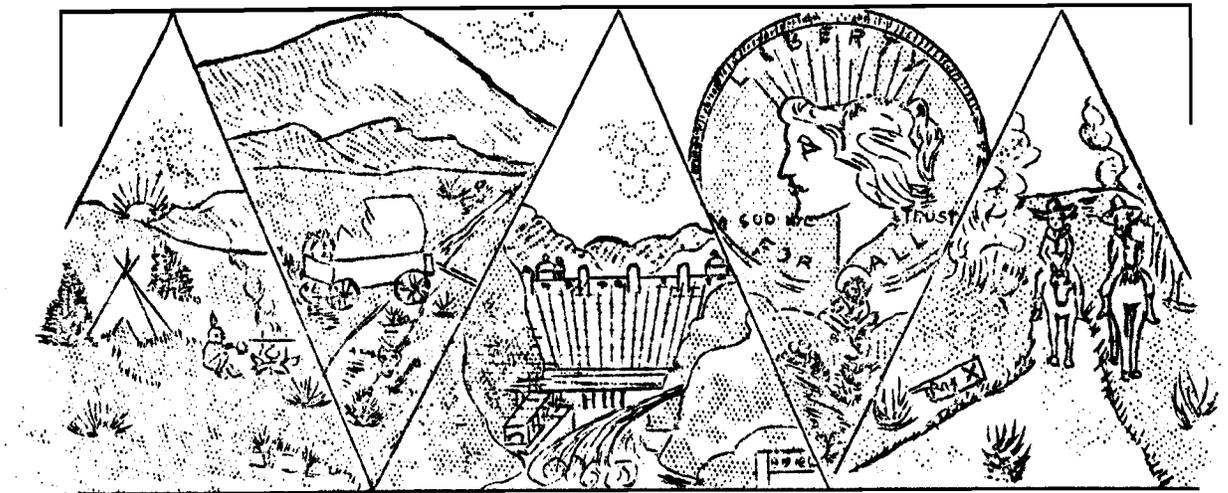


ORIGIN OF PLACE NAMES
NEVADA



THE NEVADA STATE WRITERS PROJECT
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

ORIGIN OF PLACE NAMES

NEVADA

Compiled

by

THE NEVADA STATE WRITERS' PROJECT
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

The Nevada State Department of Highways
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H O M E M E A N S N E V A D A

(NEVADA STATE SONG)

By

Bertha Raffetto

Way out in the land of the setting sun
Where the wind blows wild and free
There's a lovely spot, the only one
That means home, sweet home to me.
If you follow the old Kit Carson trail,
Until desert meets the hills,
Oh you certainly will agree with me,
It's the place of a thousand thrills.

* * *

Whenever the sun at the close of day,
Colors all the western sky,
Oh my heart returns to the desert gray
And the mountains tow'ring high.
Where the moonbeams play in the shadowed glow,
With the spotted fawn and doe,
All the livelong night until morning light,
Is the loveliest place I know.

* * *

CHORUS -

"Home," means Nevada,
"Home," means the hills,
"Home," means the sage and the pines,
Out by the Truckee's silvery rills,
Out where the sun always shines,
There is the land that I love the best,
Fairer than all I can see.
Right in the heart of the golden west,
"Home," means Nevada to me.

* * *

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In undertaking a comprehensive study of the origin of place names in the State of Nevada, it was found that there was no record of the origin of a tremendous number of early and later names and that in many cases the reasons for names had been forgotten or had become vague even in the memories of surviving pioneers.

Place names fall into several groups, but first and foremost are those derived from natural features or phenomena of the area. A second group is composed of surnames or first names of pioneers, or of persons whom the newcomers desired to honor. In this class are the majority of county names, many of which perpetuate some early local leader or national figure. A third group of names commemorates historical incidents and a fourth consists of names taken over from the first inhabitants, the Indians. In a fifth group are the names of towns and stations established by the railroad companies and named by officials of the companies, frequently with little rhyme or reason beyond brevity. The sixth group, perhaps the most interesting, is made up of miscellaneous names bestowed by miners. Why the places were so named is often obscure, but it is strikingly noticeable that many of the names have connotations of beauty and poetry quite alien to the rough and ready camps in which the place namers were living.

NEVADA: "The Silver State" lies in the western part of the Great Basin, which is formed by the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, which rims the western edge. While the state as a whole has a central position between the Canadian and Mexican borders, the sharp southeastern triangle juts down to bring one corner much nearer to Mexico. The state is bounded by Oregon and Idaho on the north, Utah and northern Arizona on the east, Arizona and California on the south, and California on the west. About half the boundary between Arizona and Nevada is determined by the Colorado River.

What is now the State of Nevada was formerly part of the territory of Mexico; after the land was ceded to the United States it became part of the Provisional State of Deseret, whose capital was Salt Lake City. It was included in the Territory of Utah, established by the United States government on January 17, 1854. Part of it became the Territory of Nevada on March 2, 1861, and the State of Nevada on October 31, 1864. The area was expanded twice and present boundaries were fixed in 1874.

Introduction

ORIGIN OF THE STATE NAME: In 1858, delegate James M. Crane, selected by the people of Carson County, Utah Territory, presented a bill for the organization of "Sierra Nevada Territory. In February 1858, the bill reached the house committee on territories, where the name was changed to NEVADA, although that bill was dropped. The name NEVADA is Spanish in origin and means "covered with snow" or "snow-clad."

ALTITUDE: Average mean elevation of the State is 5,500 feet above sea level. The lowest point is 470 feet above sea level at the southeastern boundary on the Colorado River. The highest point is Boundary Peak, 13,145 feet, in the White Mountains, in Esmeralda County.

POPULATION: 1940 - 110, 540.

AREA: Sixth state in size, 110,540 square miles, 738 of it under water; extreme length 485 miles and extreme width 315.

FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT: Summer Station, 1848; Mormon Station, later Genoa, Douglas County; permanent in 1849.

STATE CAPITAL: Carson City.

STATE SEAL: The Nevada compiled laws of 1929, section 7,610, describe the state seal as follows: "In the foreground, two large mountains, at the base of which, on the right, there shall be located a quartz mill, and on the left a tunnel penetrating the silver leads of the mountain, with a miner running out a carload of ore, and a team loaded with ore for the mill. Immediately in the foreground there shall be emblems indicative of the agricultural resources of the state, as follows: A plow, a sheaf, and a sickle. In the middle ground, a train of railroad cars, passing a mountain gorge; also a telegraph line extending along the line of the railroad. In the extreme background, a range of snow-clad mountains, with the rising sun in the east. Thirty-six stars to encircle the whole group. In an outer circle, the words, 'The Great Seal of the State of Nevada', to be engraven with these words, for the motto of our state, 'All For Our Country'."

STATE FLAG: The flag is described under section 7,020 by an act approved March 26, 1929, which superseded all former acts concerning it. The law states: "The official flag of the State of Nevada is hereby created, to be designed of the following colors, with the following lettering and devices thereon, to wit: The body of the flag shall be of solid cobalt blue. On the field in the upper left quarter thereof shall be two sprays of sagebrush with the stems crossed at the bottom to form a half-wreath. Within the sprays a five-pointed star with one point up. The word "Nevada" shall also be inscribed within the sprays, and shall be inscribed in the same style letters as the words, 'Battle Born' and shall be inscribed in the following manner: Beginning at the upper point shall appear the letter 'N'. The other letters shall appear equally spaced between the points of the star. Above the wreath, and touching the tips thereof, a scroll bearing the words 'Battle Born'; the scroll to be golden yellow, and the lettering thereon black-colored Roman capital letters. The design upon which this bill is drafted shall be known as 'Design C' sketched by 'Don Louis Schellback 3rd, as redesigned to include the word 'Nevada' as provided for in this act."

STATE FLOWER: Sagebrush, or *Artemisia Tridentata*, by common consent.

STATE BIRD: Mountain bluebird, by common consent.

STATE SONG: "Home Means Nevada," written by Bertha Raffetto, and adopted as the State song by an act approved February 6, 1933.

NAME ORIGIN OF NEVADA COUNTIES

CHURCHILL COUNTY: Created Nov. 25, 1861, by the legislature of Nevada Territory, which organized the first nine counties. The boundaries have undergone various changes. The name was derived from Fort Churchill, which was named for Captain Charles C. Churchill. In 1940 the county had a population of 5,307, and contains 5,091 square miles, of which 42 square miles are under water. The act creating Churchill County placed the county seat at Bucklands, near Fort Churchill, but under authority of an act of February 19, 1864, Governor Nye, on April 2, 1864, placed it temporarily at La Plata until a site could be chosen by popular vote. In 1868 Stillwater became the seat; on January 1, 1904, the seat was moved to Fallon, where it now is, under authority of an act approved March 5, 1903. The county is in west central Nevada, and is bounded by Pershing County on the north, Lander County on the east, Mineral, Lyon, and Nye Counties on the south, and Washoe County and Lyon County on the west.

CLARK COUNTY: Created February 5, 1908, from the southern part of Lincoln County, it was named for Senator William A. Clark of Montana, builder of the San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railway. Las Vegas was made the county seat under the act which established the county. This southernmost county in the State is bounded on the west by Nye County and the State of California, on the north by Lincoln County, on the east and south by the State of Arizona and the Colorado River, the Colorado forming the greater part of this boundary. The county has an area of 8,045 square miles, 150 of which are under water (Lake Mead), and a population in 1940 of 16,358, which makes it second most populous in the State.

DOUGLAS COUNTY: Created November 25, 1861, as one of the first nine counties formed after the Territory of Nevada was separated from the Utah Territory. Named for Stephen A. Douglas, nationally known political figure and opponent of Abraham Lincoln. In 1940 the county had a population of 2,046 and the area was 763 square miles, 30 of them under water (Lake Tahoe). The first county seat was at Genoa, but following the act of March 15, 1915, the seat was moved to Minden on January 1, 1916. The county is in the western part of the State, is bounded on the north by Ormsby and Lyon Counties, on the east by Lyon county, the south by the State of California, and the west by Lake Tahoe, in which lies the point of convergence if the western and southwestern boundary line of Nevada.

ELKO COUNTY: Created under authority of an act of March 5, 1869, the boundary lines were again defined on March 1, 1871. The county seat was established at Elko, where it still is. With an area of 17,128 square miles, 69 of which are under water, the county is the second largest in the State. In 1940 the population was 10,857. The name according to James G. Scrugham, originated with the Indians, and means 'first white woman.' It was here, according to the very old Indians, that they first saw a white woman. The county is bounded on the north by the State of Idaho, on the east by the State of Utah, south by Lander, White Pine, and Eureka counties, and west by Eureka and Humboldt Counties.

ESMERALDA COUNTY: Created under the act of November 25, 1861. The boundaries were later changed under acts of 1869, 1875, 1883, 1911, and 1913. In 1940 the population was 1,475 and the area 3,541 square miles. The county seats were created and changed as follows: Aurora, November 25, 1861, seat moved to Hawthorne July 1, 1883, and to Goldfield May 1, 1907, where it remains. Esmeralda means 'emerald' and was originally applied to a mining district by J. M. Corey, who explored this area. Mr. Corey, it is said, probably had in mind some early beauty who answered to that musical word, as it was a common name for girls with green eyes. The county is located on the southwestern border of the State, is bounded on the northwest by Mineral County, the northeast and east by Nye County and the southwest by State of California.

EUREKA COUNTY: Created March 1, 1873, by the legislature of Nevada. It, too, had various boundary changes, beginning with an act to define the boundary lines passed over the governor's veto February 16, 1875, a further act

February 7, 1877, and another March 2, 1881. The county seat was established at the town of Eureka in the act creating the county, and still remains there. In 1940 the population was 1,362, the area 4,157 square miles. The name originated with the discoverers, A. N. Arnold, Moses Wilson, J. W. Storr, and W. R. and C. T. Tannehill, who found silver-lead ore by roasting some rock. One of them shouted "Eureka," meaning 'I have found it'. The name was used for the camp and was given to the county when it was organized. Located in Central Nevada, the county is bounded on the north by Elko County, on the east by Elko and White Pine counties, on the south by Nye County, and on the west by Lander County.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY: Created under the act of November 25, 1861. A further act was approved March 7, 1873. The county seat was established at Unionville (now Pershing County) under the act creating the county. May 1, 1873, the seat was moved to Winnemucca, under authority of the act of February 14, 1873, where it still is. It has an area of 9,804 square miles. In 1940 it had a population of 4,749. The name Humboldt was first applied to the river by John C. Fremont, in honor of the noted scientist, Alexander Von Humboldt. The county in turn derived its name from the river. Humboldt County is located in the northwestern part of Nevada and is bounded on the north by the State of Oregon, on the east by Elko and Lander counties, Pershing and Lander counties on the south, and Washoe County on the west.

LANDER COUNTY: Created under an act approved December 19, 1862, and boundary changes were made on February 20, 1864, March 1, 1866, March 5, 1869, and March 7, 1873. The county seat was to be decided by the legal voters at a general election to be held the first Wednesday in September 1863. Meanwhile Jacobs Springs (Jacobsville) was the temporary seat. The election made Austin the permanent county seat. The county has an area of 5,721 square miles, and the population in 1940 was 1,747. It was named in honor of General Frederick W. Lander, mentioned in the history of the Indian War of 1860, who was in charge of construction, by the U. S. Government, of a wagon road across Nevada. The county is in central Nevada, is bounded on the north by Elko and Humboldt counties, east by Eureka County, south by Nye, and west by Churchill, Humboldt, and Pershing counties.

