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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

Conspicuous -
Botanical & miscell.
ref. Environment, History
1980 →

May 8, 1981

Jack L. Reveal
6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, CA 92111

Dear Jack:

I surely appreciate your letter of April 25th and your analysis of the situation with Arctostaphylos glandulosa Eastw. ssp. crassifolia (Eastw.) Wells is parallel to the problems which I encountered. Perhaps my enclosed article which will be printed soon in THE FOUR SEASONS will explain my position on the subject.

From the standpoint of a taxonomist I cannot be influenced about the possibility of developments encroaching on this taxon or what mitigations might be made under certain conditions.

I am not affiliated with Stanford University. My academic training is in stenography, and taxonomic botany is of great interest to me and I have been thrown into a position where somehow or other I have been very observant of manzanitas.

I have spent a lot of time looking at manzanitas throughout the west and feel that I can look at a plant and tell what its origin is if it appears to be hybridized. On A. g. ssp. adamsii Munz, I feel there is a lot of confusion as there is so much similarity in Southern California taxa that more than one combination of species, with A. g. being the dominant, can produce quite similar looking plants.

Elaborating on one aspect of your notes, your remark, "Furthermore, species which commonly layer are those without burls...." I am of the opinion that anything that hits the ground has a good chance to layer under the right conditions such as soil, climate, and whether or not A. uva-ursi (L.) Spreng. is part of the hybridization process. Burl formers which root are A. uva-ursi var. saxicola Roof and A. x repens (J. T. Howell) Wells. These root infallibly.

I want to get down to see the prostrate manzanita in central San Diego County early this summer so may be seeing you soon.

Respectfully yours,

W. Knight
Walter Knight, Field Associate
California Academy of Sciences
Botany Department

Mailing address: P. O. Box 339, Rodeo, CA 94572.

6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, CA 82111
17 April, 1983

Mr. John Silba
198 W. Hoffman Ave
Lindenhurst, N. Y. 11757

Dear Mr. Silba:

It was very good of you to send me a copy of your revision of the genus Cupressus. It appears that you have done a monumental piece of work, and while I lack the professional skill to judge the kind of thing you have done, I must say that I hope your effort will find acceptance.

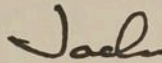
It was my good fortune to spend a little time recently with an Englishman by the name of Charles Lister. He was touring the American west looking at Cupressus and had come to San Diego to see groves of the Cuyamaca and Quatay cypress. You may be acquainted with Mr. Lister already-- but anyway I believe he would like to see what you have done with the genus. If you'd like to send him reprints his address is

Mr. Charles Lister
Saywell New House
Bedmorton
Nr. Sittingbourne
Kent ME9 457

You may have read that Reid Moran has retired from his job as curator of the herbarium here. We miss him quite a lot. I do not spend so much time there -- for the moment, anyway -- as I am back doing field botany for a local environmental firm.

I trust you'll continue working with Cupressus and will look forward to seeing its results from time to time.

Sincerely yours,



Jack L. Reveal

To JACK L. REVEAL WITH BEST WISHES,
JOHN SILBA

PhytoLOGIA 52 (5): 349-361. 1983

in which a sp. of *Cupressus* is named
reveliana, J. Silb.

ADDENDUM TO A REVISION OF *CUPRESSUS* L. (CUPRESSACEAE).

John Silba
198 W. Hoffman Ave., Lindenhurst, N.Y. 11757

It has been my privilege to study the *Cupressus* genus intensely since 1976. My life experience as a private collector and keen traveler has enabled me to devote a wealth of time studying one specific genus. After growing the more common species of cypress from seed indoors in New York I became quite interested in acquiring seed of the entire genus. Luckily I was fortunate enough to obtain both wild and cultivated seed of all the recognized taxa and synonyms listed in this paper from sources listed by myself in *Phytologia* 49: 420. 1981 and many other private contacts.

After raising several seed lots I began to appreciate the variability in each taxon and the relationships between each taxon. I then visited the University of Washington Arboretum in Seattle to study their cultivated cypresses in November 1979. Later I made frequent studies of herbarium material at the New York Botanical Garden in the Bronx. In November 1982 I published my revision of *Cupressus* in *Phytologia* 49: 390-399. I was content with my treatment of New World and Mediterranean taxa, but I was still somewhat puzzled as to the Asiatic species on the basis of limited herbarium material.

Then in 1982 I did a considerable amount of traveling to several herbaria and arboreta whom have noteworthy collections of *Cupressus*. In March 1982 I visited the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum in Arcadia, California. In April 1982 the Harvard University Herbaria in Cambridge (A & GH); in May 1982 the U.S. National Herbarium in Washington, D.C. (US); in July the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (PH), and the Missouri Botanical Garden (MO) in Saint Louis during late July 1982. For ten days in November 1982 I went to the British Isles where I visited the Hillier Arboretum in Romsey, England; the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (K); the British Museum of Natural History in London (BM), and the Royal Botanic Garden in Edinburgh, Scotland (E). Finally I visited the Brooklyn Botanic Garden (BKL), New York in December 1982. I studied and photographed a numerous amount of herbarium specimens including type material. This list is too long for documentation here, however well over a hundred sheets bear my annotation labels of all the combined herbaria mentioned. After a thorough investigation I have now written this paper with total satisfaction of taxonomic treatments on my part and encouragements of others.

Calamagrostis densa

Discovered summer of 1980 in an eroded bluff area ca 1/4 mi East of I-5 + 1/4 mi N. of Del Mar Heights Rd. San Diego Co., Ca.

Site was destroyed by construction of a residential tract in 1982-83.

Six plants of C. densa which I grew from seed were out-planted at Torrey Pines State Reserve in Nov. 1983. - 3 at the visitor center; 3 at the "garden".

JR
20 Jan 84.

