

Tonopah Historic Mining Park Foundation presents:

# Tailings



Vol. 19, No. 1

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Mine leasers at the Valley View vein, also known as the Silver Top shaft located at the Tonopah Historic Mining Park. In 1906 both the headframe and the hoist house for the Silver Top were replaced by the more substantial ones still standing today.

## Tonopah Historic Mining Park Foundation

The Tonopah Historic Mining Park Foundation, EIN: 88-0464320 is a Nevada corporation for public benefit, exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and organized exclusively for charitable and educational purposes. Our mission is to preserve Nevada's mining history, heritage, and the life surrounding it at the Tonopah Historic Mining Park. Contributions may be tax deductible pursuant to the provisions of Section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 26 U.S.C. § 170(c). For more information, please visit our website at: [www.tonopahminingpark.com](http://www.tonopahminingpark.com)

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Tailings is created by **Eva La Rue**, Administrative Assistant, Goldfield

## Our Current Projects

The Tonopah Historic Mining Park Foundation is still forging ahead on our newest Silver Top mine project, of which we have received a grant from Nevada's Commission for Cultural Centers & Historic Preservation. This project will allow us to fix the bridge from the Silver Top headframe over to the orehouse, and allow visitors to once again safely access the orehouse, or "grizzly" as we fondly refer to it. Also, in the plans are to preserve, as much as possible, the existing upper trestle, and rebuild the rest which at one time stretched from the orehouse all the way to the headframe. This allowed the miners to hand-

tram the mine cars full of ore to the upper level of the orehouse where the ore was dumped onto the grizzly screen for sorting purposes. The ore would pass down below to the ore bins awaiting the Tonopah & Goldfield Railroad ore cars for loading and transportation to the large mill located at Millers. Ore that was too large for the grizzly screens would be further broken up by the miners, and waste rock would be loaded into a mine car and dumped onto the waste rock piles surrounding the orehouse. To have the opportunity to bring back this historical element of the Silver Top mine is a huge advancement in highlighting the historical mining processes at the Tonopah Historic Mining Park and the Foundation Board is very excited to see this project move forward at this time.

Basic stabilization of the Desert Queen mine will also be started soon by the Town of Tonopah, on which future restoration projects may be built upon in our restoration plans to secure the headframe and hoist house and allow public access to this area. At this point in time, the main focus is to make sure the headframe sustains no further damage.

Indoor displays efforts are continuing and displays are seeing new colors, new setups, and new themes throughout. Once completed, each case will include educational captions re: the individual themes in each case, and the mineral collections will have individual stands, showcasing each specimen individually, along with new information tags for each. Admission to view the indoor displays is always free, and we encourage all to visit multiple times to see the transformation.

A brand-new project being looked into at this time is restoring an historical stamp mill into a working one, to be able to use in demonstrations for the public and during the Jim Butler Days celebration which would allow people of all ages to pan for gold. This is a time consuming and expensive proposition and we are lucky to have had a private donor offer to fund this proposition. Look for updates about all of our projects on our website [www.tonopahminingpark.com](http://www.tonopahminingpark.com) or in future editions of this publication.

Donations are always welcome and are a very important part of these projects, which allow us to make these important updates to the Tonopah Historic Mining Park, to benefit our visitors' experience, the groups of school children that visit, the Town of Tonopah as a whole, and integral to the tourism industry.

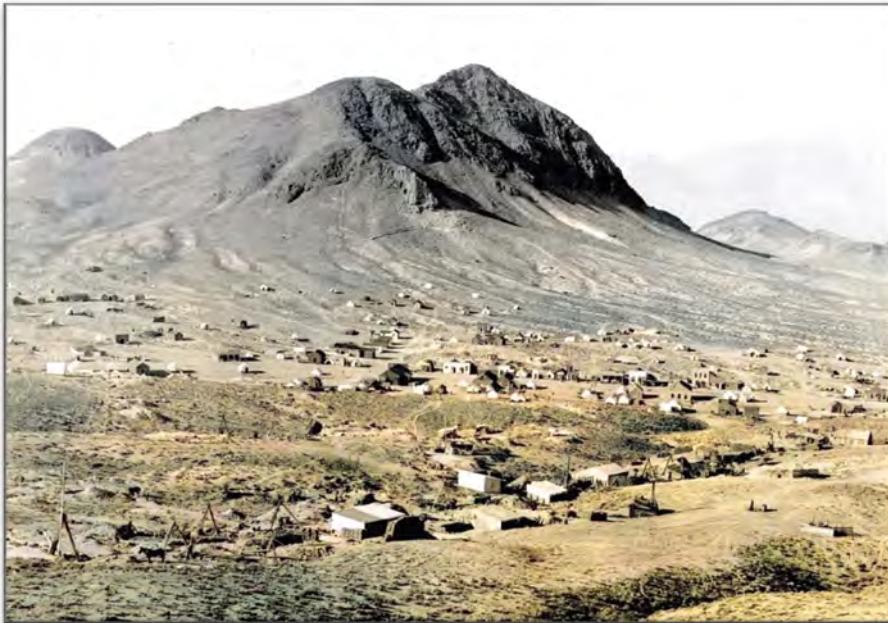
# The Rise of Tonopah, Part 1

By Paul S. Pace, PLS

During the last years of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century the continual decline in Nevada's mining industry brought about the collapse of the Silver State's economy and a disintegration of its social fabric.