LINCOLN COUNTY: Created by an act approved February 25, 1866, supplemented March 18, 1867, the boundaries were changed February 20, 1875, and again in February 5, 1909. Crystal Springs was the first county seat, but an amendatory act approved March 18, 1867, located the seat at Hiko. It remained there until February 24, 1871, when it was moved to Pioche, the present seat. The county has a total area of 10,515 square miles, only 4 of them under water. In 1940 the population was 4,125. The county was named in honor of Abraham Lincoln. It lies on the eastern border of the State, is bounded on the north by Nye and White Pine counties, on the east by the States of Utah and Arizona, south by Clark County, and west by Nye County.

LYON COUNTY : Created by the act of November 25, 1861. Boundary changes were made February 20, 1864, March 1, 1883, March 6, 1889 and March 28, 1933. The first county seat was at Dayton, but a later act approved February 9, 1911, the county seat was moved to Yerington. The change was made May 1, 1911. The area is 1,523 square miles. The population in 1940 was 4,149. The county was named in honor of General Nathaniel Lyon, who fell in the battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Missouri. The county lies in West Central Nevada, bounded on the north by Churchill and Storey counties, on the east by Churchill and Mineral counties, south by Mineral County and the State of California, and west by Douglas, Ormsby, Storey, and Washoe counties.

MINERAL COUNTY: Created from part of Esmeralda County, by and an act approved February 10, 1911. The same act designated Hawthorne as the county seat, where it still remains. The area is 4,002 square miles, of which 125 are under water (Walker Lake). In 1940 the population was 2,332. The county is highly a mineralized area, and as such is appropriately named 'Mineral.' Located on the southwestern border, it is bounded on the north by Churchill County, the east by Nye and Esmeralda counties, the south by the State of California, and the west by Lyon County.

NYE COUNTY: Created by an act approved February 15, 1864. Numerous changes occurred under acts approved March 9, 1865, March 1, 1866, March 5, 1869, February 20, 1875, February 26, 1875, and March 24, 1913. It contains 18,294 square miles, and is said to be the second largest county in the United States. Ione City was the first county seat, but an act approved February 6, 1867, moved it to Belmont. A subsequent act made Tonopah the county seat on and after May 1, 1905. In 1940 the population was 3,588. The county was named in honor of James W. Nye, Governor of Nevada Territory at the time of creation. Located in south central Nevada, Nye County is bounded on the north by Mineral, Churchill, Lander, Eureka, and White Pine counties, east by Lincoln and Clark counties, south by the State of California, and west by Esmeralda and Mineral counties.

ORMSBY COUNTY: Created November 25, 1861, and Carson City designated as the county seat at the same time. It is the smallest county in the State, with an area of 168 square miles, of which 12 are under water (Lake Tahoe). In 1940 the population was 3,206. The county was named in honor of Major William M. Ormsby, who came to the Territory in 1857, and who was later slain in battle with the Indians. Located in western Nevada, it is bounded on the north by Washoe, Storey, and Lyon counties, the east by Lyon County, the south by Douglas County, and the west by Lake Tahoe.

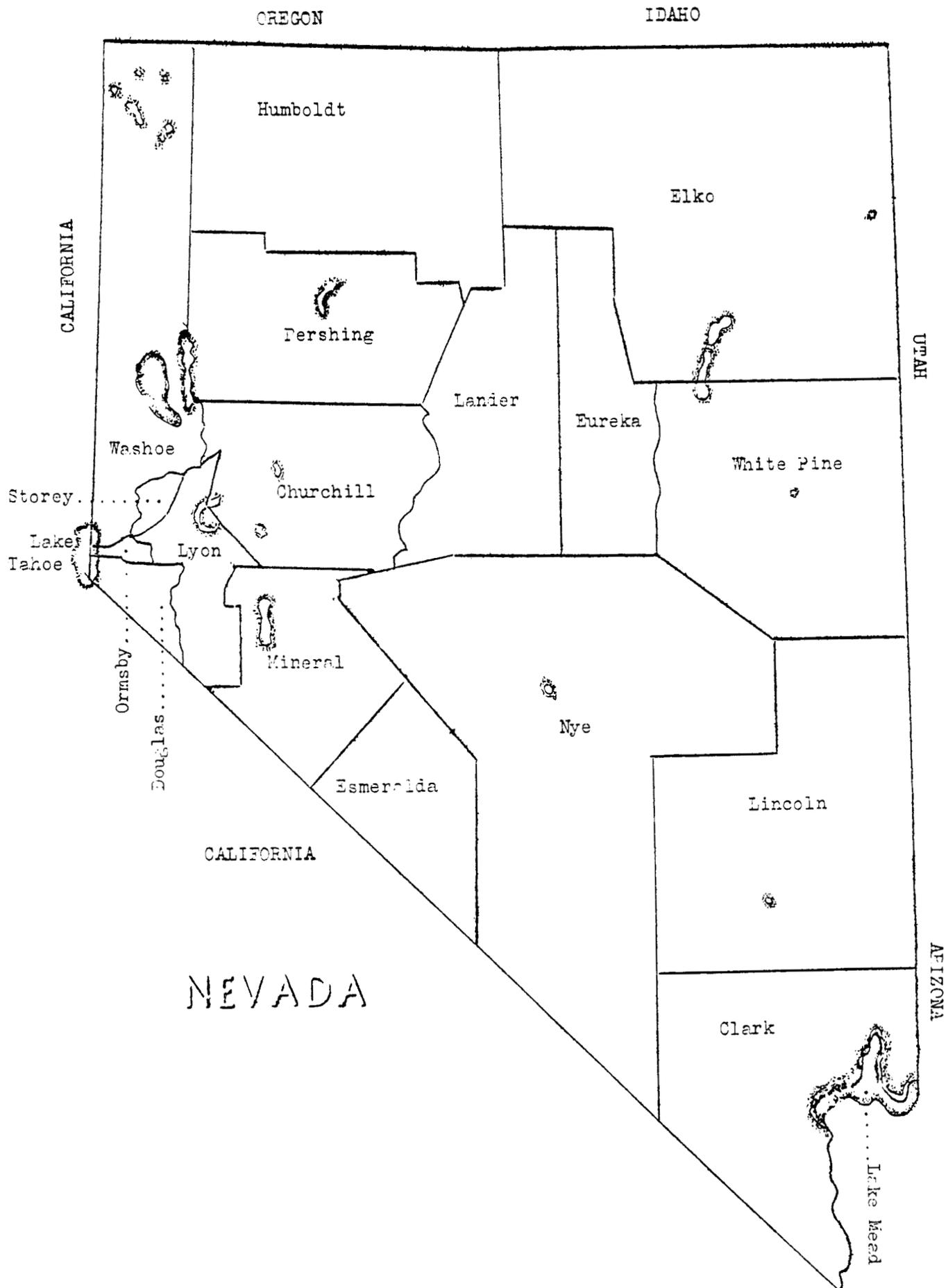
PERSHING COUNTY: Created March 18, 1919, from the southern part of Humboldt County, and named in honor of General John J. Pershing, Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in France during the first World War. The county seat was established at Lovelock. In a total area of 6,021 square miles there are 76 under water. In 1940 the population was 2,778. It is in the northwestern quarter of the State, is bounded on the north by Humboldt County,

east by Lander County, south by Churchill County, and west by Washoe County.

STOREY COUNTY: Created under the act approved November 25, 1861, its boundaries have undergone no change since that time. The same act established the county seat at Virginia City. The area is 251 square miles. In 1940 the population was 1,218. The county was named for Edward Farris Storey, who was killed in an engagement with the Indians in 1860. Storey County is bounded on the north by Washoe County, the east by Lyon and Storey counties, and the west by Washoe County.

WASHOE COUNTY: Created November 25, 1861, by the legislature of Nevada Territory. Since that time it has absorbed what was then Lake County, later Roop County. The consolidation of Roop and Washoe counties was approved January 18, 1883. Lake County was named for Myron C. Lake of Lake's Crossing on the Truckee River, which subsequently became Reno. Roop County was named in honor of Isaac Roop, the accepted authority of a provisional government during the period between the functioning of Carson County, Utah Territory and the organization of Nevada Territory. The name Washoe comes from the Indian tribe found living in the surrounding country. Originally spelled Wassau, or Wassou, anglicized to Washoe, it means "tall bunchgrass," or "Ryegrass". The first county seat was established at Washoe City by the act creating the county. By the act of February 17, 1871 the seat was moved to Reno on April 3, 1871. Washoe County has a total area of 6,767 square miles, 516 of them under water, giving it the largest water area of any county in the State. Located on the northwestern border, it is bounded on the north by the State of Oregon, east by Humboldt, Pershing, Lyon, and Churchill counties, south by Storey and Ormsby counties, and west by the State of California. A portion of Lake Tahoe is in the extreme southwestern part of the county.

WHITE PINE COUNTY: Created under an act passed over the Governor's veto, March 2, 1869. Further changes occurred by approvals February 26, 1875, and March 2, 1881. The act creating the county established the county seat at Hamilton. By an act approved January 28, 1887, the county seat was changed to Ely on August 1, 1887. The total area of the county is 8,807 sq. mi., of which 12 are under water. In 1940 the county was third highest in population, with 12, 532 people. White Pine, according to early historians, was so named because of the heavy stand of timber of that species. The county is located in eastern Nevada, and is bounded on the north by Elko County, east by the State of Utah, south by Lincoln and Nye counties, and west by Eureka County.



The ensuing is a comprehensive list of Nevada nomenclature for present day towns with population of 10 or over, active mining districts, peaks, mountain ranges, lakes, and rivers. The following symbols have been used: alt. -altitude; pop. -population; c. circa (about), probable date settled; # -the conclusion seems obvious, but has not been taken from an authoritative source.

CHAPTER II
CHURCHILL COUNTY

ALPINE: (ăl' pîn)³⁶ A mining district organized in 1864, ¹⁶ north of Eastgate, ²⁸ named for Clan Alpine Range.¹²

(AUGUSTA: (ô gŭst' à)³⁶ A mountain range in the southeast corner near the Pershing and Lander County line, properly in Lander County.¹²

BELL MOUNTAIN: (bĕl moun' tîn)³⁶ A mining district 43 mi. southeast of Fallon, ³⁴ probably named for Charles Bell, prospector of the district.¹⁶

BERNICE: (bĕr nĕs')³⁶ A mining district on the east side of Dixie Valley, ¹⁶ 60 mi. northeast of Fallon. ³⁴ #So named for a miner's sweetheart.

BOLIVIA: (bô liv' iă)³⁶ A mining district east of Stillwater Range, ¹⁶ near the Pershing County line, north of Boyer and the Humboldt Salt Marsh. ³⁹

BOYER: (bô i' ěr)³⁶ A mining district about or near Table Mountain. ³⁹ Named for Alva Boyer, ⁶¹ the discoverer of copper ore on Table Mountain. ¹⁶

BROKEN HILLS: (brô' kăĥ hĭlz)³⁶ A mining district ¹⁶ between Fairview and Ellsworth ranges ³⁷ in southeastern Churchill County, extending into Nye County, discovered 1931. ¹⁶ #So named for the character of the surrounding district.

BROWNS: (bronz,)³⁶ A mining district on the Pershing County border. ¹⁶ Named for Brown's Station, which was named for the proprietor in 1870. ¹²

CARROLL: (kăr ũl)³⁶ A mining district, T. 16 N. R. 38 E., ²⁴ and a summit. Alt. 7,452 ³⁸ on the boundary line between Lander and Churchill counties. ³⁷

CARSON: (kăr s' n)³⁶ A river ⁴¹ formerly emptying into Carson Lake, now into Lahontan Reservoir; ³⁹ a range, a local name for part of the Stillwater Range; a lake south of Fallon; a sink north of Fallon, east of Parran; a slough connecting the Humboldt and Carson sinks. ²¹ Lieutenant John C. Fremont named it for his guide, "Kit" Carson. ²¹ The other features were named for the river. ¹²

CHALK MOUNTAIN: (chôk moun' tîn)³⁶ A mining district in T. 17 N., R. 34 E., ²⁴ named for the geological and mineral character of the hill. ²⁴

- CLAN ALPINE: (klān āl'pīn)³⁶ A mountain range in the eastern part of the county,³⁷ named from an early mining district, which in turn was named Scotch clan.¹⁶
- COPPER KETTLE: (kōp'ēr kēt'l)³⁶ A mining district, the main metal copper,¹⁶ located in Copper Kettle or Grimes Canyon on the west slope of the Stillwater Range, discovered in 1908, and named for the canyon.¹⁶
- COPPER VALLEY: (kōp'ēr vāl'ī)³⁶ A mining district on the west slope of the Trinity Range.¹⁶
- COTTONWOOD CANYON: (kōt'n wōd kān yūn)³⁶ A mining district in the north-eastern part of the county,¹⁶ 44 mi. from Boyer's Ranch.³⁹ Discovered 1861 and named for the characteristic tree.²¹
- DESATOYA: (dēs ā toy'ā)³⁶ A mountain range running through three counties. (see Lander and Nye.) It forms the southeast boundary between Churchill and Lander counties.³⁹ Students first thought this a corruption of the Spanish "desatollar" - "to get out of the mud," but it seems more likely a Paiute word, meaning "big black mountain."¹⁰
- DESERT: (dēz'ert)³⁶ A mining district on Soda Flat, west of Parran,¹⁶ a range in the southwest corner of the county,³⁹ and a peak, alt. 5,401, in the Hot Springs Range west of Soda Flat.³⁹ Named from the character of the country.¹²
- DIXIE MARSH: (dīk'sī mārsh)³⁶ A mining district east of Stillwater Range in the northeastern part of the county, organized in 1861 and active until 1868.¹⁶ A favorite name used by Southern sympathizers.
- DIXIE VALLEY: (vāl'ī)³⁶ A town, pop. 49;²⁸ alt., 3,500;²⁸ settled in 1861,¹⁶ in the north end of Dixie Valley, 40 mi.³⁷ north of US 50⁴² and a valley the northern extension of Fairview Valley.¹⁶
- DRY LAKE: (drī lāk)³⁶ Between Clan Alpine Mountains and New Pass Range in the eastern part of the county.⁴² Named because of the scarcity of water in the lake most of the year.¹²
- EAGLE MARSH: (ē'g'l mārsh)³⁶ A mining district on the old line of the Central Pacific in northwest Churchill County.³⁸ B. F. Leete established a salt works there in 1871.¹⁶ Named for an eagle's nest found there.²¹
- EAGLE ROCK: (ē'g'l rōk)³⁶ A mountain peak east of and near Leete, west of Hot Spring's Ranch.³⁷ #So named for an eagle or eagle's nest in the vicinity.²¹
- EAGLEVILLE: (ē'g'l vil)³⁶ A mining district 64 mi. southwest from Fallon, organized 1905.¹⁶ #So named for an eagle found in the vicinity.²¹
- EASTGATE: (ēst gat)³⁶ Pop. 10.²⁸ A town and mining district on the west slope of the Desatoya Range near the Lander County line.¹⁶ The mountains come close together to form a pass into the valley, for which the town is named.

