

## 2020 SPECIFIC HISTORIC SITES IN CHURCHILL COUNTY

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## APPENDIX E

**ALPINE**, Churchill County, see CLAN ALPINE

**ALKALI VALLEY**, Churchill County, see SAND SPRINGS MARSH

**ANTIMONY KING MINE**, Churchill County

Location: 2.4 miles up Bernice Canyon on the east side of the Clan Alpine Mountains

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The mine is developed by three adits, stopes, and several trenches. It was owned by Howard Turley in 1967 who was then working the mine. This is the most important antimony mine in the Bernice District. It is probably the mine worked by W.W. Van Reed in the 1880's. Through 1960, the production has been 175 tons of antimony metal."*

**ARRANCE PROSPECT**, Churchill County

Location: 1.7 miles up Bernice Canyon on the west side of the Clan Alpine Mountains

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Dan Arrance owned the property in 1957 and less than half a ton of antimony metal has been produced."*

**BANGO**, Churchill County

Location: 4.5 miles south of Hazen

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

Bango is a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad section from Hazen to Fort Churchill. Construction of this rail section took place from April, 1905, to September 1, 1905.

**BELL MOUNTAIN MINE**, Churchill County (Stockton Mine)

Location: In hills north of Bell Flat, about 3.5 miles south-southeast of Fairview Peak

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The mine was located in March, 1914, by W.W. (Billy) Stockton. The early gold and silver ores averaged \$19.00 to the ton. The Nevada Wonder Mining Company took an option on the property in October, 1916. They did several dollars worth of development work within the next few years, including a 580 foot adit and a 250 foot winze. Equipment failure and low ore values at depth caused the workings to be abandoned."*

**BERMOND STATION**, Churchill County,  
See FRENCHMAN

**BERNICE**, Churchill County, see also CASKET

Location: About 3 miles up Bernice Canyon on west side of Clan Alpine Mountains

Reference: Lincoln (1923)  
Nevada State Writers Project (1941)  
Pendelton (1982)

W.W. Van Reed was the first to ship antimony ore from the district. According to a letter from J.T. Reid, the product was going to the Star & Mathews Smelter in San Francisco. W.W. Williams worked a group of silver mines in the 1880's and 1890's. The last important shipments of antimony ore were made by Sanders & Young from 1893 to 1896.

According to Lincoln, *"A little antimony ore containing silver was shipped from the district in 1906."*

According to Pendelton, et al, *"Antimony continues to be mined up to the present."*

Bernice was purportedly named for a miner's sweetheart.

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**BERNICE DISTRICT**, Churchill County, see BERNICE

**BERNICE MINE**, Churchill County, (Old Williams Mine)

Location: In the Clan Alpine Mountains between Bernice and Hoyt Canyons, 17 miles east-northeast of the settlement of Dixie Valley

Reference: Lincoln (1923)  
Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"W.W. Williams worked the Bernice Mine during the 1880's and the 1890's. He erected a 10-stamp mill and roaster to treat the ores."*

According to Pendelton, et al, *"The mill ruins are still visible, and the mine was developed by three adits, two of which are still open."*

**BISBYS STATION**, Churchill County

Location: North side of Carson River, 1.4 miles east of Lahontan Dam

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Bisbys, an early station, is shown on the 1868 cadastral survey. In addition to 'Bisbys Station,' the map located an 'adobe shanty' just to the south."*

*"Margaret Wheat located Bisbys in 1941 and described the site as follows: 'There were two large adobe stables and a three-room adobe house. A fireplace heated the room just off the kitchen.'*

*"There were probably other wood structures and many green broken bottles were at the site. The stables were made of brick and extra horseshoes were found by a forge in one corner."*

**BOLIVIA**, Churchill County

See also, TABLE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, Churchill County

Location: At the Nickel Mine in Cottonwood Canyon on east side of Stillwater Range.

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Bolivia was a mining community in the Table Mountain District. It was discovered by Alva Boyer in about 1860, and several wagon trains of copper ore were hauled out in 1861. An arrastra was operated in the canyon in early days. Silver-lead ores were worked in the district during the 1870's."*

**BOYER COPPER MINE**, Churchill County

See also, TABLE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, Churchill County

Location: Near head of Bell Mare Canyon in the Stillwater Range, 2.2 miles west of Bolivia

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Alva Boyer shipped several wagon trains of copper ore to Sacramento in 1961. There was intermittent work on the property until 1911. In recent years the work consisted of intermittent assessments. The workings are inaccessible, but totaled about 1500 feet. This may have been the earliest copper mine developed in the Carson City District (BLM designation)."*

**BRADSHAW COPPER MINE**, Churchill County

Location: In Stillwater Range, 3.3 miles southeast of Anderson Ranch

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"This property has been worked by several trenches and short adits. Two cabins are located near the mine."*

**BROKEN HILLS DISTRICT**, Churchill County

Location: The Broken Hills District occupies a group of low hills between the Fairview and Ellsworth Ranges in S.E.

Churchill County on the Nye County border. Fallon on the S.P.R.R. lies 63 miles to the N.W. and Luning on the same railroad lies 48 miles to the S.W.

Reference: Lincoln (1923)

*"The district was discovered by James Stratford and Joseph Arthur in 1913, who worked there till 1920 when they sold out to the Broken Hills Silver Corp. George Graham Rice's Fidelity Finance & Funding Co. started to finance this corporation but got it into difficulties and a re-organization was effected in 1921. W.H. Kinnon, Enge. of the Kansas City-Nevada Cons. Ms. Co., whose property is located in the Bruner District, Nye County, was appointed manager, and arrangements were made to treat the Broken Hill ore in the Bruner mill. The Broken Hills Mine produced about \$70,000 from 1913 to 1920."*

**BROKEN HILLS MINE**, Churchill County,  
See BROKEN HILLS DISTRICT

**BROWNS**, Churchill County, see TOY DISTRICT

**BUENA VISTA MINE**, Churchill County

Location: In the Buena Vista Hills, 32 road miles southeast of Lovelock

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"This is an iron mine developed by open pit. The iron deposits were discovered in 1898 by John T. Reid, who sold them to Mineral Materials Co. in 1941. Production began in 1952 and continued intermittently until late in 1960, when the property was sold to Columbia Iron Mining Co., a subsidiary of United States Steel Corp....it has been idle since that time... Much of the ore produced has been exported to Japan, but some has gone to domestic steel plants and some has been used as a concrete aggregate for nuclear shielding proposes."*

*[Note: Nevada Iron is expected to open this project again in the near future.]*

**BUFFALO HUMP MINE**, Churchill County

Location: In south Desatoya Mountains, 11 miles south-southeast of Eastgate

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Several carloads of ore had been shipped from the property before 1940. One shipment had a gold and silver content of \$15 per ton. The mine was developed by one inclined shaft along several levels with drifts, stopes, raises, and winzes."*

**BURTONS OVERLOOK**, Churchill County

Location: A few hundred feet north of Simpson Pass, between the Bunejug and Cocoon Mountains

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Richard Burton traveled over the Pony Express route in 1960. On October 17, he made a sketch of a west view of Carson Lake from the Pony Express Trail just north of Simpson Pass. The spot from where this picture was made is obvious from Burton's sketch. The drawing is topographically correct, though in perspective is somewhat telescoped."*

*"Remnants of the Pony Express trail are actually visible west of the divide. Here, a pathway has been made through volcanic boulders. This site appears to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places."*

**CAMP TERRILL**, Churchill County see also TERRILL

Location: In southwest Churchill County on the northeast side of Terrill Mountains

Reference: Paher (1970)  
Pendelton, et al (1982)

In the Summer of 1911 initial discoveries were made and the new camp came to notice when George Wingfield examined the properties. By August of that year, Terrill

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boasted 50 inhabitants, three saloons, a corral and feed yard, and other businesses. The camp died soon thereafter. Decades later, a resurgence brought activity and from 1934 to 1956, gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc ores yielded a yearly production equaling \$72,262. The camp was named for one of its discoverers, Jud Terrill.

### **CARSON SINK STATION**, Churchill County

Location: Three-quarters of a mile west of U.S. 95 at a point 14 miles south of Fallon.