Between 1880 and 1900 Nevada lost one third of its already scant population, falling to less than 43,000. The Panic of 1893 and the defeat of the Free Silver movement only worsened matters. By 1900 Nevada had only half as many people as the next least populated U.S. state - Wyoming. This fostered a growing resentment that Nevada still had two U.S. Senators and prompted one critic to ask, in an 1897 article in the *Chicago Tribune*, "Should Nevada Remain a State?"<sup>1</sup> A dark cloud of uncertainty fell upon Nevada, particularly in the once-thriving mining districts. When the ores were exhausted, the people left and the state grew quiet.

Things were indeed quiet in Monitor Valley at the start of the new century. Perhaps short of otherwise newsworthy items, the weekly *Belmont Courier* of May 10, 1900 reported, "District Attorney J. L. Butler and William Hall left for Southern Klondike on a prospecting trip." Spurred by rumors of a silver strike in the San Antonio Mountains, Jim Butler, his friend Bill Hall and Hall's young Shoshone wife, headed south to investigate. Nye County District Attorney, full-time rancher and part-time prospector, Butler, was short on funds. Two friends from Belmont, Nevada grubstaked the



Early Tonopah, by photographer Al Smith of De Lamar, Nevada University of Nevada, Special Collections Library.

expedition.

Butler later wrote of the trip, "I passed over the Manhattan Mountains...and traveled all day to the spring known by the Indians as Tonopah. I followed up the float and found leads. I considered it of very little or no value...however I took several samples and passed over a great number of ledges."<sup>2</sup> He did not bother with claims and location notices. Butler stated he gave the samples to an assayer. The assayer, he said, deemed them worthless and threw them away. The incident seemed to typify the grim, downcast mood in Nevada's mining circles.

In June of that year, Tasker Oddie, who was running to succeed Butler as District Attorney, visited Butler at his Little Empire Ranch in Monitor Valley. One version of the story claims that Oddie spotted some samples on a windowsill and suggested another assay. Butler agreed and Oddie sent them to a friend, the high school

principal and chemistry teacher, in Austin, Nevada. Short on cash, Butler promised Oddie a quarter share of the assay.<sup>3</sup> When news reached Oddie that the assay ran to \$600 per ton, he immediately sent word to Butler. Butler procrastinated, but his wife Belle urged action before the news got out.<sup>4</sup> After weeks of further delay Belle finally prevailed. The couple loaded camp gear into a light spring wagon and headed south. They arrived at the site in late August of 1900 and began staking claims.

Butler staked the *Desert Queen* claim first then set about staking the *Burro*. Meanwhile, Belle located the *Mizpah*, which later proved to be the richest of their claims. Over the next days they staked the *Red Plume*, *Buckboard*, *Sand Grass*, *Desert Queen* and *Silver Top*. Satisfied that they had covered the ledges, they left for home. Two

months later Butler returned to the claims with Oddie, Wilson Brougher and two wagonloads of tools and supplies. Development work began with the *Mizpah*. With the most basic gear they sank a ten-foot shaft that produced a ton of ore.

The Butlers and their partners now faced the laborious task of moving the ore for processing. They mucked the ore into the wagons and hauled it fifty miles back to Belmont. There the ore was reloaded onto freight wagons and hauled to Austin, over ninety miles to the north. At Austin it was reloaded again onto the narrow-gauge Nevada Central Railroad and shipped a further ninety miles to Battle Mountain, a station on the standard gauge Southern Pacific Railroad. The ore was transferred onto SPRR cars and shipped to a smelter at

Salt Lake City. This lengthy effort yielded a check for the substantial sum of \$500.<sup>5</sup> Whether they realized it then or not, Butler and his associates set in motion a great reawakening of mining all across the Silver State.

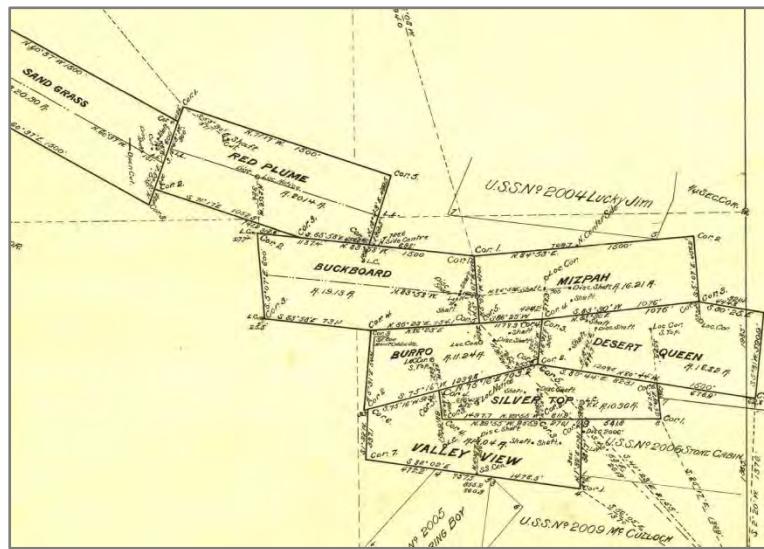
News of the strike spread quickly. Despite the difficult journey, cold weather and primitive living conditions, prospectors, miners, engineers and entrepreneurs of every stripe came to the camp, including George Wingfield and Vail Pittman, both of whom would soon rise to prominence in

Tonopah. The mining camp of Butler City sprang into life. The June, 1900 Census showed a nearly 12% increase in the Nye County population from the 1890 count. By the end of 1901 the camp supported thirty-two saloons, two dance halls, a newspaper, a schoolhouse,

several churches and a flourishing red-light district. And the people kept coming.

