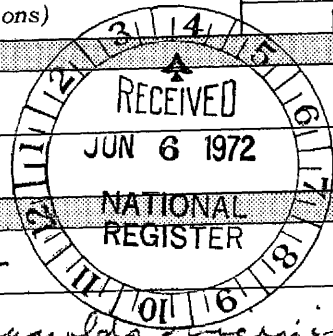


**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

PH0037869

STATE: Idaho	
COUNTY: Owyhee	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
DEC 27	1972



1. NAME

COMMON: 'Camp Lyon *Site*

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: *West of Reynolds Sec. 26, T3S, R6W off 4595*

CITY OR TOWN: *1 mile east of highway 95 Reynolds vicinity*

STATE: Idaho CODE: 16 COUNTY: Owyhee CODE: 073

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/> Public Acquisition: Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes: Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: Estate of Mary D. Knight

STREET AND NUMBER: 1304 Cleveland

CITY OR TOWN: Caldwell STATE: Idaho CODE: 16

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Owyhee County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Murphy STATE: Idaho CODE: 16

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 640 acres

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Idaho
COUNTY: Owyhee
ENTRY NUMBER: DEC 27 1972
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>		Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located on the Idaho-Oregon border, the site of Camp Lyon is partly on a low sagebrush bench and partly in a valley where ranchers raise hay. The buildings are gone, but the cemetery remains. This site has an attractive natural setting, and, like Camp Three Forks, is of considerable local interest.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

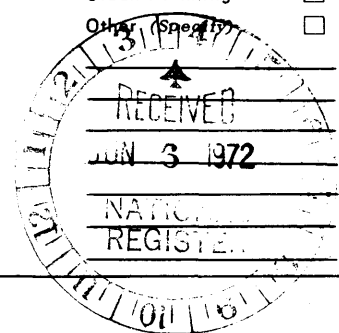
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1865-1869

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Aboriginal | Education | <input type="checkbox"/> | Political | <input type="checkbox"/> | Urban Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Prehistoric | Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> | Religion/Phi- | | Other (Specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Historic | Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> | losophy | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Agriculture | Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> | Science | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Art | Landscape | | Sculpture | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Commerce | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | Social/Human- | | | |
| Communications | Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> | itarian | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Conservation | Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Theater | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| | Music | <input type="checkbox"/> | Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

Military operations during the Snake War (1864-1868) required the garrisoning of a substantial number of forts and camps scattered over a broad region of hostilities: southwestern Idaho, eastern Oregon, northern Nevada, and northeastern California. One of these fortifications was Camp Lyon, named for Nathaniel Lyon, a controversial Army general who stirred up a great commotion in Missouri at the beginning of the Civil War. Indian restlessness threatened a number of roads serving mining centers such as Owyhee and Jon Day: in the case of Owyhee, important California interests brought pressure upon General George Wright, commander of the department of the Pacific, to provide better protection for new roads from Red Bluff and Chico to Silver City and Boise. Prominent Californians such as Congressman John Bidwell and Army road builder John Mullan also brought pressure. Indians also menaced the Humboldt route from California and Nevada to Owyhee. Responding to this need to defend the Humboldt and Red Bluff-Chico routes, Major General McDowell sent out orders, May 6, 1865, for the Oregon calvary and infantry to establish what became Camp Lyon at the site chosen "with regard to wood, water, and grass..." Troops stationed at the new post were to "be considered in the field, and no purchase of lumber or other building material" was permitted. By this time Hill Beachey's Humboldt stage line, running a two hundred mile gauntlet of "hostile savages", had to suspend operations temporarily after losing fifty-seven horses to the enterprising Indians. Second Lieutenant Charles Hobart, therefore, set out from Fort Boise, June 19, 1865, and found a site on Cow Creek suitable for the new camp. He thought his location was in Idaho not far from the Oregon line; later, the boundary surveyors disclosed Camp Lyon to be directly on the state line, with most of the buildings on the Oregon side. Formally established June 27, Camp Lyon was maintained until well after the Snake War had ended.

Within a week, Hobart with his Oregon cavalry set out on an extended search for the stolen stock. Leaving Camp Lyon July 2, they followed the stock trail up the Malheur and got a long way into Oregon during their difficult search for the offending Indians, who "concealed themselves so effectually" that several days went by before a battle finally occurred near Pilot Rock. Most of the Snake War,

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Blank area for major bibliographical references.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE			LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	43°	08'	40"	117°	01'	32"
NE	43°	08'	40"	117°	00'	21"
SE	43°	07'	50"	117°	00'	21"
SW	43°	07'	50"	117°	01'	32"

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Merle Wells, State Liaison Officer

ORGANIZATION: Idaho State Historical Society DATE: Feb. 24, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER: 610 North Julia Davis Drive

CITY OR TOWN: Boise STATE: Idaho CODE: I6

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Merle Wells

Title: State Liaison Officer

Date: February 24, 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert W. Utley
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 12/27/72

ATTEST: William W. Huntley
Keeper of The National Register

Date: 12-22-72

7/20
V. T. 7
HF

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Idaho	
Owyhee	
RECEIVED FOR NPS USE ONLY	
JUN 6 1972	NUMBER
DEC 27 1972	DATE
NATIONAL REGISTER	

(Number all entries)