Reference: Paher (1970)

*"Pony Express and stage stations were here. In 1860, the latter consisted of stables and a frame house inside an adobe enclosure that doubled as a fort when Paiutes were on the warpath. When Dan De Quille came in 1861 he noted that an eight-foot fortification wall had been built around the one-story house. The polite station keeper invited him to use the kitchen firewood and anything else he might need. In contrast, Sir Richard Burton, passing through the previous summer, had to fetch his own water from a pond a mile away and gather his own firewood; though the station keeper had a generous pile....Carson Sink Station was abandoned by the mid-1860's. Little is left except crumbling bricks of a former wall, a heap of stones which suggests a corral."*

### **CASKET**, Churchill County, see also BERNICE

Location: About 3 miles up Bernice Canyon on west side of Clan Alpine Mountains

Reference: Paher (1970)  
Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"As early as 1863 silver mining was started on the west flank of the Clan Alpine Range, but the Bernice mines did not have a camp until about 1882 when a post office was opened and named Casket. The more cheerful name of Bernice was given to the post office that following summer, and two years later the camp had a ten-stamp*

*mill, 50 miners, and tri-weekly mail service from Lovelock. The mill crushed ore until the mines closed about 1894 after producing over \$300,000. Foundations of several buildings remain."*

### **CASTLE ROCK STATION**, Churchill County, see NEW PASS STATION

### **CHALK WELLS**, Churchill County (Tuckers)

Location: In southeast Churchill County, 14 miles south-southeast of Middlegate

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"A historical site; needs more information."*

### **CINNABAR HILL MINE**, Churchill County

Location: In northwest end of Barnett Hills

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Cinnabar ore was discovered here in 1937 by A.L. Robinson. The mine is developed by an inclined shaft and an adit totaling about 140 feet. A small amount of quicksilver was produced here in 1940."*

### **CLAN ALPINE**, Churchill County

Location: At east base of Clan Alpine Mountains at mouth of Cherry Creek Canyon

Reference: Lincoln (1923)  
Pendelton, et al (1982)

A mill was built here in 1866, but the camp was abandoned soon thereafter. A post office existed at Clan Alpine from March 12, 1866 to May 21, 1868. According to Pendelton, et al, *"These ruins were seen in 1977 and are some of the best preserved stone structures in the county."*

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### CLAN ALPINE DISTRICT, Churchill County

Location: At Alpine in W. Churchill County. Fallon on the S.P.R.R. is 79 miles west

Reference: Lincoln (1923)

The district was organized in 1864. A mill was built there in 1866, but the camp was short lived and was abandoned soon thereafter and has been inactive since.

According to Lincoln, *"Molybdenite is said to occur at Scott's Camp near Alpine."*

### COLD SPRINGS STATION, Churchill County

Location: At west base of Desatoya Mountains, about two miles southeast of Cold Springs highway maintenance station.

Reference: Paher (197)  
Pendelton, et al (1982)

According to Paher, *"Three stations known as Cold Springs existed in this vicinity early in the 1860s. When the Pony Express began running in the spring of 1860, its station was located east of this site as a change point where fresh ponies were saddled and readied for an incoming rider."*

*"The next year the Overland stage and mail line established a station in the middle of Edwards Creek Valley, as its route ran through New Pass, north of the Pony Express trail. Later in 1861 the transcontinental telegraph line was built and its station was erected northwest of the Pony Express, which was discontinued when messages began passing on the wires. The stage line abandoned its Cold Springs station in 1869. Walls of this building and the nearby telegraph station remain."*

According to Pendelton, et al, *"This rock wall, roofless Pony Express station was built in March 1860 by Bolivar Roberts, J.G. Kelly and others. The present ruins have four rooms which measure 52 x 121 feet with walls up to eight feet high. The station was susceptible to Indian*

*attack and gunports were built into the walls. Today, the gunports, windows, doorways, and a fireplace are still recognizable at the old station.*

*"A short distance west are a stage station and a telegraph station ruins. Published information on these ruins is scanty and will not be discussed here."*

NOTE: State Historical Marker Number 83 marks this site.

### COPPER KETTLE DISTRICT, Churchill County

Location: Situated in Copper Kettle or Grimes Canyon on the W. slope of the Stillwater Range in N. Churchill County. It adjoins the White Cloud District on the N.

Reference: Lincoln (1923)

*"The district was discovered 15 years ago. Welsh and Green own a large group of claims from which several carloads of copper ore were shipped 6 years ago."*

### COPPEREID, Churchill County, See also WHITE CLOUD CITY

Location: 1.5 miles up White Cloud Canyon on the west side of the Stillwater Range

Reference: Paher (1970)  
Pendelton, et al (1982)

Early in 1869 copper discoveries in White Cloud Canyon saw the birth of a camp near the mines. The camp of about 40 people had a provision store and saloon.

According to Paher, *"In hope of further growth, White Cloud City was platted a mile and a half below, at the foot of the range, but the mines did not develop and the camp was abandoned. Early in the 1890s a small smelter was set up at the mouth of the canyon. It ran briefly and some copper ore was shipped in 1893."*

In March 1907, John T. Reid of the Nevada United Mining Co., initiated large-scale copper mining. Coppereid post office was established on April 8, 1907. That same month

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a boarding house, a commissary and a saloon opened, but mining subsided within months. The only noticeable production between 1907 and 1912 was several carloads of hand sorted ore from surface workings. The Coppereid post office was closed on June 15, 1914.

### **COTTON WOOD CANYON**, Churchill County

See TABLE MOUNTAIN

### **COTTONWOOD STATION**, Churchill County

Location: Between U.S. Highway 50 and Carson River, 3.75 miles northeast of Lahontan Dam

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"A station on the emigrant trail that may also have been a freight station."*

### **CREHORE MINE**, Churchill County

Location: Head of Willow Canyon on east side of Stillwater Range

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"L.W. Crehore shipped a carload of ore that ran 31.9% lead, 4.2% copper, and 13.2% silver to the Western Ore Purchasing Company in Hazen in 1915. He sank a shaft 40 feet with drifts at the bottom."*

*"NOTE: The 1972 topographic map spells the mine name 'Creore.'"*

### **CRESCENT CANYON MINE**, Churchill County

Location: Near crest of Clan Alpine Mountains, 1/2 mile west of Mount Grant

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"This is a tungsten prospect developed by two short adits."*

### **DESERT DISTRICT**, Churchill County

See also WHITE PLAINS FLAT

Location: The Desert District lies at the N. end of the Hot Springs Mountains on the N.E. flank of Desert Peak in N.W. Churchill County. It is 8 mi. S.W. of White Plains (Huxley Station) on the S.P.R.R. The White Plains Flat saline district adjoins it on the N.E.

Reference: Lincoln (1923)

*"The district was known as early as 1863 and a 5-stamp mill was built there to treat its ores. This mill proving unsuccessful, another was constructed at the outlet of the Humboldt, 14 m. distant. The principal mine was the Desert Queen which was worked continuously up to 1885 and has been worked intermittently since."*

### **DIXIE**, Churchill County

Location: West side Dixie Valley road at a point 45 miles north of its junction with U.S. 50

Reference: Paher (1970)

A purported rich silver strike in 1907 brought about the establishment of the camp during the month of May. Two weeks after word of the "strike" surveyors had laid out a townsite and lots had sold for \$6,000 during the first week. The camp boasted five saloons, two restaurants, two general stores, a hotel, assay office, and bakery. A month after its founding, Dixie's population was 200 people. By the end of the summer, the camp folded and a USGS map published the following year listed Dixie as abandoned.

### **DIXIE COMSTOCK MINE**, Churchill County

Location: On west side of Dixie Valley, 1/2 mile south of the old townsite of Dixie

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

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*"The main mine is an inclined shaft with drifts and stopes. The mining was hindered by intense heat due to large quantities of hot water encountered less than 75 feet from the surface. The mine was discovered in April 1934 and...a 30-ton amalgamation mill was erected in the spring of 1935 with flotation equipment added that summer. The property was active to 1942 but apparently never reopened after World War II. Total production...has amounted to \$293,304 from 17,880 tons of ore with a 2 to 3 gold- to-silver ratio."*

### **DIXIE MARSH**, Churchill County (Humboldt Salt Marsh)

Location: East of Stillwater Range in N.E. Churchill County. It covers about 9 square miles in the lowest part of the present valley, which was called the Osobb Valley by the geologists of the Fortieth Parallel Survey

Reference: Lincoln (1923)

*"From 1861 to 1868, this marsh produced a large amount of salt which was shipped to the silver mills of Virginia City, Austin, Belmont, Unionville, and even as far as Silver City, Idaho. Some 10 cars of borax were produced by R. Nieschwander from the N. end of the marsh according to a letter from J.T. Reid. No production has been made for many years. Tests made by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Railroad Valley Co., in recent years show the potash content of this marsh to be commercially negligible."*

### **DIXIE VALLEY**, Churchill County

Location: 6 miles north and east of the Dixie Valley road at a point 28 miles north of its junction with U.S. 50

Reference: Paher (1970)

*"This 20th century ranching community grew in the middle of the valley of the same name. Perhaps as many as fifty people were here at one time, and a post office was maintained between March 1918 and December 1933. A few families remain."*

### **DROMEDARY HUMP MINE**, Churchill County

Location: In Fairview Mining District, on the southwest side of Dromedary Hump

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1984)

*"The property around Dromedary Hump was located in 1906. The gold and silver in the quartz veins were worked by several shafts and several thousand feet of laterals. Surficial ore was quite rich, but difficult to work because of the copper and manganese content. Overall, the mine has had very little production."*

*"A mill (called Dromedary or Golden Boulder) was built below the mine in 1914. It is unlikely that the mill was operable prior to 1916, and after for only a short time."*

### **DRUMM MINE**, Churchill County

Location: On east side of Clan Alpine Mountain, 3.8 miles up Bernice Canyon

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The mine consists of a 22 foot wide adit, a 40 foot crosscut and a 95 foot inclined winze. In 1940, 28 tons of ore averaging 52 percent antimony were produced. During 1941 and 1942, 57 tons of ore containing 48.2 percent antimony were produced.' Total production has been over 43 tons of antimony metal."*

### **EAGLE MARSH**, Churchill County, see LEETE

### **EAGLEVILLE DISTRICT**, Churchill County (Hot Springs)

Location: The Eagleville District is at Eagleville in S. Churchill County. Fallon on the S.P.R.R. is 64 miles to the N.W.