EDWARDS CREEK: (ěd wěrdz krěk)³⁶ A valley between the Clan Alpine Mountains and New Pass in the eastern part of the county.²¹ #So named for a man living there.

FAIRVIEW: (fâr vū)³⁶ A town 42 miles east southeast of Fallon, alt., 4,600;¹⁶ a mining district on the west slope of Fairview Peak; a peak in the south end of the Clan Alpine Range overlooking Fairview Valley, alt., 8,250³⁹ a valley south of Dixie Valley between Sand Springs Range and the south end of Clan Alpine Range.³⁹ The town and district took their names from the peak and valley which were in turn named for the view.¹²

FALLON: (fāl ōn) A town, alt. 3,970;³⁷ pop., 1,905;³¹ the county seat of Churchill County and the end of Southern Pacific branch railroad from Hazen, on US 50;³⁷ a valley, that part of Lahontan Valley close to Fallon;²⁴ a mining district.¹⁶ The town was established on "Mike" Fallon's ranch in 1896 and was named in his honor.⁷

GOLD BASIN: (gōld Bā'sin)³⁶ A mining district in the converging corners of Churchill, Mineral, and Nye counties, ³⁴ alt., 7, 120;³⁷ 45 mi. southeast of Fallon.³⁴ Named for the ore of the district.¹⁶

HAZEN: (hā'zen)³⁶ A town, pop. 129;³¹ alt., 4,014;³⁷ on the Southern Pacific Railroad 23 mi.⁴⁴ Settled c. 1869. Named by officials of the road for a United States army major general, William Babcock Hazen, aide to General Sherman.²¹

HOLY CROSS: (hō'lī krōs)³⁶ A mining district on the Mineral County border,¹⁶ 12 mi. southwest of Schurz.³⁴

HOT SPRINGS: (hōt sprīngz)³⁶ A mining district sometimes known as Eagleville¹⁶ (see Eagleville).

HOT SPRINGS MARSH: (mārsh)³⁶ A mining district at Leete in the northwestern part of the county.¹⁶ Named for natural hot springs.¹⁶

HUMBOLDT: (hūm bōlt)³⁶ A lake into which the waters of the river empty;⁴⁰ a marsh the same as the sink that contains the lake;⁴⁰ the southern end of a range, between the Carson and Humboldt sinks;⁴² a slough in the desert about 29 mi. from Ragtown.²¹ All of these are named for the river which was in turn named by Lieutenant John C. Fremont in 1843-44 in honor of Baron Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt, German Naturalist and statesman.¹

JESSUP: (jě sūp) A mining district in the northern part of the county in Trinity Range.³⁷ Discovered 1908.¹⁶

JOB PEAK: (jōb pēk)³⁶ A mountain peak, alt. 8,806;³⁹ in the Stillwater Range north of Table Mountain.³⁹ Named for Moses Job, owner of toll road crossing Stillwater Range.⁵⁶

LAHONTAN: (lā hōn'tān) A town, pop., 25;⁶⁹ at the reservoir;⁷ a lake or reservoir in southwest Churchill County, partly in Lyon County;²⁴ a valley from Fernley to Stillwater containing the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District.¹ Taken from the name given to the lake which filled a large part of the Great

Basin in ancient times. It was named after Baron Armand Louis LaHontan, a French soldier in North America during the French and Indian wars.⁵⁶

LAKE: (lāk)³⁶ A mining district in Churchill County to the east of Humboldt Lake.¹⁶ #So named for its proximity to Humboldt Sink.

LEETE: (lēt)³⁶ A mining district on the old line of the Central Pacific near the Lyon County line on US 40.³⁸ B. F. Leete settled in 1871 and established a salt works here.¹⁶ The district was named for him.²¹

LOWER CARSON LAKE: (lō ẽr kār's'n)³⁶ A lake in the Carson Sink, the end of Old River.³⁷ One of the divisions into which the Carson River splits.³⁷ Named for Kit Carson, the scout.⁴

MT. GRANT: (mount' grānt)³⁶ A mountain peak, just north of the Clan Alpine Mountains, in the east central part of the county about 5 mi. south of Bernice.³⁷ Named for General U. S. Grant.³³

MOUNTAIN WELLS: (moun'tin wēlz)³⁶ A mining district in the Stillwater Range south of Table Mountain,³⁹ discovered 1862.¹ A watering place on the old road to Stillwater.⁶¹ Named for the wells or springs at the foot of the mountain.²¹

NEW PASS: (nū pās)³⁶ A range lying along the boundary between Lander and Churchill counties,⁴⁰ and a mining district located in the range.⁴⁰ #So named by some settler who felt he had found a new pass over the mountain.

OLD: (ōld)³⁶ A river in Churchill County listed as both old and new.⁷⁵ Dry part of the time but caused by overflowing of Carson River in 1861.²¹

PHONOLITE: (fō'nō lit)³⁶ A mining district on the border of Churchill and Lander counties, 50 mi. northeast of Luning.¹⁶ Named from the rock, a gray or green volcanic rock that gives out a ringing sound when struck.³⁶

RAGGED TOP: (rāg'ēd tōp)³⁶ A mining district on the west slope of the Trinity Range 10 mi. west of Toulon.¹⁶ It derives its name from the ragged top appearance of the nearby mountains.¹⁶

RATTLESNAKE HILL: (rāt'l snāk)³⁶ A mountain peak north of Fallon and south of Old River,³⁹ alt., 3,970.²⁸ #So named for rattlesnakes in the vicinity.

SAND SPRINGS MARSH: (sānd sprīngz mārsh)³⁶ A mining district extending from Salt Wells to Sand Springs,²¹ near a hill of white sand at the foot of which a spring breaks out.

SAND SPRINGS RANGE: (sānd sprīngz rānj)³⁶ A range in the south end of the Stillwater Range.³⁹ Named for the station.²¹

SHADY RUN: (shād' i rŭn)³⁶ A mining district on the west slope of the Stillwater Range about 40 mi. from Lovelock and the same from Fallon.¹⁶ #So named from the shade trees which line the canyon.

SLATE MOUNTAIN: (slāt moun'tin)³⁶ A mountain peak, alt., 7,120;³⁹ in Churchill County near the Nye County line south of Fairview.³⁹ #So named for the geologic formation.

SODA LAKE: (sō'dá lāk)³⁶ Two lakes, Big Soda and Little Soda, 6 mi. northwest of Fallon and a mining district in the same area.¹⁶ Little Soda was discovered in 1850 and production began in 1868, and at Big Soda in 1875.¹⁶ Named from a natural deposit.³⁵

SOUTH FAIRVIEW: (south fār vū) (see Fairview)

STILLWATER: (stil'wōter)³⁶ A town, pop. 420;³¹ 15 mi. northeast of Fallon and west of the Stillwater Range, which runs north and south through central Churchill County.⁴¹ Settled in 1862 as a station on the Overland Route.¹ Named because it was built near a large deep slough in which there was always stagnant water.²¹ It was the county seat from 1868 to 1904.¹⁷

TABLE MOUNTAIN: (tā b'l moun'tin)³⁶ A peak, alt., 8,290;³⁹ in the central part of the county a few miles south of Job Peak in the Stillwater Range,¹⁶ and a mining district on the peak, discovered by Alva Boyer in 1861.¹⁶ #So named from the contour of the mountain top.

TRUCKEE: (trūk'ē)³⁶ A mining district in the northwest corner of the county and a range from Two Tips Peak to Noche Peak.³⁷ The river (in Washoe County) was named for an Indian guide.¹⁰

TWIN PEAKS: (twin pēkz)³⁶ A mountain peak, alt., 7,110;⁴⁰ at the south end of the Clan Alpine Range, northwest of Eastgate.¹² #So named for its physical aspect.

WESTGATE: (wēst gāt)³⁶ A mining district in Churchill County,¹⁶ also the western of three passes through the mountains on US 50.⁴⁰

WHITE PLAINS AND WHITE PLAINS FLAT: (hwīt plānz)³⁶ A mining district 40 mi. north of Fallon.²⁴ White Plains was on a sidetrack of the main line of the Central Pacific.³⁰ The valley floor is covered with soda, giving it a white appearance.¹²

CHAPTER III CLARK COUNTY

ALUNITE: (āl'û nite)³⁶ A mining district, alt., 2,489,⁴⁵ at the southeast end of Las Vegas, at a low gap known as Railroad Pass, discovered in 1908.¹⁶ Named for the alunite in the district.

ARDEN: (ār'dēn)³⁶ A mining district in Spring Mountain Range, 5 mi. west of the town,³⁵ discovered in 1909.¹⁶

ARROW CANYON: (ār'ō kân'yun)³⁶ A short mountain range west of Moapa.⁴⁰

- BARD:** (bärd)³⁶ A town, pop. 18;²⁸ alt., 2, 575³⁷ on the Union Pacific Railroad southwest of Las Vegas;³⁷ Built c. 1905; Siding³⁵ Named for D. C. Bard, noted mining engineer and geologist.³⁶
- BIG MUDDY:** (big mud' i)³⁶ A mining district near Overton.²⁴ Named for the Muddy River.
- BLACK MOUNTAIN:** (blak moun' tin)³⁶ A mining district south of the Alunite District,³⁴ and a peak southwest.³⁷ #So named, either from the color of the hills, or from Black Canyon, location of Boulder Dam.
- BONELLI:** (bon el' li)³⁶ A peak in the extreme southeastern corner of Clark County,³⁷ alt., 5,835.⁴⁰ Named for Daniel Bonelli, a Mormon missionary, who discovered ore near there.¹⁶
- BORAX:** (bō' raks)³⁶ A town, pop., 10,⁵³ alt., 2,702;³⁷ on the Union Pacific Railroad³⁷ near the western border of the county. Settled c. 1905; named for the borax deposits in this region.³⁵
- BOULDER CITY:** (bōl dēr)³⁶ A city,²⁴ dam,¹⁹ junction,⁴⁵ the first two under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. The dam is in Black Canyon of the Colorado River, and the city is 7 mi. by highway from the dam: established in 1930; ²⁴pop., 2,531 in 1940;³¹ alt., 2,350;³⁷ named from Boulder Canyon north of Black Canyon.²⁴
- BUNKERVILLE:** (būngk' ēr vil)³⁶ A town, pop., 287; ³¹settled by E. Bunker, January 1877;⁶⁷ in the northeast corner, east of the Virgin River, and a mining district 15 mi. south of the town.¹⁶
- BYRON** (bī rŭn)³⁶ A town, pop., 10; ²⁸alt., 1,782; ⁴⁴first station southwest of Moapa on the Union Pacific Railroad.⁴⁴
- CHARLESTON:** (chärlz' t' űñ)³⁶ A mining district 35 mi. west of Las Vegas³⁴ and a peak in the Spring Mountain Range, ³⁷alt., 11,910;²⁰ named by Southerners in the district.
- COLORADO:** (kōl' ō rā dō)³⁶ A mining district, Eldorado Canyon, extending from the Colorado River into the north end of the Opal Mountains;³⁹ also a river rising in the Rocky Mountains in the State of Colorado and flowing ⁴²through Utah and Arizona and forming part of the Arizona-Nevada boundary.³⁶ Spanish meaning "red" or "reddish" given because of muddy or reddish color.
- COPPER KING:** (kōp' ēr kīng)³⁶ A mining district 15 mi. south of Bunkerville;¹⁶ named from copper ore discovered there.³⁵
- COTTONWOOD:** (kōt' n wōd)³⁶ A valley, and a ferry across the Colorado River east of Searchlight.³⁷ #So named for characteristic tree.
- CRESCENT:** (krēs' ent)³⁶ A camp, a mining district, and a peak in southern Clark County near the California-Nevada boundary line, peak northwest of Searchlight,⁴² alt., 6,010;⁴⁰ and the camp pop., 32.³¹

