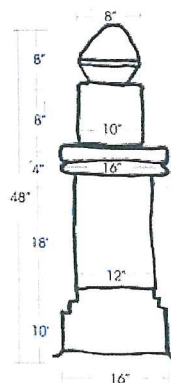
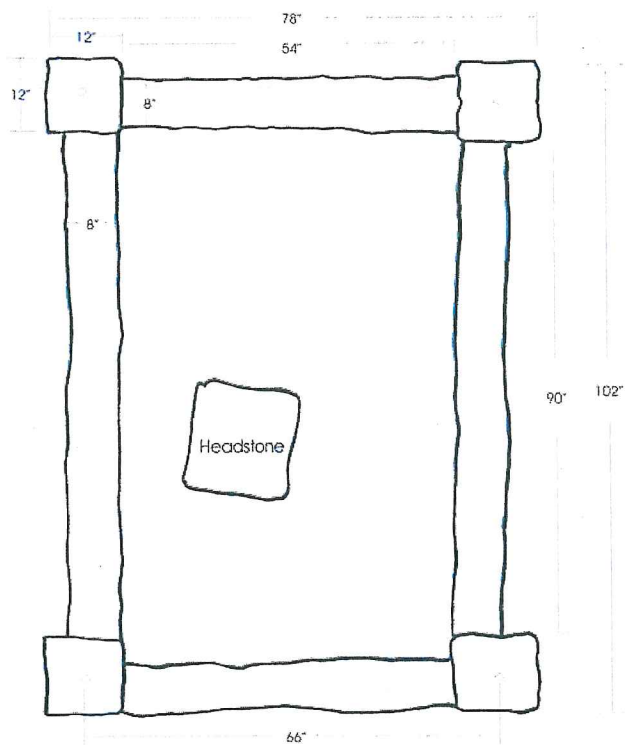
☐ Other:

*Encoded Data Items

Part C Historic Sites

State No. OR411 Update
Agency No.
Temp No.

Allen Plot



William S. Allen (b. 10/25/1828, d. 6/5/1860). Inscription reads: "William S. Allen, of Callaway County, Mo. Born October 25, 1828 and shot by Indians near Pyramid Lake while at the head of a scouting party called out by Col. Haynes June 5, 1860."

List of Attachments:
Sheets

☐ Part B
☒ Part C
☐ Part E

☐ Site Sketch
☒ Topo Map
☒ Artifact/Feature Sketch

☒ Photos
☐ Other:

☒ Continuation

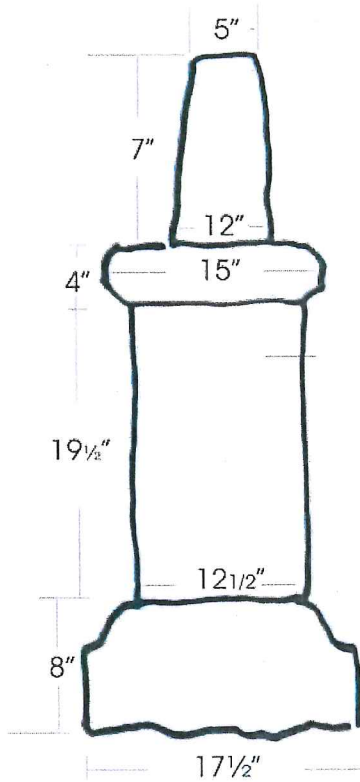
*Encoded Data Items

Part C Historic Sites

State No.
Agency No.
Temp No.

OR411 Update

Gardner Headstone



Mary Lou Gardner (b. 3/18/1860, d. 11/14/1861). Inscription reads: "Sacred to the memory of Mary Lou, daughter of M.C. and H.M. Gardner, born Monteray Cal. March the 18, 1860. Died November the 14, 1861, Carson City."

