

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 96000942

Date Listed: 9/3/96

Forest City
Property Name

Sierra
County

CA
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Paul R. Figure
Signature of the Keeper

9.3.96
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Location:

The County should correctly read *Sierra County* and *Tahoe National Forest* should be noted under location.

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary description is defined by the sketch maps provided with the nomination.

Resource Count:

The resource count should read: 25 contributing buildings; 6 noncontributing buildings; 2 contributing sites (cemetery, 60 undefined building sites listed as a single landscape feature); 1 contributing structure (pool); and 15 noncontributing sites.

This information was confirmed with Carmel Barry-Meisenbach, Forest Historian at Tahoe National Forest.

DISTRIBUTION:

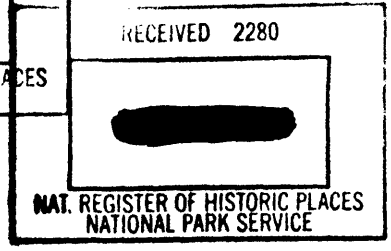
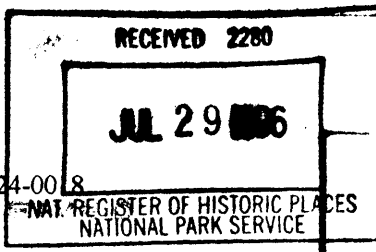
- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

942

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 20 1995

OMP

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Forest City

other names/site number Elizaville, Brownsville, The Forks at Oregon Creek, Yomana, and Marietta

2. Location

street & number N/A not for publication
city or town Forest City vicinity Allegheny
state California code CA county Placer code 091 zip code 95910

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Evan J. DeBlois 5-7-96
Signature of certifying official Date

Forest Service Federal Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Annalyn Almy for Cheryl A. Widell 12/27/96
Signature of commenting or other official Date

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register Paul R. Jagan 9/3/96
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain):

Signature of Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ___ private
- ___ public-local
- ___ public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ___ building(s)
- district
- ___ site
- ___ structure
- ___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>25</u>	<u>6</u> buildings
<u>49</u>	<u>15</u> sites
___	___ structures
___	___ objects
<u>74</u>	<u>21</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwellings</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>department store, businesses, restaurants</u>
<u>Social</u>	<u>meeting hall</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>school</u>
<u>Recreation and Culture</u>	<u>sports facility</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>cemetery</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwellings</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>general store</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>cemetery</u>
<u>Social</u>	<u>meeting hall</u>
<u>Recreation and Culture</u>	<u>museum</u>
<u>Work in Progress</u>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
roof Metal
walls Wood

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

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

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement
Commerce
Industry

Period of Significance 1864-1910
1920-1940

Significant Dates

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder _____

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Tahoe National Forest Archives, Nevada City, California

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 10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 80 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing		
1	10	684420	4373520	3	10	685130	4372840
2	10	685130	4373520	4	10	684420	4372840

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
 11. Form Prepared By
 =====

name/title Carmel Barry-Meisenbach, Forest Historian

organization Tahoe National Forest, USDA Forest Service date 11/27/95

street & number P.O. Box 6003 telephone 916-478-6216

city or town Nevada City state CA zip code 95959

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 Additional Documentation
 =====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name USDA, Forest Service, Tahoe National Forest

street & number P.O. Box 6003 , 631 Coyote Ave Telephone (916) 265-4531

city or town Nevada City, state CA zip code 95959

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Building Descriptions

The dominant building style of Forest City reflects the Folk tradition of the Greek Revival movement that was common in America from 1830 to 1850. Gable-front and gable-front-and-wing are the common building forms. The buildings were constructed using balloon framing methods, post and pier foundations with rocks for piers and rough-cut timbers for posts, and have corrugated metal roofing material covering the original shingles on the steep pitched roofs. All of the chimneys are round metal six or eight inch stove-pipes. The common window material is wood frame, single-hung with three lights over three lights per window. Unless otherwise noted, the following buildings incorporate these standard building methods. The town is set in a steep, pine covered, canyon with two branches of Oregon Creek bisecting the town. All buildings described are contributing structures unless otherwise noted.

1. Francis H. Campbell House was constructed in 1866-67. The one and one half story, front gabled building is sided on the exterior with six inch pine tongue and groove on the east, north and west elevations. The south elevation is paneled with 18" plywood with battens, the original tongue and groove is under the plywood. The building has a simple rectangle ground plan and is approximately 30 by 40 feet. The windows and doors on the north elevation are original. A large fixed, wood window in the front (north elevation) has 16 lights. Three other windows in the front are wood, single-hung with four or six lights. Both doors in the front are paneled with lights. The downstairs door has four panels with two lights and the upstairs door has two panels with six lights. The full-width porch on the front has four, 6" by 6" supports with the railing area sided with 6" tongue and groove to match the house siding. A corrugated metal shed roof covers the front porch. An enclosed porch with a shed roof has been added to the west elevation. The side porch is sided with 6" tongue and groove and roofed with corrugated metal. Two windows, one on the east elevation and one on the south elevation have been replaced with aluminum sliding windows. The door on the south elevation is a new replacement as well. The house fronts west on Forest City Road and is nestled in the pine and oak forest with rock terracing in the front and on the north sideyard. The property is in very good condition with only minor changes to the south elevation where the windows have been replaced and newer siding covering the old..

2. The Hilgerman shop, constructed in 1940, is a 30' by 30' shed style structure. It was originally a workshop and is now used as a residence. The original building was 20' by 25'. In the early 1950s porches were enclosed the full length of both the south and east elevations and a small enclosed porch addition is on the west elevation. All of the porches have shed roofs covered with corrugated metal. The siding on the original building is six inch pine tongue and groove. The additions have corrugated metal siding. All of the windows are wood framed, single hung with six lights over six lights. The house is situated on a rock terrace above, and fronts west on, Forest City Road. A picket fence edges the terrace and enclosed a small yard area on the south. The house is in excellent condition and the only alterations have been the enclosed porches on three sides of the building.

3. West and Knowles Saloon and Dance Hall, built in 1883, is a two story, simple rectangle ground plan. The building was originally three stories; the top story was removed when the snow collapsed the top floor in the 1930s. The gable-front, 50 feet by 60 feet building has a false storefront on the west half of the south elevation. Six inch pine, tongue and groove siding covers the exterior walls. One by twelve board and battens cover the basement/foundation area. On the east side of the building the tongue and groove is covered with corrugated metal. The wood framed, single-hung

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windows have three over three lights, however several windows have been replaced with one single pane rather than the three over three pattern.

The saloon and dance hall entrance has double wood doors with two vertical panels on the lower half and one light over one light on the upper half. On the east side, where the barber shop was, the wood door has two panels on the lower half with nine lights on the upper half. The second story has a four paneled door (no porch) over the barber shop area and over the saloon/dance hall there were two doors that have been boarded up with six inch tongue and groove pine.

The interior of the building is paneled with six inch pine. The original bar is still in place and the rubber cushioned dance floor and stage that was on the second floor was moved down to the first floor in the 1930s. Hand-grained wainscoting lines the walls in the dance hall room. The Dance Hall fronts north onto Main Street; the south fork of Oregon Creek runs behind the building in a ravine. The property is in very good condition inside and out. The only alteration has been the removal of the third floor due to snow damage in the 1930s.

4. Mrs. Penberthy's General Store was constructed in 1874 as an office building for the Bald Mountain Extension Mining Company. In 1902 the building was moved from approximately 100 yards up the street to its present location. The one story, front gabled, structure is a 40 feet by 20 feet simple rectangle plan with a steep pitched roof. Two sets of double doors, placed symmetrically are located on the front elevation. The doors are wood with single lights on each door and a single panel on the lower third of the door. Exterior siding is six inch, horizontal tongue and groove pine on the north (front) elevation and on the front half of the east and west elevation. The back half of the building is sided with 8 inch vertical board and battens.