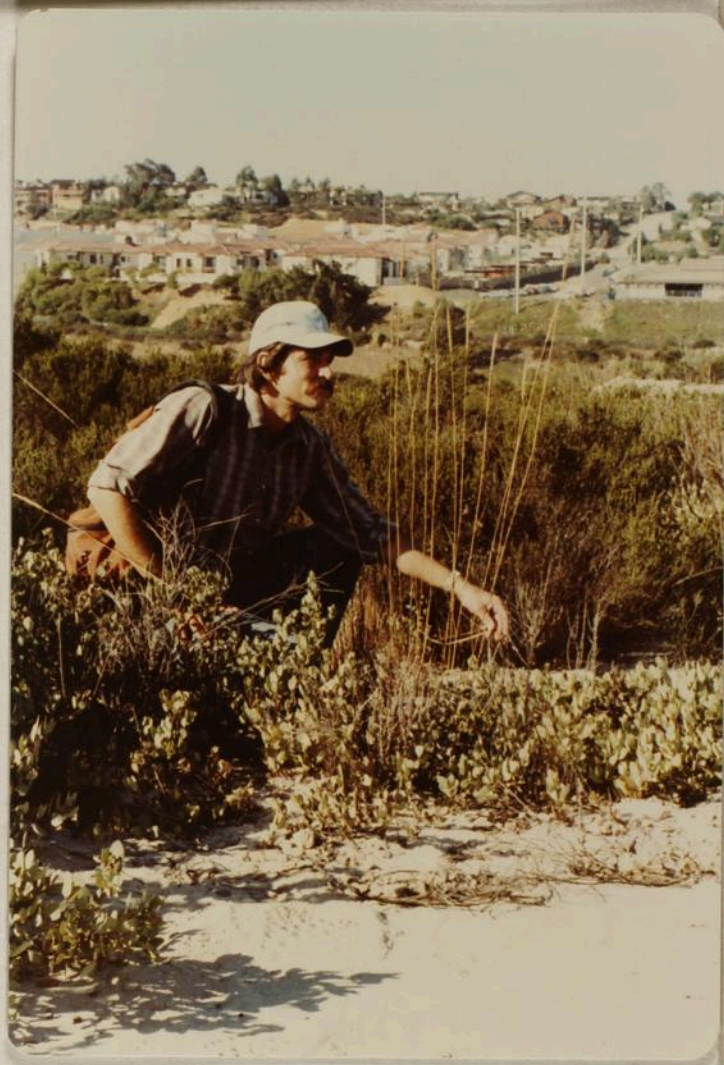
Location of Calamagrostis densa
which I collected fall 1980
ca. 1/4 mi N of Del Mar Heights
Rd + 1/4 mi E. of Hwy I-5 + E
of Del Mar, San Diego Co.

First discovery so far west
& off limestone soils

Site cleared & graded 1982-83 + now a residential tract 1/20/84







Relic: *Dudleya blochamanea brevifolia*
 behind Cle Co. center off
 on Old Mar Buehler Rd.
 fall 1980 -
 now destroyed (1984)
 by house const.

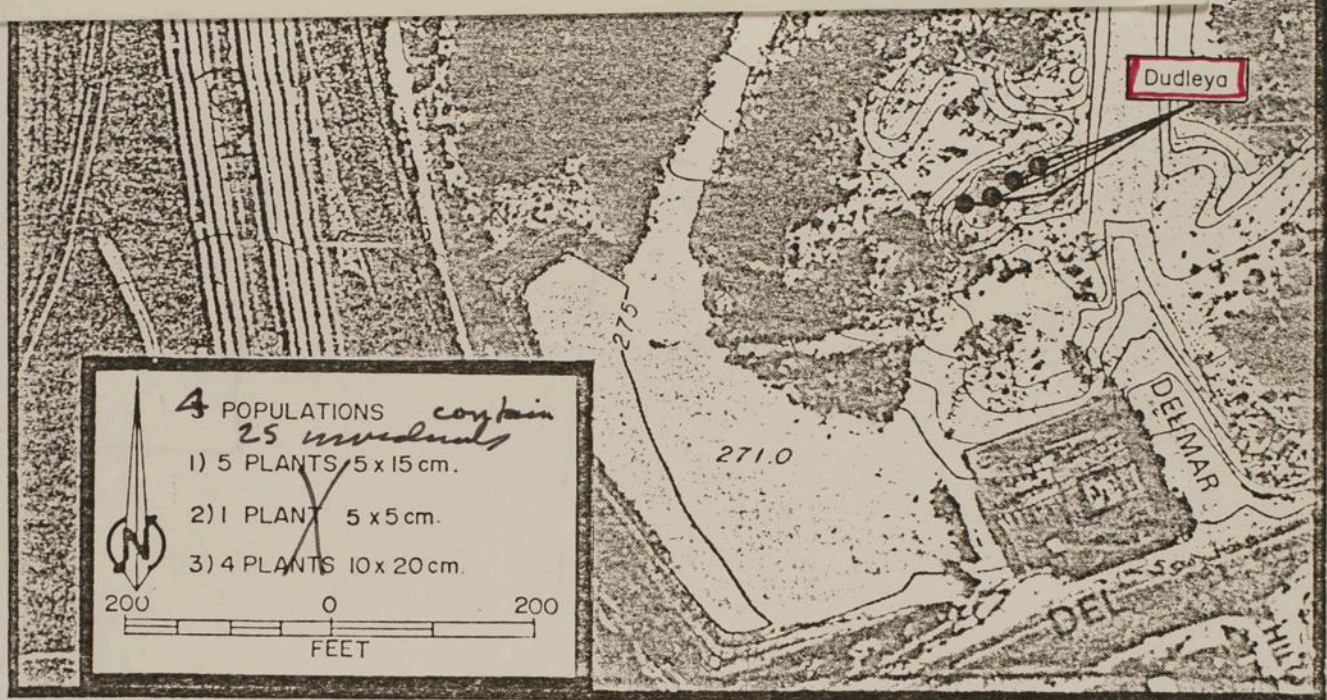
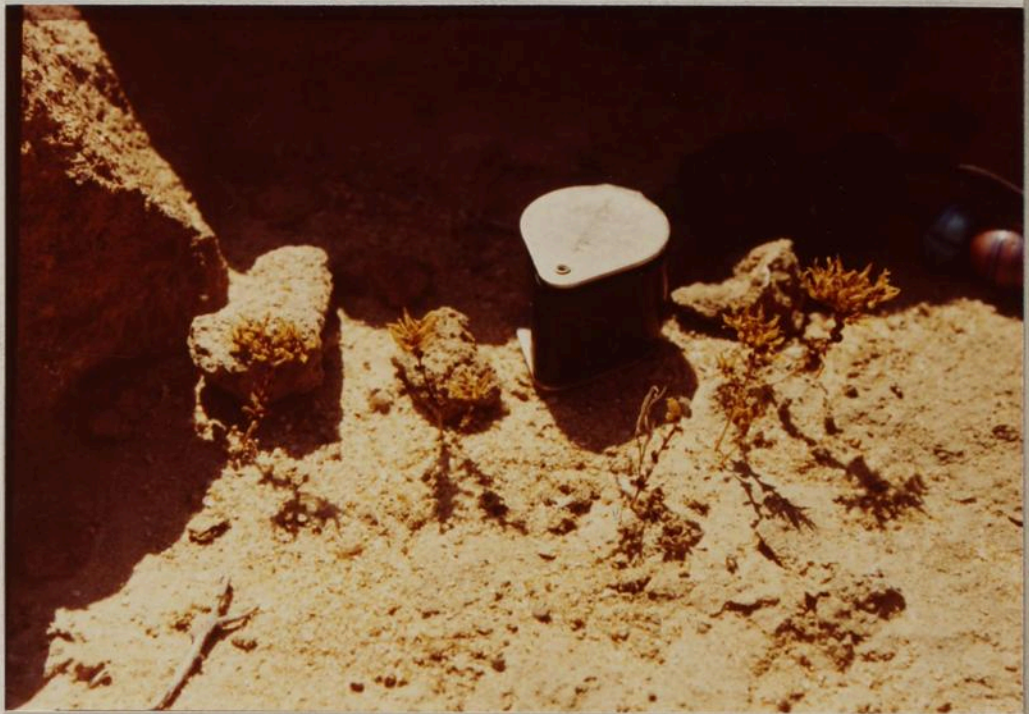