Butler hired a surveyor to stake out a townsite, giving away the land to those already settled on it. A year later the town added telegraph and telephone service, a stock exchange, doctors and retail stores to the growing business district. And there were lawyers as well, including Vail's brother Key Pittman who would gain notoriety in state politics, George A. Bartlett, who became attorney for both Butler and Oddie, and later Patrick McCarran.

Unable to obtain sufficient capital to fully develop their claims, the Butlers leased them, using a novel method for parceling out the ground. Leases, all verbal, of one hundred feet in length were laid off along the apices of the ore bearing ledges,



Detail of John G. Booker's 1902 Mineral Survey #2012 showing Butler's original claim group. BLM website.

without benefit of a survey. The owners of the ground marketed the ore for the leases, retaining a 25% royalty on the net proceeds.<sup>6</sup> Butler himself arbitrated any arguments over location. Despite this loose arrangement, no litigation resulted from those early leases.<sup>7</sup>

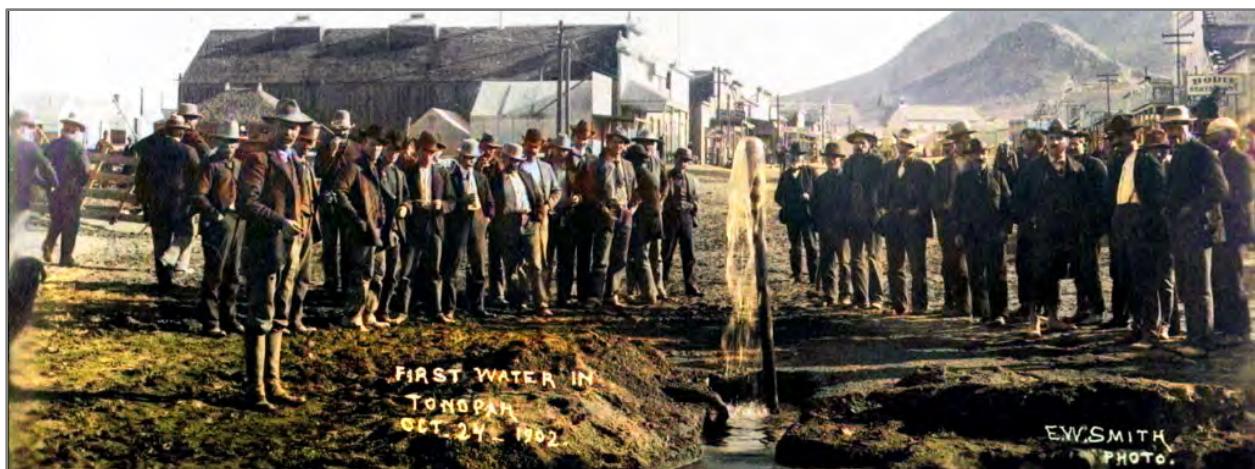
Butler's lessees provided their own tools, supplies and hoisting equipment. Simple windlasses were employed early on, but as development work advanced horse or mule powered whip-hoists and whims were brought to bear. Still later, gasoline hoists were introduced at the more productive mines. Under these conditions only the higher-grade ores were shipped for processing, leaving the lower grade ores on the dumps. By the end of 1901, wooden headframes appeared over several shafts. Regardless of these artisan-style mining methods, lessees mined ores valued at \$4,000,000<sup>8</sup>, or about \$120,000,000 today. A miner's union was formed and attracted members immediately.

This early success caught the attention of U.S. capitalists. In July of 1901, the Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada (TMC) was incorporated in Delaware, holding Butler's original claims. It was the first such incorporated company in the district and established a model for future such corporations.<sup>9</sup> TMC immediately began sinking two shafts, on the Desert Queen and the Siebert claims. Butler and Brougher had sold all their holdings for \$336,000, or roughly

\$10,000,000 in today's dollars. Oddie was named General Manager of the TMC.<sup>10</sup>

Despite an infusion of eastern capital, ores from the district were still shipped elsewhere for processing. The mine operators realized that heavier machinery and modern mining and milling methods were needed, and quickly. Leases of the original Mizpah claim formed a company to build a pan amalgamation mill, attempting to process the district's ores locally. Ten stamps and two Boss grinders were installed at the Midway Mill. The company claimed extractions of about 86% at a milling cost of \$11 per ton. But the values soon tapered off. The mill was closed as more efficient and cost-effective methods were sought. Two years later the TMC purchased the mill and rebuilt it as a 20-stamp mill using the relatively new cyanide process to extract gold and silver from pulverized ores. It was the first mill in the district to do so.<sup>11</sup>

By August of 1902 the town had grown to about 3000 souls, and domestic conditions were improving. Water, previously hauled from distant springs, was now available, though still in limited quantities. A small power plant supplied electric lights. Fuel wood was harvested from the distant hills. Through all this, mining continued apace. In 1903 half a dozen mining companies from the district were added to the San Francisco Stock Exchange, despite an ugly anti-Chinese race riot in Tonopah that year.