The interior, also sided with six inch horizontal tongue and groove pine, is divided into four rooms: the front store area, a parlor area, a kitchen and a bedroom. The front store area still has the original shelves on the walls. The store fronts north onto Main Street and is next to the Dance Hall. The property is in very good condition and has had very little, if any, alteration.

5. The Meat Market was constructed in 1883. The 20 by 40 foot structure is one and one half stories with a front gable simple rectangle plan. The front (south) elevation has one large, four foot by five foot, casement window and double doors with two panels and four lights in each door. The remainder of the windows are three light over three light single hung windows. The full width porch on the front has a shed roof. A wood shed was added to the west elevation at a later time. Exterior siding is six inch, horizontal tongue and groove pine. On the east, west and north elevations the wood siding is covered with corrugated metal. The Meat Market fronts south onto Main Street. It is in very good condition and has had little or no alterations.

6. The Main Street Barn, built in 1900, is 10 feet by 10 feet with twelve inch board and batten siding. The one story building is front gabled with a simple rectangle plan. The door is missing and there is a three foot by three foot opening next to the door at ground level. The barn is leaning to the west and is propped up by four by four posts. This property is located behind the Meat Market and was probably associated with the Meat Market. The barn is in poor condition and has had no alterations. Due to the lack of integrity this is a non-contributing building.

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7. Lawrence House Garage, built in the 1930s, is a gable front, square, 20 foot by 20 foot building. The siding is corrugated metal. There are two garage doors on the south elevation, one is hung barn door style with sliders and rollers, the other opens out garage door style. The garage fronts south onto Main Street and is in excellent condition with no alterations.

8. The Lawrence House was constructed in 1885. The gable front and wing house has six inch, horizontal, tongue and groove siding. An inset porch runs the full width of the front gable. The porch extends around the corner to the outside of the wing. A shed roof covers the porch around the corner to the end of the wing. Eight inch round posts placed approximately five feet apart support the porch roof. The front door is a modern wooden door; the door on the wing is wood with one panel and one light. The one and one half story, L-plan, house is forty feet wide at the base of the L and forty feet at the side of the L. Two of the three large dormers were added to the north side of the house in the 1970s. They are placed symmetrically over the extended shed roof. The middle dormer is six feet wide with a five foot aluminum sliding window and is sided with six inch tongue and groove. This dormer appears to be original with the window replaced in the 1970s. The two outside dormers are eight feet wide and have six foot aluminum sliding windows and are sided with corrugated metal. All of the other windows in the house are single hung with one light. The siding on the north elevation is vertical, eight inch board and batten. A wood shed extends from the east side of the north elevation and is sided with corrugated metal. The house faces south onto Main Street and has a small yard on the east side. Beyond the yard to the east is an elevated rock terrace with a small orchard with apple and pear trees. The property is in excellent condition. The only recent additions have been the dormers in the rear of the building and the new front door.

9. The Wallis House, a side gabled T plan, was constructed in 1883. The one and one half story house is 30 feet at both the base and the top of the T. It is sided with six inch, horizontal, tongue and groove pine. In the 1950s the original shed roof over the front porch has been removed and replaced with a front gabled roof. The windows on the front (north elevation) of the house are single hung, wood framed, with two lights. The front door is a modern wood door. The windows on the wing are single hung, wood framed, with one light. The remainder of the windows are single hung, wood framed, with three lights over three lights. Shingles were used for siding on the upper story of the south elevation. A four foot wide enclosed porch with a shed roof runs the width of the lower floor of the south elevation. It is sided with six inch, horizontal, tongue and groove pine. The Wallis house has a very small front yard and narrow deep side yards, dotted with pines and oaks, that continue down the ravine to Oregon Creek. The house fronts north onto Main Street and is in excellent condition. The only alteration is the gabled roof over the front porch and the front door.

10. The MacGregor House, constructed in 1883, is a one and one half story house with a side gabled T plan. It is sided with six inch, horizontal, tongue and groove pine. The full length front porch has a shed roof with six inch round supports spaced approximately five feet apart. The south elevation siding is covered with roofing paper and has an enclosed porch that is sided with board and battens. The porch runs two thirds the width of the building on the east end and has a shed roof. An outhouse is situated just below the house and above the creek. The house fronts north onto Main Street and has a small front yard and side yard that continues down the ravine to the south fork of Oregon Creek. The house is in excellent condition and has had no alterations.

11. Owens Garage was built in the 1920s and is a simple rectangle plan. The fifteen by fifteen, one story, building is constructed with eight inch board and battens covered with corrugated metal. The north elevation has two swinging

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doors and a six light, wood framed, casement window. The garage fronts north onto Main Street. It is in excellent condition and has had no alterations.

12. The Fuller House, built in 1864, fronts south onto China Ranch Road (now School Street). The side facing T plan structure is one and one half stories. The framing on this house is unusual in that it is composed of two crossed layers of 1" by 12"s and corner posts, no studs. Exterior siding on the south elevation is six inch, tongue and groove pine. The rest of the siding is six inch board and batten. A full width porch on the south elevation wraps around to about half the length of the west elevation. The shed roof of the porch is supported by double 2" by 4"s on the south and 4" by 4" posts on the west. The wood door has four vertical panels. The building appears to have been a small cabin originally with a wing added to the east, using the same construction methods. The interior of the Fuller house has the original woodwork, wallpaper that appears to be 1920s vintage, and has the original pump for the sink in the kitchen. The large yard is enclosed with a picket fence that is perched on rock terracing. Large locust trees and pines are scattered around the lot and vinca rambles along the fence line and tumbles down the rock terrace and rock steps that lead to the front door. The property is in excellent condition and has had no recent additions or alterations.

13. The Davies cabin, constructed in the 1920s, is a 12 foot by 15 foot, front gabled, simple rectangle plan. It is sided with 12 inch board and battens. A wood double, swinging, garage door is on the center of the south elevation. The east elevation has one casement widow with six lights, while the west elevation has a large casement window with thirty lights. This was originally built as a cabin and converted to a garage sometime later. It fronts south with the east side parallel to The Tracks Road. The condition of the structure is good with the only alteration being the garage door.

14. The Wyllie House was constructed in 1877. The front gabled building has one and one half stories. A shed roofed addition extends half the length of the east elevation. The front entry is located in the shed addition. Siding on the building is fourteen inch board and battens; on the north elevation the siding was covered with stucco in the 1970s. Windows on the east, west and south side have been replaced with aluminum sliding windows. The door on the north elevation is a modern wooden door. The south elevation has a door that is boarded up. There are also posts and floor joists remaining from what was a porch. The house fronts north onto China Ranch Road (School Street). There is no evidence of landscaping and the house is in poor condition. This is a non-contributing building due to lack of integrity.

15. The Hiram Wallis Memorial Pool was constructed in 1936. The thirty foot by fifty foot pool is rock lined on the north half which is the deep end. The south half has a concrete retaining wall and sloping bottom. A large flat on the south end of the pool once accommodated picnickers and a lower terrace provided parking. The pool is located on the hill above and north of the school off of School Road. The property is in excellent condition and has not been altered.

16. The School was built in 1874. The front gabled building has a simple rectangle plan. A gabled wing to the east was added on and then removed. The building is sided with six inch tongue and groove pine except on the north elevation which is sided with twelve inch board and batten. Where the east wing has been removed is visible both in the siding and on the roof. Also the shed roofed porch has been removed. Double doors of wood with four panels are in the center of the south elevation. The school fronts south onto School Street. The building is in very good condition and, with the exception of the addition and removal of the east wing and the porch, has had no alterations.