List of Attachments:
Sheets

☐ Part B

☒ Topo Map

☒ Photos

☒ Continuation

☒ Part C
☐ Part E

☐ Site Sketch

☒ Artifact/Feature Sketch

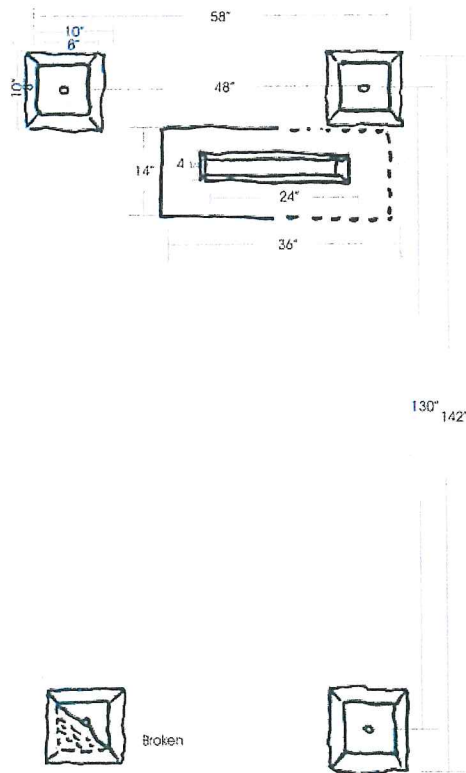
☐ Other:

*Encoded Data Items

Part C Historic Sites

State No. OR411 Update
Agency No.
Temp No.

Buckley Plot



Edward B. Buckley (b. 1843, d. 11/17/1868). Inscription reads: "Sacred to the memory of Edward B. Buckley, Died Nov. 17, 1868. Aged 25 years, a native of Kanturk, Co. Cork Ireland. Erected by his brother John B. Buckley."

List of Attachments:
Sheets

☐ Part B

☒ Topo Map

☒ Photos

☒ Continuation

☒ Part C
☐ Part E

☐ Site Sketch

☒ Artifact/Feature Sketch

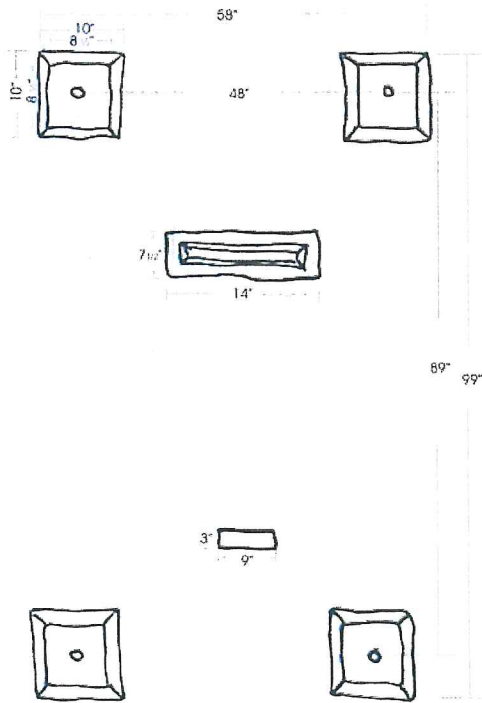
☐ Other:

*Encoded Data Items

Part C Historic Sites

State No. OR411 Update
Agency No.
Temp No.

Cronin Plot



John Cronin (b. 8/8/1868, d. 10/18/1871). Inscription reads: "John Cronin, Born Aug. 8 1868 Died Oct. 18, 1871."

List of Attachments:
Sheets

☐ Part B
☒ Part C
☐ Part E

☐ Site Sketch

☒ Topo Map

☒ Artifact/Feature Sketch

☒ Photos

☐ Other:

☒ Continuation

*Encoded Data Items

Part C Historic Sites

State No. OR411 Update
Agency No.
Temp No.



Cronin Headstone (a) Grave marker of John Cronin recorded in 1983 by NDOT. (b) Grave marker today.

List of Attachments:
Sheets

☐ Part B

☒ Topo Map

☒ Photos

☒ Continuation

☒ Part C
☐ Part E

☐ Site Sketch

☒ Artifact/Feature Sketch

☐ Other:

*Encoded Data Items

Continuation

State No. OR411 Update
Agency No.
Temp No.

36. Comments/Continuations: Con't.

Additional unmarked gravesites appear to be present at the site. In order that a statement of National Register eligibility can be completed, ground penetrating radar or other non-destructive subsurface investigations are needed to evaluate site integrity. Future efforts to preserve the site should focus on arresting further decay. The site could be fenced to deter vandalism while still allowing public access. Interpretative displays or brochures could be created to increase public awareness and a neighborhood watch instituted to report suspicious activity.

Ataman, Kathryn and William W. Bloomer, C.Lynn Furnis, Charles Hodges, Robert McQueen, Jeffrey Northrup, Enrich Obermayer, Margaret Rucks and Charles Zeier

2001 *Summer in the Sierras: 6,000 years of Occupation in Bagley Valley*. Prepared by Summit Envirosolutions. Prepared for the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, TY-53-9360-0-01.