- CRYSTAL: (kris'tal)³⁶ A town, pop., 10;²⁸ alt., 2,033;³⁷ on the Union Pacific Railroad between Moapa and Las Vegas,³⁷ settled 1905.⁷ #So named for nearby crystal deposits.
- DEAD: (dēd)³⁶ A mountain range running parallel to the Colorado River in the southern tip of Clark County and a peak of the same name in the same range. So named because of the lifeless desert area.³⁵ In the Indian legend, ⁵⁶ "hell" or "avickvome" was on top of this mountain where it was cold and rainy.
- DESERT RANGE: (dēs ert rānj) A mountain range between Pintwater and Sheep ranges⁴⁰ named for the characteristics of the region.
- DEVIL PEAK: (dēv'l pēk)³⁶ A mountain peak, alt., 5,865;⁴⁰ in the Ivanpah Mountains near California.⁴⁰ Named because of forbidding aspect. Indians called this peak the dwelling place of evil spirits.⁸⁴
- DIKE: (dik)³⁶ A mining district 1 mi. from the town of Dike.³⁴ Named for a mining term.³⁵
- EL DORADO: (ēl dō rā'dō)³⁶ A mining district¹⁶ in Eldorado Canyon west of the Colorado River.²¹ Name originated from the Spanish meaning of "the gilded."³⁶
- FRENCHMAN'S MOUNTAIN: (frēnch'mānz)³⁶ A mountain peak 15 mi. east of Las Vegas.³⁷
- GASS PEAK: (gās pēk)³⁶ A peak, alt., 6,940;³⁷ at the south end of the Las Vegas Range and a mining district on the peak.¹⁶ #So named for O.D. Gass, early pioneer.
- GLENDALE: (glēn dāl)³⁶ A town, pop., 45;²⁸ alt., 4,453²⁸ at the junction of US 91 and US 93;³⁸ a few miles east of Moapa.¹⁹ Settled in 1855. Described a pleasant valley, named for the valley.²¹
- GOLD BUTTE: (gōld büt)³⁶ A peak, alt., 4,300;¹⁶ in the south part of the Virgin Range and a mining district on the peak.¹⁶ Discovered 1908.³⁵ Named for free gold found at the surface.¹⁶
- GOODSPRINGS: (gōd springz)³⁶ A town, pop., 374;³¹ on Nev. 53, 8 mi. from Jean,³⁹ and a mining district near the town. Named for Joseph Good, a pioneer, who gave the name to the springs.³⁵
- HAYFORD PEAK: (hā ford)³⁶ A peak just north of Sheep Peak in the Sheep Range of mountains.³⁷
- INDIAN SPRINGS: (in'di an)³⁶ A town on US 95 about 60 mi. northwest of Las Vegas,⁴² and a valley lying between Spotted and Pintwater Ranges.³⁹ Named because of the natives found at the springs by explorers.
- IVANPAH: (i'vān pā) A lake in southwest Clark County;³⁴ Indian name meaning "clear water;"⁸⁴ a mining district named from the lake.¹⁰

- JEAN: (jēn)³⁶ A town, pop. 50;²⁸ alt. 2,864;⁴⁴ on the Union Pacific Railroad, southwest of Las Vegas. A mining district for silica sand in the vicinity.³⁵ Settled 1905 and named for Mrs. Jean Fayle, the only white woman there at that time.²⁷
- LAKE MEAD: (lāk mēd)³⁶ Alt., 1,229;⁴⁵ a lake or reservoir formed by Boulder Dam;¹⁹ area, 229 square miles; 115 miles long; between Nevada and Arizona;¹⁹ Named for Honorable Elwood Mead, Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation from 1924 to 1936.⁷⁸
- LAS VEGAS: (lās vāgáz)⁴⁴ A city, pop. 8,377;³¹ alt., 2,034⁴⁴ on the Union Pacific Railroad, also at the junction of US 91-93 and US 95,³⁸ a mining district 16 mi., southeast of the city; a short range north of the city,³⁵ and a valley east of the city.³⁹ Settled 1855;²¹ district discovered 1917.³⁵ City incorporated 1911; charter amended 1935.²³ Spanish meaning "the meadows."⁷
- LOGANDALE: (lō'gān dāl)³⁶ A town, pop., 345;³¹ alt., 1,662; 11 mi. from Moapa,⁴⁴ first settled as St. Joseph c. 1864 by the Mormons.¹ Members of a new migration named it Logan after the principal settlers, the "dale" was added to avoid confusion in the Post Office Department with Logan, Utah,⁷⁰ also a mining district.¹⁶
- LYONS: (lī'ūnz)³⁶ A mining district southeast of Jean,¹⁶ named for the nearest town, Lyon, California.¹⁶
- McCLANAHAN: (māk klān'ā hān)²⁴ A spring⁵⁶ and a mining district in T. 22 S., R. 64 and 65E.
- McCULLOUGH: (māk kŭl'ū)³⁷ A mountain range northeast of the Nevada-California boundary line,³⁷ a peak at the south end of the range.³⁷ alt., 6,996. #So named for a pioneer.
- MEADOW VALLEY: (mēd'ō vāl i)³⁶ A range running north and south, west of the valley of the same name, along the Muddy River.³⁷ Named for the natural grassland of the river valley. Meadow Valley Wash, Upper Meadow, near Pioche, lying along the Muddy River north of Moapa, had some temporary settlers in 1858.⁵⁶
- MESQUITE: (mēs kēt)³⁶ A town, pop., 512;³¹ alt., 1,400;²⁷ in the extreme northeast corner of the county in Virgin River Valley,³⁹ known by the Mormons in 1855.³⁸ #So named for a growth of Mesquite in the vicinity.
- MIDDLE: (mid'l)³⁶ A mountain peak in the farthest southwest corner of the county.⁴⁰ #So named for its geographical position in relations to other peaks.
- MOAPA: (mō'ā'pā)³⁹ A town, pop., 332;³¹ alt., 1,662;⁴⁴ about 1 mi. west³⁹ of US 93 in the Meadow Valley Wash.³⁹ A mining district in the vicinity and an Indian Reservation.⁷ Settled 1865.⁷ Paiute meaning "warm Water" because of nearby warm springs.⁷⁰

- MORMON RANGE: (mór' mun)³⁶ A range in northeastern Clark County.³⁹
- MUDDY: (mud' i)³⁶ A mining district from Crystal to Callville, Wash; a range running southwest to northeast parallel to the Virgin River³⁵ A peak west of the range, alt., 5,780⁴⁰ a river running from northwest of Moapa into Lake Mead near Overton, a valley from Moapa and Glendale to Lake Mead.³⁹ Named by Indians, a word sounding like "Muddy" but meaning "fertile soil."⁸⁴
- NELSON: (nēl' sūn)³⁶ A town, pop. 250;⁷⁶ in the El Dorado Canyon of the Opal Mountains about 26 mi. southwest of Boulder Dam.³⁷ Settled 1906 as business center for the El Dorado Mining District. Named after Charles Nelson, an old prospector who was murdered by an Indian.⁷⁶
- NEWBERRY: (nū bēr' i)³⁶ Mountain peaks, alt., 4,000;³⁹ in the Dead Mountains near the Colorado River.³⁹ Indians gave this mountain a wide berth, thinking the shadowy peaks were "spirit mountains," the abiding places of departed chieftains.⁵⁶
- NORTH: (nôth)³⁶ A mountain peak along the extreme southwest California boundary line, north of Middle Peak.²⁸ #So named for its relation to other peaks.
- NORTH LAS VEGAS: (nôth las vāg' az) Really a part of Las Vegas (see Las Vegas). alt., 2,034;⁴⁴ pop., 1,053.³¹
- OLCOTT:⁴⁰ (al kôt) A mountain peak, alt., 7,974;⁴⁰ in the Spring Mountain Range.
- OPAL RANGE: (ō' pāl)³⁶ A mountain range parallel to the Colorado River in southwest Clark County.³⁹ Mineral discovered 1857.³⁵ #So named from stones resembling opals found in this region.
- OVERTON: (ō' vēr' tūn) A town, pop., 603;³¹ alt., 1,360;⁴⁴ 15 mi. from Moapa⁴⁴ near Lake Mead. Settled c. 1865.⁵⁶
- PAHRUMP: (pā rŭmp) A valley west of the Spring Mountain Range,⁴⁰ south and east of Death Valley,³⁸ partly in Nye County; from the Paiute, meaning "big flow of water,"⁸⁴ or big orifice, or cave from which water flows.
- PINTWATER: (pīnt wô' tēr)³⁶ A range in northwest Clark County⁴⁰ east of Indian Spring Valley.³⁹ #So named to indicate scarcity of water.
- PIUTE: (pī ūt) A valley west and southwest from Searchlight.³⁹ From the Indian tribe called pah or "water" Utes, dwellers in the Muddy River Valley.
- POTOSI: (pō tō' sē)³⁶ a peak, alt., 8,500;³⁹ in the Spring Mountain Range north of Goodsprings and a mining district on the peak.¹⁶ Named for a lead mining town of southwestern Wisconsin.⁸⁴ Spanish in origin.
- RAILROAD PASS: (see Alunite)

ROACH: (rōch)³⁶ A town, pop., 10;²⁸ alt., 2,617⁴⁴ the last station on the Union Pacific Railroad before reaching the California boundary line. Settled c. 1902-05.

SAINT THOMAS: (sānt tōm'ās)³⁶ A mining district from St. Thomas to the Colorado River.¹⁶ Mining district probably took its name from the town St. Thomas (now under the waters of Lake Mead), which was named for Thomas Smith, leader of the Mormon settlement.⁷⁰

SEARCHLIGHT: (sūrĉ līt)³⁶ A town, pop., 192;³¹ alt., 3,560;⁴⁰ in southwest Clark County on US 95, about 24 mi. from the California boundary.³⁸ A mining district near the town. Ore discovered 1897.¹⁶ Probably named for Lloyd Searchlight, former owner of the Goldenrod group of claims.³⁵

SHENANDOAH: (shēn'ān dō'ā)³⁶ A mountain peak, alt., 5,900;³⁹ west of Good-springs in the Spring Mountain Range.³⁰ named⁸⁴ for the mine, in turn named for the valley famous in the Civil War.

SHEEP: (shēp)³⁶ A mountain range north of Las Vegas Valley, extending into Lincoln County and a peak, alt., 9,706, of the same name, in the range.³⁹ #So named for mountain sheep in the vicinity.

SLOAN: (slōn)³⁶ A town, alt., 2,834;⁴⁴ pop., 136;³¹ on the Union Pacific Railroad between Las Vegas and Jean;⁴⁰ also a mining district nearby.¹⁶ Town settled 1912.²⁷

SPOTTED RANGE: (spōt'ēd)³⁶ In the extreme northwest corner of Clark County, northwest of Indian Spring Valley.³⁹ #So named for the various colored mineral deposits.

SPRING: (spring)³⁶ A mountain range west of Goodsprings and Las Vegas,⁴⁰ containing Charleston and Potosi peaks.³⁹ #So named from numerous springs in the range.

SUTOR: (sū tōr) A mining district northeast of Jean.¹⁶

TABLE MOUNTAIN: (tā bl)³⁶ A mountain peak west of Jean near the California boundary line.³⁷ #So named for the shape of the mountain.

VIRGIN: (vūr'jin)³⁶ A mining district partly submerged by Lake Mead; a river rising in Utah enters Clark County in the northeast corner; a short range running northeast to southwest from Utah to north arm of Lake Mead;⁴⁰ a mountain peak, alt., 7,750;³⁹ in the north end of the Virgin Range, and a valley extending along the Virgin River.⁴⁰ Named by Jedediah Smith in 1826 for one of his men, Thomas Virgin.⁷⁰

WHITNEY: (hwīt'nī)³⁶ A town, pop., 41;³¹ alt., 1,927;²⁸ settled 1931,²⁷ and named for S. E. Whitney; on highway between Las Vegas and Boulder City.⁴⁰

YELLOW PINE: (yel'ō pin)³⁶ A mining district at the south end of Spring Mountain Range;¹⁶ named by miners of the district.⁸⁴

CHAPTER IV
DOUGLAS COUNTY

ANTELOPE: (an'tē lōp)³⁶ A valley in the southwestern part of Douglas County, named for a herd of antelope that roamed there in the early days.²¹

BISMARCK PEAK: (biz'mark)³⁶ A peak, alt., 7,500;³⁹ in the west central part of the county in the Pine Nut Range.³⁹ #So named by German settlers of Carson Valley.

BULLIONVILLE: (bool'yun vil)³⁶ A mining district, T. 11 N., R. 22 E.,²⁴ in the south end of the Pine Nut Range.³⁷ #So named for the oar.

CARSON: (kār's'n)³⁶ A river, its source in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. runs through the northwest section of this county, generally northeast, through the valley of the same name. East and west forks unite to form the main river about two miles southeast of the valley.³⁹ Named by John C. Fremont for "Kit" Carson.¹

CENTERVILLE: (sēn'tēr vil)³⁶ A town, pop., 30; alt., 4,500;¹ south of Minden.¹

COMO: (kō'mō) A mountain peak, alt., 8,319;³⁹ at the head of Churchill Canyon in the Pine Nut Range.³⁷ #So named for Lake Como in Italy.