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17. The Wasley House, constructed in the 1870s, is a front gabled plan. The 20 foot by 40 foot building is one and one half stories and is sided with six inch, tongue and groove, horizontal, pine. On the west and north elevations the siding is covered with asphalt roofing paper. The door, on the south elevation, is wood with four vertical panels. A ten foot extension has been added to the north side of the house. The addition has aluminum framed and fixed wooden framed windows. A large sloping yard is located on the west and south sides of the house. The house backs north onto Tin Can Alley. The property is in very good condition, the only change to the original construction is the addition to the north end.

18. The Black House was built in 1877. The front gabled, simple rectangle plan, has an enclosed porch on the south elevation and a shed porch addition on the west elevation. These additions appear to have been done soon after original construction as the same construction methods and materials were used, although the porch was enclosed in the 1970s. The one and one half story building is sided with twelve inch board and batten. A window on the east elevation has been replaced with an aluminum framed sliding window. The doors are board and batten to match the building. The building backs north onto Tin Can Alley and has a large yard sloping down on the south. A large parking area with a shed, shop, outhouse, chicken coop and barn are on the east side. The property is in excellent condition and has had little alteration since construction.

The Black Barn was constructed in 1877 and is a side gabled, simple rectangle plan. The twelve foot by fifteen foot structure is one and one half stories. The foundation is stacked rocks; the siding is board and batten covered with corrugated metal. A doorway is on the west elevation at the northwest corner, no door is attached. The south elevation has two window openings: two foot by eight foot on the lower level and two foot by two foot on the upper level. It fronts south onto Tin Can Alley and is located on the north east corner of the property. The building is in good condition and has had no alteration since construction.

The Black Shop is a simple rectangle, front gable plan. It is sided with corrugated metal. A swinging double door is located on the north elevation. It fronts north onto Tin Can Alley and it is located on the southeast corner of the property.

The Black Shed is a front gable, simple rectangle plan, with eight inch board and batten siding. The east elevation of the five foot by ten foot shed is covered with metal, two foot by two foot, pieces. The shed has a four vertical paneled door on the south elevation and a fixed window above the door with three lights. The shed has a stovepipe and appears to be a guest cabin. It backs onto Tin Can Alley and is located near the northeast corner of the house. The building is in excellent condition and has had no alteration since construction.

19. The Williams House is a front gabled, 20 feet by 30 feet, simple rectangle plan. The one and one half story building has six inch, ship-lapped, pine siding on the north elevation and six inch wide by 24 inch long shingled siding on the east, west and south elevations. A full width porch with a shed roof is on the north elevation. The porch roof is supported by eight inch, round posts, spaced approximately 6 ½ feet apart. Plywood siding has been attached to the support posts to provide a 3 ½ foot railing. The door on the north elevation is wood with two arched lights side by side on the top 1/3 of the door and has two vertical panels below each light. The remainder of the windows are single hung, wood framed, three light over three light style. A small wood shed has been added to the rear west elevation. The house

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fronts north, three feet above Water Street on a rock lined terrace. A large yard surrounds the house on the north, east and west sides. A steep hill rises up behind the south side of the house. The property is in excellent condition and the plywood paneling on the porch is the only alteration to the original building.

20. The Chris Honold House was constructed in 1920 using materials from an earlier house in Forest City. The simple rectangle, one and one half story, front gabled house is approximately 40 feet by 20 feet. The south elevation has six inch tongue and groove, horizontal, pine siding, while the other three elevations have twelve inch board and batten siding. A porch with a shed roof wraps around the full width of the south and west elevations. The roof is supported by four by four posts. The wood front door has four vertical panels. The house fronts south onto Water Street. A large, rock lined yard wraps around the south and west elevations and slopes gently down to the creek on the north. Old fruit trees are dispersed in the yard. The property is in excellent condition and has had no modifications or additions since construction.

21. The Stackpoole House, built in 1910, is a front gabled, simple rectangle plan. It is a single story with a loft and is sided on the south and east elevations with shingles and on the west and north elevations with eight inch board and batten. The wood door is made of three inch tongue and groove. The 15 foot by 20 foot building fronts south onto Water Street. A three foot rock retaining wall separates the yard from the Water Street on the north side. The building is in excellent condition and the only alteration has been the board and batten siding over the shingles on the west and north elevations.

22. The Kuhfeld House, constructed in the 1870s, is a one and one half story, front gabled, simple rectangle building. A wrap around porch with a shed roof is on the north, south and west elevations. Six inch tongue and groove siding covers the north elevation, while the rest of the building is sided with shingles. The porch is supported by four by four posts spaced approximately four feet apart. Corrugated metal has been tacked to the lower four feet of the porch railing. A very large yard surrounds the house, with fruit trees, ornamental plants, vegetable gardens scattered around the lot. The house fronts south onto Water Street. The property is in excellent condition and has had no alterations.

23. The Coughlin House was built in the 1870s and is a side gabled, simple rectangle plan. The 40 foot by 30 foot building is one and one half stories. A porch wraps around the full length of the north and west elevations. The porch shed roof is supported by four by four posts and it is enclosed on the west elevation. The building is sided with eight inch board and batten. Small sheds have been attached to both the south and east elevations at the southeast corner. The house backs south onto Water Street. A garage, of the same design and materials is located on the southeast corner of the lot. A large yard surrounds the house and is dotted with fruit trees, flowers enclosed in rock retaining walls and a vegetable garden. The property is in excellent condition and has had no alterations.

24. The Brown House, built in 1876, is an end gabled, simple rectangle plan. The 80 foot by 20 foot building was once two separate buildings. A center room was added between the two to form one long building. The siding is six inch, tongue and groove on the west elevation, scaled shingles on the south side of the west elevation, and corrugated metal on the remainder of the building. No windows are in the openings; the door is wood with one light. The building fronts north onto Water Street and is in very poor condition. This is a non-contributing building due to the lack of integrity.

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25. The Federal Mine Shop was constructed in 1950. The shed roof, simple rectangle plan, building is twelve feet by ten feet. A small shed has been added to the east elevation and a shed roofed, full-width, porch to the south elevation. The building has no foundation and is sided with corrugated metal. The windows are fixed with eight lights. A porch and shed added to the original construction. The property is in good condition, but is a non-contributing building since it was constructed after the period of significance.

26. The Scheffer House, built in the 1870s, is a two story, front gabled, simple rectangle plan. Exterior siding is six inch tongue and groove, horizontal, pine. The steep pitched roof is covered with corrugated metal panels. The foundation is wood blocks with eight by sixteen inch, hand-hewn, floor joists. The windows are three lights over three lights. The wooden door has four panels. The building has had no alterations. It is in poor condition and the owner has plans to stabilize the building and replace what needs to be in kind. This non-contributing building lacks integrity.

27. The Odd Fellows/Mountain House Cemetery is located on a hillside at the northwest edge of town. It was first established in 1852. Hiram Wallis, California State Senator, Superintendent of the Bald Mountain Mine, and owner of the Wallis house, is buried in the cemetery. Many other names familiar such as John T. West of West and Knowles Saloon and Dance Hall, and Lizzie MacGregor of the MacGregor house can be seen on the headstones.. The cemetery is bounded with cyclone fencing and contains some wooden and many granite headstones.

The townsite also includes approximately 40 residential sites with cellars and stone walls and 20 commercial sites, six with stone walls and terraces.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Introduction

Forest City represents exploration and settlement of the Gold Rush Era in California. The Gold Rush brought thousands of gold seekers to California from the period of 1849 to 1852. Mining in most regions of the Mother Lode and Northern Mines of the Sierra Nevada had three periods of activity. Those periods are roughly: 1849-1856, 1870-1910, and 1920-1940. Forest City is an excellent example of a foothill town that was established during the Gold Rush and then ebbed and flowed with the production of the mines in the area. The town had several fires that burned large portions of the town but the townspeople rebuilt after each fire. The buildings that remain on Main Street were constructed after the last conflagration in 1883. Many buildings on the hillsides above Main Street predate the Main Street structures.