Reference: Lincoln (1923)

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*"Small productions were reported from the district in 1905 and 1908, and from 1915 to 1919 the Golden Extension Mine was shipping. Barite of good grade is said to occur in the district."*

### **EASTGATE CITY**, Churchill County

Location: About 3 miles south of Eastgate

Reference: Paher (1970)  
Pendelton, et al (1982)

In May of 1906 gold strikes southeast of Eastgate ranch brought miners to Eastgate. A plat of Eastgate City was filed in Fallon at the County Recorder's Office on May 22, 1906.

According to Pendelton, et al, "*A few days later, the Churchill Standard reported that corner lots were selling for \$100 and inside lots for \$50. The paper noted that there were two saloons there, one restaurant, with several more projected, a butcher shop, and a general merchandise store will soon be in operation.*"

Paher states, "*After additional discoveries a promoter tried to get the rival townsite of Cripple Creek started.*"

No rich veins being discovered, both camps folded by the end of summer.

### **EASTGATE DISTRICT**, Churchill County

Location: The district is situated at Eastgate on the W. slope of the Desatoya Range in S.E. Churchill County. Fallon on the S.P.R.R. lies 60 miles to the W.N.W. The district adjoins the Westgate District on the E. and the Gold Basin District in Lander County on the S.W.

Reference: Lincoln (1923)

*"The district made small productions in 1908, 1917, and 1920. The Nevada Lincoln M. Co. incorporated in 1915 got into a legal controversy with the Nevada Wilson M. Co. in 1918 which is now said to be settled."*

### **EASTGATE STATION**, Churchill County

Location: On State Route 2 at a point 4 1/2 miles east of its junction with U.S. 50

Reference: Paher (1970)

*"Eastgate's welcome location beside a stream at the mouth of a narrow canyon on the west flank of the Desatoya Mountains was an Indian campground in the middle of the last century, and sometime around 1870 a small vegetable farm and station was maintained. A blockhouse was built of tufa quarried four miles west. Eastgate was a noted landmark for travelers early in this century, and a service station and restaurant were added with the coming of autos. Those facilities remained in use through the late 1960s."*

### **EIGHTMILE FLAT**, Churchill County

See SAND SPRINGS MARSH

### **FAIRVIEW**, Churchill County, See also FAIRVIEW DISTRICT

Location: One mile south of U.S. Highway 50, and four miles east-southeast of Fallon

Reference: Paher (1970)

Pendelton, et al (1982)

From Pendelton, et al, "*Following discovery of rich silver ore in 1905, a stampede developed and surrounding hills were soon covered by 2,000 prospectors. Spring of 1906 found business lots in the new town selling for \$100 per front foot, and for ten years Fairview was a lively place with numerous businesses.*

*"Fairview is often compared with Rawhide, twenty miles to the southwest. Both were discovered about the same time, in the early twentieth century Nevada mining resurgence. Although Rawhide received most of the publicity, Fairview had more gold and silver, \$3.8 million worth, according to production records."*

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According to Paher, *"Early in 1907 Fairview had hotels, banks, 27 saloons, assay offices, the News, which invited investors to 'first see Fairview,' post office, miners' union hall, and a population of 2,000."*

Pendelton, et al, states, *"After the initial excitement was over in 1908 and the promoters had left town, bonafide investors and operator began serious development of the district's mines."*

NOTE: State Historic Marker Number 202 marks this site.

### **FAIRVIEW CEMETERY**, Churchill County

Location: 6/10 mile northeast of the site of Fairview  
Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Fourteen graves are located in the cemetery. Burials there commenced in 1906. The graves are to be protected by the BLM, Forest Service, Churchill County, and its museum."*

### **FAIRVIEW DISTRICT**, Churchill County

Location: The Fairview District is located at Fairview on the W. slope of Fairview Peak in S. Churchill County. The town of Fairview is 42 m. E.S.E. of Fallon. Fairview has an altitude of 4,600 ft, the mines are about 1,000 ft. higher, and Fairview Peak rises to a height of 8,250 ft.  
Reference: Lincoln (1923)

*"The district was discovered by F.O. Norton in 1905. A boom ensued the following spring which gave the district a temporary population of 2,000. The principal mine is the Nevada Hills which was located by P. Langsden in January, 1906. The Nevada Hills M. Co. erected a 20-stamp mill at this mine which was operated from September, 1911, to June, 1917, when it was shut down for lack of ore. Since the Nevada Hills M. Co. ceased operations, a small amount of work has been done in the district by leasers and by other companies."*

*"Three companies have recently been active in the Fairview District. The Dromedary Hump Cons. Ms. Co., with a capital stock of 2,000,000 shares is in charge of E.W. Stratton, the Chalk Mt. Silver-Lead Ms. Co., is under the management of E.M. Dawes of Reno, D.C. Smith is Pres. of the Nevada Hills M. Co., Reorg.....This company owns the Nevada Hills Mine..."*

### **FAIRVIEW STATION**, Churchill County

Location: Southwest Dixie Valley, 6.75 miles north-northeast of Frenchman  
Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Fairview Station was on the Overland Mail route, in which this segment (from Westgate to Stillwater) was adopted in 1982."*

### **FALLON**, Churchill County

Location: The major community in the Carson Desert  
Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The post office was established in 1896 on Mike Fallon's ranch, and was thus given the name of Fallon. It was a little 10 x 12 foot shack near the Fallon residence, where the people of the neighborhood called to get their mail. In 1902, the state legislature passed an act moving the county seat from Stillwater. At that time there were only two places of business in the town, plus a schoolhouse."*

*"Fallon grew rapidly during the establishment of the Truckee-Carson irrigation project and during the discovery of rich ore at the camps of Fairview and Wonder in the Spring of 1905. It has since become one of the leading agricultural centers in the state. Fallon turkeys were a well-known commodity during the 1930s and early 1940s, enjoying a high reputation for flavor."*

*"The Fallon Sugar Beet Factory was in 1913 the largest commercial enterprise in Churchill County. Located one mile from Fallon, it cost approximately \$600,000 to build."*

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*It began production in the fall of 1911, and was supplied with beets from the Lahontan Valley and other parts of western Nevada.*

*"On July 6 and August 23, 1954, earthquakes near Fallon and Lovelock damaged walls and roofs, destroyed chimneys and cracked roads in both communities. Several hundred thousand dollars' worth of damage occurred. The sheriff's office and jail building in Fallon has an iron band around the second story just below the roof, as a result of the earthquake."*

### FALLON NAVAL AIR STATION, Churchill County

Location: In Carson Desert, 5.5 miles southeast of Fallon

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Senator McCarran and other leaders urged the Army Air Force to consider the level terrain southeast of Fallon as an air base in 1941. The site was immediately chosen and the runways were completed in 1942. However, the site remained idle until the Navy took over the land and began construction of hangars and other buildings in late 1943. The station was commissioned on June 10, 1944 as Fallon Auxiliary Air Station. A month later, on July 5, the base accepted its first 1,000 cadets.*

*"The new jets required longer runways and these were upgraded in 1952-1953 with a force of over 200 men. To appease the farmers over the price paid for their farm land, the Navy named the base for Commander Bruce A. Van Voorhis, a Fallon war hero, in November 1959. The base became a full air station on January 1, 1972. Many of the older buildings were then replaced with new structures and the base was renamed Fallon Naval Air Station."*

### FORT CHURCHILL AND SAND SPRINGS ROAD, Churchill County

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The road followed the old Pony Express Trail, veering north then east near Simpson Pass. The toll road was established in 1864, but the duration of use is unknown. North of Simpson Pass the road is bordered by dry-laid masonry walls. Sections of this old road may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (Hattori and McLane, 1980:19)."*

### FOURMILE FLAT, Churchill County, See SAND SPRINGS MARSH

### FRENCHMAN, Churchill County

Location: In Fairview Valley, north of Labou Flat

Reference: Paher (1970)

Pendelton, et al (1982)

*Paher states, "For about a decade after 1906 'Frenchy's' served as a teamsters' station with saloon and stables on the Fallon-Fairview-Wonder freight run, and here food and lodging were available. A post office known as Bermod was open between 1920 and 1926."*

*From Pendelton, et al, "The old freight road, between Fallon and Frenchman became U.S. Highway 50 and today a bar-cafe-gas station serves the traveling public."*

### GOLD GRAIL MINE, Churchill County

Location: On north side of Buffalo Canyon, 15 miles southeast of Eastgate

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Substantial ruins were noted here in the mid-1970's. The mill processed the gold-silver property located about one mile northeast. Willden and Speed (1974:71) list the mine as the Gold Trail. Additional information is needed on this site."*

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### GUTHERIES HOUSE, Churchill County

Location: West side of Dixie Valley, 1.3 miles south-southeast of Dixie

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Data from the 1882 cadastral survey."*

### HAZEN, Churchill County

Location: At a point 16 miles of Fallon on U.S. 95A

Reference: Paher (1970)

*"When the Southern Pacific realigned its route east of Wadsworth in 1902, Hazen station was a stop on the right of way. A town developed and by April 1904 a post office opened, and saloons served workers engaged in digging a 31-mile canal from the Truckee River east and south of the Carson River. Hazen's importance grew after September 1905 when it became the northern terminus of the S.P.'s Nevada & California Railway on completion of the Hazen cutoff connecting the S.P. main line at this point with the N. & C. near Fort Churchill. Thereafter the heavy rail traffic to Goldfield and Tonopah passed through here. A weekly, the Harvest, appeared that fall but folded after a few months.*

*"During 1906 large freight wagons teamed supplies from Hazen to the county's outlying camps, especially Fairview and Wonder, but that trade was lost when the S.P. completed a line from here to Fallon early the next year. Hazen then became an important four-way junction point and the S.P. installed a handsome depot and round house, both of which managed to escape the fire of 1908 which wiped out most of the town.*

*"Hazen rebuilt and became a small trading center with school serving nearby ranches. The showcase of this town of 250 residents was the elegantly furnished Palace Hotel, which had a restaurant and grill. But the advent of*

*the auto age and decrease of railroad traffic on the route to Mina brought the community into decline..."*

NOTE: State Historic Marker Number 187 marks this site.