Figure A. Location of the identified populations of Short-leaved *Dudleya* on the North City West Third PDU.



Figure A. Location of the identified populations of Short-leaved Dudleya on the North City West Third PDU.



FIGURE

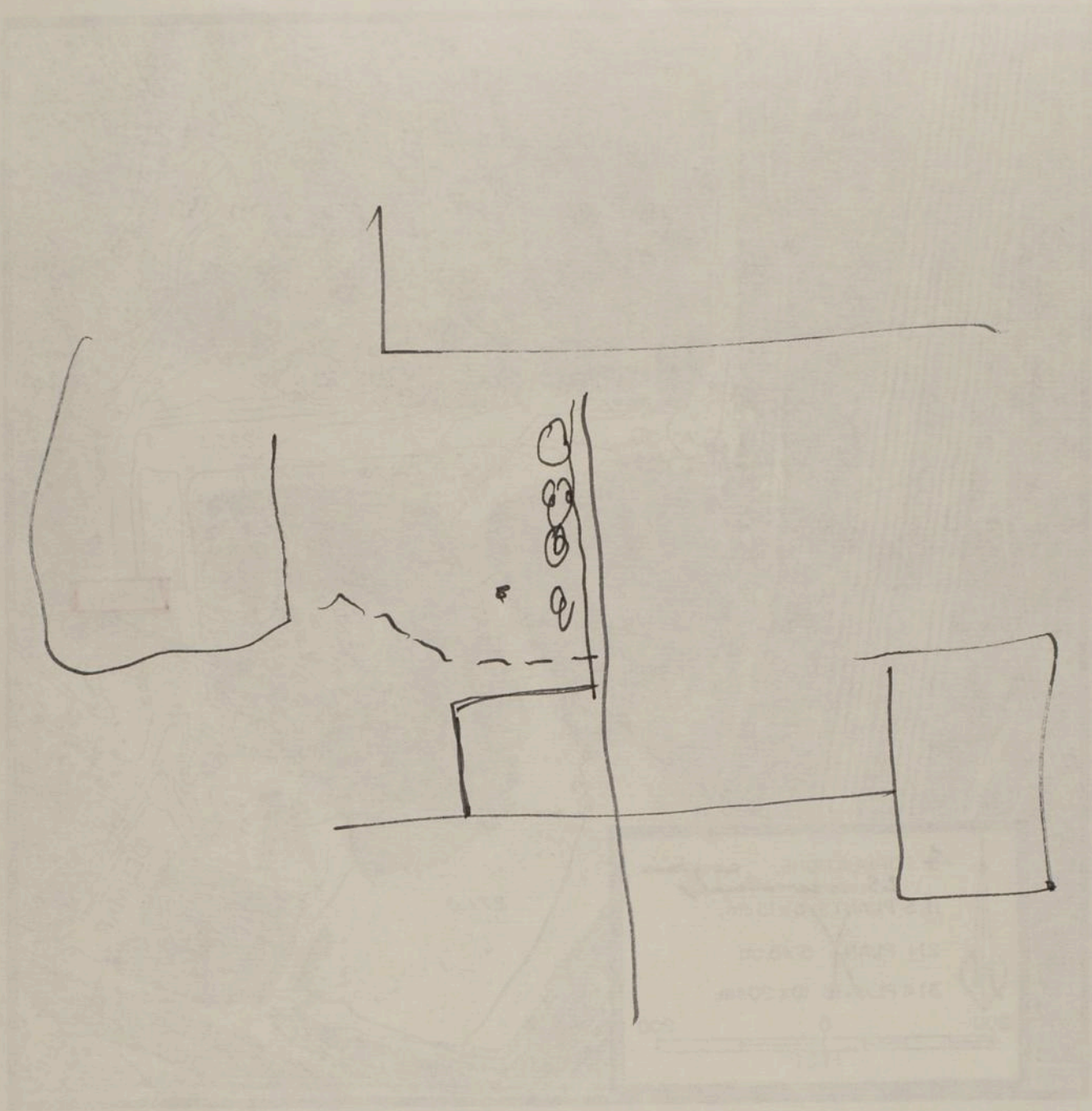


Figure 1. A drawing of the structure of the leaflets of *Spina* (L.) DC. showing the arrangement of the leaflets on the main stem.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

Herbarium ,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY AND
RANGE SCIENCE
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL AND
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

October 15, 1980

Mr. Jack L. Reveal
6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego , CA . 92111

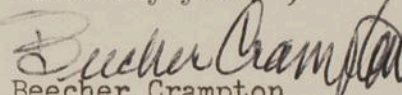
Dear Mr. Reveal :

The grass collected on the coastal bluffs at Del Mar is Calamagrostis densa Vasey . Though most collections of the grass are certainly more interior as Ramona , Julian, Jamul , and Otay areas , a collection near La Mesa (here at AHUC) extends the range toward the sea and now culminates with your collection on the immediate coast .