Gold was discovered in Sutter's millrace in Coloma in January of 1848. By 1849 thousands of gold seekers flooded into California and staked claims along the banks of the rivers and streams in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. As rivers and streams panned out or there was no unclaimed space to mine the miners moved further upstream and along smaller tributaries.

Miners congregated in locations near rivers and streams where they worked their claims. By 1849 mining camps dotted the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. Many of the camps became permanent settlements depending on the richness of the mines in the area. As placer mining along the rivers and streams panned out, drift and hardrock began to develop in

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those areas where the rich veins were found. Forest City was settled initially because of placer mines in and along the forks of Oregon Creek. Forest City was established after gold was discovered in 1852 at the forks of Oregon Creek, Sierra County, California. The town, situated at the four thousand foot level, is nestled in a small valley at the base of Bald Mountain and had a population of four hundred by 1853. By 1854 at least fifteen significant mines were in operation in the vicinity and the population had reached 1000. *The Mountain Echo* reported at that time the town consisted of seven general merchandise stores, five hotels, four clothing stores, four blacksmith shops, six carpenter shops, two meat markets, two livery stables, one tin shop, a restaurant, a school and post office. A sawmill was being constructed and there were two wagon roads into the town and plans to build a road to Downieville. The town had graded and graveled streets. The streets were graded with water power. Sluices were set up in the streets that ran back to the tailings of the mines against the hills then the gravel was shoveled onto the streets. The work progressed rapidly and Forest City would have "the prettiest streets to be found in the mountains--free from the annoyance of dust and mud, where stout gentlemen, and gentlemen not so stout, can promenade without dislocation ." (Sinnott 1975: 166-171). In 1855 a telegraph line was constructed to Forest City and by 1860 a bank was opened.

The town was known by several names before the population voted on the name of Forest City in 1854. Other names included: Brownsville, The Forks at Oregon Creek, Yomana (an Indian name meaning sacred hill), Elizaville, and Marietta (Sinnott 1975: 165). Leading citizens of Forest City included Josiah Lefever, a physician and surgeon. He practiced in Forest City from 1854 until the 1880s. He was elected to the California Legislature in 1858 (Sinnott, 171). Dr. R.S. Weston was active in mining in Forest City from 1854 to 1863. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1863. He returned to Forest City the following year and opened a drug store that he ran until the 1880s. He was Postmaster from 1860 to 1887, telegraph operator from 1864 into the 1880s, and was Justice of the Peace from 1866 into the 1880s. Hiram W. Wallis (owner of the Wallis House, number 9 in the building descriptions) was a State Senator as well as the superintendent of the Bald Mountain Mine in the early 1880s (Sinnott, 173).

In the 1860s businesses included: Dr. Weston's Drug Store; Oliver Scheffer's Saloon; The Forest House Hotel (owned by John T. West and S.A. Scullin); Charles Heintzen's General Merchandise Store, Bank, and Express Office; Owen McDonald's Hotel; Lyman's Livery Stable; The Fashion Saloon, John Phillip's Blacksmith Shop; The Union Hotel (owned by Frank Cornish and Sam Treloar); Armheim and Deidel's Forest City Brewery; Thomas Wren's Saloon; William Hughes' Drug Store and Telegraph Office; The Antelope Saloon; Apanna's Fruit Store; Jim Wiggins' Livery Stable; Samuel Granger's Grocery Store; and George Stillwell's Bank. In the 1850s and early 1860s George Abbe owned a livery stable and a train of saddle mules that hauled passengers from Forest City to Downieville. There was also a wheelwright shop and a Chinese laundry (Sinnott 1975, 173). Clothing and general merchandise stores were owned by Flagg and Company, Fleishacker and Company, and Fagg and Granger. A boot and shoe store was owned by Lee and Tompkins; two book, stationary and cigar stores were owned by Wertheimer and Company and Mr. Alexander. A bath house was located at the lower end of town near the bridge. The two meat markets in town, owned by Witcomb and Company and Reynolds and Company, sold beef for from ten to twenty cents a pound (*The Sierra Democrat, Feb. 23, 1860*).

The gravels and bars along Oregon Creek had been worked out by the mid 1850s. Several drift mining companies had been tunneling into the ancient riverbed gravels near the town of Forest City but by the late 1850s the production began

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decline. The *Mountain Messenger* of September 27, 1862 reported, "Few of the claims here are paying over wages and expenses." By July 4, 1863, "This once and rich flourishing camp is going into decay. Its citizens are leaving almost daily for new mines," reported the same newspaper. Word of rich strikes in the Frazier River country in Canada in 1858, Virginia City, Nevada in 1860, the Reese River country near Austin, Nevada in 1863, and in Meadowlake, California in 1865, lured miners away from Forest City.

In the early 1850s the Forest City Lodge Number 32 of the International Order of Odd Fellows was active as was the military organization, The Forest Rifles. The town boasted a fine Brass Band and held grand balls in one of the hotels. By 1878 there were four fraternal organizations in town. The Knights of Pythias, Good Templars, and E. Clampus Vitus were established in Forest City as well as the I.O.O.F.

In 1864 fire destroyed the brewery and several other buildings in Forest City. In 1865, a fire destroyed most of the business section and several residences of Forest City. The loss was estimated at \$35,000 to \$40,000. The *Mountain Messenger* reported from a letter from Charles Heintzen, the banker and owner of a general merchandise store, ten days after the fire, "Burned out June 27th, engaged my lumber before the town was half burned down, drew check on Wells Fargo and Company the same night, commenced buying gold dust the 30th; July 1st opened the following offices in my building: Express Office, Justice's Office, Kate Hardy mining office, Notary Public office, adjusting office for four insurance companies, Drug Store, etc. All the businesses in town will be built up again, and for the next six months the business in Forest City will be better than before." (*Mountain Messenger*, July 1, 1865).

Two and one half weeks after the fire the *Mountain Messenger* reported, "This place is building up rapidly. Most all the old business firms having either commenced or decided to start in as soon as material and help can be had. Among those who have already commenced we may mention John Phillips, blacksmith; Oliver Scheffer, saloon; Frank Cornish, hotel; Charles Heintzen, bank and express office; Owen MacDonald, hotel; Amerheim and Deidel, brewery; P. Ipanna, fruit store; Tom Wren, saloon; William Huges, drug store and telegraph office; the Antelope Saloon with forty-foot addition for dancing hall and ten pin alley; James Wiggins, stable; Sam Granger, grocery; George Weston carpenter and wheelwright shop....All indications at present are favorable for business in this place....In fact, despite the hard times and apparent stagnation, Forest City has been doing well....The lumber for building comes from Dan Cole's and Campbell's mills."

In the 1870s both the Bald Mountain and the Kate Hardy mines struck rich deposits (Sinnott 1975: 192). This strike stimulated new growth for the town. By 1878 there were two grocery stores, two dry goods store, four hotels, two barber shops, a restaurant, a boarding house, five saloons, two variety stores, two millinery stores, two shoe stores, two blacksmith shops, six carpenters, two milk ranches, one livery stable, a druggist, two butcher shops, an express office, two churches, four lodges, postmaster, justice of the peace, watchmaker, a news depot, a local telegraph system with eight offices, and "as far as heard from, not a lawyer nor a liar in town" (*Mountain Messenger*, March 10, 1878).