DELAWARE: (dēl'ā wār)³⁶ A mining district²⁴ in the Pine Nut Range, northern Douglas County.³⁷

EAGLE: (ē'g l)³⁶ A mining district in the Pine Nut Range 18 mi. southeast of Genoa.¹

EAST FORK CARSON (ēst fōrk)³⁶ From Bryant Creek the east fork flows northwest to meet the Carson River proper, northwest of Gardnerville and Minden.³⁹ Named in honor of "Kit" Carson, scout.²¹

GARDNERVILLE: (gärd'nēr vil)³⁶ A town, pop., 800; alt., 4,750;³⁹ founded in 1880: 18 mi. south of Carson City in the northwestern part of the county.³⁹ Named for John Gardner, a rancher, by Lawrence Gilman, the founder.⁷

GENOA: (jēn'ō'ā)³⁶ A town, pop. 75²⁸ alt., 4,173;²⁸ the oldest settlement in Nevada;²¹ on the west side of the Carson River, settled 1848;³ Named by Judge Orson Hyde for the birthplace of Columbus.⁵

GLENBROOK: (glēn brōok)³⁶ A town, pop., 10;²⁸ alt., 6,292;²⁸ in the northwest part of the county in a sheltered corner of the east central shore of Lake Tahoe,⁷ settled 1860;¹ named for a hotel "Glenbrook House" located there, in turn for the natural features.⁴⁹

HOLBROOK: (hōl'brōok)³⁶ A mining district in the Pine Nut Range in southern Douglas County.¹⁶ Named for Mr. Charles Holbrook, one time proprietor of the station.⁵

HOT SPRINGS: (höt)³⁶ A mining district, T. 14 N., R. 20 E., named for hot springs in the vicinity.²⁴

JACKS VALLEY: (jākz vāl' i)³⁶ A valley, small oasis at the east base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains bordering Clear Creek.¹ Named for a pioneer, Jack Redding.⁵⁰

MINDEN: (mīn' dēn) A town, pop., 400;²⁸ alt., 4,750;¹ settled 1905;⁷ named by German settlers;⁵ the county seat.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE: (moun' tīn hous)³⁶ A mining district in the Pine Nut Range in southern Douglas County.¹⁶

MOUNT SIEGEL: (sēg' l) A mining district north of Mount Siegel on upper Buckeye Creek;¹⁶ named for the mountain.¹⁶

OREANA: (ōr' ē ānā) A mountain peak in east central section of the Pine Nut Range;³⁹ alt., 9,380;³⁹ derived from the word "ore"

PINE NUT: (pīn' nūt)³⁶ A mountain range in the northeastern part of Douglas County on the eastern border of the Carson Valley;²¹ named from the prolific growth of the pinon, or pinenut tree.⁵

RED CANYON: (rēd kān' yūn)³⁶ A mining district in the southern part of the Pine Nut Range.¹⁶ #So named from the mineral coloring of the hills.

SIEGAL: (sē' gāl) A mountain peak, alt., 8,000;¹⁶ in the southern part of the Pine Nut Range.³⁹

SIERRA NEVADA: (sī ēr' ā nē vā' dā)³⁶ A mountain range running in a northerly and southerly direction between California and Nevada, a portion of it in Douglas County.³⁹ A Spanish word meaning "snow covered."¹⁷

SILVER GLANCE: (sil' vēr glanz)³⁶ A mining district in the southern part of the Pine Nut Range.¹⁶ #So named for the ore in the district.

SILVER LAKE: (lāk)³⁶ A mining district in the southern part of the Pine Nut Range, ¹⁶organized in 1863;¹⁶ named for a small silver-like lake on the north side of Mt. Siegal.⁵

SUNRISE: (sūn' rīz)³⁶ A mining district in T. 14 N., Rs., 22 and 23 E.,²⁴ northeast of Mt. Como.³⁹

TAHOE: (tā' hō) A lake, 23 mi. long by 13 mi. wide,²⁰ partly in Nevada and partly in California;⁴⁰ alt., 6,229,²⁰ once known as "Bigler".⁴⁹ Indian word "Tahoe means "snowy" or "deep water."¹⁰

TOPAZ: (tō' pāz)³⁶ A lake, 3 mi. long by 1 mi. wide,²⁰ alt., 4,990²⁰ in southwestern Douglas County on the State line.³⁸ Named for nearby post office of Topaz opened in the '80's at the Kirman and Rickey Ranch.⁸²

WELLINGTON: (wél'ing tun) A mining district in the southeastern part of the Pine Nut Range.¹⁶ Named for the town (see Lyon County).

WEST WALKER: (wést wòk'ér)³⁶ A river, the west fork of the Walker River, flowing through Antelope Valley, across the southeastern corner of Douglas County.³⁹ Named for Joseph Walker, early trapper.¹³ (see Mineral County)

ZEPHYR COVE: (zéf'ér kòv)³⁶ A town and summer resort on the eastern shore of Lake Tahoe.³⁹ Named for the natural features surrounding it.

CHAPTER V
ELKO COUNTY

ALAZON: (ál'á zún) A town, pop. 20;²⁸ alt., 5,605;⁴³ first station¹⁵ west of Wells on the Southern Pacific Railroad.⁴³

ALDER: (ál'á dər)³⁶ A mining district north of Gold Creek and northwest of Charleston.²⁴ #So named for the alder shrubs growing in the region.

ALLEGHENY: (ál'ē gā nī)³⁶ A mining district, also called Ferguson,¹⁶ at Ferguson Springs,¹⁶ in the Goshute Mountains in southeast Elko County.¹⁶ Named for George Washington Mardis, an early Indian scout and prospector known as "old Allegheny."⁷³

AMAZON: (ám'á zón)³⁶ A mining district about 25 mi. northwest of Tuscarora.²⁴

ANTELOPE: (án'tē lōp)³⁶ A range in the southeast corner of Elko County, and the name given to a number of valleys throughout the county.³⁹ Named from the wild antelope found here.

ARTHUR: (ár'thēr)³⁶ A town, pop. 135;²⁷ alt., 6,543; on Nevada 11,⁴⁰ 27 mi. southeast of US 40,⁴⁰ between the East Humboldt and Ruby ranges.⁴⁰ Settled in 1874.³ Named for Chester A. Arthur, twenty-first president.²⁷

AURA: (á'rá)³⁶ A mining district 79 mi. north of Elko,¹⁶ on the east slope of the Bull Run Range;¹⁶ discovered by Jesse Cope and party in 1869.¹⁶ Name derived from the Latin aurum; gold.³⁶

BEAR MOUNTAIN: (bār)³⁶ A peak northwest of Contact, near the Idaho line.⁴⁰ #So named for bears found in vicinity.

BEAVER: (bē'vēr)³⁶ A peak, and a mining district,²⁴ both located south of Tuscarora and west of the Independence Mountains.³⁷ #So named for beaver which were once plentiful here.

BLACK FOREST: (blāk fòr'ést)³⁶ A town, pop. 25;²⁷ alt., 8,200;²⁷ between Wells and Currie,⁴⁰ on the eastern slope of Spruce Mountain. Settled in 1872.²⁷ Named from dark appearance of trees.²⁷

BRUNEAU: (brū'nō) A river running north from the divide between the Humboldt and Snake River basins,³⁷ and emptying into the Snake River in Idaho.¹ Named for a French Canadian trapper.³

BULL RUN: (bōol rŭn)³⁶ A mining district in the Bull Run Mountains;¹⁶ a range north of the Divide between the Humboldt and Snake River basins;²⁴ a peak, alt., 9,040; in the Bull Run Mountains near Deep Creek.³⁴ #So named after the famous battle of the Civil War.

BURNER: (bŭr'nēr)²⁴ A mining district in northwestern Elko County near the Humboldt County Line.¹⁶ Named for J. F. Burner, an early prospector.¹

BUTTE: (bŭt)³⁶ A range east of Ruby Lake in southern Elko County.⁴⁰ A valley running south into White Pine County.³⁷

CARLIN: (kār'līn)⁴³ A town, pop., 838;³¹ alt., 4,896;⁴³ a Southern Pacific Railroad division point;⁴³ also on US 40, 24 mi. southwest of Elko;⁴² settled 1868.¹ Some claim it was settled 1862.²⁷ Also a mining district,¹⁶ Named for Captain Carlin, volunteer in the Civil War.²⁷

CHARLESTON: (chârلز't n)³⁶ A town, district, pop., 264³¹ alt., 6,008;²⁷ northwest of Deeth.³⁷ Named for Tom Charles, a miner living there in 1896.²⁷

CLOVER VALLEY: (klō'vēr)³⁶ A valley running north to south between the Ruby Mountains and the Steptoe Range.³⁹ #So named for abundant growth of clover. Settled 1864.¹

COBRE: (kō brē)⁴³ A town, pop., 45;²⁸ alt., 5,924;⁴³ end of Nevada Northern Railroad, on the Southern Pacific Railroad.³⁹ Named for the copper deposits, from the Spanish "Cobre," copper.⁵³

COIN: (kōīn)³⁶ A town, pop., 32;²⁸ alt., 5,132;²⁸ on the parallel rail-roads, the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific, between Elko and Halleck. Settled c. 1869.

COLUMBIA: (kō lŭm'bi a)¹⁶ A mining district just north of Aura.¹⁶ Discovered 1869.¹⁶

CONTACT: (kōn'takt)⁴⁰ A town, pop., 146;²⁸ alt., 5,375;⁴⁰ on a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, between Twin Falls, Idaho and Wells, Nevada.²⁷ Also on US 93.⁴⁰ Also mining district;²⁷ named for a mining term.¹⁶

COON CREEK: (kōon krēk)³⁷ A mountain peak south of Jarbidge #So named for animals found in mountains?

COPE: (kōp)³⁶ A mining district in the northeast part of the Bull Run Range in northern Elko County.¹⁶ Discovered by Jesse Cope in 1869 and named for him.¹

CURRIE: (kur'ri) A town, pop., 42;²⁷ alt., 5,885;²⁷ on the Nevada Northern Railroad, between Cobre and Mc Gill.⁴⁰ Named for Joseph H. Currie, ranch owner on Nelson Creek in 1885.⁵⁵

DEER MOUNTAIN: (dēr moun'tin)³⁶ A peak in the Jarbidge Mountains, south of and near Jarbidge.³² #So named because deer were prevalent in that region.

DEETH: (dēth) A town, pop., 102;³¹ alt., 5,336;²⁸ on the Southern Pacific Railroad, between Wells and Elko, a shipping point for the livestock country, settled in 1868²⁷ and named for the first settler by a Southern Pacific civil engineer.³

DELANO (dél'ā nō) A mining district in the northeastern corner of Elko County, 35 mi. north of Montello.³⁴ Named for old time Elko County trapper.⁴⁸

DELKER: (dél'kēr) A mining district northwest of Currie, discovered in 1894.¹⁶

DIAMOND MOUNTAIN: (dī'ā mūd moun'tin)³⁶ The range, the summit of which forms part of the boundary between Eureka and White Pine, the range extending northward into southwestern Elko County.⁴⁰ (See Eureka County) A valley, running north and south, lying between Diamond Range on the east and Sulphur Springs Range on the west.³⁹ #So named for quartz crystals found by early emigrants.

DIVIDE: (dī vīd)³⁶ A mining district 8 mi. northwest of Tuscarora³⁴ at the head of Dry Creek.³⁴ #So named for the fact that the district is on the divide between Humboldt and Snake River basins.

DUCK VALLEY: (dūk val'i)³⁶ In the northern part of the county, extending into Idaho³⁷ and site of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation;⁷⁸ pop., 731.⁹ #So named for the large numbers of wild ducks in the valley in the fall and spring.

EAST HUMBOLDT RANGE: (ēst hūm'bōlt rānj)³⁶ A mountain range on the south side of the Humboldt River, joining the Ruby Mountains at the north end.³⁹ Named for the river.³⁰ (see Humboldt)

EAST PEAK: (ēst pēk)³⁶ Two mountain peaks, one west of thousand Springs Valley, in T. 43 N.R. 65 E., northeast of Wells,³⁷ and the other northeast of Elko.⁴⁰ #So named from relative positions to other peaks, by explorers and settlers.

ELBURZ: (ēl'būrz) A town, pop., 40²⁸ alt., 5,204;¹¹ on the Western Pacific Railroad and the Southern Pacific Railroad, between Elko and Halleck.⁴³ Settled c.1906 to 1910. Named by railroad officials.¹⁵

ELK MOUNTAIN: (ēlk moun'tin)³⁶ A range on the Idaho-Nevada line east of Jarbidge and west of Salmon Falls River;³⁷ and a mining district on the range.³⁴ #So named for the elk found there.

ELKO: (ēlk'ō) A town, pop., 4,018;³¹ alt., 5,063;⁴³ on the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific Railroads in the west central part of the county.³⁸

also on US 40;⁴⁰ Settled 1868-69,¹ made the county seat by law of March 5, 1869;²³ incorporated in January 1917. According to latest source means "white woman" and so named by Indians because it was here they first saw a white woman.⁸⁰

ELLEN D: (él'én d)³⁶ A mountain peak at Contact, alt., 8,500.¹⁶

FENELON: (fén'lon)³⁶ A town, pop., 10;²⁸ alt., 6,153;¹¹ the third siding east of Wells on the Southern Pacific Railroad.³⁹ #So named by railroad officials.