I do not believe the situation is unusual for I feel C. densa is a southernmost segregate of Calamagrostis nutkaensis now occurring north along the coast from Pt. Concepcion to Alaska . Your Del Mar collection is certainly an interesting relict of a much larger distribution in the past.

May I keep the specimen for AHUC ? - but if the only one I will certainly return it .

sincerely yours ,


Beecher Crampton
Curator

5

DETACHED
28 AC
3.8 DU/AC
105 DU

ELEM
SC
10

CMC

ATT.
6.2
10
62

Colony
← I-5 →

ATTACHED
13.1 AC
10.1 DU

CMC

CMC

Ducelle
5.89

TELEPHONE
CENTRAL
OFFICE

D.O.S. 9

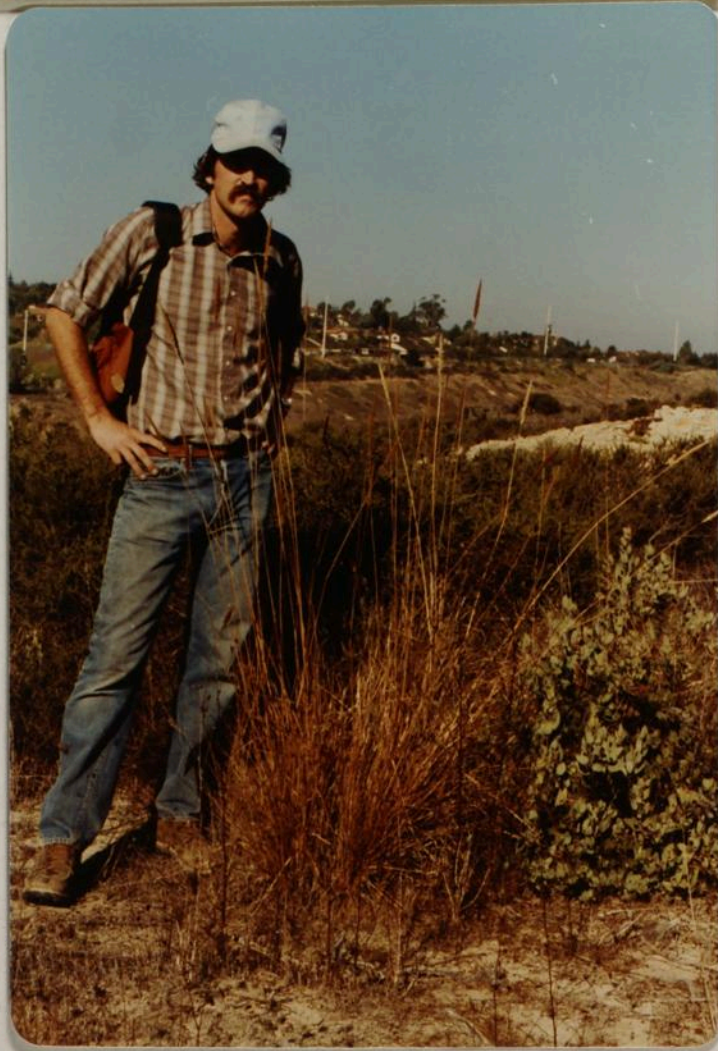
DEL

LEGEND

Calamagrostis densa population
discovered summer 1980 1/4 mi N. of Del
Mar Heights Rd + 1/4 mi E. of I-5.
San Diego Co. w/ arctostaphylos glandulosa
ssp crassifolia
Site destroyed 82-83 by buildings







Southern California Edison Company



P. O. BOX 800
2244 WALNUT GROVE AVENUE
ROSEMEAD, CALIFORNIA 91770

February 4, 1982

Mr. Jack L. Reveal
6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, CA 92111

Dear Mr. Reveal:

Thank you for your letter of December 9, 1981 to our Chairman, Mr. Gould, concerning the old Bodie 3KV Transmission Line Right of Way. Please accept my apology for the delay in replying, as I am just returned from a month's vacation.

The Bodie-Standard Mill Power Project incorporated the first long distance alternating current transmission line to be built in California and this historic achievement has been recognized by the noted Statewide historical organization "E Clampus Vitus" with a plaque and historical monument at Dynamo Pond, the site of the old powerhouse, which is west of Highway 395. Therefore, the monument is not seen by many travellers.

Your suggestion that a marker be placed alongside the highway astraddle the old power line right of way is a good one, and I am forwarding it to Mr. Peter Dangermond, Jr., the Director of the California Department of Parks* and Recreation, along with a copy of your original letter. As you know, the Department of Parks administers the Bodie State Historic Park.

Thank you for your interest in the early electrical history of our region.

Sincerely,

William A. Myers

Attachment

cc: Mr. Peter Dangermond, Jr.

* Cal. Dept of P & R.
1416 9th - 14th floor
Sacramento Ca
95814

6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, CA 92111
9 December, 1981

Chairman of the Board
Southern California Edison
720 West Eighth
Los Angeles, California 90017

Dear Sir:

I respectfully call your attention to the enclosed copy of a letter dated 17 August, 1981, addressed to Southern California Edison.

Your reaction to what the letter proposes is of interest to me -- and perhaps to others concerned with western history -- but I have not yet been honored with a reply.

Sincerely yours,

Jack L. Reveal

Jack L. Reveal

c.c. Mr. Dan Bryant
Bridgeport, CA.

6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego CA 92111
17 August, 1981

Southern California Edison
720 West Eighth
Los Angeles, California 90017

Attention: Public Relations

Dear Sirs:

About 9 miles south of Bridgeport, Mono County, California, a traveler on highway 395 crosses the abandoned right-of-way of the old Green Creek to Bodie 120 KV power transmission line.