By the 1880s the town boasted the Bald Mountain Hotel, the Union Hotel, Miller's Hotel, the Forest House, the Hooper House, 5 dry goods store, 2 bakeries, a cigar, tobacco and candy store, 3 butcher shops, 3 grocery stores, a tailor shop, 2 billiard halls and 4 saloons, a brewery, 2 liquor and cigar stores, 2 livery stables, a physician and surgeon, a tonsorial

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artist (shaving, haircutting, and shampooing), blacksmith and wagon maker, dairy, dentist, 4 stage lines, restrained/boarding house, sawmill, a theater, a variety store and ice cream and oyster saloon, 2 drug stores, a barber shop, a planing mill, and a newspaper (Sinnott 1975: 193-99).

Fire swept through Forest City on March 16, 1883. A total of 82 buildings were destroyed. The fire started at the rear of Forest House. It spread so rapidly that people were barely able to escape. The fire hoses were so rotted that they burst after only a small stream of water trickled out. The fire crossed Main Street and traveled westward through all of the businesses and on to the residences. The homes of James McGregor, J.M. Scott, C. Jilson, and Senator Wallis were destroyed. Then the wind changed and the fire moved in a northeast direction and jumped Oregon Creek. It then burned the Methodist Church and Bald Mountain Office. The *Mountain Messenger* of March 22, 1883 reported:

With the exception of a small quantity of groceries that were stored in Heintzen's fire-proof cellars, there were no provisions left in the town excepting those that the few less unfortunate had on hand. Ernest Miller was burned to death in the fire. He has been carrying goods from Heintzen's store into the fire-proof cellar, and

then went upstairs to a room occupied by his son, George, with the intention of saving what he could of his valuables, and in his hurry to get down lost his footing and fell into the store, and before he could recover, the fire was upon him.

Forest City was once again quick to rebound from the conflagration. By the first of May lumber was being delivered daily to Forest City from various sawmills in the vicinity. By the end of the month it was reported that the town would soon be rebuilt and that the buildings would be more numerous and substantial than before. On June 5 a ball was held to raise funds to purchase new hose for the fire department. The citizens raised \$171.00 for the department (*Sierra County Tribune*, May 3, 21, and June 5, 1883). The Fearless and Faithful Hose Company Number 1 was organized in February of 1892 with Frank W. Seitz as chief and John Owens and E.L. Crafts as assistants.

The following businesses were in Forest City in 1893: The Forest House; Phillip's Blacksmith Shop; The Hooper House; Bosch's Saloon; Hooper's Livery Stable; C.C. Smith's Drug Store; Post office, Miss R. Honold, Postmaster; Heintzen's General Merchandise Store; Western Union Telegraph Office; Ellis' Variety Store; Seitz's General Dry Goods Store; West and Clute's Saloon (Number 3 in building descriptions); Wells Fargo Office; Bayle's Livery Stable; Wayland's Book and Variety Store; Campton's Shoemake Shop; Derickson's General Merchandise Store; Hooper's Notary Public Office; Dr. Burleigh's Office; Owen's Butcher Shop; Fournier's Barber Shop; and The Bald Mountain Hotel.

In 1894 fire once again swept through Forest City. This fire destroyed Heintzen's General Store, Seitz's dry goods store, C.C. Smith's drug store, and the Post office. It took the firemen an hour to extinguish the fire.

The town once again went into a decline in population as the mines in the area were no longer producing enough ore to keep them operating. In the period from 1915 to the 1940s the following businesses were active in Forest City: The Bald Mountain Hotel; Chris Honold's Saloon; Mrs. Hannah Brady's Variety Store; Mrs. Penberthy's General Store (Number 4 in the building descriptions); John Owen's Butcher Shop (Number 5 in the building descriptions); Chris Honold's Blacksmith Shop; Ellis's Shoe Store; Ellis's Candy and Notions Store; Owen Owens Brewery; Lee Craft's

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General Store; Patsy Morris's Grocery and General Store; and Jack Wood's Bar and Dance Hall.

Mines of the Forest City Area

Forest City had several mines in the area that were worked over the years. These mines include: the Bald Mountain mine, the North Fork mine, the South Fork mine, the Bald Mountain Extension mine, the Kate Hardy mine, and the Mugwump mine.

The Bald Mountain mine was located north of Forest City. The main tunnel entrance was on the east bank of Oregon Creek about a quarter mile from town. This was the most productive mine in Forest City. The mine began in 1860 with a group of twenty men from Forest City and Gibsonville, a nearby community. They began tunneling with the hope of finding the gold bearing gravels of the ancient Yuba River. Mike Redding, John Hilgerman and John Wenberg incorporated the mining claims under the name Bald Mountain Mining Company. By 1872 the mine had taken out enough gold to pay all the expenses of starting production and paid a good dividend as well. Production in 1873 was \$131,780, which paid all expenses and a \$2,700 dividend for each share.

The Bald Mountain mine employed over 200 men and the locomotive hauled 80 cars of ore at a time in 1878. The tunnel reached nearly a mile down from the blacksmith shop. The editor of the *Mountain Messenger*, the Downieville newspaper, reported the following on March 5, 1878:

With pleasure I accepted an invitation from Supt. Wallis of the Bald Mountain Mine, to enjoy a ride with him behind the "big engine" through the main tunnel.... The shifts are now ten hours, day and night. Cars pass over the track every five minutes. Only eighty-four cars are now available, while one hundred and twenty are really needed. More are being constructed as rapidly as possible....The Bald Mountain Mine is evidently one of the best and most successfully managed gravel diggings on the Pacific Coast, and this, in the main, is due to the untiring efforts of the able officers who conduct its management.

The Bald Mountain Mine continued to operate until 1887. The mine was reopened in the 1930s when a new thousand foot tunnel was drilled but the yield was small. In the 1950s the Original Sixteen-to-One Mine in Alleghany bought the mine and did some exploratory work but did not reopen the mine.

The North Fork Mine employed 30 men in 1878. It was initially worked as a gravel mine and is located on the west side of Oregon Creek about one half mile north of Forest City. The main tunnel was 3,600 feet long. Mules hauled out a train of six ore cars at a time in this mine. In 1877 the mine hit a quartz pocket that yielded \$30,000. By spring of 1879, it was reported that the mine was, "paying considerable over expenses and was about to clear debt." In 1887 the main tunnel was extended by a thousand feet. The mine was inactive for a few years in the early 1890s prior to reopening in 1894. At this time the mine owned 1,200 acres on the old Bald Mountain channel which also included extensive timber lands and water rights.

In 1895 *The Mountain Messenger* reported, "The North Fork drift gravel mine, in Sierra County, is reported doing well. The tunnel is now over 700 feet, and is being driven at a rate of two sets a day. Fourteen men are employed, and

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they are making good headway, and expect to reach the old Uncle Sam by next August." (*The Mountain Messenger*, February 2, 1895). Pay gravel was struck in February of 1896. The main tunnel was extended another 2,000 feet. \$25,000 worth of high grade ore was removed from 1910 to the 1920s. Production estimates for the North Fork mine are a total of \$125,000 (Sinnott 1975, 224).

The South Fork Mine was located near Forest City just south of Oregon Creek. This mine had a large quantity of water seeping through the mine which called for pumps to be installed to eliminate the excessive amount of water in 1879. The company purchased the Oregon and Live Yankee claims in 1885. Work was begun to open a new tunnel. Henry Hilgerman and George Perkins built a flume from the Live Yankee to the tunnel to provide water for a water blast to operated in the mine. It was expected to reach gold in 800 feet. By 1890 the tunnel was 3,650 feet. In 1895 the mine reportedly removed \$206,000 worth of gold. Three shifts of men were running a bedrock tunnel 1,700 feet by 1896. The mine operated until 1928.

The Bald Mountain Extension mine, first opened in 1874, was located about a mile northeast of Forest City. The tunnel was in 800 feet by 1879. By February, 1881, the tunnel was 3,200 feet. The total yield of the mine in 1881 was \$7000. Three shifts were working in the fall of 1882. Late that year the production of the mine was \$40,000. The mine employed 64 men. In May of 1887 the mine produced \$13,500. By 1889 about forty feet of tunnel was run each week with two ten hour shifts. Thirty-five cars were used to dump about eighty loads of gravel per day. The total yield for 1887 was \$112,770.60. The Bald Mountain Extension mine was still running in 1894 (Sinnott, 1976: 223).