California State Military Museum

2009 The Battle of Pyramid Lake. In *California State Military Department: The California State Military Museum Website*. Electronic document, <http://www.militarymuseum.org/PyramidLake.html>, accessed April 27, 2009

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List of Attachments:
Sheets

☐ Part B

☒ Topo Map

☒ Photos

☒ Continuation

☒ Part C

☐ Site Sketch

☒ Artifact/Feature Sketch

☐ Other:

☐ Part E

*Encoded Data Items

Continuation

State No. OR411 Update
Agency No.
Temp No.

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List of Attachments:
Sheets

☐ Part B ☒ Topo Map ☒ Photos
☒ Part C ☐ Site Sketch ☒ Artifact/Feature Sketch ☐ Other:
☐ Part E

☒ Continuation

*Encoded Data Items

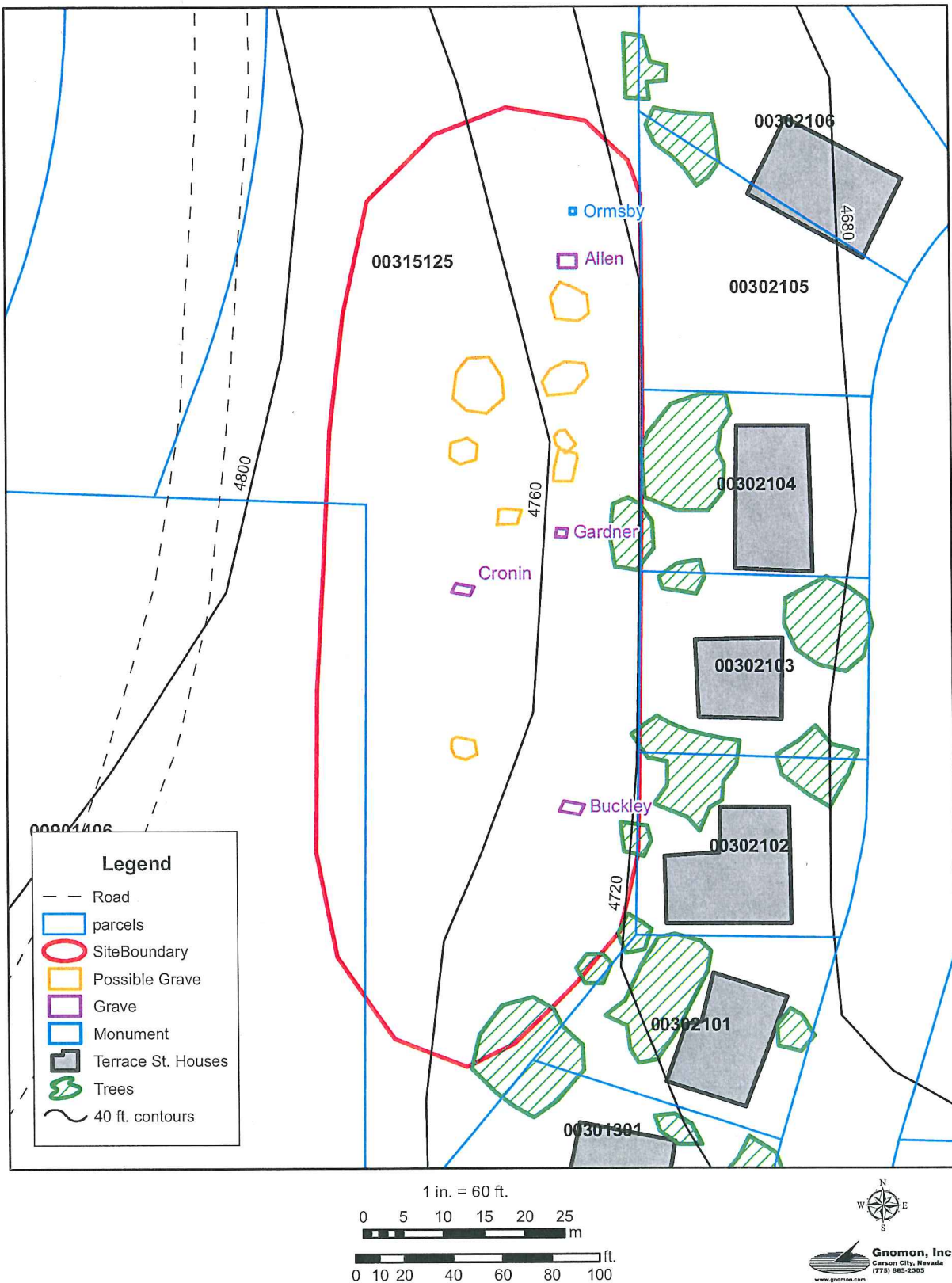


Figure 6. OR411 sketch map.