FERGUSON SPRINGS: (fûr'gûs s'n) A mining district in the Goshute Range.³⁴

FLOWERY: (flou'éř i) A lake in the Goshute Valley between the Pequop Mountains and Toana Range south of Shafter and east of Jasper,³⁹ originally called Whitton Springs by John C. Fremont, in 1844, for one of his men, but later called Flowery¹⁷ because of the peculiar variety of flowers that grow along its margin at certain times of the year.¹⁴

FRANKLIN LAKE: (frânk'lin lâk)³⁶ A lake 36 square mi., on the east slope of the Ruby Mountains, north of Ruby Lake.³⁹ Named by Captain E.G. Beckwith in 1854 after Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States.⁵⁶

GOLD BASIN: (gôld bā'sin)³⁶ A mining district 90 mi. north of Elko,³⁴ discovered in 1889.³⁴

GOLD CIRCLE: (gôld sûr'k l)³⁶ A mining district near Midas,²⁴ discovered in 1907.¹⁶

GOLD CREEK: (gôld krêk)³⁶ A town 75 mi. north of Elko and a mining district southeast of Maountain City.³⁹ Placer was discovered in 1873.¹⁶

GOSHUTE: (gôsh'ût) A range running generally north-south in the southeastern part of Elko County and extending on into White Pine County;⁴⁰ a dry lake across which the Elko-White Pine county line runs;⁴⁰ A valley northwest of the Toana Range;³⁷ The word is formed from the Paiute "gosip" meaning ashes and "ute" referring to a tribe of Indians, and applies to a tribe of Indians from the volcanic lands.¹⁰

GRANITE MOUNTAIN: (grân'it)³⁶ A mining district northwest of Dolly Varden and northeast of Currie.²⁴

HALLECK: (hâl'ék)³⁶ A town, pop., 30;²⁸ alt., 5,321;⁴³ on the Southern Pacific Railroad,³⁹ northeast of Elko; a mining district in T. 35 N., R. 59 E.²⁴ Named in honor of General Henry W. Halleck, one time commander of the Pacific Military Division.⁷³

HAT: (hâ)³⁶ A mountain peak just west of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation in northern Elko County.³⁹ #So named for the shape of the mountain.

HAYSTACK: (hâ stâk)³⁶ A mountain peak near the Humboldt County line, north of Gold Circle.³⁹ #So named beacuse the mountain resembles a haystack.

- HUMBOLDT: (hūm bōlt)³⁶ A river, an east to west trail across Nevada;¹³ rises in Elko County and ends in Humboldt Sink in western Nevada.⁴⁰ Named by John C. Fremont in honor of Alexander von Humboldt.¹
- HUNTINGTON: (hūn'ting tūn)³⁶ A valley and a town, pop. 54;²⁸ west of Ruby Mountains and south of Elko.³⁹ The valley 25 mi. long and 10 mi. wide, lies along Huntington Creek, the south fork of the Humboldt River.⁴⁰ Named for Lott Huntington, Overland Mail agent, 1858, an early settler.⁵⁶
- INDEPENDENCE: (in dē pēn'dēnsē)³⁶ The name applied to two ranges and two valleys in Elko County;⁴⁰ one range extends northward from the Eureka County line,⁴⁰ the other is east of Wells.⁴⁰ One valley lies between the Independence and Tuscarora ranges in western Elko County;³⁹ the other is between the Independence Range and the Goshute and Pequop ranges in eastern elko County.³⁷
- JACKS: (jākz)³⁶ A mountain peak northeast of Tuscarora at the end of the Tuscarora Mountains;³⁷ also known as Pewaket Mountain. Perhaps named for Indian Jack, or for Jack Harrington, early rancher on Jacks Creek which also appears as Harrington Creek on U. S. Land Office map.⁵³
- JARBIDGE: (jār'bigē)³⁶ A town, pop., 282;³¹ alt., 6,200;¹⁶ in northern part of Elko County in the Humboldt National Forest;⁴⁰ a mining district surrounding the town, also a short north-south range near the Idaho line.³⁹ Derived from Ja-ha-bich, an Indian word for the devil, or an evil spirit who dwelt among the mountain cliffs.⁷³
- JIGGS: (jigz)³⁶ A town, pop., 76;²⁸ alt., 5,682; on Nev. 46, south of Elko;⁴⁰ name given by Post Office Department to the settlement formerly called Hylton and Skelton, chosen from a list presented by residents of the locality.²⁷ #So named because of the bitter controversy over names, somewhat like the celebrated comic strip character battles.
- KIT CARSON: (kit kār's'n)³⁶ A mining district²⁴ east of the Contact District;⁴⁰ named after Christopher "Kit" Carson, famous scout.²⁷
- LAFAYETTE: (lā'fā yēt)³⁶ A mining district 4 mi.³⁴ north of Tobar.³⁴ #So named in honor of Marquis de Lafayette, French nobleman, who aided the Revolutionary cause in 1778-80.
- LAMOILLE: (lā moi'l)³⁶ A town, pop. 68²⁸ alt., 5,887;²⁷ a valley on the western slope of the Ruby Mountains, along a creek of the same name, which flows north into the Humboldt River near Halleck.³⁹ Named for a French Canadian trapper who built a cabin on the creek and made it his headquarters in the 1850's.⁷³
- LEE: (lē)³⁶ A town, pop., 85;²⁸ alt., 5,730;²⁷ between Lamoille and Jiggs;³⁸ settled in 1863;²⁷ named for nearby Lee Creek by J. L. Martin.²⁷ #Lee Creek so named after General Robert E. Lee.
- LIME MOUNTAIN: (līm moun'tin)³⁶ A mining district located on a ridge 6 mi. in length, extending from Bull Run Creek to Deep Creek and forming

a part of the Bull Run Range.¹⁶ Named from the prevailing rock of the region.⁷³

LITTLE OWYHEE: (lit' l ō wai' ē) A small river rising in northeastern Humboldt County and flowing across the northeastern corner of Elko County, to empty into the South Fork of the Owyhee River in Idaho.⁴⁸ (for name see Owyhee)

LONE MOUNTAIN: (lōn) A mining district 28 mi. northwest of Elko;¹⁶ organized in 1869;¹⁶ a peak in the Independence Range,⁴⁰ so named because it rises above the main axis of the range.¹⁶

LORAY: (lō rā) A town, pop. 11;²⁸ alt., 5,578;²⁸ on the Southern Pacific Railroad, between Montello and Cobre;⁴⁰ a mining district organized 1883,¹³ at north end of the Toano Range.¹⁶

MAGGIE: (māg' i) ³⁶ A mountain peak in the Independence Range;¹⁶ alt. 8,167; named for Maggie Creek, one of the three creeks named by an early emigrant for each of his three daughters.⁷³

MARDIS: (mar' dis) A mining district in the neighborhood of Copper Mountains, near the Jarbidge District.¹⁸ Discovered 1876.¹³ Named for George Washington Mardis.⁵⁴

MARY'S RIVER: (mar' iz riv' er) ³⁶ A river, rising in the Humboldt National Forest and flowing south into the Humboldt River near Deeth.⁴⁰ The name was originally applied to the Humboldt River by Peter Skene Ogden but remains only as the name of the tributary.¹⁷

MASON: (mā' s n) A mountain peak south of Charleston.³⁷

METROPOLIS: (mē trōp' ō līs) A town, pop. 83;³¹ alt., 5,611;²⁷ 11 mi. northwest of Wells;⁴⁰ settled 1911 by the Metropolis Land Company,²⁷ under a land colonization plan that was not as successful as was hoped.²⁷

MIDAS: (mī dās) ³⁶ A town 43 mi. west of Tuscarora on Nevada 18;³⁸ pop., 150;²⁸ alt. 6,000;²⁷ settled 1907;¹⁶ also mining district;¹⁶ named after old legend of "King Midas and his Golden Touch."

MIDDLE STACK: (mid' l stāk) ³⁶ A peak, alt., 8,100;¹⁶ in the Contact Mining District, 10 mi. east-northeast of Contact.¹⁶ #So named because of position between Ellen D and China Mountain peaks.

MOLEEN: (mō lēn) A town on the Southern Pacific Railroad⁴³ between Elko and Carlin;⁴³ pop., 10;²⁸ alt., 4,982;¹¹ settled 1869; Named by railroad officials.¹⁵

MONTELLO: (mōn' tēl' ō) A town on the Southern Pacific Railroad,⁴³ just west of the Utah line;⁴⁰ pop., 265;³¹ alt., 4,880;⁴³ Settled 1869. Named by railroad officials.

- MONUMENT PEAK: (mŏn'ū mĕnt)³⁶ A peak about 23 mi. northwest of Elko.⁴⁰
#So named from stone markers or 'monuments' used to fix location of mining claims.
- MOORE: (mŏor)³⁶ A town on the Southern Pacific Railroad, east of Wells;³⁷
alt., 6,161;³⁰ pop., 17;²⁸ established 1869. #So named for boss of woodchoppers' crew during construction of the railroad.
- MOUNTAIN CITY: (moun'tin sit'i)³⁶ A town and mining district at the southeast corner of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation,³⁸ near the Idaho line.⁴⁰ Settled 1869; pop., including Rio Tinto, 985;³¹ #So named for its natural setting.
- MOUNT BLITZEN: (mount blit'zen)³⁶ A mountain peak in the northern part of the Tuscarora Range.⁴⁰
- MUD SPRINGS: (mud springz)³⁶ A mining district,²⁴ between Franklin and Ruby Lakes on the west and Currie on the east.³⁷ Discovered 1910.¹⁶
#So named for springs nearby.
- NEW YORK: (nū yŏrk)³⁶ A mining district in eastern Elko County, south of the divide between the Humboldt and Snake River basins.³⁹ #So named after New York City.
- NORTH FORK: (nŏrth fŏrk)³⁶ A town, pop., 45;²⁸ alt., 6,500;³⁹ on the north fork of the Humboldt River and on Nevada 43,⁴⁰ about 50 mi. north of Elko.⁴⁰ Also a tributary of the Humboldt River.⁴⁰
- OWYHEE: (ŏ'wai ē) A town, pop., 25;²⁸ alt., 5,392;²⁸ on Nevada 11, and on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, near the Idaho line.³⁸ Headquarters of the Western Shoshone Agency. The name is an early form of the word "Hawaii," the Kanakas having made their influence felt on the northwest coast in the early half of the nineteenth century. The name spelled Owyhee survives as that of a river in Nevada, Idaho, and Oregon.⁶⁸ The river rises north of the divide between the Humboldt and Snake River basins and flows into the Snake River;⁴⁰ and is one of the few Nevada streams whose waters reach the Pacific Ocean.¹⁰
- PEQUOP: (pē'quŏp) A range in southeastern Elko County.³⁹ The name is Shoshone and applied to a tribe of Indians.¹⁰
- PILOT: (pī'lūt) A peak near the Utah-Nevada line northwest of the Great Salt Lake Desert;³⁹ a range along the line north of Wendover.⁴⁰ Named by General John C. Fremont, in 1854, because it served as a guide to travelers crossing the salt desert. A mining district which includes the peak.²⁴ Named for the peak by Fremont.⁵⁶
- RATTLESNAKE MOUNTAIN: (rat'l snāk moun'tin)³⁶ A peak on the west side of the Ruby Mountains, in the Humboldt National Forest.³⁷ So named for an abundance of rattlesnakes in the region.

- RIO TINTO: (rē'ō tēn tō) A mining camp near the Mountain City.³⁸ Named by S. Frank Hunt,⁸⁶ discoverer of the Rio Tinto Mine, which he named for a mine in Spain.
- ROWLAND: (rō'lānd)³⁶ A town near the Idaho line between Jarbidge and Mountain City.⁴⁰ Settled 1889 by John B. Scott and named for Rowland Gill, a stockman and settler of 1889.²⁷
- RUBY: (rōo'bī)³⁶ A range extending north and south, from central Elko County into White Pine County;⁴⁰ a lake on the east side of the Ruby Range, in southern Elko and northern White Pine counties. Named for a woman named Ruby.⁶⁶
- RUBY VALLEY: (rōo'bī val'ī)³⁶ A town northwest of Franklin Lake, on the east slope of the Ruby Range;⁴⁰ pop., 95;²⁸ alt., 6,000;²⁸ a mining district on Smith Creek on the east slope of the Ruby Range, 6 mi. north of Ruby Valley post office.¹⁶ A valley east of Franklin and Ruby lakes, in southern Elko County.³⁷ The name 'Ruby' is generally applied to the lake and mountains because of the glowing appearance at sunset and sunrise.²⁷
- RYNDON: (rīnd'on)¹⁵ A town, alt., 5,231;⁴³ pop., 23;²⁸ on the Southern Pacific Railroad,¹⁵ between Elko and Halleck.³⁷
- SALMON RIVER: (sām'un rīv'er)³⁶ A river flowing north from the divide between the Humboldt and Snake river basins, and emptying into the Snake River in Idaho;⁴⁰ A mining district at Contact, part of the Contact District along the Salmon River.¹⁶ #So named for the salmon which come upstream from the Columbia River to their spawning grounds.
- San Jacinto: (sān jā sīn'tō)³⁶ A town, alt., 5,375;⁴⁰ pop., 25;²⁸ north-northeast of Contact, near US 93.⁴⁰ Said named by cattleman from Texas, for the battlefield near the small river of that name.⁷³
- SECRET VALLEY: (sē krēt val'ī)³⁶ A valley in the northern part of the Ruby Mountains, to the southeast of Halleck.³⁹ Said to have been used by emigrants to avoid the frequent Indian ambushes along other routes.⁷³
- SHAFTER: (shāf'tēr)³⁶ A town on the Western Pacific Railroad between Wells and Wendover;⁴⁶ pop., 50;²⁷ alt. 5,594;⁴⁶ Named for General W. R. Shafter, a commander in the U.S. Army in Cuba during the Spanish American War.²⁷
- SHALLOW LAKE: (shāl'ō lāk)³⁶ A lake in northwest Elko county along the Lake Creek tributary of the Little Owyhee River.³⁷ #So named for lack of depth.
- SILVER LAKE: (sīl'ver lāk)³⁶ A lake southeast of Shallow Lake.³⁸ #So named from appearance of the lake in certain lights.
- SILVER ZONE: (sīl'ver zōn)³⁶ A town on the Western Pacific Railroad Between Shafter and Arnold.⁴⁶ Pop., 10;²⁸ alt., 5,821.⁴⁶

SNOW WATER LAKE: (snō wō/tēz) ³⁶ A lake east of East Humboldt Range, ⁴⁰
fed by water from melting snow; ¹ dry in summer.