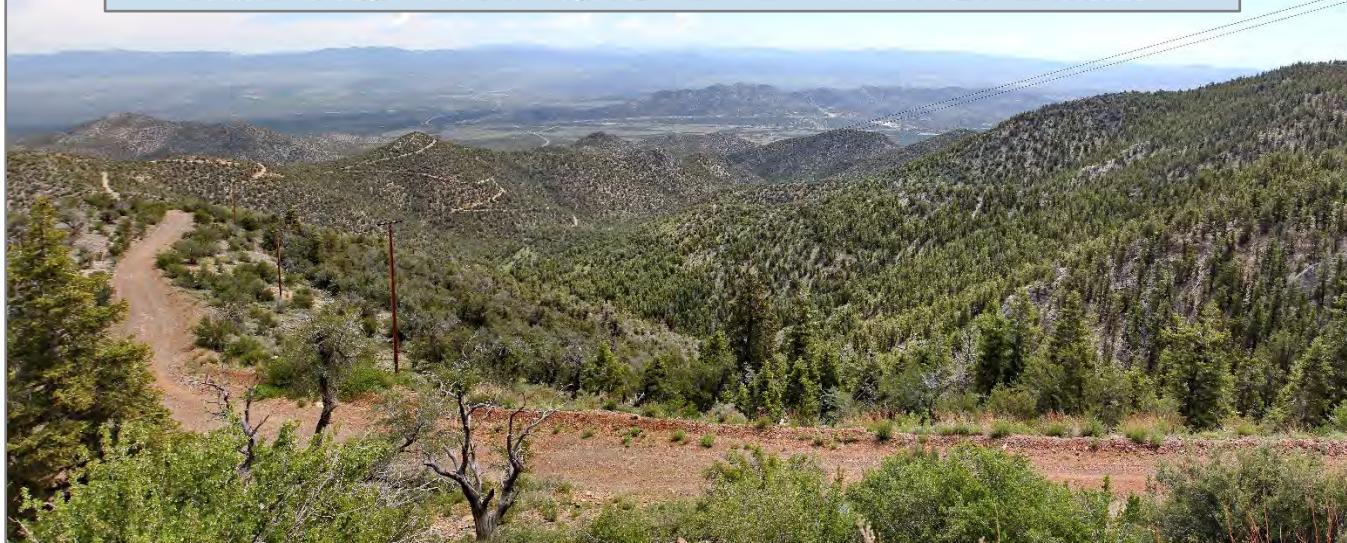


The first water in Tonopah, October 24th, 1902. From the Tonopah Nevada website: [tonopahnevada.com/tonopah-historic-photos/](http://tonopahnevada.com/tonopah-historic-photos/) and UNR Special Collections.

# Central Nevada's Misplaced "Sequoias"

## What Are the Big Trees on Some Nevada Mountaintops?

By Douglas H. Page, Jr. and Thomas J. Straka



Highland Peak Road, Indian Peak in Utah is centered on skyline, 46 miles to NE.  
Highland Peak 2015-06-14

One thing Central Nevada has is lots of mountains that support populations of the two state trees: the bristlecone pine and the pinyon pine.<sup>12</sup> If one just looks at the mountains from the paved highway it seems to be all pinyon pine and juniper, but higher in elevation are other interesting western trees. Rare and beautiful bristlecone pines are at the very top and in breathtaking places. Scattered in patches are ponderosa pines. Some are in spectacular forest stands, but many are in isolated groves and small groups. Old issues of *Desert Magazine* occasionally relate stories of visits to unusual forests or trees.<sup>13</sup> Imagine our surprise when a 1962 *Desert Magazine* article mentioned Nevada's "misplaced sequoias." Its author

narrated a story about seven giant sequoias growing near Pioche:

"Botanists from a number of Western universities have puzzled over a grove of seven tall trees nestled in a mountain valley 19 miles west of the picturesque mining town of Pioche. Normally, a grove of trees in a mountain valley wouldn't present an enigma, but when the trees happen to be Sequoia Giganteas native to an area 300 miles away, experts furrow their brows. These trees (referred to as "The Big Trees" by local citizens who frequently picnic under them) are more commonly found in Yosemite and Sequoia national parks, and adjacent areas in



California. There the Big Trees grow in well-defined groves of from four to as many as



3500 trees. How did seven of these giants happen to establish themselves so far from "home"? The experts can only make some educated guesses. ...The most logical explanation, it would seem, is that an earthquake or other upheaval at the Nevada site released dormant seeds and permitted them to grow in an area where thousands — or even millions — of years before, a Sequoia forest had flourished. Until scientists deliver the final answer to this riddle, the "earthquake theory" is the one most people hereabouts subscribe to.<sup>14</sup>

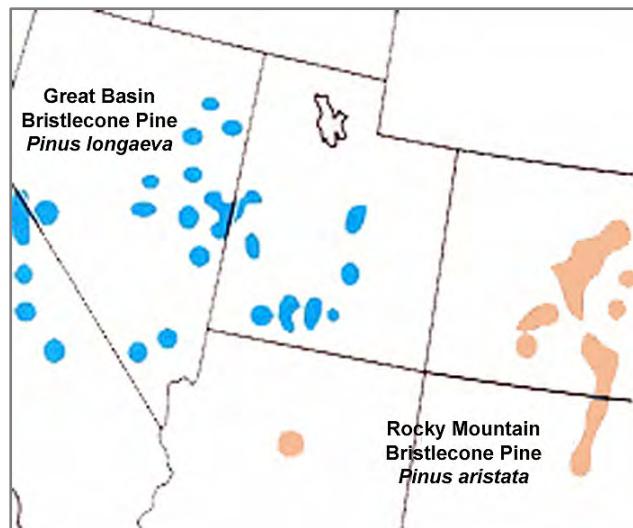
This is the giant sequoia, also called the Big Tree, giant redwood, and Sierra redwood. Known as the "sentinel of the Sierra," and one of the largest and oldest of living organisms, it does not attain the height of either the redwood or even Douglas-fir, but tends to surpass both of them in diameter. The General Sherman tree in Sequoia National Park, for example, is over 30 feet in diameter at its base and has a height of about 275 feet.<sup>15</sup> There were once giant sequoia in Nevada, especially in Storey, Mineral, Washoe, and Esmeralda Counties; but today the most you'd find of

those are fossils.<sup>16</sup> Both authors are professional foresters and knew there were not giant sequoias near Pioche. However, we also knew there is most always a good bit of truth to a story like this. There were likely some very big and very unusual trees near Pioche.