8. Statement of Significance Con't

in fact, took the form of searching for Indians who proved to be exceptionally hard to find. Yet at times, the natives would strike in force. More often, they simply picked off an isolated stage. War meetings in Silver City, February 14, 1866, arranged for parties of local citizens to go Indian hunting when the military companies from Fort Boise and Camp Lyon seemed entirely unable to make much headway themselves. Loud complaints naturally resulted from this situation. Finally, Major Louis H. Marshall was sent out March 2, 1866, to take command at Fort Boise of the new military district of Boise. He concluded that his new district needed reorganization and expansion. Camp Lyon survived this rearrangement. Camp Alvord at the base of Steen's mountain was closed and replaced by a new post on White Horse Creek, which Marshall named Camp C.F. Smith, April 20. In addition, he recommended two more new camps, one on the lower Bruneau, and the other at Three Forks of the Owyhee. Then, after the Indians on lower Jordan Creek had wiped out two bands of Chinese (ninety-four altogether) on their way to Boise, May 19, Major Marshall went out to search for the offenders himself. Meeting a strong force in a four hour battle at Three Forks, he suffered an unanticipated defeat, May 23. This reverse helped to insure that Camp Lyon, along with the newer posts, would be needed for sometime yet.

Raids on Flint, Oro, and South Mountain followed early in June, and volunteers who took off after the offending Indians found themselves besieged on Boulder Creek, July 2. Six days went by before they could be relieved, and although Major Marshall kept out in the field hunting Indians, he could not prevent incidents such as an ambush of the Chicomwyhee stage, July 14. Eventually Major General Frederick Steele grew disturbed enough that he came out to examine the situation personally, visiting Camp Lyon in September. Shortly after that, arrangements were made to have General George Crook come out to Fort Boise and take command of the situation.

Crook put new life into the Army's prosecution of the Snake War. Leaving Fort Boise shortly before Christmas, he set out on a hard winter campaign that brought him to Camp Lyon in the middle of January. There he found conditions deplorable. Later he reported that "From appearance and information the normal condition of the officers there was drunkenness. They didn't seem to do much else but get drunk and lie around doing nothing." Crook sent the Indians held captive at Camp Lyon to Fort Boise, and set off with the cavalry company that had been stationed at Camp Lyon, January 21. Before long, he was fighting a major battle with a band of the Owyhee-Steen's Mountain Indians, capturing the survivors of this hard fought engagement.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

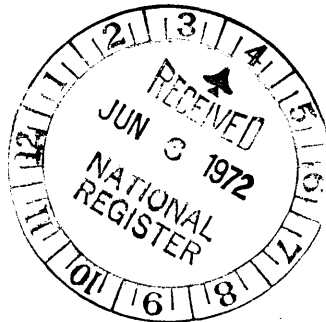
(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Idaho	
COUNTY	
Owyhee	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	DEC 27 1972

(Number all entries)

8. Statement of Significance Con't

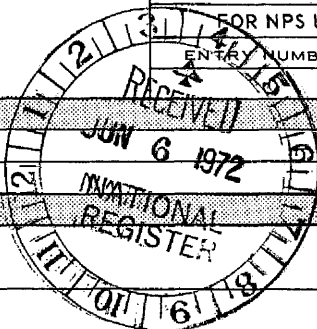
From then on, most of his energy was spent farther west. While Crook was campaigning, hostilities still plagued the Camp Lyon area at times. By the summer of 1868, he had managed to bring the Indian troubles to an end. Camp Lyon lasted for almost a year after the Snake War terminated. Finally, on March 15, 1869, the post was ordered abandoned. This was accomplished on April 27, and from then on, Camp Lyon survived only as a cattle ranch. The buildings are all gone, although on a hill directly to the north of the old camp stands a cabin reputedly built from material salvaged at Camp Lyon. Other than that--and the military cemetery which still is located on the old camp grounds-- little but a sign remains to mark the site of this old Army post.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	Idaho	
COUNTY	Owyhee	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:	Camp Lyon		
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Sec. 26, T3S, R6W			
CITY OR TOWN:			
1 mile east of highway 95			
STATE:	Idaho	CODE	COUNTY:
		16	Owyhee
			CODE
			073
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
Idaho Department of Highways			
SCALE:			
1" = 1 mile			
DATE:			
1969			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

T. 3 S.
T. 3 S.
T. 4 S.

36

31

36

COAL MINE BASIN

6

Creek

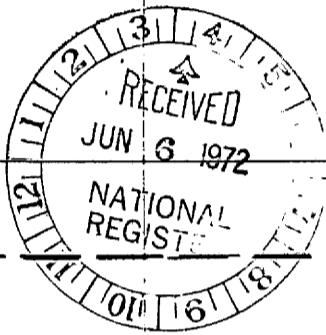
Succor

Little

Succor



Creek



5787'
Table
Rock

Captain
Butte
5891'

Creek

Jackson

Jackson

Creek

36

43° 8' 40"

26

CAMP
LYON

117° 01' 32"
117° 20' 21"

43° 7' 50"

36

31

Jackson

Creek

Creek

Cow

Wildcat

Canyon

Creek

Draw

Draw

Soda

Spain
Hill
6181'

Bar
H
62

Jackson
Gulch

Swisher
Mtn.
6095'

Creek

RIDGE

SWISHER

Creek

36

BAXTER BASIN

Chimney

Fork
Trout

Creek