### HELLMANS HOUSE, Churchill County

Location: In Dixie Valley on Cottonwood Canyon drainage, 1/2 mile northeast of Boyer Ranch

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The 1882 cadastral survey indicated 'Hellman's House' near the 'graves' marked on the 1966 topographic map."*

### HERCULES, Churchill County

Location: Near head of Hercules Canyon, 1.7 miles north-northwest of the site of Wonder

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The camp of Hercules was registered at the county recorder's office July 24, 1906. Within the month, the National Bar and Cafe was built. The townsite also had a grocery store and a two-story boarding house and hotel. The weekly Hercules Miner was published in 1907 and 1908, although few issues have survived. The town had a post office from December 18, 1906 to October 31, 1908. While Shamberger notes the town died in November 1908, that date seems somewhat premature as a newspaper item tells of a dance held in Hercules on November 18, 1912. The peak population for the town was about 500."*

### HILL, Churchill County (Hill and Grimes)

Location: On U.S. 50 at a point 11 miles southeast of Fallon

Reference: Paher (1970)

*"This station near the foot of Grimes Point on the old central emigrant road across Nevada had a post office from 1882 to the 1900s, and early in this century it was*

## 2020 SPECIFIC HISTORIC SITES IN CHURCHILL COUNTY

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## APPENDIX E

*the first water stop for teamsters east of Fallon on the freight run to Fairview."*

**HILLTOP MINE**, Churchill County  
See TUNGSTEN MOUNTAIN MINE

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE**, Churchill County

Location: On the southwest edge of Eightmile Flat, 1.7 miles northeast of Simpson Pass

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Substantial sandstone walls, part of an historic structure, were located here in May 1980. Maximum height of the walls is 0.75 m with an inside area of the square building at 4 x 2.3 m. The Fort Churchill and Sand Springs Turnpike was surveyed through the area in 1865, and it appears that this building was associated with this early road. This structure warrants further research and may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places."*

**HOLY CROSS DISTRICT**, Churchill County

Location: The Holy Cross District is situated in S.W. Churchill County on the border of Lyon and Mineral Counties. Schurz on the S.P.R.R. is 12 miles to the S.W.

Reference: Lincoln (1923)

*"The manganese deposit on the Bullion Group extends for 3,000 ft. Copper and lead were made from the district from 1923 to 1921. A few tons of manganese ore were shipped by R.Z. Hodges from the Bullion Group in 1918."*

**HORSE CREEK RANCH**, Churchill County

Location: On the west side of Clan Alpine Mountains, 6.5 miles north-northwest of the townsite of Wonder

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"This is an early ranch which is now indicated by four buildings in ruins on the 1972 USGS quadrangle."*

**HOT SPRINGS**, Churchill County, see EAGLEVILLE

**HOT SPRINGS MARSH**, Churchill County, see LEETE

**HOUSE**, Churchill County

Location: East base of the Stillwater Range, 1.1 miles south of the site of Dixie

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"No other information available at this time."*

**HOUSE**, Churchill County

Location: Below Shamrock Canyon at west base of Stillwater Range

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"A 'house' is shown here on the 1882 cadastral survey."*

**HOYT MINE**, Churchill County

Location: At head of Hoyt Canyon in Clan Alpine Mountains

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Antimony ore containing some silver may have been shipped from the Hoyt Mine as early as 1906. 'In 1940-1941, 7 tons of ore containing 56 percent of antimony were produced. In 1949, 16 tons of ore containing 56 percent antimony were mined and shipped to Goldsmith Brothers in Chicago, Illinois.' Thirteen tons of antimony metal have been produced in all. In addition, approximately \$60,000 worth of silver ore was mined and was treated in the Bernice Mill. The mines consist of four adits totaling more than 500 feet."*

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### HUMBOLDT SALT MARSH, Churchill County (Dixie Marsh)

Location: Near center of Dixie Valley, 10 miles northeast of the community of Dixie Valley

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"From 1862 to 1868, this marsh produced a large amount of salt which was shipped to the silver mills of Virginia City, Austin, Belmont, Unionville, and even as far as Silver City, Idaho.' The site has not been mined for 100 years and preservation of the site is likely to be excellent."*

### INX MINE, Churchill County

Location: 1.9 miles up Bernice Canyon on the west side of the Clan Alpine Mountains

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The mine consists of several hundred feet of workings, but most are inaccessible. 'Several shipments of antimony ore were made in 1915-1917, and in 1940, five tons of ore are averaging 43.9 percent antimony produced.' Some 25-50 tons of antimony have been produced."*

### I.X.L. DISTRICT, Churchill County      See also SILVER HILL

Location: The I.X.L. District is located in the Stillwater Range in central Churchill County. I.X.L. Canyon is on the E. slope of the range, 70 m. S.E. of the town of Lovelock, which is on the S.P.R.R.; while Silver Hill in Cox Canyon across the range on the W. flank is but 45 m. from Lovelock and is sometimes considered a separate district. The Shady Run District adjoins the I.X.L. District on the N.E.

Reference: Lincoln (1923)  
Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The I.X.L. District was organized in 1879 and the last activity in the district was in 1908. Total production was about \$20,000."*

### JACKPOT MINE, Churchill County

Location: East of Hercules Canyon, 3/10 miles north of the site of Hercules

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"From 1906 to 1908, more than 4,000 tons of gold and silver ore averaging about \$115 to the ton were shipped from the mine. Most of the ore went to the Western Ore Purchasing Co. at Hazen, but some was sent to Goldfield, Nevada, and Bingham, Utah."*

### JESSUP, Churchill County

Location: 4 miles northwest of I-80 at the Jessup exit (34 miles north of Fallon)

Reference: Paher (1970)

*"After initial claims were located in February 1908, carloads of ore averaging over \$100 per ton were shipped a few months later. Several small companies began extensive development, according to a New York mining paper, and during the next year Jessup's 300 residents supported three grocery stores, two lumber yards, seven saloons, and a meat market. A daily stage from Huxley on the Southern Pacific met the train and brought in additional settlers."*

*"The intimal boom apparently died out by the end of 1908, but during the next decade leasers made intermittent shipments of gold and silver. Wooden buildings remain, but no permanent residents."*

### JESSUP DISTRICT, Churchill County

Location: The Jessup District is at Jessup in N.W. Churchill County. White Plains (Huxley Station) on the S.P.R.R. lies 10 m. to the S.E. and the town of Lovelock on the same railroad, 35 m. to the N.E. White Plains Flat adjoins the Jessup District on the S.E., the Juniper Range District on the

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N.W., the Copper Valley District on the N., and the Toy District on the N.E.

Reference: Lincoln (1923)

*"The district was discovered in 1908 and has made small shipments of gold ores and silver ores intermittently since that date. Diatomaceous (sic) earth deposits occur both to the N. and to the S. of Jessup, and small shipments have been made from the latter locality according to letter from J.T. Reid."*

### **JOB PEAK**, Churchill County

Location: Highest peak in the Stillwater Range located at the head of Government Trail Canyon

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The geodetic point on Job Peak was established in 1878 by William Eimback of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. It was a primary station called 'Carson Sink' in their transcontinental triangulation system of stations. The center of the foundation pier was marked by a 1/2 inch copper bolt, covered with a light, porous rock, marked by a drill hole. Stone wall wind breaks were left standing when the station was abandoned.*

*"Eleven years earlier, the Clarence King party, of the Fortieth Parallel Survey, occupied this point on September 22, 1867. As King was about to read the angles of his theodolite to a distant station, an electrical flash came through his instrument, striking his right arm and side. King was staggered and his brain nerves were shocked. He was helped to camp several miles north in the Humboldt Range where he recovered in the course of a week (Bartlett 1962:169)."*

### **KINGSTON**, Churchill County

Location: Northwest edge of Louderback Mountains, about 4.5 miles northwest of the site of Wonder

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Kingston was a satellite camp of Wonder which was recorded on December 6, 1906 by John O'Brien. The community lasted until August 1907. Kinston's existence was due to its location on the proposed road from Fallon to Wonder, which never materialized. Kinston's population was 25 on January 1, 1907. It had a post office from February 27, 1907 to July 20, 1907."*

### **LAHONTAN DAM**, Churchill County

Location: On Carson River, nine miles northeast of Silver Springs

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Lahontan Dam was the nation's first U.S. Bureau of Reclamation project. The Federal Reclamation Act of 1902 authorized construction of irrigation projects in the 17 western states. The Newlands Project (Lahontan Dam and Reservoir, three diversion dam, two hydroelectric power plants, dam at Lake Tahoe and some 900 miles of canals, laterals and drains) was authorized in 1903 and construction began that year.*

*"Construction on Lahontan Dam started in January 1911 and was completed in June 1915. It is an earth fill structure 162 feet high, with a spillway crest at an altitude of 4,162 feet. Water sources for the reservoir are the Carson and Truckee Rivers which head in the Sierra Nevada. The reservoir is capable of 293,000 acre-feet of storage."*

NOTE: State Historical Marker Number 215 marks this site.