Before we could make a trip to check out the trees, we found the answer to the riddle in a 1966 issue of Desert Magazine in an article by the same author. The author describes a road trip with her husband to the peak of the Highland Range. Highland Peak is the area where the "sequoias" are located. She solved the riddle:

"Soon we arrived at a small picnic ground amid a grove of tall trees. Seven in number, red-barked and over 100 feet high, they surround two picnic tables provided by the forest service. These are the trees which once stimulated a local controversy. Referred to as "the big trees," for the simple reason that they are big, they are still no relation to the famous Sequoia, also known as the "Bigtree." These are giant Ponderosas, and they provide a pleasant stop for lunch."<sup>17</sup>

This main grove of "Big Trees" is located at Connor Spring, approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of the Highland Peak road. The Connor Spring "Big Trees" are very large, in comparison to the predominant surrounding forest, some approaching four feet in diameter, but none much over 65 feet tall.



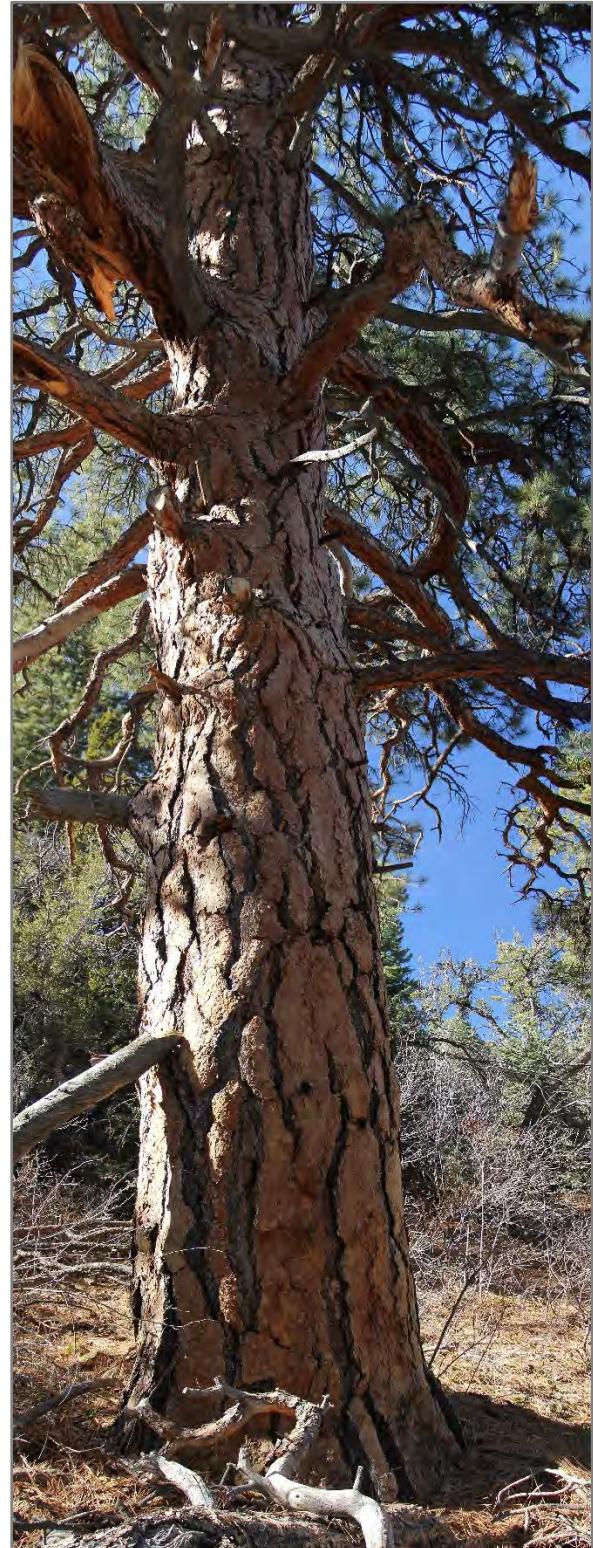


One of the larger diameter trees in the Connor Spring Big Tree grove, featured above and to the left, this one measured at 46" in diameter. Connor Spring 2015-02-13

They are located on a well-watered, favorable site, much more favorable than most in the Great Basin. Thus, the largest trees here are probably larger than the average Great Basin ponderosa, but not overly large for ponderosa throughout its range. The relative size of the old "yellow" barked trees may have been what fooled some into thinking these must be sequoias. One can understand how people got confused. Huge ponderosa pine in a small grove after miles and miles of pinyon pine and juniper still look pretty impressive to visitors.

Most of the trees at Connor Spring are scattered individuals with the largest group about two acres in size. If one walks around a little, there are a number of young ponderosas. There is even a small (less than two acre) aspen stand about a quarter mile south of Connor Spring.