SOUTH FORK: (south fōrk) ³⁶ A stream, the south fork of the Humboldt
River, one branch of which, Huntington Creek, rises in northwestern White
Pine County; ⁴⁰ other creeks flow into it from the Ruby Range. ⁴⁰ The stream
flows north and empties into the Humboldt River between Elko and Carlin. ⁴⁰
Also a valley in the basin of the stream. ⁴⁰ Named for its relation to
the Humboldt.

SPRUCE MOUNTAIN: (sprōos) ³⁶ A peak, the southwest peak of the Goshute
Range in southern Elko County, alt., 11,041; ⁴⁰ a mining district on the
peak. ¹⁶ #So named for spruce trees of the region.

SPRUCEMONT: (sprōos'mōnt) ³⁶ A town, pop. 17; ²⁸ southwest of Spruce Mountain; ⁴⁰
and 7 mi. east of US 93. ⁴⁰

STARR: (stār) ³⁶ A valley running in a north-south direction southwest of
Wells, ¹ in which Deeth is situated. ²² Named for a Captain Starr of the
U. S. Army. ⁷³

SUGAR LOAF: (shōōg ēr lōf) Two peaks, Sugar Loaf Peak, alt. 6,890; ⁴⁰
in northeast Elko County; and Sugar Loaf Hill, just south of the Duck
Valley Indian Reservation boundary line. ⁴⁰ Named for conoidal shape,
resembling a sugar loaf.

SWALLS MOUNTAIN (swālz) A peak in the Independence Range southwest of
Monument Peak; ⁴⁰ (shown on some maps as Swails, ³⁷) and mining district
at the peak. ²⁴ #So named for a prospector.

TABLE: (tā'b l) ³⁶ A peak in the Tuscarora Mountains, southwest of
Tuscarora. ⁴⁰ #So named for flat top.

TAYLOR: (tā'lōr) ³⁶ A peak southwest of Currie, in the Pequop Range; ⁴⁰
#So named for a resident in the vicinity.

THOUSAND SPRINGS: (thou'zānd) ³⁶ A creek rising in the East Humboldt
Range in northeastern Elko County, ⁴⁰ which runs east and is lost in a sink
along the Utah line; ⁴⁰ a valley in this region. ³⁹ Named for innumerable
springs, both hot, cold, and mineral. ¹

TOANO: (tō'an o) A range near the Utah line, running north and south; ⁴⁰
this range appears on Beckwith map, 1854; ⁵⁶ a valley between the Pequop
and Toano Ranges. ³⁹ The name is of Indian origin - "tuhn," black and
"ana," top of hill - black hilltop. ³²

TOBAR: (tō'bār) A town, southeast of Wells, on the Western Pacific Rail-
road, ⁴⁶ pop., 22; ²⁸ alt., 5,685. ⁴⁶ Named for Captain Tobar, who dis-
covered gold in Egan Canyon. ⁷³

TULASCO: (tū las'kō) A station on the Southern Pacific Railroad³⁹ west of Wells, pop., 30;²⁸ alt., 5,482.³²

TUSCARORA: (tūs'kà rō'rah) A range running north and south in western Elko County, extending south into Lander County.⁴⁰ A town, pop., 75;²⁸ alt., 6,400;⁴⁰ on the southeast slope of Mt. Blitzen in the range,¹⁶ at the junction of Nevada 11 and Nevada 18,⁴⁰ 45 mi. northwest of Elko;³⁸ and a mining district at the town.¹⁶ Name given by John Beard,⁷³ first to the Indians here, because he came from North Carolina where the original tribe lived then to the camp and mountains.¹⁰

UNION: (ūn'yūn)³⁶ A mining district extending into the southeastern corner of Elko County from Eureka County.²⁴

VALLEY PASS: (vāl'ī pas)³⁶ A town, pop. 10;²⁸ alt., 6,072;¹¹ northwest of Cobre;³⁹ and a pass connecting two valleys.³⁹

WELLS:(wēlz)³⁶ A town, near the site of the former Humboldt Wells, or Humboldt Springs,¹⁷ the beginning of the Humboldt Trail;¹⁷ at the junction of US 93 with US 40;³⁸ also on the Southern Pacific⁴³ and Western Pacific Railroads, pop. 831;³¹ alt., 5,633;⁴³ settled in the early 1850's.²³ Originally named Humboldt Wells after the river and springs, and name changed by County Commissioners to Wells on May 6, 1873.⁶² Incorporated 1927.²³

WHITE ELEPHANT BUTTE: (hwīt ēl'ē fānt büt)³⁶ A mountain peak northeast of Jarbidge.⁴⁰ #So named from the color and shape of the mountains.

WHITE HORSE: (hwīt hōrs)³⁶ A mining district around White Horse Springs in the Goshute Range in southeastern Elko County.³⁷

WHITE ROCK: (hwīt rōk)³⁶ A town, pop., 15;²⁸ alt., 4,818;³³ 20 mi. south of Owyhee, on Nevada 11.³⁸ #So named for the predominant color of the surrounding hills.

CHAPTER VI ESMERALDA COUNTY

ARGENTITE: (ār'jēn tīte)³⁶ A mining district discovered in 1920,¹⁶ 24 mi. west of Silver Peak by road, in the Silver Peak Range.¹⁶ #So named for native ore.

ARLEMONT: (arl'mōnt)³⁶ A town, pop., 16;²⁸ alt., 4,600;³⁷ 30 mi. west of Silver Peak, 10 mi. north of Dyer.⁴⁰

BLAIR JUNCTION: (blār jungk'shūn)³⁶ A town, pop., 25; about 20 mi. north of Silver Peak, on the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad and at the junction of the T & G.R.R. with a spur formerly running south to Blair.³⁷ Also at the junction of US 6 and Nevada 47.⁴⁰ Named for D. C. Blair, an official of the railroad.¹⁵

BOUNDARY PEAK: (boun'da ri)³⁶ A mountain peak at the western point of Esmeralda County near the California line, in Inyo National Forest.⁴⁰ The highest point in Nevada,⁴⁰ alt., 13,145.⁴⁰ #So named because of its position.

CEDAR: (sē'dēr)³⁶ A mountain range in the northern part of the county, extending along the Nye County line into Mineral County.⁴⁰ #So named from native growth of trees.

CLAYTON: (klā tūn)³⁶ A valley in the Silver Peak Range south and east of Silver Peak.³⁹ Named for Joshua E. Clayton.⁵⁶

DIVIDE: (dī vid)³⁶ A mining district 6 mi. south of Tonopah, on the road to Goldfield.¹⁶ Named from the highest summit on this road,¹⁶ which is known as the "Divide" and is the center of the district.¹⁶

DOLLY: (dōl' i)³⁶ A mining district 12 mi. southwest of Tonopah.

DRY LAKE: (dri lāk)³⁶ A dry lake bed about 15 mi. long and 3 mi. wide along US 6, Nevada 3, east of Blair Junction.⁴⁰

DYER: (di'ēr) A town, pop., 18;²⁸ alt., 4,835;²⁸ west of the Silver Peak Range in the extreme western part of the county,⁴⁰ a mining district on the west flank of the Silver Peak Range and east of Dyer.¹⁶ Mining district first prospected in 1863.¹⁶ Named for early settlers on Dyer's Ranch.¹⁶

EMIGRANT: (ēm' i grānt)³⁶ A peak, alt., 6,805;³⁹ about 6 mi. due south of Coaldale; also a pass over the mountains; Name may have been given because it was on the route from Owens Valley, California through Fish Lake Valley to White Pine.⁴⁷

FISH LAKE: (fish lāk)³⁶ A town and valley west of the Silver Peak Range about 5 mi. east of Dyer.³⁷

GILBERT: (gil' bērt) A town, pop. 14;³¹ a mining district 25 mi. west of Tonopah and east of the Monte Cristo Range, settled 1925.³⁴ Named for the three Gilbert brothers, prospectors.

GOLD: (gōld)³⁶ A peak, alt., 8,150;³⁷ in southern tip of Esmeralda County;³⁹ named for the characteristic metal.

GOLDFIELD: (gōld fēld)³⁶ A town, pop., 531;³¹ alt., 5,684;¹⁶ settled 1903;¹⁶ in eastern part of the county, and a mining district here, a part of which is in Nye County, discovered 1902.¹⁶ #So named for the great gold discovery.

GOLD MOUNTAIN: (gōld moun'tin)³⁶ A mining district on the flank of a peak of the same name; 20 mi. southeast of Lida Valley;¹⁶ alt., 6,000;¹⁶ named because of gold nuggets found there in early days.⁵⁶

- GOLD POINT: (gōld point)³⁶ A town and mining district about 10 mi. south-east of Lida, ⁴⁰ pop., 110; ³¹ settled c. 1872; named from gold found there.
- GRAPE VINE: (grāp vīn)³⁶ A mountain range in the southern part of the county. ³⁷ Named for wild grapes vines growing in abundance here. ⁷⁹
- HARLAN: (hār'lan) A peak in the southern part of the Silver Peak Range. ³⁷
- HARVEY: (hār vi) A peak in the southern part of the Silver Peak Range. ³⁷
- JACKSON MOUNTAIN: (jāk'sūn, moun'tin) A peak east of Lida and north of Gold Point; ⁴⁰ alt., 6,400. ⁴⁰
- JIMS PEAK: (jīmz pēk)³⁶ A peak in the southern part of the Silver Peak Range. ³⁷
- LIDA: (lī dā) A town and mining district in the Silver Peak Range. pop., 78; ³¹ alt. 6,100; ¹⁶ settled 1871. ⁷
- LONE MOUNTAIN: (lōn'moun'tin)³⁶ A range in the north central part of the county, and a peak at the north end of the range, alt., 9,114; ⁴⁰ also a mining district on the peak. ¹⁶
- MAGRUDER MOUNTAIN: (mä grud'ēr) A peak southwest of Lida and northwest of Gold Point, at the southern end of Silver Peak Range, alt., 9,057. ⁴⁰ Named for J. Bankhead Magruder, a Confederate Army officer. ⁵⁶
- MILLERS: (mīl'ēr) ³⁶ A town and district, pop., 28; ³¹ alt., 4,728; ³⁷ 14 mi. northwest of Tonopah. ⁴⁰
- MONTE CRISTO: (mon'tā kris'tō) A range west of Gilbert, in the north-western part of the county. ⁴⁰
- MONTEZUMA: (Mōn'tē zoo'mā)³⁶ A peak, alt., 8,426; ¹⁶ west of Goldfield; ³⁷ a mining district on the west slope of the peak. ¹⁶
- MUSTANG MOUNTAIN: (mūs tāng) A peak, alt., 10,346; ⁴⁰ Northeast of Bounday Peak in the White Pine Mountain Range. ⁴⁰
- PALMETTO: (pāl mēt'ō)³⁶ A peak, alt., 8,885; ¹⁶ in the Silver Peak Range near Lida; ¹⁶ a mining district on the peak, alt., 7,641; ¹⁶ discovered 1866. ¹⁶
- PEARSON: (pēr'sūn) A peak in the southern part of the Silver Peak Range. ³⁶
- PIPER: (pīp'ēr)³⁶ A peak, alt., 9,500; ⁴⁰ about midway of Silver Peak Range, on the western slope. ⁴⁰ Named for N. T. Piper. ⁵⁶
- SIERRA NEVADA: (sī er'ā ne vad a) A portion of the Sierra Nevada Range extending into Esmeralda County. ⁴⁰ Sierra means a ridge of mountains with a serrated or irregular outline, ³⁶ and Nevada means 'snow-clad'. ¹⁷

SILVER PEAK: (sil'vēr pēk)³⁶ A range running southeast to northwest in western Esmeralda County; ⁴⁰ a marsh, ³² sq. mi. in area, - - - - - the eastern foothills of the range, ¹⁶ the lowest part of Clayton Valley; ¹⁶ a town on the western edge of the marsh, ⁴⁰ pop., 362; ³¹ alt., 4,307; ¹⁶ on Nevada 47; ⁴⁰ a mining district west of the town. ¹⁶ #So named from rich silver ores mined there in the early days.

SUGAR LOAF: (shōōg'ēr lōf)³⁶ A peak, alt., 9,195; ³⁷ in the extreme western part of the county on the Mineral County line. #So named for its conoidal shape resembling a sugar loaf.

VOLCANIC HILLS: (vōl kân'ik hīlz)³⁶ A range of hills extending north into Mineral County, northeast of the White Mountain Range. ⁴⁰ #So named for geological formation.

WEEPAH: (wē'pā) A mining district in central Esmeralda County, on the southeastern slope of the Lone Mountain Range; ⁴⁰ about 26 mi. southwest of Tonopah and 13 mi. south of US 6. ⁴⁰ The scene of a great mining boom in 1927. Name is from the Indian meaning "knife water," ¹⁰

WHITE MOUNTAINS: (hwīt mōun'tīnz) A range of the Sierra Nevada extending north from California into northwestern Esmeralda County; ⁴⁰ the range in which Boundary Peak is situated. ⁴⁰

CHAPTER VII EUREKA COUNTY

ANTELOPE: (ān'tē lōp)³⁶ A peak in the southwest corner of Eureka County, in the Monitor Range and a valley between Monitor and Fish Creek Ranges, ⁴⁰ also a mining district at the north end of Roberts Range. ³⁵ #So named for antelope found in the vicinity.