This was the first power transmission line to be built anywhere in the world.

I believe Southern California Edison might do well to place an appropriate marker at this historic site.

This first power line carried a 3000 volt alternating current a distance of 12.5 miles from a water-powered generator on Green Creek to the Standard Consolidated Mill at Bodie. The line was constructed along a straight route because it was not known if the electric current would turn angles. After it was successfully energized in October, 1893, it attracted world-wide attention and was the beginning of power transmission as we know it today.

It seems appropriate that a large power company should sponsor a historical monument at site. Well-sited and attractively designed, it would get much public attention along well-traveled highway 395.

Additional brief information about the Bodie power line is contained in a booklet entitled "Ghost Town of Bodie", published by High Sierra East.

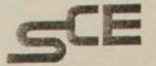
Sincerely yours,

Jack L. Reveal

Jack L. Reveal

c.c. Mr. Dan Bryant,
Bridgeport, CA.

Southern California Edison Company



P. O. BOX 800
2244 WALNUT GROVE AVENUE
ROSEMEAD, CALIFORNIA 91770

February 4, 1982

Mr. Jack L. Reveal
6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, CA 92111

Dear Mr. Reveal:

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Your suggestion that a marker be placed alongside the highway astraddle the old power line right of way is a good one, and I am forwarding it to Mr. Peter Dangermond, Jr., the Director of the California Department of Parks* and Recreation, along with a copy of your original letter. As you know, the Department of Parks administers the Bodie State Historic Park.

Thank you for your interest in the early electrical history of our region.

Sincerely,

William A. Myers

Attachment
cc: Mr. Peter Dangermond, Jr.

* Cal. Dept of P & R.
1416 9th - 14th floor
Sacramento Ca

95814

6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, California
8 February, 1982

Mr. William A. Myers
Southern California Edison Company
P.O. Box 800
Rosemead, California 91770

Dear Mr. Myers:

I must thank you for your effort on behalf of a historical marker for the old Bodie power transmission line.

It is a proper step, I am sure, to bring our correspondence to the attention of Mr. Peter Dangermond, Jr., of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. But I am afraid that the priorities are such that none of us will live long enough to see a marker in place along highway 395.

President Reagan, as you know, is encouraging the private sector to lend greater support to cultural pursuits. I view the Bodie line historical marker as an opportunity for Southern California Edison to make a worthwhile contribution in its area of influence and its field of endeavor. Consider, if nothing else, the values that would accrue to your company from having its name appear on the plaque as its contributor.

From this point forward, I will hope that you and Mr. Dangermond's office will join in a venture that will lead, in due course, to an appropriate historical marker for the Bodie transmission line on highway 395.

Sincerely,

Jack L. Reveal

Jack L. Reveal

c.c. Mr. Dan Bryant - Bridgeport California

Mr. Dangermond - Sacramento

3030 Broderick St. #1
San Francisco, CA 94123
Sat. 1 II 8/6

Dear Jack -

We got over the hill to Reno last month and took in the P-J Conference. Lucked out on the weather in that we didn't have to use the chains either going or coming. It did rain cats & dogs coming home on Thur., but it was a warm rain, so saw only a few tiny flakes of snow coming over the Donner Summit. There were about 250 people at the meeting, most from the SW states, but also some outlanders. I thought the meetings were to be held at the Univ., but they were at the Sandowner Hotel where we stayed, so that was a convenience. I'm enclosing for you copies of the conference program and abstracts, so you can see what went on. Attendees were promised copies of the complete papers (mine haven't yet arrived), so if there are any you should be particularly interested in having, I can run off copies for you. Some of the papers were given concurrently in different rooms, so of course we had to pick & choose the ones we wanted to attend. On the whole, I thought it was a well organized meeting, and (except for a screwed-up sound system that gave troubles in the main meeting room for the first couple of days) wholly enjoyable and I'm sure beneficial for those actively employed individuals.

For my part I was glad to hear about my old tree friends, and learned some new things, and disagreed with other things. There was actually brief mention of my Swamp Cedars. (Most people seem to think of them as endemic ecotypes of *Juniperus*

P.S. Saw only a few old friends from the F.S., at the Reno meeting: Ray Daley, Paul Shields, Dick Stump, & Leonard De Beno. (2)

scopulorum, but I'm holding out for sub-species status — or possibly even specific.) I met the young lady — Teri Knight — with whom I had corresponded, and who sent me that preliminary announcement of the conference — and spent a couple of ~~hours~~ hours w/ her discussing the tree and exchanging publications and correspondence relative to it. She's going ahead w/ her dissertation on it as planned for her PhD at Boulder, Colo., which pleases me greatly. She impressed me as a very competent person. (Incidentally, your son Jim, along w/ Cronquist et al. in Intermountain Flora mentions the ecotype under *J. scop.* on pg. 243., tho she doesn't use the common name of "swamp cedar.")

I was in the Cal. Acad. of Sciences Botany library recently, looking up a couple of items, and ran into Eliz. McClintock in the stacks. I've known her from the time I worked at the academy. We had quite a long chat, during which I mentioned your name, and she said she knew you too, and thought quite highly of your work. Take a bow! Eliz. had been active in the CNPS (I presume you must be a long-time member), and mentioned that a San Francisco Chapter is in the process of formation, to supplement the ^{existing} S.F. Bay Chapter.

Thanks for the Fremont Canyon article, Jack. I hadn't heard of that one, and your work w/ Jim made a very interesting project, and excellent publication. You mention a vernal pool project at Camp Pendleton. I wonder if you ever ran into Bill Taylor, who lives in Vista. I used to work w/ Bill in So. Nevada

OVER →

and in San Diego Co. when we were w/ the S.C.S. after Bill left the S.C.S. he worked as the land manager (mostly handling the grazing leases) for Camp Pendleton, for many years. If you need any old vegetation information on the base, you might try to contact him. Also, back around the 1941 era we (S.C.S.) made a soil & range survey of the Moreno - Campo - Patrero S.C.D. And then around the 1950's when Jack Fisher & I were doing the soil-vegetation surveys for the Expt. Sta. we covered the watershed above the Lake Moreno reservoir, and the Laguna Recreation area. Again - possible sources of old vegetation information which could have some reference value for you.