While ponderosa pine's natural range



extends from Canada to Mexico and from California to Nebraska, in Nevada ponderosa pine are limited to perhaps two dozen mountain ranges, mostly in eastern Nevada. There are ponderosa pines of equal and perhaps larger size scattered through much of Nevada's

eastern Great Basin and neighboring Utah. The largest diameter tree we have found in the Great Basin is a six-foot diameter (at breast height) tree in Utah's Deep Creek Mountains (in a perennial drainage where



"Last year's' cones and pine buds. The characteristic bristlecone "bottle brush" effect of many years of needle retention is easy to see. Highland Peak 2015-06-14

water is no issue). The oldest known documented individual ponderosa in the world was in Utah's Wah Wah Mountains and dated to the year 1075, a tree only 49 feet tall and 28 inches in diameter (on a very harsh site with less than 15 inches annual precipitation and no live water).<sup>18</sup> Unfortunately it died in 2016 at the age of 941 years due to drought and attack by the mountain pine beetle. However, nearby stands a live ponderosa pine with an estimated age within five years of the old record-holder (and perhaps older).<sup>19</sup>

Many of the ponderosa in the Great Basin have been lost in recent years to wildfires, and others are at risk. This is due to increases in surrounding vegetation densities and to the changes (reduction) of low-intensity fire over the last century that makes current wildfires of higher intensities than historic fires. This area has avoided these problems and the "Big Trees" are interesting survivors.

The ponderosa pine alone would be worth the trip, but Pepper's discussion of the "oldest thing alive" interested us just as

much, perhaps more.

Just a few miles up the hill from these magnificent ponderosa pines is another pine of interest: the bristlecone pine. On the top of Highland Peak is a grove of bristlecone surrounding a communication site. It is one of the few places in Nevada where one can drive to a grove of bristlecone pine. Other locations for the non-hiker are the Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest in California's White Mountains, the Spring Mountains near Las Vegas, and the Snake Range (Great Basin National Park).<sup>20</sup> Great Basin bristlecone pine is found only in California, Nevada, and Utah. In Nevada it can be found on perhaps 30 of the state's mountain ranges, but not in extreme northern and northwestern Nevada. A few locations require just a short hike, but many, like Morey Peak on the Hot Creek range and Troy Peak on the Grant Range, are only suitable for the very serious hiker.<sup>21</sup>

Highland Peak is about eight miles



Developing bristlecone pine cones and terminal bud just starting to grow Highland Peak 2015-06-14

west of Pioche. There are two communication sites on the peak and the road to the top is fairly well-maintained. Google Maps has the road labeled the entire route. The trip is a botany lesson as the vegetation changes to that of more northern climates with increasing elevation.

As you climb to 9,300 feet of elevation the view "passes from the gold and orange terrain of Pioche into a pygmy forest of juniper, then suddenly melds into fat pinon pines."<sup>22</sup>

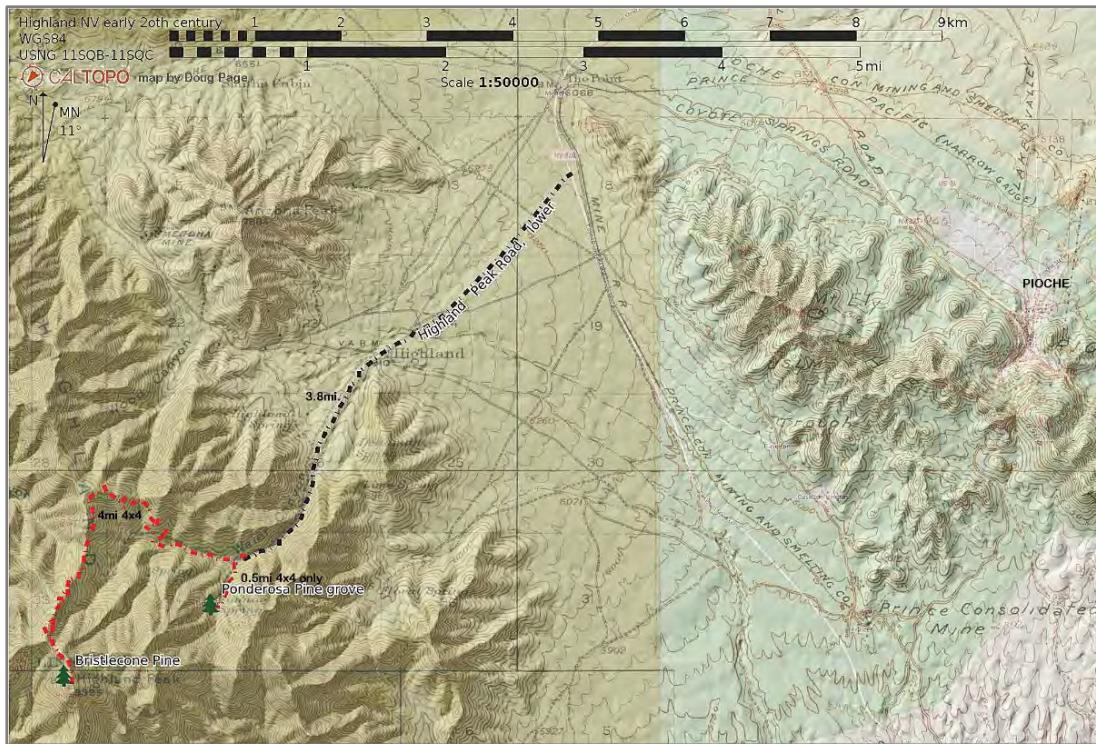
Highland Peak's bristlecone pines are largely encompassed within a 200-acre area at the top of the mountain. Bristlecone are first encountered just under a mile from the end of the road at about 8,750' elevation. The largest grove can be seen to the west of the road and north of the west communication site. More are just east of the road and south of the east communication site (where the road ends). Additional groves can be seen on the north slopes of Connor Peak about one half mile east of Highland Peak.