The Kate Hardy Mine was Forest City's greatest hardrock mine. The mine was located three miles southwest of Forest City on Oregon Creek. The *Mountain Messenger* of September 13, 1863 reported the following about the discovery of the mine:

...Mr. J.C. La Due shouldered his pick and shovel some three months ago, and wandered down to Oregon Creek some three miles, and there discovered one of the richest Quartz Lodes in the county. It is a clear white quartz, with here and there a mixture of rose color, and it is one of the best defined ledges in this section, --with a good supply of wood and water for mill purposes. The ledge is visible for two thousand feet; and another feature is, the company upon it have realized several thousand dollars by the simple process of a hand mortar.

The estimated total production of the mine by 1920s was \$300,000. The mine ceased operations in 1927. In 1940 the mine was reopened and produced \$385,000 between 1949 and 1952. The mine was closed in 1961, due to financial problems, until 1968 when it was again reopened and operated until 1974.

The Mugwump Mine, a placer/drift mine first worked in 1852, was located about one third mile southeast of Forest City on the south side of Oregon Creek. The mine was worked intermittently from the 1870s until 1892 when it was worked actively until 1896. The operation was halted until 1916 when it reopened until 1928. At that time the total production was about \$5000. Work subsided until 1932 when it was reopened for a year and then again in 1934 was reopened. Production continued until 1942 when the mines were closed due to World War II. In 1953 operations were resumed until 1960. Operations began again in 1964 and continued until 1967 when it closed due to lack of capital.

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Summary

The town of Forest City was one of the most active mining towns in Sierra County. It was alive with the activities that filled small mining communities throughout the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. It not only supported the many businesses necessary in mining communities but also had active social outlets for the miners and their families. Saloons, dance halls, churches, as well as fraternal organizations, a band, baseball team and brewery were social outlets for the townspeople. The town waxed and waned with the production of gold from the mines. 1852 to 1856, 1870 to 1910, and 1920 to 1940 were the most active years for the town and, of course, the mines in the area. The earliest period was the most active with each successive period somewhat reduced from the period before.

The town currently has 29 structures, not including chicken coops and outhouses. The three commercial structures on Main Street are: a dry goods store (1870s), a dance hall/saloon (1883), and a meat market (1883). Other structures in the town include: a school house (1874), a stone corral at the slaughter house site, and 19 residences, (1864-1940). One cemetery is located in the townsite, used from 1852 until present. The baseball diamond, constructed in the 1880s, and a stone swimming pool, built in the 1930s, provided recreation for the residents. A reservoir for the town water supply was constructed in 1877. Approximately 40 residential sites with cellars and stone walls and 20 commercial sites, six with stone walls and terraces, are located within the townsite.

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The Sierra Democrat
Sierra County Tribune
The Mountain Echo

Verbal boundary description

NW 1/4, N 1/2 Section 27 and NE 1/4, N 1/2 Section 28, Township 19, Range 10

Boundary justification

The boundary includes buildings, outbuildings, landscape features, cemeteries, the community swimming pool, and streets that were historically part of Forest City and that maintain integrity.

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Photographed by: Carmel Barry-Meisenbach and Betsy Bauman
Negatives located at: Tahoe National Forest Headquarters, Nevada City, CA.95959
Historic photographs: Photographer(s) unknown. Negatives: Location unknown.

- 1 Forest City winter scene c.1915, looking North
- 2 Forest City, CA., c.1920's, looking North from Van Zant Point, south of Mtn. House Cemetery.
- 3 Forest City, CA., c.1920's, looking North
- 4 Forest City, CA., c.1925, looking Northwest
- 5 Francis H. Campbell House
102 Forest City Road (front) looking South 9/8/95
- 6 Francis H. Campbell House c.1866-67
102 Forest City Road (side) looking East 9/8/95
- 7 Hilgerman Shop
104 Forest City Road (front) looking South 9/8/95
- 8 Hilgerman Shop c.1940
104 Forest City Road (side) looking east 9/8/95
- 9 Hilgerman Shop
104 Forest City Road (from road) looking North 9/8/95
- 10 Forest City Main Street c.1925
- 11 West and Knowles Saloon and Dancehall c.1883
202 Main Street (front) looking South 9/8/95
- 12 West and Knowles Saloon and Dancehall
202 Main Street (side) looking West 9/13/95
- 13 Forest City; interior of West and Knowles Saloon and Dancehall, c.1910
- 14 West and Knowles Saloon and Dancehall
202 Main Street (interior) saloon, looking South 9/13/95
- 15 West and Knowles Saloon and Dancehall
202 Main Street (interior) saloon, looking No.West 9/13/95

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Historic photographs: Photographer(s) unknown. Negatives: Location unknown.

- 16 West and Knowles Saloon and Dancehall
202 Main Street (interior) stage, looking So.West 9/13/95
- 17 Penberthy's Store
204 Main Street (front) looking East 9/13/95
- 18 Bald Mountain Extension Mine Co. Office c.1874
AKA Mary Penberthy's General Store c.1906
204 Main Street (side) looking East 9/13/95
- 19 Penberthy's Store
204 Main Street (side) looking West 9/13/95
- 20 Penberthy's Store
204 Main Street (interior) kitchen 9/13/95
- 21 Penberthy's Store
204 Main Street (interior) shelves 9/13/95
- 22 Forest City Meat Market
AKA The Meat Market c.1883
205 Main Street (side) looking West 9/8/95
- 23 The Meat Market
205 Main Street (front) looking North 9/8/95
- 24 Main Street Barn c.1900
Behind 205 Main Street (front) looking North 9/8/95
- 25 Garage
Next to 207 Main Street (front angle) looking North 9/8/95
- 26 Lawrence House c.1883
207 Main Street (front) looking North 9/8/95
- 27 Lawrence House
207 Main Street (side) looking West 9/8/95
- 28 Lawrence House
207 Main Street (rear) looking South 9/8/95

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Negatives located at: Tahoe National Forest Headquarters, Nevada City, CA.95959
Historic photographs: Photographer(s) unknown. Negatives: Location unknown.

- 29 Rock wall and orchard c.1800's
Opposite McGregor House (from Main St) looking North 9/8/95
- 30 Hiram W. Wallis House. Built 1883
208 Main Street (front) looking South 9/8/95
- 31 Wallis House
208 Main Street (side angle) looking So.West 9/8/95
- 32 Wallis House
208 Main Street (side) looking East 9/8/95
- 33 Wallis House
208 Main Street (rear) looking North 9/8/95
- 34 Locomotive at the Bald Mountain Mine, c.1878. H.W. Wallis, Superintendent,
in foreground dressed in black.
- 35 James McGregor House, built 1883
210 Main Street (front) looking South 9/8/95
- 36 McGregor House
210 Main Street (side angle) looking east 9/8/95
- 37 McGregor House
210 Main Street (side) looking West 9/8/95
- 38 McGregor House
210 Main Street (rear) looking North 9/8/95
- 39 Owens Garage c.1920
212 Main Street (front) looking South 9/8/95
- 40 Owens Garage
212 Main Street (side) looking West 9/8/95
- 41 Owens Garage
212 Main Street (foundation detail) 9/13/95

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National Park Service

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 16

Photographed by: Carmel Barry-Meisenbach and Betsy Bauman
Negatives located at: Tahoe National Forest Headquarters, Nevada City, CA.95959
Historic photographs: Photographer(s) unknown. Negatives: Location unknown.