We were sorry to hear about Valeria's back problems, and hope she's continuing to improve after the operation.

Spring is a couple of weeks or so ahead of time up here - the acacias are turning into masses of bright yellow flowers, and the flowering trees are covered w/ white, pink, & red blossoms. The Orientals will be buying branches of the latter for their new year celebration. This afternoon we heard some of the first of the firecrackers in the neighborhood. The Chinese kids around here love to shoot them off, as tho we didn't have enough traffic & other noises already! Enough for now - have a real good new year, Chinese or otherwise - Regards, Ken.

wrote inquiring
"what is Swamp
Cedar?" 4 Feb '86

3030 BRODERICK ST. #1
San Francisco, CA. 94123
Mon. 4 Nov. 1985

Dear Jack -

I have been trying to dig up info. on the "swamp cedar" trees I found in eastern Nevada back around 1942-43. One contact in the BLM led me to a Mrs. Teri Knight of Carson City, who is doing her PhD on - of all things! - swamp cedar. I got a very nice letter from her, plus a copy of a Madrono article based on her MS on the flora of the Muddy Mt. area near Las Vegas. She also included a preliminary announcement of a P-J Conference to be held in Reno, 13-16 Jan. of next year. It's a helluva time to cross the mts., but I thought some of the papers sounded interesting, and it would give me a chance to give some of my data to Teri, and discuss the taxonomy of the swamp cedars. You - being an old Sagebrusher too - might be interested in the conference, so I'm enclosing the announcement for your perusal. Pls. return it to me. I've sent in my conf. pre-reg. fee, and made reser. at the Sundowner Hotel for Isabelle & me. (The "800" phone no. I've put on the sheet works. I was quoted a rate of only \$15/room/night (1 or 2 people) - and only had to send \$15 deposit. Who ever heard of such cheap rates for a hotel AAA rates with 3 diamonds?! Must rush now - Keep your powder dry. Ken Bradshaw.

Bradshaw

San Diego - 14.II.86

Dear Ken:

It was good of you to send me the material on the Pinyon-Juniper conference. Wish I could have attended, but it wasn't possible at the time. I'm glad you found it a very worthwhile trip. Just being in Reno awhile isn't bad.

While your letter was enroute here, one was on the way to you to find out What is Swamp Cedar? I thought it must be juniper, but could not recall your trees that occurred in wet, saline. Now that I have your letter, I know. ^{environment}

I wonder if you have thought of getting in touch with Elbert Little about you swamp cedar? I see in the Abstracts that he gave a paper at the conference about measuring pinyon trees (see page 2) so you may have run into him there. He's a pretty sharp ole boy and knows what's going on about everywhere in the tree business. (I took him around down here some years ago to show him the various stands of cypress.) I see that he is now associated with the Smithsonian Institution (as is Jim). You might also want to get Jim involved to see if he (as well as Little) would support your conclusion that the Swamp Cedar deserves recognition as a separate taxon.

How nice you got to see Elizabeth McClintock. She is a great lady and very widely admired. I believe the last time I saw her was during her visit to the Herbarium here when she was updating a list of exotics that have become solidly established recently in our area --like pampas, fountain and Kykuyu grasses and Margarite.

Sure -- I remember Bill Taylor when he was at Pendleton. I fact we have been on show-me trips together when the Cleveland and the Marine Base folks used to exchange know-how and how-to-do ideas. He's retired now, of course. I'll inquire about him next time I'm up there. The Base still has a large Resource staff. I know Taylor had a very good reputation everwhere.

I had a good visit the other day with Mike Rodgers, the new supervisor on the Cleveland. I want to get back for more talk and (hopefully) get some of the people like Stevenson, Saarni, Rowdy James, etc. with him, too. (It bugs the heck out of me that rangers and resource people ignore all the soil-veg data you guys put together. A few years ago, Descanso couldn't even find their set of maps and the Resource staffman man in the S.O. didn't know they existed. I finally found the sheets buried in the Engineer's storage cage. I want to be sure Mike Rodgers sees them and knows they're there.)

Remember Lee Grine~~s~~ of SCS? He's still around doing soils consulting now and then. He and I were once among the few in the USDA who spoke out for "prescribed burning". He spoke so loudly that ole Stan wrote the SCS State office and complained. That just made him more vocal.

All's okay here. Let's keep in touch. My very best to Isabell.

6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, CA 92111
11 November, 1985

Dear Ken:

It was good to get your letter and very kind of you to send the announcement of the pinyon-juniper conference. Boy! they've come a long way since the late 1930's and early 40's when you and I (and the likes of us) were banging around in the pinyon-juniper woodlands of the Great Basin. Sometimes I get a little homesick for the smell of pinyon sap and the sight of a faintly-etched petroglyph on a wall of basalt. Don't you?

Something tells me to not plan on the Reno session. Guess it's the weather. Think I'd rather make a trip like that in the late spring or early summer when I can collect plants and get off on the side roads now and then. So for now, will hold off.

I can't remember "swamp cedar" trees and haven't been able to find anything under that common name in any book I have. Will go to the Museum herbarium and look up the article in Madrono by Mrs. Knight and maybe find a clue. Anyway, it sounds interesting.

John McCormick, I recall, was into a project concerning Nevada trees some years ago and was to publish something before he retired -- but don't think he ever did. If you like to check with him and don't have an address, here it is: 487 McLean St., Fallon, Nevada 89406.

All okay here. Keep pecking away at my little projects and botany jobs from time to time for RBR & Associates here in town. There are two larger things coming along (one at Camp Pendleton on vernal pools and another out on the south end of the Lagunas in the oak woodland-savanna) and unless they go flat --which they can do -- they'll be nice jobs.

I'm enclosing, along with the announcement you wanted back, a reprint of an article Jim and I did about the Fremont Cannon. We have dinked around with the cannon questions since ca. 1960 and finally decided to put in our two-cent's worth.

Thanks again, Ken. My best to you and Isabelle. Let's keep in touch....