### **LAKE DISTRICT**, Churchill County

Location: The Lake District lies to the E. of Humboldt Lake on the W. flank of the Humboldt Lake Range, and extends from N. Churchill County into S. Pershing Co.

Reference: Lincoln (1923)

*"The James Say lead-silver-antimony deposits produced*

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*a few cars of ore in the sixties, seventies, and eighties, according to data supplied by J.T. Reid. They are located 3 m. E. of Ocala which is on the S.P.R.R. Say called attention to peculiar saline deposits in this neighborhood in 1868, and William Silverwood located niter deposits to the N.W. in the Pershing Co. end of the district that same year. These deposits attracted attention again recently, but were found too low grade to pay to work. Shell limestone which occurs at the S.W. extremity of the Humboldt Lake Range was shipped to California as a fertilizer some 20 years ago and has been burned locally for lime."*

**LA PLATA**, Churchill County

Location: In La Plata Canyon in Stillwater Mountain, 3.2 miles due east of Mountain Wells

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Silver ore was discovered in the Mountain Wells (La Plata) District in 1862. During the mid-1860's, La Plata attained prominence as a boom camp. Many claims were located which were sold to eastern financiers, but the results were generally discouraging. La Plata became the county seat of Churchill in 1864, but four years later the seat was moved to Stillwater.*

*"Remnants of an old building (photo in Shamberger, p.31 and Paher 1970:94) at La Plata is identified by Paher as a mill, but Shamberger found evidence that the ruins were of the old court house and that the walls were demolished in the 1940s to build a church in Fallon."*

**LA PLATA DISTRICT**, Churchill County

See MOUNTAIN WELLS DISTRICT

**LEETE DISTRICT**, Churchill County

Location: The Leete District is at Leete on the S.P.R.R. in N.W. Churchill County on the Lyon County border. The salt producing section of the district is sometimes called the

Eagle Salt Marsh; while that which produces borax is known as the Hot Springs Borax Marsh.

Reference: Lincoln (1923)

Leete discovered the Eagle Salt Marsh in 1870. The Eagle Salt Works began operations and the following year was supplying salt to all the mills of Virginia City. It continued to produce up to 1913. A company worked the Hot Springs Borax Marsh in 1871 but failed to make a financial success. The Nezelda Mine situated 6 m. N.W. of Leete was worked for gold, silver, and lead in the eighties, according to a letter from J.T. Reid.

*"The Eagle Salt Works began by producing 3,000 tons of salt annually. From 1879 to 1884, it produced 334,400 tons, including table salt of which 200 tons per years were made in 1883 and 1884. The subsequent production was on a decreasing scale."*

**LEETEVILLE**, Churchill County, see RAGTOWN

**LITTLE SODA LAKES**, Churchill County

See SODA LAKES

**LOFTHOUSE**, Churchill County

Location: Situated on west side of Clan Alpine of Dyer Canyon, 1.4 miles from its mouth

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The mine is developed by two 100 foot adits and several trenches. A small amount of antimony ore reportedly was mined during World War I. 'In 1940, two tons of ore averaging 30 percent antimony were produced. In 1948, 40 tons of ore averaging 50 percent antimony were shipped to the Harshaw Chemical Co. in Los Angeles.' Antimony metal production has been 21 tons."*

**LOVELOCK MINE**, Churchill County

Location: 2.5 miles up Cottonwood Canyon on the east side of the Stillwater Range

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Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"George Lovelock and Charles Bell discovered nickel and cobalt here about 1882. Some 500 tons of high-grade nickel-cobalt ore were shipped to Swansea near Hamilton in White Pine County in the early days. The mine consisted of several superficial burrowings and a shaft of about 100 feet deep that hit water."*

### **MILL CANYON MILL**, Churchill County

Location: Mouth of Mill Canyon on west side of Stillwater Range

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"A number of Virginia City miners built a small custom mill at the mouth of Mill Canyon in the eighties, but it operated for a brief period only."*

### **MILL CANYON RUINS**, Churchill County

Location: West side of Eleven Mile Canyon in Stillwater Range, 1/2 mile east of Black Knob Spring

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*" 'Ruins' are shown on the topographic map two miles east of La Plata of which W.O. Vanderberg (quoted in Willden and Speed) says a 'mill was built in Eleven-Mile Canyon, several miles north of La Plata Canyon' and Shamberger notes 'a mill was built at Black Knob, about three miles southeast of La Plata.' The mill was built about 1864 and was unsuccessful, apparently for lack of ore."*

### **MOUNTAIN WELL(S)**, Churchill County

Location: In Mountain Well Canyon in the Stillwater Range, 3 miles west of the site of La Plata

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Mountain Well was a station on the Overland Mail route about midway between Stillwater and Fairview stations. Townley notes that J.J. Cushman and Dave Wightman 'operated the busy station at Mountain Wells in the*

*1860's, until the decline of mining canceled the need for the facility. In good years, hay grown in the valley and freighted to Mountain Wells brought \$150 per ton to the partners.' Shamberger (1974:28,30) includes a photo of modern Mountain Wells and notes that it has been used by Ira H. Kent as a cattle camp for many years."*

### **MOUNTAIN WELLS DISTRICT**, Churchill County (La Plata District)

Location: The Mountain Wells District is at Mountain Wells on the E. slope of the Stillwater Range in central Churchill County. Fallon on the S.P.R.R. is 30 m. to the W.

Reference: Lincoln (1923)

*"The district was discovered and the town of La Plata founded in 1862. La Plata was made the county seat and by 1866 there were 3 mills in the district. The ore supply became exhausted at about the time of the White Pine rush, the district was deserted for the new discovery, and the county seat was moved to Stillwater in 1868. A little silver ore was shipped from the district by prospectors in 1919 and 1920."*

### **NEVADA CITY**, Churchill County

Location: 4 miles east of Fallon

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*" 'The idea of a Socialist colony in Nevada was an outgrowth of the California experiment of the same nature at Llano del Rio, just north of Los Angeles. During the years prior to World War I, C.V. Egglestrom, a Socialist promoter, purchased several hundred acres of farmland in the fertile area just east of Fallon and planned to build a colony there. With cooperative farming as their basic industry, about 200 people gathered in the area and the town of Nevada City was born.*

*" 'The ambitious plans of the community, extensively publicized, included a large hotel, library, printing plant,*

*community gas station, sunken gardens and even croquet grounds, but only twelve buildings were ever completed. A newspaper was established in 1917, and the building of numerous factories was planned, but the financial condition of the colony led to cancellation of the plans.*

*"Many of the resident of the city, not seriously interested in the Socialist experiment, were wanderers, and the population of Nevada City was always fluctuating with their arrivals and departures. Others, though, were honestly concerned with the settlement, and these men tried to keep it going for as long as possible. Finally, on May 1, 1919, the debt incurred by the company had become too great and it went into receivership. The residents were no longer able to maintain a cooperative existence, and the town quickly deserted. Today, nothing of any consequence remains to mark the site."*

**NEVADA GOLD MINE**, Churchill County

Location: East side of Stillwater Range in Stone Canyon, 2 1/2 miles by road from its mouth

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The Nevada Gold Mine consists of several hundred feet of adits and shafts. The mine was active from 1934 to 1945, and gold silver and lead values have amounted to \$3,498."*

**NEVADA HILLS**, Churchill County

Location: Northwest side of Fairview Peak, 1.9 miles southeast of the former town of Fairview

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Nevada Hills was a sister town to Fairview. Both were established in 1906. Nevada Hills survived seven years longer than Fairview, fading away in 1918. The area was occupied intermittently until the early 1960's."*

**NEVADA HILLS MILL**, Churchill County

Location: In the Fairview Mining District, 1.5 miles northwest of Fairview Peak

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The Nevada Hills Mining Company commenced construction of the 20-stamp cyanidation plant in September 1910; bullion production began on September 15, 1911. The greatest width of the mill was 56 feet with a length of 308 feet and a vertical fall of 120 feet. The mill cost \$354,000 to build.*

*"The bullion ratio from the ore amounted to one ounce of gold per 100 ounces of silver. The bullion was shipped to the Selby Smelter in San Francisco where it was further refined.*

*"Initially, the water for the mill was pumped from the nearby Webber Shaft (ultimately reaching a depth of 935 feet). The flow eventually became insufficient to operate the mill, so by 1913 water was pumped through a two-inch line 7.6 miles long from West Gate. The mill closed in June 1917 because of lack of ore and was dismantled and moved away."*