- 42 A.G.Fuller House c.1864
425 School Street (front) looking North 9/8/95
- 43 Fuller House
425 School Street (side) looking West 9/8/95
- 44 Fuller House
425 School Street (side) looking East 9/8/95
- 45 Fuller House
425 School Street (rear) looking South 9/8/95
- 46 Fuller House
425 School Street (front steps) looking North 9/13/95
- 47 Fuller House
425 School Street (interior) living room 9/13/95
- 48 Fuller House
425 School Street (interior) kitchen 9/13/95
- 49 Davies Cabin c.1920
Across road from Fuller House (front) looking North 9/8/95
- 50 Davies Cabin
(side) looking West 9/8/95
- 51 James Wyllie House c.1877
426 School Street (front) looking South 9/8/95
- 52 Wyllie House
426 School Street (rear) looking North 9/8/95
- 53 Wyllie House
426 School Street (rear) looking North 9/8/95
- 54 Hiram W. Wallis Memorial Pool
Looking Northwest 9/8/95

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 17

Photographed by: Carmel Barry-Meisenbach and Betsy Bauman
Negatives located at: Tahoe National Forest Headquarters, Nevada City, CA.95959
Historic photographs: Photographer(s) unknown. Negatives: Location unknown.

- 55 Hiram W. Wallis Memorial Pool c.1936
On hill behind Fuller House, looking North 9/8/95
- 56 Hiram W. Wallis Memorial Pool
Looking South 9/8/95
- 57 Forest City Public Schoolhouse, 1880's.
- 58 Forest City Catholic Church (left) and Schoolhouse (center).
- 59 Public Schoolhouse
___ School Street (front) looking North 9/8/95
- 60 Public Schoolhouse
___ School Street (side/front) looking Northwest 9/8/95
- 61 Public Schoolhouse c.1874
___ School Street (side/rear angle) looking Southeast 9/8/95
- 62 M.H. Wasley House c.1877
12 Tin Can Alley (front) looking North 9/8/95
- 63 Wasley House
12 Tin Can Alley (front) looking North 9/8/95
- 64 Wasley House
12 Tin Can Alley (side) looking East 9/8/95
- 65 Wasley House
12 Tin Can Alley (rear) looking South 9/8/95
- 66 Daniel Black House c.1877
14 Tin Can Alley (front) looking North 9/8/95
- 67 Black House
14 Tin Can Alley (front/side) looking Northeast 9/8/95
- 68 Black House c.1877
14 Tin Can Alley (side) looking West 9/8/95

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Section number _____ Page 18

Photographed by: Carmel Barry-Meisenbach and Betsy Bauman
Negatives located at: Tahoe National Forest Headquarters, Nevada City, CA.95959
Historic photographs: Photographer(s) unknown. Negatives: Location unknown.

- 69 Black House
14 Tin Can Alley (rear) looking South 9/8/95
- 70 Daniel Black Barn c.1877
14 Tin Can Alley (front angle) looking Northeast 9/8/95
- 71 Daniel Black Barn
14 Tin Can Alley (side) looking East 9/8/95
- 72 Daniel Black Shop c.1877
14 Tin Can Alley (front angle) looking South 9/8/95
- 73 Daniel Black Shed c.1877
14 Tin Can Alley (front angle) looking Northwest 9/8/95
- 74 Daniel Williams House, built 1874.
306 Water Street (front) looking South 9/8/95
- 75 Williams House
306 Water Street (side) looking West 9/8/95
- 76 Williams House
306 Water Street (side) looking East 9/8/95
- 77 Williams House
306 Water Street front door detail 9/8/95
- 78 Chris Honold House c.1920
305 Water Street (front angle) looking Northwest 9/8/95
- 79 Honold House
305 Water Street (side angle) looking Northeast 9/8/95
- 80 Honold House
305 Water Street (side) looking East 9/8/95
- 81 Stackpoole House, c. 1910
310 Water Street (front) looking North 9/8/95

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Section number _____ Page 18

Photographed by: Carmel Barry-Meisenbach and Betsy Bauman
Negatives located at: Tahoe National Forest Headquarters, Nevada City, CA.95959
Historic photographs: Photographer(s) unknown. Negatives: Location unknown.

- 82 Stackpoole House
310 Water Street (side) looking East 9/8/95
- 83 Stackpoole House
310 Water Street (side) looking West 9/8/95
- 84 Stackpoole House
310 Water Street (rear) looking Southeast 9/8/95
- 85 Stackpoole House
310 Water Street foundation detail 9/13/95
- 86 Rock wall formation
Right side of Water Street looking East 9/13/95
- 87 Forest City, CA., Thomas Veal House with Stackpoole House on right
- 88 Kuhfeld House c.1870
314 Water Street (front) looking West 9/8/95
- 89 Kuhfeld House
314 Water Street (side) looking North 9/8/95
- 90 Kuhfeld House
314 Water Street (rear/side) looking South 9/8/95
- 91 Kuhfeld House
314 Water Street (rear) looking East 9/8/95
- 92 Coughlin House
320 Water Street (front) looking West 9/8/95
- 93 Coughlin House
320 Water Street (side) looking North 9/8/95
- 94 Coughlin House c.1870's
320 Water Street (side) looking South 9/8/95
- 95 Coughlin Garage c.1920
320 Water Street (front) looking West 9/8/95

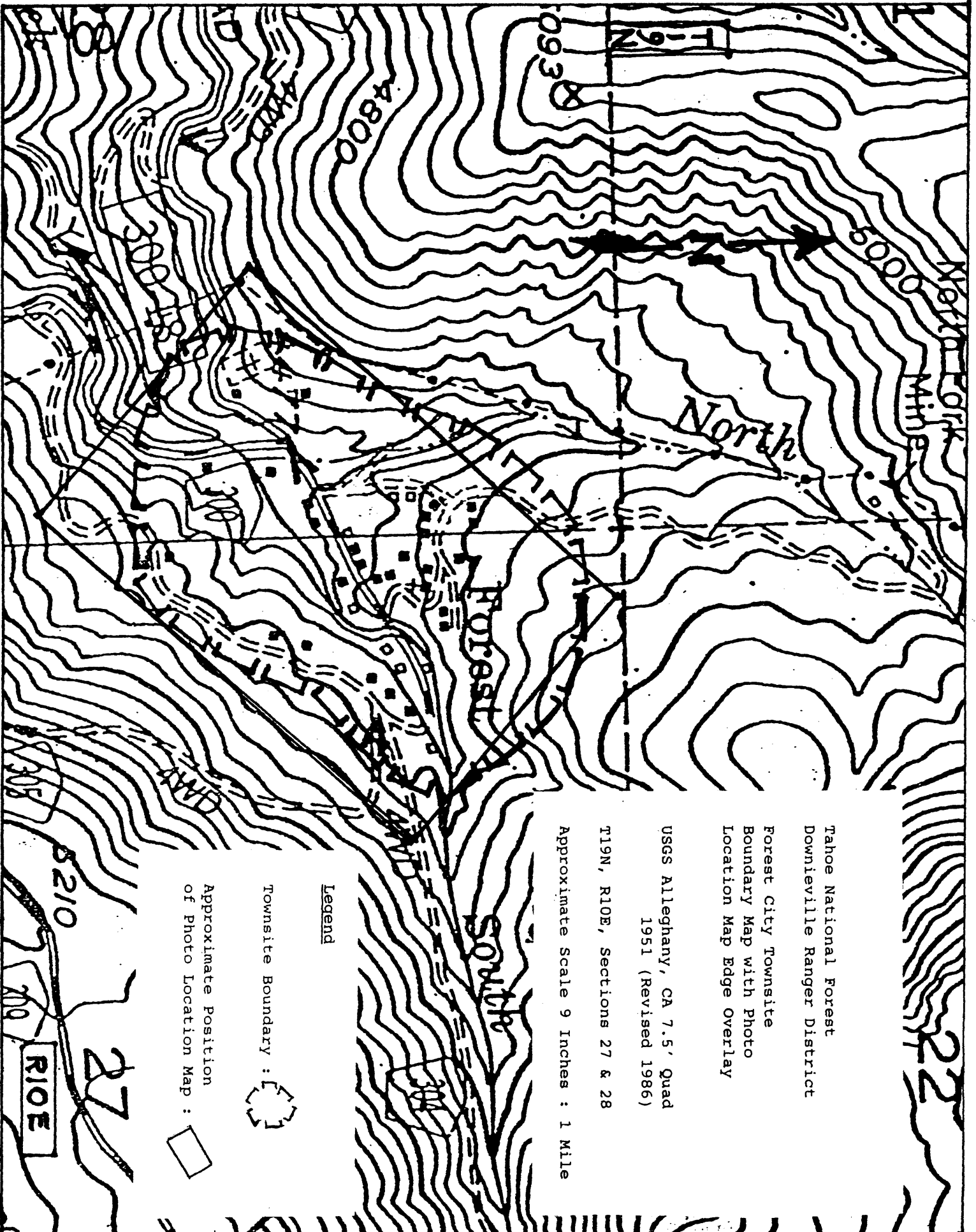
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Section number _____ Page 19