6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, CA - 92111
12 January, 1983

Mr. Russell Shay
Northern California Representative - Sierra Club
6014 College
Oakland, CA 94618

Dear Mr. Shay:

I am most grateful to you for writing your article WATT WHITTLES AWAY, and to the Los Angeles Times for publishing it (LA Times 9 January). Messers. Watt's and Regan's evident disdain for wilderness and other wild lands cries for public disclosure.

A disappointing part about your article was the use of such phrases as "The U. S. Forest Service owns most of the 20,000 acres..."; "...this land belongs to the Forest Service..."; "...this piece of Bureau land". You and I know that neither the Forest Service or BLM own any land, but we hear the phrases all too often. We should be saying "these are our lands -- yours and mine and generations ahead for all time". We should be using such terms as national forest land, national park land, public domain land. We must use language that constantly reminds us that these are our lands, and that the Forest Service, the Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management only administer them as provided by public law.

It shouldn't surprise us, after all these years, that the nature of national forest, park and domain lands, the roles and missions of the several bureaus, are poorly understood by the American people. This could account for at least some of the apathy, and might give people like Mr. Watt the feeling he can do about anything he and Mr. Reagan want to do without much fear of public rejection. It is my hope that people like you will treat these subjects in articles that will find their way into papers like the Times. It will surely help the public cause when everyone knows that Mr. Watt is whittling away at our land -- not the land of his BLM.

Sincerely yours,

Jack L. Reveal

Jack L. Reveal

c.c. SD chapter - Sierra Club
LA Times



SIERRA CLUB

CA-NV Representative
6014 College Ave., Oakland, CA 94618 (415) 654-9562

January 13, 1983

Jack L. Reveal
6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, CA 92111

Dear Mr. Reveal,

Thank you for your thoughtful comment on my L.A. Times op-ed piece. I couldn't agree with you more. I have always taken great care to emphasize the public ownership of federal lands in past articles I have written, but gave in to labelling the BLM the owner of its lands as a shorthand that enabled me to meet a strict length limit for this short piece while still cramming in most of the other things I wanted to say.

I stand corrected.

Sincerely yours,

Russ Shay

Watt Whittles Away

We're Losing a Lot in 5,000-Acre 'Wilderness' Minimum

By RUSSELL SHAY

The Ward's Ferry Road twists and turns unmercifully on its way down the side of the canyon. If you are driving down in the early morning, the sun peeks at you through the digger pines and oak trees on the rim. At the bottom, you are on the banks of the Tuolumne River.

Upstream, it is about 18 miles to the Lumsden Road; in between, the canyon is wild land. The canyon is deep, the sides steep. The sunny south side is covered in tall grass, the north side in brush and trees. It's an impressive sight, looking upstream. It looks the same—is largely the same—as when visited by the Native Americans who gave the Tuolumne its name or when the first Gold Rush prospectors came to test the river's gravels.

Altogether, there are about 20,000 acres of still-wild public land here. And it's a rare piece. There is no designated wilderness this low in the Sierra Nevada. Most of what has been protected is up at the crest of the range, where the Tuolumne begins its descent. This piece is in the foothills, at the base of the river's staircase from the heights.

The U.S. Forest Service owns most of the 20,000 acres and is studying whether to preserve it in its natural state or to allow for a dam that would flood the canyon. Forest Service policy is not to allow any development that would remove the preservation option until the final choice is made. The decision will not be easy—both sides have strong cases and public support—and the Forest Service wants it to be a deliberate one, based on careful study and weighing of the alternatives.

But not all of this land belongs to the Forest Service. The first three miles of river above Ward's Ferry, about 3,000 acres, are managed by the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management. But the fishermen who walk up the river from the road, seeking wild trout no hatchery produced, can't tell where the bureau's land ends and the Forest Service land begins. The vegeta-

tion doesn't change; there is no ridge or fence line. The boundary exists only on a map, a straight line drawn decades ago to reflect a bureaucratic division of turf.

Interior Secretary James G. Watt recently decided that this piece of bureau land, along with 55 others in California, was too small to study for protection, let alone to protect. Watt set up a 5,000-acre minimum. Earlier, Watt tried to get authority to remove protection from parcels larger than 5,000 acres. Congress refused. He tried to lease congressionally designated wilderness areas for oil drilling. Congress stopped him. Still, he keeps chipping away wherever he can.

In San Diego County, Watt threw out a 2,500-acre area of Sawtooth Mountains on the western edge of Anza Borrego Desert State Park. The Bureau of Land Management had already studied and recommended that area for protection. It was the final, central piece of a jigsaw puzzle of wilderness, connecting two other pieces of bureau wildlands with two pieces of the park already designated as wilderness by the state. Watt's new policy leaves 77,000 acres of designated or recommended wilderness with an unprotected 2,500-acre hole in the middle.

Pinnacles National Monument, south of Salinas, was created to protect a piece of California's inner-coast range that contains spectacular volcanic cliffs. Congress later designated much of the monument as wilderness area. There are small parcels of bureau lands on each side of the monument. The bureau completed a draft study of the wilderness situation and recommended, in a startling triumph of common sense over bureaucratic protection of turf, that Congress give those parts of bureau land within the watershed of the monument over to the Park Service. The monument wilderness area would then end up with a more sensible boundary from the point of view of on-the-ground management. Now Watt's policy comes along, prohibiting the bureau from

protecting that land so that it stays in the condition that the Park Service would like.

Not every piece of land that Watt has decided not to protect or not to study is an important one with great value as wilderness. Not all of the lands that the Forest Service is studying for possible wilderness designation will be, or should be, protected by Congress. But at least the Forest Service will attempt to find out what value these still-wild lands do have before letting them be developed.

Watt does not want to know what value these lands might have for preservation. Preservation does not interest him, and he is very accomplished at disregarding what does not interest him.

He has dismissed continual congressional rebuffs of his policies, and regards the unprecedented weight of editorial disapproval as evidence that the nation's press is "manipulated" by his critics. He began his tenure in office by refusing to meet with leaders of national environmental groups, and dismissed their petition of 1 million signatures as "a fund-raising drive." He doesn't seem to care that public-opinion polls—even those commissioned by industry—show broad support for wilderness preservation and environmental protection among the majority of Americans.