**NEVADA WONDER MILL**, Churchill County

Location: On east side of Wonder Mountain the Wonder District

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The 200-ton cyanide plant processed the gold and silver ore from the Nevada Wonder Mine from 1911 until December 1, 1919."*

**NEVADA WONDER MINE**, Churchill County

Location: North side of Wonder Mountain in Wonder Mining District

Reference: Paher (1970)

Pendelton, et al (1982)

According to Pendelton, et al, *"The Nevada Wonder Mine was the principal mine in the Wonder District. The Nevada Wonder Mining Company was organized in September 1906, but the 1907 financial panic halted the company's operations. Mining operations resumed in 1911 and ceased on December 1, 1919, but sporadic production continued until 1955. Production from the district amounted to \$6,350,186 in gold and silver, with minor amounts of copper and lead, the majority from the Nevada Wonder Mine.*

*"The mine was developed to a depth of more than 2,000 feet by two vertical shafts and winzes. Total underground workings exceeded 12 miles."*

Paher (1970:107) state, *"To run this 200-ton cyanide plant, electric power was brought in from Bishop, California; the transmission line was said to have been the nation's largest at that time. Piped water came from Dead Horse Creek, ten miles away.*

*"In December 1919 the company ceased operations, after having paid to its fortunate stockholders over \$1.5 million in dividends. In 1924 equipment and structures were razed and machinery sold."*

#### NEW PASS STATION, Churchill County

Location: In New Pass in the Desatoya Mountains  
Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The rocks in these ruins of New Pass Station were in neat array and roofed with willow bundles in 1863, when 'Stagecoach King' Ben Holladay reorganized the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company into the Overland Mail and Stage Co.*

*"New Pass Station's water spring on the hill was too small for the humans and horses. Overland Mail Division Superintendent Thomas Plain's support ranch one mile to the west kept their important water, rest and team replacement station operating. Even after the coming of the transcontinental railroad, stages faithfully and*

*effectively linked outlying districts to steel rails and 'civilization'."*

NOTE: Nevada Historic Marker Number 135 marks this site.

#### NICKEL MINE, Churchill County

Location: 1.5 miles up Cottonwood Canyon on the east side of the Stillwater Range  
Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The Nickel Mine was opened about 1882 when a car load of 26% nickel ore was shipped to New Jersey. It operated until 1890 when it closed due to litigation. The mine was worked again in 1904 and closed in 1907. Paher (1970:109) has an undated photo of the mine buildings. A post office called Nickle operated here during March 1880 to March 1892, August 1893 to July 1895 and from October 1905 to March 1906. The townsite of Bolivia was located here."*

#### OLD STATION HOUSE, Churchill County

Location: Below Grimes Canyon at the west base of Stillwater Range  
Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"'Old Station House' and 'Well' are shown on the 1882 cadastral survey."*

#### OSBURN'S HOUSE, Churchill County

Location: In Dixie Valley, 5.5 miles south of Boyer Ranch  
Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Shown on the early cadastral survey."*

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### PARRAN, Churchill County

Location: 32.5 miles north of Fallon

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Parran is a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad. When this section was opened on October 19, 1902, it was part of the Central Pacific Railroad."*

### PARRAN DISTRICT, Churchill County

See WHITE PLAINS FLAT DISTRICT

### PYRAMID MINE, Churchill County

See also CAMP TERRILL

Location: In Terrill Mountains, 1.4 miles west of Camp Terrill

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"This silver mine is in the Holy Cross District and was probably discovered in 1911 during the initial excitement at Camp Terrill. West dumps are small, indicating minimal production occurred."*

### QUARRY, Churchill County

Location: 3 miles west of Eastgate

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The tuff at this site reportedly was quarried in the 1860's. The walls of two buildings at Eastgate were constructed of rock from this quarry. Zeolite (clinoptilolite and erionite species) beds are located at the quarry and extend south about 3/4 mile, with a thin zone continuing for 1.5 miles.*

*"The ores are used as catalysts and catalyst carriers, molecular sieves and as ion exchangers. A Union Carbide Corp. employee discovered the zeolites in 1959 and staked a claim that year. After extensive trenching, the claims were allowed to lapse. Shell Development Co. located additional claims in April 1966, but all claims have now lapsed."*

### QUICK-TUNG MINE, Churchill County

Location: 1 mile up Fondaway Canyon on the east side of the Stillwater Range

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Fondaway Canyon contains tungsten, iron and cinnabar veins. The area was prospected as early as the 1860's, but there is no record of production until 1958 when tungsten was produced from the Quick-Tung property. The tungsten production amounted to about 10,000 units of WO<sub>3</sub> by June 1967."*

### RAGTOWN, Churchill County

Location: North side of Carson River, 8 miles west of Fallon

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Ragtown was once the most noted spot in Churchill County. This was the place where emigrants stopped after crossing the Forty Mile Desert for the Humboldt. Since this was their first water stop after the desert, clothes were washed and hung on bushes and trees to dry, one source of the name, Ragtown (although it really was not a town). In the early 1850s California traders began bringing fresh stock and food to this spot on the Overland Trail. They erected tents which by the next spring would be in tatters. This too contributed to the name the site acquired.*

*"The emigrant cemetery once existed at Ragtown, with over 200 graves. These were the result of cholera, Rocky Mountain Fever and the other diseases which plagued overland travelers in the mid-nineteenth century. The graves were marked with log chains, wagon tires, etc. During the flood of 1861-62 the burying ground was completely obliterated by high water."*

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**RED BIRD MINE**, Churchill County

Location: In the northern Clan Alpine Mountains, 1.5 miles northeast of the Shoshone Creek Road, 8 miles northeast of the old camp of Bernice

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The Red Bird Mine was discovered sometime after 1943. Forty-nine flasks of mercury were reported from several hundred feet of workings. The ore was retorted at the mine in a 2-inch pipe retort, which was later dismantled. The topographic map indicates two buildings at the mine."*

**REDMAN STATION**, Churchill County  
(Hill, Hill and Grimes)

Location: Between Fallon Naval Air Station and Grimes Point, about 7 miles southeast of Fallon

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Angel gives the following on Redman:  
An Act approved the same day (November 28, 1861) authorized Ellen Redman and others to construct a toll-bridge across Carson Slough at Redman Station, and to charge toll as follows:*

<i>For wagon drawn by six or eight animals</i>	<i>\$2.00</i>
<i>For wagon drawn by four animals</i>	<i>\$1.50</i>
<i>For wagon drawn by two animals</i>	<i>\$1.00</i>
<i>For carriage and buggy, two horses</i>	<i>\$1.00</i>
<i>For carriage and buggy, one horse</i>	<i>\$0.75</i>
<i>For horseman</i>	<i>\$0.25</i>
<i>For pack animals</i>	<i>\$0.125</i>
<i>For loose stock</i>	<i>\$0.10</i>

*"This place, on the Overland Central from Sand Springs to Ragtown, was later owned by William Hill.*

*"A post office, established here on May 18, 1882, was called Hill. It was discontinued July 30, 1912."*

**RED TOP**, Churchill County

Location: Near head of Red Top Gulch in Loudenback Mountains, 2 miles west of Porphyry Peak

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The brief occupation of Red Top camp lasted a few months from November 1906 to the fall of 1907 and was likely no more than a platted site."*

**REEDS STATION**, Churchill County

Location: Between U.S. Highway 50 and Carson River, 3.4 miles northeast of Lahontan Dam

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Location only; no other information available at this time"*

**REGENT**, Churchill County

Location: 2 miles northwest of Rawhide

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"...the Regent Mining District was organized on February 17, 1907...Regent was never developed, as a camp, and as the name of the district, was more or less forgotten. Everyone referred to the area as the Rawhide Mining District although officially it is the Regent Mining District."*

**ROCK SPRINGS STATION**, Churchill County

Location: On southwest edge of Eightmile Flat, 2.7 miles east-northeast of Simpson Pass

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"This station was on the Wadsworth-Columbus Freighting Route which operated between 1873-1882. Little evidence of the station remains today. The station may have received only minor use as the spring water is not very palatable."*

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### SALT WELLS, Churchill County

Location: On the northwest edge of Eightmile Flat, south of the Lahontan Mountains (Near Grimes Point)

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"This station was on the Wadsworth-Columbus Freighting Route which operated between 1873-1882. Salt Wells may have been established as early as 1863, when salt was mined nearby. In later years, Salt Wells became a service station."*

### SALT WELLS MARCH, Churchill County

See SAND SPRINGS MARSH

### SALT WORKS, Churchill County

Location: Northwest side of Humboldt Salt Marsh, 1.5 miles south-southeast of Dixie (site)

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"A structure termed 'Salt Works' is shown on the 1882 cadastral survey. A 'car track' is shown extending 1/2 mile from the works."*

### SAND SPRINGS MARSH, Churchill County

Location: Sand Springs Marsh begins at Salt Wells 15 m. S.E. of the town of Fallon, which is on the S.P.R.R.; and extends to Sand Springs, 30 m. S.E. of Fallon. It has an area of 37 sq. m. and an altitude of 3,960 ft.

