

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF CALIFORNIA



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64. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS 1881-1907

WITH THE PASSAGE of years, it became increasingly difficult to successfully agitate for the creation of new counties. Each legislative session was marked by the introduction of bills to create new counties, but they failed to be enacted into law. Fifteen years elapsed from the forming of San Benito county in 1874 to the emergence of Orange County in 1889. Legislation finally approved concerning California's counties was limited to the correction of boundaries or to the transfer of territory from one county to another.

The campaign to create Orange County from the southeastern corner of Los Angeles County began as early as 1870. Initially the proposed name for the new county was Santa Ana or Anaheim. The name Orange was taken from the city of that name. It had been originally named by William Glassell, a former Confederate army officer, who had named it for his native county in Virginia, which in turn had been named for the Prince of Orange. In 1891 Glenn County emerged, detached from the northern portion of Colusa County. It was named after Dr. Hugh James Glenn, a California rancher and politician who was defeated for governor in 1879.

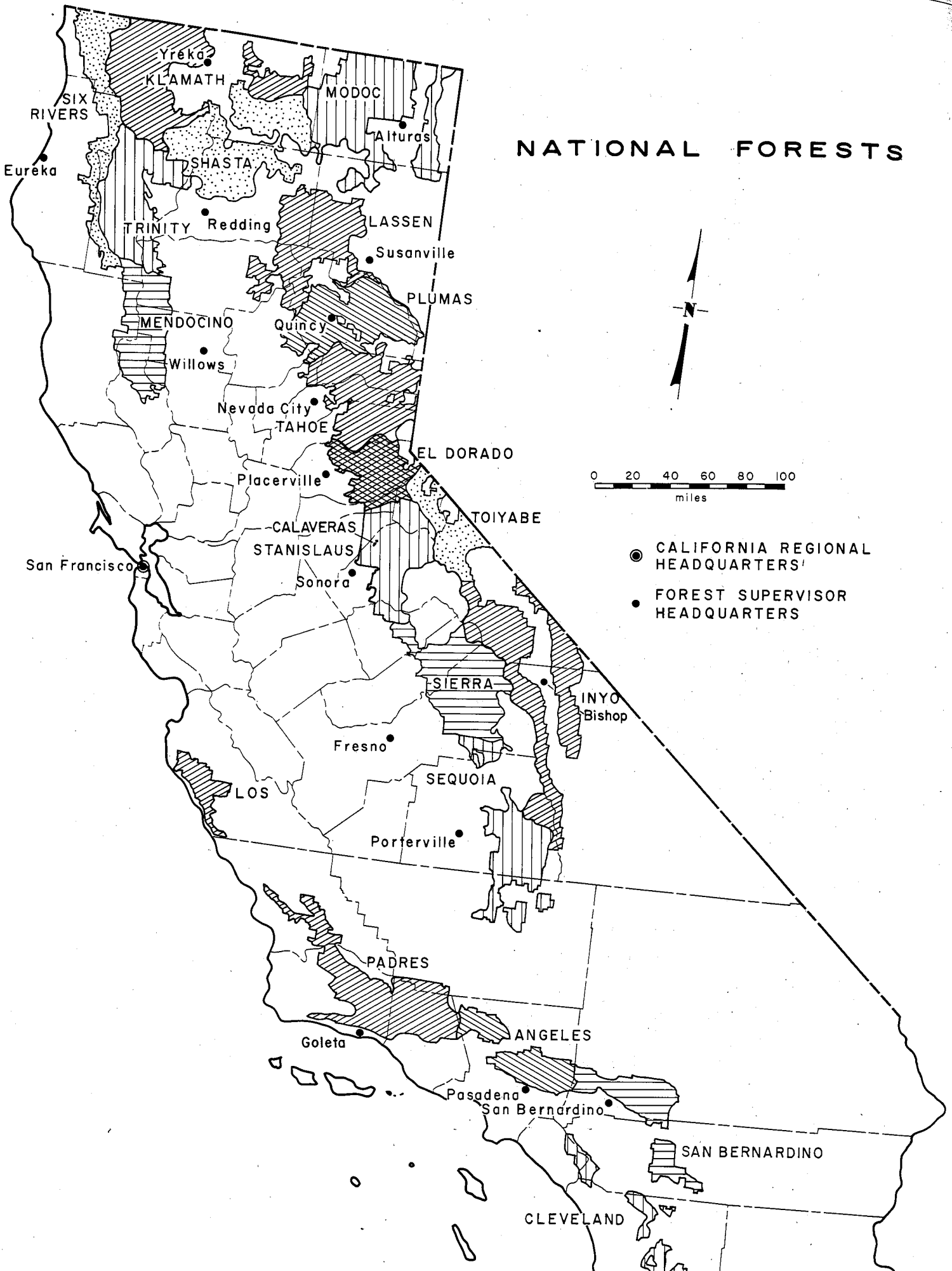
Three additional counties were created in 1893. Madera had been that portion of Fresno County lying north and west of the San Joaquin River. The word Madera is Spanish for wood. Kings County was formerly a part of Tulare County. The name is