The only person Watt does feel accountable to is his boss: President Reagan. Unfortunately, the President supports Watt and apparently shares his view of their legions of critics as misguided in their desire to protect the environment and preserve some of their wilderness heritage.

History shows that this is a fragile heritage, and that if we do not tend to the bits and pieces of it, we can lose large chunks of it, chipped away incursion by incursion.

Watt keeps chipping away.

Russell Shay is a lobbyist for the Sierra Club on wilderness issues in California and Nevada.



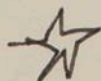
Festuca tristachya (A and C)
in C (for C and D) is 0.5

New World taxon of a
cluded in Phillips's survey
251-270. 1972). (Herbaria
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ive to tropical Africa and
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ive. The presence of wild
om Africa is indicative of
s. Infl. of 2-3 terminal,
ccasionally oblanceolate,
likelets 5-9(-11) flowered,
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ng. Seed broadly oblong-
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ong; upper glume 1.8-2.9
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tristachya (Lam.) Lam. (*La-
stachyus* Lam. (Lamarck,
ed on *C. tristachyus* Lam.
and is therefore invalid.—
of Illinois, Urbana 61801.
cepted 26 Dec 1979; final

—USA, ID, Bonner Co.,
on hwy 95 (T65N R2E S29
Abundant. Population cov-
Douglas-fir forest, 810 m.
d *Festuca pratensis*. Flow-

Previous knowledge. Known in Rocky Mt. states and Canada e. of Continental Divide (w. of Divide only in Powell Co., MT). (Herbaria consulted: CAN, ID, MO, NY, UC, UTC, WIS, WS, WTU; published sources: Henderson, *Brittonia* 28:149. 1976.) Prior to Henderson's study this taxon was little understood and consequently was not recognized by Hitchcock et al. (*Vasc. pls. Pac. Northw.* 1. 1969), Hitchcock and Cronquist (*Fl. Pac. Northw.* 1973); nor Mosquin (*Madroño* 20:269. 1970). *Diagnostic characters.* Tepals with retuse to emarginate and aristulate apex, oblanceolate to elliptic; outer bract at least twice the length of the inner; densely caespitose.

Significance. First report for ID, a range extension of 800 km w. from Continental Divide.—ANITA F. CHOLEWA, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Idaho, Moscow 83843. (Received 14 Apr 1980; accepted 15 Apr 1980; final version received 24 Apr 1980.)



ORYZOPSIS SWALLENII Hitchc. & Spellenberg (POACEAE).—USA, WY, Sublette Co., dry plains bordering Cottonwood Cr. along e. side of hwy 189, 25 km n. of Big Piney, 2100 m, 18 Jul 1977, *Reveal* 2079, SD, UTC. Identified by A. H. Holmgren, UTC, 1979.

Previous knowledge. Known only from c. ID in se. Lemhi, w. Clark, and se. Custer cos. (Herbaria consulted: SD, UTC; published sources: Hitchcock and Spellenberg, *Brittonia* 20:162-165. 1968; Hitchcock, *Univ. Wash. Publ. Biol.* 17(1):629-635. 1969; Holmgren and Holmgren, *Intermt. fl.* 1:354. 1977). *Diagnostic characters.* Keys to *Oryzopsis* with some difficulty in Dorn (*Man. vasc. pl. Wyo.* 1977, p. 763-766), tending to be similar to *Stipa* as well. Will key nearest to *O. hymenoides* (Roem. & Schult.) Ricker ex Piper and *O. contracta* (Johnson) Shechter, but has caespitose culms to 4 dm tall; leaf blades 0.5 mm wide; glumes 5-6 mm long; lemma about 1.5 mm long, long-pilose, the awn 5-6 mm long.

Significance. First record for WY, a se. range extension of 250 km.—JACK L. REVEAL, San Diego Museum of Natural History, San Diego, CA 92112. (Received 9 Jun 1980; accepted 10 Jun 1980.)

CAMPANULA SCABRELLA Engelmann (CAMPANULACEAE).—USA, CA: Shasta Co., Lassen Volcanic National Park: Ski Heil Peak, T30N R4E S10 nw.¼, 100 m e. of summit, locally common in a 30 × 60-m population on s. slope of volcanic scree, 2660 m, 21 Jul 1979, *Heckard* 5146 (JEPS) [plants first discovered on same peak, 26 Jul 1975 (*T. and S. Harris s.n.*, CAS) and independently by Dale E. Johnson and students in 1976]; summit of Loomis Peak, alpine fell-fields, 1 Aug 1978, *Showers* 4218 (CAS); Siskiyou Co., Scott Mts.: n. side China Mt. 41°22'40.1"N, 122°34'28.2"W, 2604 m, on granodiorite, 3 Aug 1978, *Muth* 7403 (PUA); e. ridge S. China Mt., 41°21'35"N, 122°34'58.1"W, 2438 m, on serpentine, 2 Aug 1978, *Muth* 6762 (PUA); Cory Peak, on serpentine: w. ridge, 41°19'45"N, 122°36'30.1"W, 2219 m, 1 Aug 1978, *Muth* 6901 (PUA); n. side, 41°19'59.3"N, 122°36'13.9"W, 1 Aug 1978, *Muth* 6957 (HSU).

Previous knowledge. Cascade Mts. of c. WA and the Rocky Mts. of ID and MT, rare in OR and CA where its distribution as given in the literature is poorly documented and apparently erroneous. The species occurs in the Wallowa Mts. of OR (Mason, *Guide pls. Wallowa Mts. ne. Oreg.* 1975) but no specimens have been found to document its occurrence on the high peaks of the Cascade Mts. of either OR or CA as given by Peck (*Man. higher pls. Ore.* 1961) and Abrams and Ferris (*Illust. fl. Pac. States.* 1960) nor have any been re-collected on Scott Mt., which Engelmann cited as the type locality. In CA the species was known heretofore only on Mt. Eddy. (Herbaria consulted: CAS, DS, GH, HSU, JEPS, NY, ORE, OSC, POM, PUA, RSA, SOC, UTW, WTU, UC, US; other published sources: Shetler, *Rhodora* 65:319-337. 1963).

Madroño Oct. 1980
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