Reference: Lincoln (1923)  
Pendelton, et al (1982)

*According to Lincoln, "The Sand Springs salt deposit was discovered in 1836, and the Sand Springs Co. began shipping to the silver mills of the Comstock Lode that same year. Production practically ceased upon the discovery of the more accessible Eagle salt Marsh in the Leete District in 1870. William Throop discovered borax at*

*Salt Wells, and the American Borax Co. erected borax works there in 1870. In 1871, this plant and a smaller one built by another company, were in operation, but they were abandoned a few years later. In recent years, the U.S. Geol. Survey tested the brines of Sand Springs Marsh for potash, and found the content to be commercially unimportant."*

*From Pendelton, et al, "The deposit is owned by Leslie Salt Co., and leased by a Fallon contractor. A large tonnage was shipped to the Leslie Salt Co. in San Francisco in 1957. Generally, though, the product is used locally for deicing roads, stock purposes, meat packing, and water-softening."*

*And from Lincoln, "The flat was formerly known as Alkali Valley, while the Carson Sink topographic map of the U.S. Geol. Survey calls it Fourmile Flat and Eightmile Flat. The section of the flat from which Borax was obtained was known as Salt Wells Marsh."*

### SAND SPRINGS STATION, Churchill County

Location: Northeast of Fourmile Flat and 1.1 miles north-northeast of Sand Springs Pony Express historical marker

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Bolivar Roberts, J.G. Kelley and others built Sand Springs Pony Express Station in March 1860. Three small rooms served as habitation areas, while an additional three rooms on the east served as stables and corrals. The acres of the structure was 56 x 102 feet, and the walls were built of two courses of rough rhyolite boulders 2.5 feet thick and 4 - 7 feet high. A well was dug in the northwest part of the structures."*

### SHADY RUN, Churchill County

Location: At the mouth of Shady Run Canyon on the west side of the Stillwater Range

Reference: Paher (1970)  
Pendelton, et al (1982)

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Exploration of the Shady Run District occurred in the 1860's. When gold was discovered 1/2 mile up the canyon in March, 1908, Shady Run was established. A feed yard and two saloons were operating by the end of April. The following month, \$200-a-ton ore was being shipped, but mines gave out and the camp died that year.

### SILVER HILL, Churchill County

Location: On east side of Stillwater Range, 1.5 miles up IXL Canyon  
Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Silver, gold, lead, and copper have been prospected in IXL Canyon beginning in early 1861. When Dan De Quille arrived there in June of that year, the camp consisted of several tents and brush shanties. The IXL District was organized in 1879. About 1880, 20 miners were in the camp which consisted of 'two blacksmith shops, a boarding house, and a few cabins' (Angel 1881:364). The primary mines were the Black Prince and Bonanza. The last activity in the district was in 1908, with about \$20,000 in total production."*

### SINK STATION, Churchill County

Location: About 13.5 miles south of Fallon and 3/4 mile west of U.S. Highway 95  
Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"This Pony Express Station was built by Bolivar Roberts, J.G. Kelley and others in March 1860. Today, only faint ruins remain."*

### SODA LAKES, Churchill County

Location: 2 miles north of U.S. Highway 50, 6 miles northwest of Fallon  
Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Soda production for Little Soda Lake, 'which began in 1868, was the first in Nevada and the first important*

*production in the west. Production began from Big Soda Lake, which lies just north of Little Soda Lake, in 1875. The combined annual production from the two lakes amount to between 300 and 800 tons from 1868 to 1893, when production ceased' (Willden and Speed, 1974:54) "The gradual rise in ground water from irrigation inundated the old soda works about 1907. The ruins are still visible through the lake water from the air.*

*"Russell (1885) concluded that the cone lakes were a product of a long complex of eruptive volcanism. Russell (opposite p.74) also includes a sketch of lakes showing the locations of the soda evaporating vats."*

### ST. CLAIR, Churchill County

Location: 2 miles west-southwest of Fallon  
Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"St. Clair was a small agricultural community that existed three miles southwest of present-day Fallon. It began as the ranch of a man named St. Clair, in 1862. He constructed a ferry, bridge and a store; gradually a village was established.*

*"St. Clair had a post office from April, 1865 to November, 1869. It is probable that this small community was the first permanent settlement in Churchill County."*

### STILLWATER, Churchill County

Location: On Stillwater Slough, 13 miles east-northeast of Fallon  
Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*In 1861, the Overland Stage Co. established a station at Stillwater. During the fall of 1862, several families settled there. The Stillwater post office was opened in 1865. The settlement prospered as an agricultural community and in December, 1868, the county seat was moved there. According to Paher, "Farming activity declined so severely after 1870 that Stillwater lost its post office for seven years, but by 1880 it had a wooden courthouse with jail in the basement, store, hotel, saloon, restaurant, post office,*

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*blacksmith shop, school, ice house, and hay yard.*

*"By 1904, when the county seat was moved to Fallon, the community had barely three dozen residents, through it still had a fine two-story brick hotel and saloon."*

From Pendelton, et al, " *Stillwater is now noted for being the center of the well-known Stillwater Wildlife Range.*"

NOTE: State Historic Marker Number 216 marks this site.

### **STOCKTON MINE**, Churchill County

See BELL MOUNTAIN MINE

### **SUMMIT KING MINE**, Churchill County

Location: South of Sand Springs Pass, between Stillwater and Sand Springs Ranges

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Gold was discovered in the Sand Springs District in 1905 at what was then known as the Dan Tucker (now Summit King) property. Development occurred in 1912 with initial production in 1919. Production records for 1923 to 1951 include 100,979 tons of gold and silver ore valued at \$1,755,822. Other mines in the district are the Red Top and Jones Scheelite mines and Twilight and Summit Queen mines which have had limited or no production."*

### **TABLE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT**, Churchill County

(Boyer, Cottonwood Canyon, Bolivia)

Location: The Table Mountain District is at Table Mountain in N.E. Churchill Co. and S.E. Pershing Co. From the town of Lovelock on the S.P.R.R. it is 25 m. E.S.E. to New York Canyon on the W. side of the range at the N. end of the district and 44 m. to Boyer's Ranch on the E. flank. The nickel and cobalt properties are in Cottonwood Canyon a few miles N.W. of the ranch; the copper deposits lie to the S., the new gold discovery is to the N.; the lead-silver properties are further N. in Pershing Co.; while the kaolin

is at the extreme N. of the district in New York Canyon.

Reference: Lincoln (1923)

*"Alva Boyer discovered copper ore on Table Mountain and several wagon trains of it were hauled to Sacramento in 1861. An arrastra was operated in New York Canyon in the early days and it is said that George Hearst had his first Nevada mining experience there. The silver-lead deposits of Cornish Camp were actively worked in the early seventies by John C. Fall and associates of Unionville; and the Linda-Jo silver-lead mine was discovered by Charles Gilbert about 1878 and produced some \$30,000 from shallow workings. Antimony ore was shipped from Fenstonemaker Canyon on the W. side of the range opposite the Linda-Jo mine in the eighties. The nickel and cobalt deposits of Cottonwood Canyon were discovered by George Lovelock and Charles Bell about 1882. The Nickel Mine was worked from its discovery until 1890 when it was shut down on account of litigation; reopened in 1904, and again closed down in 1907. The Lovelock Mine shipped some 500 tons of high-grade nickel-cobalt ore to Swansea for treatment in the early days, but has been idle for many years. The Mines Dev. Co. of Nevada operated a copper-nickel-cobalt property under bond and produce several carloads of sorted high-grade copper ore containing but a trace of nickel while from the same workings they extracted ore containing 29% nickel.*

*"Gold was discovered in the district by F.L. Mason in 1922.*

*"The Table Mountain District was known as the Bolivia District in the early days."*

### **TERRILL**, Churchill County

See also CAMP TERRILL

Location: Six miles southeast of U.S. 95 at a point 24 miles south of Fallon

Reference: Paher (1970)

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*"After initial discoveries in the summer of 1911, the new camp came to notice when George Wingfield examined the properties. In August, Terrill had three saloons, corral and feed yard, other businesses and fifty inhabitants, but it soon died."*

**TOLL HOUSE**, Churchill County

Location: On east side of Stillwater Range, 1.4 miles up East Job Canyon  
Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The 1882 cadastral survey shows a 'Job's Toll Road' and 'Toll House.' According to Angel (1881:364), Moses Job settled at Stillwater in 1863, and sometime after that date he built his toll road."*

**TOY DISTRICT**, Churchill County

Location: The Toy District is located in N.W. Churchill Co. on the Pershing Co. border. The Toy Mine is 2 m. S.W. of Toy section house, formerly known as Browns, which is on the S.P.R.R. and the Toy Mill is at Fanning siding a short distance S. of Toy on the same railroad.  
Reference: Lincoln (1923)

*"The Toy Mine was purchased by the St. Anthony Ms. Co., a subsidiary of the Atolia M. Co., in 1908, and developed slowly up to 1915 when a mill was erected at Fanning to treat its ores. The mill was operated by the company in 1916 and 1917 and by leases in 1918. The Bonanza King Group, 2 m. E. of the Toy Mine, has been prospected."*