Photographed by: Carmel Barry-Meisenbach and Betsy Bauman
Negatives located at: Tahoe National Forest Headquarters, Nevada City, CA.95959
Historic photographs: Photographer(s) unknown. Negatives: Location unknown.

- 96 A.R.Brown House c.1876
380 Water Street (front angle) looking Northeast 9/8/95
- 97 Federal Mine Cabin, built 1950.
101 Forest City Road (side) looking West 9/8/95
- 98 S.W. Scheffer House, built 1877.
502 China Alley (front) looking Northeast 9/13/95
- 99 Scheffer House
502 China Alley (rear) looking Southwest 9/13/95
- 100 Scheffer House
502 China Alley (side) looking South 9/13/95
- 101 Scheffer House
502 China Alley (wall construction) 9/13/95
- 102 Scheffer House
502 China Alley (floor joists) 9/13/95
- 103 Forest City, Ca., c.1880's, Miller House.
- 104 Forest City Main Street c.1880
- 105 Oddfellows/Mtn. House Cemetery c.1864
John T. West grave (died 1896) 9/13/95
- 106 Oddfellows/Mtn.House Cemetery
General cemetery view, looking North 9/13/95
- 107 Oddfellows/Mtn.House Cemetery
Hiram W. Wallis grave (died 1877) 9/13/95
- 108 View of Dancehall from the Scheffer House looking East 9/13/95



Tahoe National Forest
Downieville Ranger District
Forest City Townsite
Boundary Map with Photo
Location Map Edge Overlay


USGS Alleghany, CA 7.5' Quad
1951 (Revised 1986)

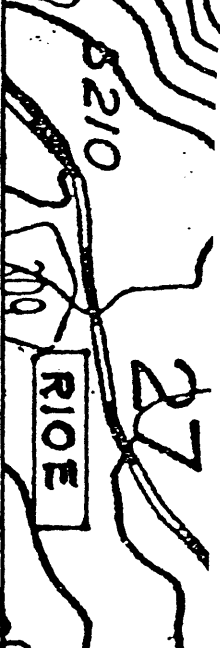
T19N, R10E, Sections 27 & 28

Approximate Scale 9 Inches : 1 Mile

Legend

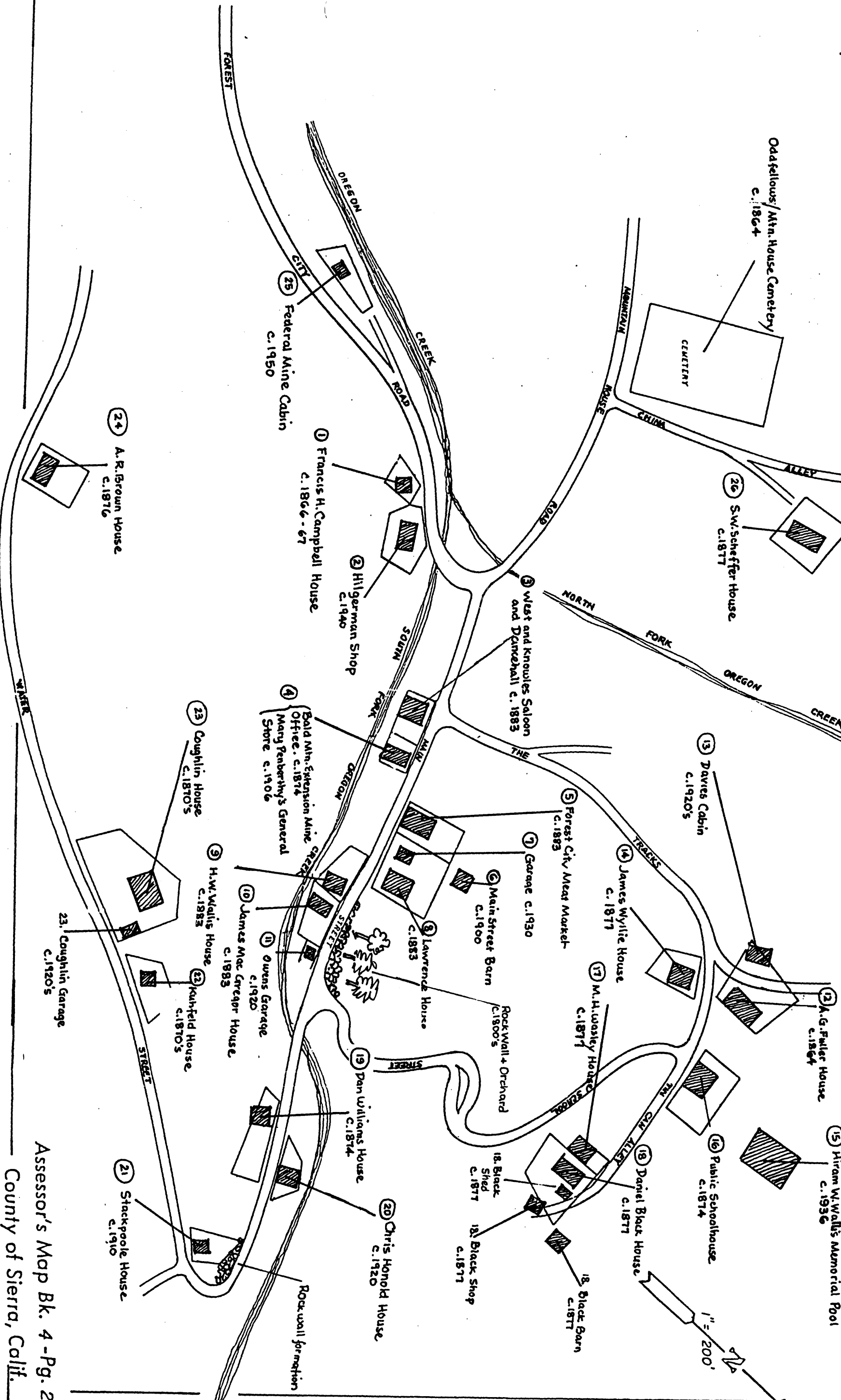
Townsite Boundary : 

Approximate Position
of Photo Location Map : 



Contemporary Sketch Map with location of existing structures and key to building descriptions

FOREST CITY
 SEC. 27, T. 19N., R. 10E., M. D. B. M.
 (POSSESSORY INTERESTS)



Contemporary Sketch Map with location of
Existing structures and key to photographs
submitted

FOREST CITY
SEC. 27, T. 19N., R. 10E., M. D. B. M.
(POSSESSORY INTERESTS)