derived from the Spanish, El Río de los Santos Reyes (the river of the Holy Kings). Riverside County was created from sections of San Diego and San Bernardino counties. The county is named after the city of Riverside, which was titled in anticipation of the diversion of the waters of the Santa Ana River.

Legislative reaction over continual pressure to create new counties led to the enactment of two constitutional amendments which limited the passage of special acts forming new counties. The first of these measures, adopted in 1894, provided that: "no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a population of less than five thousand." The second amendment, enacted in 1910, provided that new counties must have eight thousand population and that the formation of a new county must not reduce the population of an existing county to less than twenty thousand. These amendments virtually ended agitation for changes in county boundaries.

Since the passage of the first amendment limiting the creation of counties, only one new county, Imperial, in 1907, has emerged. Formed from the eastern half of San Diego County, it resulted from the rapid growth of the area following irrigation from the Colorado River. The name was given to the area by the Canadian-born irrigation expert, George Chaffey.

NATIONAL FORESTS



85. NATIONAL FORESTS

Angeles National Forest (648,866 acres). Headquarters: Pasadena, California.

Calaveras Bigtree (379 acres). Headquarters: Sonora, California.

Cleveland National Forest (393,085 acres). Headquarters: San Diego, California.

Eldorado National Forest (652,527 acres). Headquarters: Placerville, California.

Inyo National Forest (1,835,960 acres, partly in Nevada). Headquarters: Bishop, California.

Klamath National Forest (1,696,965 acres, partly in Oregon). Headquarters: Yreka, California.

Lassen National Forest (1,045,624 acres). Headquarters: Susanville, California.

Los Padres National Forest (1,724,108 acres). Headquarters: Goleta, California.

Mendocino National Forest (872,237 acres). Headquarters: Willows, California.

Modoc National Forest (1,689,508 acres). Headquarters: Alturas, California.

Plumas National Forest (1,146,732 acres). Headquarters: Quincy, California.

San Bernardino National Forest (616,315 acres). Headquarters: San Bernardino, California.

Sequoia National Forest (1,115,858 acres). Headquarters: Porterville, California.

Shasta National Forest (1,003,265 acres). Headquarters: Redding, California.

Sierra National Forest (1,293,180 acres). Headquarters: Fresno, California.

Six Rivers National Forest (939,399 acres). Headquarters: Eureka, California.

Stanislaus National Forest (896,312 acres). Headquarters: Sonora, California.

Tahoe National Forest (696,777 acres). Headquarters: Nevada City, California.

Toiyabe National Forest (694,661 acres) (Administered from Ogden).

Trinity National Forest (1,062,989 acres). Headquarters: Redding, California.

National forests comprise the largest single forest area in California, including approximately half of the timber acreage. More than 24 million acres are included in the total. Some of this area comprises the finest timber-growing land in the state, but much of it is relatively inaccessible high mountain land with little or no timber.

The national forests are managed for multiple use. Commercial cutting of timber under prescribed regulations is permitted. The national forests yield more than 1.3 billion board feet of timber each year, most of it as processed lumber, and more than 100,000 cattle and 85,000 sheep annually graze on national forest rangeland. Grazing land and mineral rights are leased. Watershed is another important function. One of the greatest attractions of the national forests is for recreation purposes, for winter as well as summer sports.