**TOY MILL**, Churchill County, see TOY DISTRICT

**TOY MINE**, Churchill County, see TOY DISTRICT

**TUCKERS**, Churchill County, see CHALK WELLS

**TUGELA**, Churchill County

Location: South of Carson River, 2.5 miles west of Ft. Churchill  
Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Tugela was a station on the former Carson and Colorado Railroad."*

**TUNGSTEN MILL**, Churchill County

Location: Southeast edge of Stillwater Range, about 4/10 mile east-southeast of Sand Springs Pony Express historical marker  
Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Ruins are located here which the AMS map (compiled from 1956 aerial photographs) shows as a 'Tungsten Mill.'"*

**TUNGSTEN MOUNTAIN MINE**, Churchill County

Location: On east side of Tungsten Mountain in northeast Clan Alpine Mountains  
Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The mine consists of extensive workings consisting of at least four adits and several open cuts. The mine was in production between 1954 and 1961. Over \$100,000 in tungsten has been produced."*

**VAN VOORHIS FIELD**, Churchill County  
See FALLON NAVAL AIR STATION

**VICTOR**, Churchill County

Location: In northeast Louderback Mountains, 1/2 mile northeast of Dickey Peak  
Reference: Paher (1970)  
Pendelton, et al (1982)

From Paher, *"Several parts of the Wonder District were prospected in the spring of 1907, and on its western edge*

## 2020 SPECIFIC HISTORIC SITES IN CHURCHILL COUNTY

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## APPENDIX E

*the camp of Victor sprang up.*" The townsite of Victor was recorded February 7, 1907.

*Paher states, "It soon embraced a couple of saloons, a boarding house, post office, and several tent habitations, and at least four gold-producing mines were active nearby. Probably not more than sixty men worked claims in 1907, and only three women lived here, all married. Water came from Dead Horse Creek in Dixie Valley, and the camp's hauler charged five dollars a barrel. By the fall most work stopped and the post office was soon removed. Rock foundations remain."*

From Pendelton, et al, *"Victor had a post office from April 8, 1907 to December 31, 1907."*

### **VULTURE MINE**, Churchill County

Location: East side of Hercules Canyon and 1/2 mile north of the site of Hercules

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"The Vulture Mine produced the first ore in the Wonder District during March 1907. The gold and silver mine was developed by a 600 foot adit, a 200 foot shaft and some crosscuts. The principal production was 40 tons of ore averaging \$100 per ton. The mine became embroiled in legal difficulties in 1908 and not much work developed after that."*

### **WADSWORTH-COLUMBUS FREIGHTING ROUTE**, Churchill County

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Freight traffic was along this route from 1873-1882. From Wadsworth eastward, the stations are as follows: Hazen, St. Clair, Salt Wells, Rock Spring Station, Deadhorse Well, Midway, Sargent and Deep Well (Luning)."*

### **WAGON JACK SHELTER**, Churchill County

Location: The Wagon Jack Shelter is located off of U.S. Highway 50 on State Route 2 at Eastgate, approximately 50 miles west of Austin and 55 miles east of Fallon, Nevada.

Reference: Nevada State Historic Preservation Office.

Wagon Jack Shelter is a cave shelter at the base of a cliff located off of U.S. Highway 50 on State Route 2 at Eastgate, approximately 50 miles west of Austin and 55 miles east of Fallon. The site of Wagon Jack Shelter was excavated in 1958 by Robert F. Heizer and Martin A. Baumhoff through the University of California, Berkeley. The archaeologists named the shelter in honor of Wagon Jack, a Western Shoshone Indian who may have camped at this shelter while working at the Eastgate Ranch around 1900. Wagon Jack was purportedly a rabbit boss, leader of communal jackrabbit drives, in neighboring Smith Creek Valley.

A curved wall formerly extended from the cliff face and probably represented the perimeter of a prehistoric brush-covered shelter. A variety of chipped stone projectile point styles were recovered from this site, reflecting a succession of prehistoric cultures. Eastgate Series arrow points were first described from these Eastgate archaeological sites. Bones of bighorn sheep dominated the animal remains accompanied by a few deer and pronghorn bones. Four stone tools or fragments of tools were associated with grinding seeds, pine nuts, and other dried foods. A radiocarbon date from the bottom of this site indicates occupation beginning around 3,150 years ago.

### **WESTGATE DISTRICT**, Churchill County

Location: The Westgate District is at Westgate in S.E. Churchill Co., and adjoins the Eastgate District on the W. Fallon on the S.P.R.R. is 54 m. W.N.W. of Westgate

Reference: Lincoln (1923)

*"Ore was produced in this district in 1915."*

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### WHITE CLOUD CITY, Churchill County

Location: Below mouth of White Cloud Canyon on west side of Stillwater Range (NOTE: The topographic map shows this site as Coppereid, but that camp was actually located 1 1/2 miles further up the canyon.)

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Copper ore was discovered in White Cloud Canyon in 1868. The first development took place in the early 1870's and a copper smelter was erected at White Cloud City which operated for a short time in the 1980's. Rock ruins were observed here in the early 1960's and the topographic map shows three ruins at the site."*

### WHITE CLOUD DISTRICT, Churchill County

Location: The White Cloud District is at Coppereid in White Cloud Canyon on the W. slope of the Stillwater Range in N. Churchill Co. The Copper Kettle District adjoins the White Cloud District on the N., and the Shady Run District on the S.W.

Reference: Lincoln (1923)

*"The district was discovered in 1869 and a small copper smelter was in operation there about 1893. The Nevada United M. Co. under the management of J.T. Reid carried on active prospecting operations from 1893 to 1896 and shipped a little ore. For the past 10 years only assessment work has been done in the district."*

### WHITE PLAINS, Churchill County

See DESERT and WHITE PLAINS FLAT

### WHITE PLAINS FLAT, Churchill County

Location: White Plains Flat is a White Plains (Huxley Station) in N.W. Churchill Co. and extends 4 m. S. to Parran and 4 m. N.E. to Ocala, all three places being on the S.P.R.R. The flat lies N.E. of the Desert District, S.E. of the Jessup

District, and S.W. of the Lake District.

Reference: Lincoln (1923)

*"Walter Smith located the salt deposit about 1870, and formed the Desert Crystal Salt Co. which produced salt by solar evaporation of the brine, according to a letter from J.T. Reid. About 200 tons of salt were shipped annually, principally to the silver mines of eastern Nevada, and some table salt was produced. Production was continued on a decreasing scale up to 1915. The International Salt Co. under a lease from the Desert Crystal Salt Co. made small productions at Parran in 1911 and 1912."*

### WILDCAT FREIGHT STATION, Churchill County

Location: Northeast edge of White Throne Mountains, south of Carson

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"Lemuel Allen moved to the site on December 1, 1863. He there established a station called 'The Wild Cat,' taking his father as partner...The station was on the old Pony Road, and the family remained until 1867..."*

### WONDER, Churchill County

Location: In Badger Flat between the Louderback and Clan Alpine Mountains

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"T.L. Stroud made the first discoveries in the Wonder District on March 18, 1906. The gold and silver ore attracted numerous miners and a townsite was platted and filed with the recorder's office in Fallon on August 18, 1906. Water was carried to Wonder by pipelines from Bench and Horse Creeks.*

*"The town quickly grew and the Nevada State Journal (in its August 14, 1906 issue) recorded that there were 'three general stores, five saloons, two assay offices, two lodging houses, three restaurants, one laundry, one butcher shop, one real estate office, two brokers' offices*

*and two surveyors' offices.'*

*"Wonder survived until August 1920. The financial panic of 1907 halted most of the operation in the district until 1911 when the Nevada Wonder Mining Co. constructed a 200-ton cyanide mill at its mine.*

*"Peak population for Wonder was about 600 and it had a paper, the Wonder Mining News, until November 1912. A post office operated from September 17, 1906 until August 14, 1920. The town had telephone service by November 1906, electric power in February 1911 and a school from 1907 to 1919."*

NOTE: State Historical Marker Number 201 marks this site.

#### WONDER DISTRICT, Churchill County

Location: The Wonder District is situated at Wonder at the W. slope of the Clan Alpine Mts. in W. Churchill Co. Wonder is 55 m. by road E. of Fallon which is on the S.P.R.R.

Reference: Lincoln (1923)

*"This district was discovered on March 15, 1906, by Thomas J. Stroud; the Nevada Wonder Mine which is the most important in the district being located shortly afterwards. A rush took place from the Fairview District to the new camp. The Nevada Wonder M. Co. began operations that year, and later constructed a 10-stamp cyanide mill which started on August 1, 1911 and was finally shut down for want of ore in Dec. 1919.*

*"The total production of the Wonder District from 1907 to 1921 was \$5,838,765 according to Mineral Resources of the U.S. Geol. Survey. The greater part of this production was made by the Nevada Wonder Mine."*

Other mines of the Wonder District were the Nevada Silver Cons. Co., Inc., and the New York Oro Corp.

#### YANKEE GIRL CAMP, Churchill County

Location: About 4.5 miles north of Rawhide

Reference: Pendelton, et al (1982)

*"A prospector named Gould discovered gold in 1907, shortly after the Rawhide discovery. Yankee Girl Camp was established, although the mines didn't do much. Shipment of gold-silver-copper ore amounted to \$1,260.*

*"The camp can't be located precisely without further research."*