These are small to moderate-sized and moderate-aged trees, typical of many that can be found scattered through much of eastern Nevada and southern Utah. These bristlecones are what forest ecologists term as "montane" bristlecone stands and somewhat different in ecological character than the "alpine" bristlecone stands more widely known. Montane stands are found at lower elevations where warmer temperatures allow other tree species, less

tolerant of extreme alpine conditions, to co-exist on the same site. Montane stands may be more prone to stand-replacing wildfire than the alpine groves, due largely to the higher density of mixed species stands. The somewhat moderate environment likely also allows insect and disease to be more prevalent here than in the harsher alpine environment where bristlecone may "escape" its pests.<sup>23</sup> Montane bristlecone generally do not have the very large ancient dead individuals of the classic images seen for places like Nevada's Wheeler Peak and California's White Mountains.

To get there take Highland Peak Road off of State Route 320. About 3.8 miles from Route 320, and roughly half-way to the top, you will pass the turn to the Connor Spring "Big Trees." There are just a few ponderosas at Pine Spring just before this turn, but most of the ponderosa pines are about one-half mile south of the road at Connor Spring and are accessible via a steep, narrow, rough jeep trail. USGS topographic maps show the location of Connor Spring and the Big Trees, and several photographs of the area are posted on Google Maps and Earth.

It is an 8-mile dirt and rock road from Route 320 to the top of Highland Peak. The first 3.8 miles are relatively gentle and the road is wide enough for vehicles to pass each other, with care. The last four miles will take close to an hour to drive and are steep (averaging over 9% grade with a maximum grade of 25%), narrow, and rough, with a number of tight steep



switchbacks with large, sometimes loose rock. Passenger car tires are not recommended for the upper section, but it can be driven in two-wheel drive in dry weather and with caution. Four-wheel drive will be more comfortable though. Should one wish to visit the ponderosa pines, a short (about one-mile round trip) hike is recommended, or one could use a small four-wheel drive with a narrow track or an ATV for motorized access. The jeep trail was not maintained on our 2015 visit, and there

were trees across the road and washouts caused by the drainage that the road parallels and crosses multiple times.

It is worth the trip to visit either area, but a visit to both sites is feasible in a nice day trip or in a longer trip that allows time to hike and explore more off the main road.

**Authors:** Doug Page is a retired federal forester living in Cedar City, Utah. Tom Straka is a forestry professor emeritus at Clemson University in South Carolina.

## Endnotes

### The Rise of Tonopah Part 1. By Paul S. Pace, PLS

<sup>1</sup> See

<http://www.onlinenevada.org/articles/comstock-lode> and Census Bulletin #35, January 1, 1901, from the 12<sup>th</sup> Census of the United States.

<sup>2</sup> Journals of the Senate and Assembly, Legislature of the State of Nevada, 21<sup>st</sup> Session, 1903.

<sup>3</sup> Oddie offered the assayer Mr. Gayhard a quarter share of his quarter for the assay.

<sup>4</sup> Butler's wife Belle was the widow of a man Butler shot to death in self-defense during a fight in Tybo, Nevada in 1888.

<sup>5</sup> The Railroads of Nevada and Eastern California, Vol 1, David Myrick, 1962.

<sup>6</sup> The Engineering and Mining Journal, May 17, 1902.

<sup>7</sup> The History of Fifty Years of Mining in Tonopah, 1900-1950 Nevada Bureau of Mines, Carpenter, 1953.

<sup>8</sup> Outline of Nevada Mining History, Part I 1855-1923, Mackay School of Mines, F. C. Lincoln, 1964.

<sup>9</sup> Historical American Mining Engineering Record, Mizpah Mine, HAEF No. NV-4, no date.

<sup>10</sup> Oddie also became the Vice President and GM of the Tonopah Belmont Development Co., President of the Tonopah City Mining Co., GM of the Tonopah Fraction Mining Co., and President of the Nye County Bank. He was elected Governor and later U.S. Senator from Nevada. Born in Brooklyn, NY, in 1870, Oddie died in San Francisco, CA in 1950 and is buried in Carson City, Nevada.

<sup>11</sup> <sup>11</sup> The cyanide process, also called the MacArthur-Forrest Process, was invented by Scottish chemists in 1887 to improve gold recovery in South African mines. It was introduced in the U.S. in 1891.

### Nevada's Misplaced "Sequoias": What Are the Big Trees on Some Nevada Mountaintops? By Douglas H. Page, Jr. & Thomas J. Straka

<sup>12</sup> Thomas J. Straka. "Bristlecone Pine: A Central Nevada Treasure," Central Nevada's Glorious Past 30(2011), 24- 27 and Thomas J. Straka and Robert H.

Wynn, "The Pinyon pine: Staff of life for the Great Basin Native Americans," Central Nevada's Glorious Past 31(2012), 28-30.

<sup>13</sup> An electronic archive of Desert Magazine is online at:

<http://www.swdeserts.com/archive%20master%2037%202085.htm>,

<sup>14</sup> Choral Pepper, "Three Nevada Sketches," Desert Magazine 25(September 1962), 16-19. Note that now the scientific name for the giant sequoia is *Sequoiadendron giganteum*.