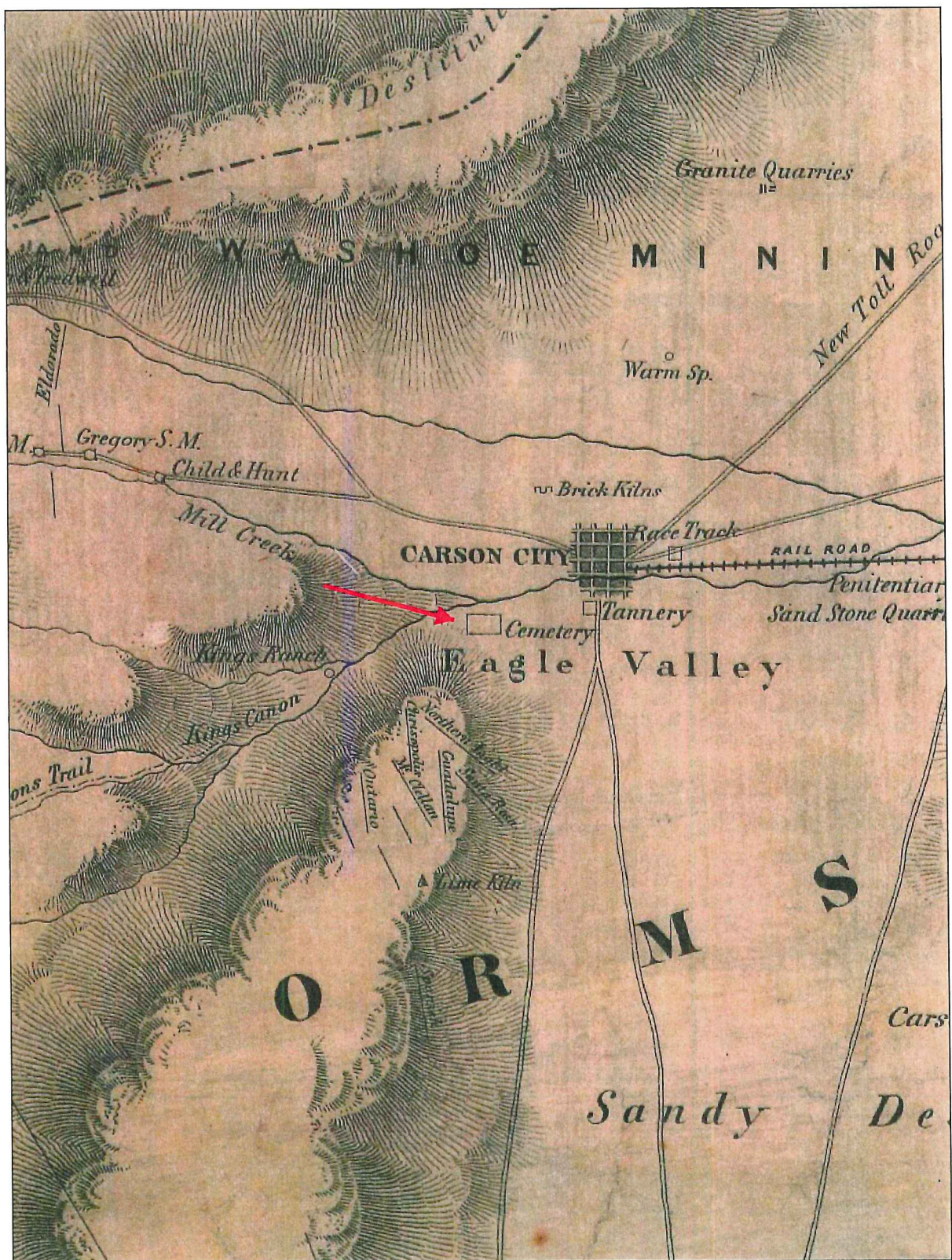


Figure 3. Carson Pioneer Cemetary depicted in Bancroft's 1862 Map of the Washoe Silver Region.