<sup>15</sup> William M. Harlow and Ellwood S. Harrar, Textbook of Dendrology (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1968), 176-181.

<sup>16</sup> Eric Cachinero, "Ancient Nevada: Plants and Animals," Nevada Magazine 77(September/October 2017), 62-69 and Thomas J. Straka, "Nevada's Petrified Forests," Tailings 17(Spring/Summer 2019), 7-10.

<sup>17</sup> Choral Pepper, "The Oldest Thing Alive," Desert Magazine 29(August/September 1966), 32-34.

<sup>18</sup> Darren McAvoy, "World's Oldest Ponderosa Pine Found in Utah Fire Study," Utah Forest News 12:1 (Winter 2008), 1-4 and Carl E. Fiedler and Stephen F. Arno, Ponderosa: People, Fire, and the West's Most Iconic Tree (Missoula, MT: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 2015), 204.

<sup>19</sup> Doug Page, "The Old Pine Is Dead, Long Live the Old Pine," Utah Forest News 23:1 (2018), 2-3.

<sup>20</sup> Straka, "Bristlecone Pine," 24-27.

<sup>21</sup> David Alan Charlet, *Atlas of Nevada Conifers: A Phytogeographic Reference* (Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1996), 220-232, 275-289. This book provides excellent documentation on the known range of both bristlecone and ponderosa pines in Nevada and is currently being updated.

<sup>22</sup> Pepper, "The Oldest Thing Alive," 32.

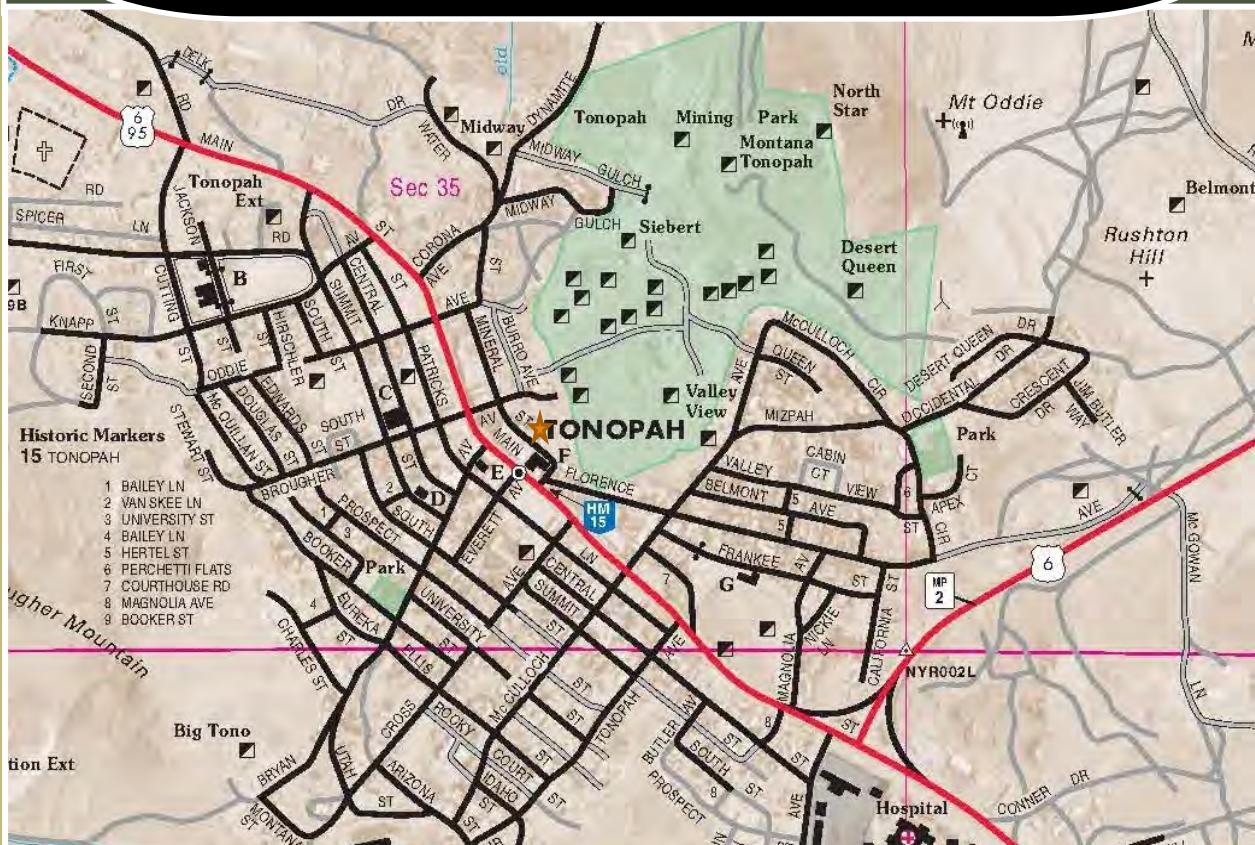
<sup>23</sup> Lanner, Ronald M. 2007. *The Bristlecone Book: A Natural History of the World's Oldest Trees*. Mountain Press Publishing Co., Missoula, MT. 117 p.

Tonopah Historic Mining Park Foundation  
PO Box 965, Tonopah, NV 89049

To:



Entrance gate to the Tonopah Historic Mining Park is located behind the Mizpah Hotel.



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