BELLEVUE: (bēl'vū)³⁶ A peak southwest of Eureka, northwest of the north end of Little Smoky Valley. ³⁷

BEOVAWE: (bē'ō wā wē) A town, pop., 200; ²⁸ alt., 4,690; ⁴³ on the Humboldt River; ⁴⁰ on the Southern Pacific Railroad ⁴³ and the Western Pacific Railroad; ⁴⁰ on Nevada 21, ⁴⁰ 6 mi. off US 40. Known to emigrants 1848 ⁶⁸ as Gravelly Ford. ³ Named from an Indian word meaning "Gate." because of the peculiar formation of the hills. ¹⁰

BIRCH: (būrch)³⁶ A town, on the west side of Diamond Mountains, 26 mi. northeast of Eureka; ⁴⁰ pop., 15, est. alt., 6,000; named in honor of James E. Birch, pioneer stage man of the Old West. ⁷³

BOULDER: (bōl'dēr)³⁶ A valley west of the Tuscarora Mountains, north of the Humboldt River. ³⁹ #So named for prevalence of boulders.

CORTEZ: (kōr'tēz)³⁶ A range extending southwest to northeast across the north central part of the county; a mining district located at the town of that name on the southwest slope of Mt. Tenabo. ¹⁶ Pop.; 45; ²⁸ alt., 6,280; ¹⁶ settled 1863. ¹⁶ #So named for the Spanish conqueror of Mexico.

CRESCENT: (krēs'ěnt)³⁶ A valley lying diagonally along the Eureka-Lander County line west of the Cortez Range of Mountains south of Beowawe.³⁹ #So named for the shape of the valley.

DIAMOND: (dī'ā münd)³⁶ A town, pop., 10;²⁸ alt., 6,407;²⁸ the first³⁹ station north of Eureka on the now abandoned Eureka-Nevada Railroad; a range, the summit of which became the boundary between Eureka and White Pine counties by law in 1881;²³ a mining district on the west slope of the range;¹⁶ a peak at the north end of the range near the Elko County line, and a valley lying between Diamond Range on the east and Sulphur Springs Range on the west.³⁷

EUREKA: (ū rē'kā)³⁶ A town, pop., 600;²⁸ alt., 6,837;²⁸ settled 1864,¹ made the county seat 1873.²³ A mining district organized September 19, 1864,¹³ both located west of Diamond Range on US 50, in the southeastern part of the county.³⁸ Named because one of the discoverers upon finding silver-ore shouted "Eureka".³⁶

FISH CREEK: (fīsh krēk) A range extending into the southeastern part of the county from Nye County southwest of Eureka.³⁹ #So named for the fish in the springs and streams.

GARDEN PASS: (gār'd'n pās)³⁶ A valley northwest of the Alpha to Blackburn.³⁹

GILSON: (gil'sun)⁴⁰ A peak in the Diamond Range on the boundary line of White Pine County.⁷³ Named for the Gilson brothers, old settlers of Newark Valley.

HOPE MOUNTAIN: (hōp moun'tin)³⁶ A peak, alt. 8,412;⁴⁰ in the southern part of Sulphur Springs Range.⁴⁰ Named in honor of Samuel J. Hope.¹³

HUMBOLDT: (hūm'bōlt)³⁶ A river (see Churchill County)

KOBEH: (kō'ba)¹⁰ A valley along Roberts Creek between Roberts and sulphur Springs Mountain.³⁷ Indian name meaning "face."⁵⁶

LITTLE SMOKY: (līt'l smōk'ī)³⁶ A valley on the extreme southeastern part of Eureka County east of Fish Creek Range extending into Nye County.³⁹ #So named for the haze or mist on the valley and probably discovered after Big Smoky was discovered and named.

LONE: (lōn)³⁶ A peak, in south central part of county, alt., 7,940;³⁹ west of the Hay Ranch. #So named because of its position in relation to other mountains.

MILL CANYON: (mil kån yūn)³⁶ A mining district in the Cortez Mountains,²⁴ northeast of Buckhorn,³⁹ organized 1863.²⁴ Named for a mill erected in the canyon in 1864.¹⁶

MONITOR: (mōn'ī tēr)³⁶ A valley extending into Lander County west of the town of Eureka.³⁹ Named from a hill which had the shape of the Battleship Monitor.²⁷

PALISADE: (pāl' sād)³⁶ A town, pop., 134;³¹ alt., 4,854;⁴³ 6 mi. south of US 40;⁴⁰ at the eastern end of a canyon of the Humboldt River called Palisade and on the Southern Pacific R. R.; settled 1869,⁶ former head of the now abandoned Eureka Nevada Railroad.³⁰ The rock formation in the canyon resembles strongly the Palisades of the Hudson River.⁷³

PINE CREEK: (pīn krēk)³⁶ A river and a valley, the river rises north of Garden Pass between Roberts and Sulphur Springs Mountain and empties into the Humboldt River at Palisade;⁴⁰ the valley is along Pine Creek.³ Named for the small pines in this area, or by the Overland Mail Company, in 1858.⁵⁶

PROSPECT: (prōs' pēkt)³⁶ A peak, alt. 9,604;¹⁶ near the town and in the mining district of Eureka. #So named because of numerous prospect holes.

ROBERTS: (rōb' ertz)³⁶ A range in central Eureka County;⁴⁰ a peak, alt., 10,125,⁴⁰ in the range; and a mining district²⁴ in the range. Named for Bolivar Roberts, Division superintendent of the Pony Express.⁷³

RUBY HILL: (rōō' bi hil)³⁶ A town and a mining district,³⁵ in the Eureka Mining District, and a peak, alt., 7,300;³⁵ discovered 1864.¹⁶ #So named because ruby silver was the ore found in the hills.

SOUTH: (south)³⁶ A peak in the Diamond Range northeast of Eureka,⁴⁰ on the White Pine County line.⁴⁰ #So named for comparative position with other peaks in the same range.

SULPHUR SPRINGS: (sul' fer springs)³⁶ A range in east central Eureka County extending north to south into Elko County.³⁹ #So named for nearby springs, permeated with sulphur.

SUMMIT: (sum' it)³⁶ Two peaks, one in the Diamond Range, the other in the southwestern part of the county in the Monitor Range,⁴⁰ and a town on the former Nevada-Eureka Railroad.⁷

TENABO: (tē nā' bō)⁴⁸ A peak, alt., 9,240;¹⁶ on the Lander-Eureka County line, north of Cortez.⁴⁰ From the Indian word in Paiute meaning "dark colored water."¹⁰

TUSCARORA: (tus' kā rō' rá)¹⁰ A range running north to south in northern Eureka County,⁴⁰ and extending into Elko County.⁴⁰ (see Tuscarora, Elko County.)

TWIN PEAKS: (twin pēks)³⁶ Peaks northwest of Tonkin and south of Buckhorn,³⁷ near the western boundary line.

WESTERN: (wes' tern)³⁶ A peak, in the northwest slope of the Roberts Mountains.³⁷ #So named for its position in regard to Roberts Mountains.

CHAPTER VIII
HUMBOLDT COUNTY

- ADAMS: (ád'ámz)³⁶ A peak, alt.⁴⁰ 8,400; ⁴⁰ in the Osgood Mountains in the Eastern part of the county.
- ADELAIDE: (ád'ē lād)³⁶ A mining district south of Golconda on the east slope of Sonoma Range.¹⁶ Organized 1866;³⁵ and named for a woman.
- ALPHA BUTTE: (ál'fā büt)³⁶ A peak, southwest of Winnemucca, just north of the Pershing-Humboldt County line.³⁷ Name means "first hill" so named for its position in relation to others.
- AMOS: (ā mós)³⁶ A town and a mining district in the Slumbering Hills,¹⁶ 40 mi. northwest of Winnemucca. Settled in 1910.³⁵
- ASHDOWN: (ásh doun)³⁶ A mining District in northwest Humboldt County on the Nevada-Oregon boundary line.¹⁶ Early districts located in 1863.¹⁶ Named for the chief mine of the district.³⁵
- AWAKENING: (á wák'én ing)³⁶ A mining district, another name for Amos (see above).¹⁶ Named by the miners when the district was organized, as the antithesis of the Slumbering Hills District.³⁵
- BATTLE MOUNTAIN: (Bát' l moun'tín)³⁶ A mining district in the Battle Mountain Range,¹⁶ in southeastern Humboldt County, extending into Lander County. Organized in 1866.¹⁶ Named from a hill on which there was a battle between the whites and the Indians.¹⁰
- BUCKSKIN: (búk'skín)³⁶ A peak, 3 mi. southeast of National, in the Santa Rosa Range, alt., 8,600.³⁵ Named for the color of the mountains.⁷²
- CONTINENTAL: (kón'tí nén tál)³⁶ A lake, at the north end of Pine Forest Range in the northwestern corner of the county.⁴² #So named by some emigrant party to commemorate their continental journey.
- DESERT VALLEY: (dez'ért vál'í)³⁶ A valley on the south central Humboldt County, between the Jackson Mountains and the Silver State Range.⁴²
- DISASTER: (dí zás'ter)³⁶ A peak, alt., 7,400;⁴⁰ a mining district, discovered in 1914,¹⁶ in the northern part of the county on the Oregon border,¹⁶ 100 mi. northwest of Winnemucca.⁴⁰ A party of prospectors in May 1865 was attacked by Indians. From this incident was named Disaster.⁷
- DIVISION: (di vizh'un)³⁶ A peak, alt.⁴⁰ 8,586; ⁴⁰ in the southwest corner of the county in the Calico Mountains,⁴⁰ in the Black Rock Desert.¹⁶
- EDEN VALLEY: (ē d'n vál'í)³⁶ A valley to the west of Osgood Mountains and east of the Hot Springs Range;³⁵ and opening into Paradise Valley.³⁵ #So named by explorer or prospector who first came upon the valley in the spring, and considered it, in contrast to the barren lands surrounding it, an Eden.

GOLCONDA: (gól cón dā)³⁶ A town, pop., 232;³¹ alt., 4,385;⁴⁰ 15 mi. east of Winnemucca on the Southern Pacific Railroad⁴³ and Western Pacific Railroad,⁴⁶ and US 40;⁴⁰ a mining district in the vicinity,³⁵ The district was organized 1866 and the town was built in 1869.³⁵ Name means a rich mine.³⁶

HAPPY CREEK: (háp i' krék)³⁶ A mining district²⁴ in the central part of the county on the northeast slope of Jackson Mountains, south of Alkali Flat.⁴⁰

HIGH ROCK: (hī rók)³⁶ A lake, alt., 4,950;²⁴ in the western part of the county almost on the Washoe County line.³⁹ #So named for a high rock near the lake.

HOT: (hót)³⁶ A lake almost on the Oregon line southwest of Denio,⁴⁰ #So named for hot springs that feed the lake.

HOT SPRINGS RANGE:³⁶ (hót springz' rānj)³⁶ A range on the west of Eden Valley and east of Paradise Valley,³⁵ the peak located in the range.⁴⁰ Named for nearby hot springs.³⁵

HUMBOLDT: (hūm' bōlt)³⁶ A river (see other counties) which rises in Elko County and crosses the southeastern corner of Humboldt County, and a valley which in general follows the river.⁴⁰ (see Churchill County for name.)

JACKSON: (jāk' sūn)³⁶ A range, east of the Black Rock Desert.⁴⁰

JUMBO: (jūm bō)³⁶ A mine, pop., 15;³⁵ in the Awakening District³⁵ on the east slope of the Silver State Range.⁴⁰ #So named for the extent of the mine.

JUNGO: (jūn gō)⁴⁶ A town, pop., 50;²⁸ alt., 4,677;⁴⁶ on the Western Pacific Railroad, about 34 miles west of Winnemucca, named for Jungo Point, an old survey peak about 13 mi. distant.²⁷

KELLEY CREEK: (kél i' krék)³⁶ A valley east of Osgood Range⁴⁰ and a mining district, on the north and east slope of Osgood Range;³⁵ pop., 250;³¹ alt., 5,000.⁶⁷ The district is also known as Potosi, and includes the Getchell Mine, Inc.³⁵

KINGS: (kīngs)³⁶ A river and valley in the northern part of the county between Jackson Range and Quinn River Range.³⁵ The river rises in Oregon and joins the Quinn River northeast of Happy Creek Station.⁴⁰ The valley runs north and south between Jackson Mountains, and Silver State Range.³⁸

LITTLE HUMBOLDT: (litl' hūm bōlt)³⁶ A river flowing south through Paradise Valley and emptying into the Humboldt River northeast of Winnemucca.⁴⁰ Named for the Humboldt³⁰ (see Humboldt).

MC DERMITT: (má dĕr' mit) A town, partly in Oregon, c. 75 mi. north of Winnemucca, on US 95; ⁴⁰ pop., 200; ²⁸ a former military reservation, now an Indian reservation, of which the town is headquarters. ⁷⁸ Named for Col. Charles Mc Dermitt, who was killed by Indians near Quinn River Station on August 7, 1865. ¹⁷

NATIONAL: (nāsh' ūn' āl) ³⁶ A town ⁴⁰ and mining district on the west slope of the Santa Rosa Range, ³⁵ 18 mi. southeast of Mc Dermitt. ³⁵ Discovered June, 1907. ³⁵ #So named because in the Humboldt National Forest.

OROVADA: (ōr o vād' á) A town on US 95, ⁴⁶ mi. north of Winnemucca, ⁴⁰ settled 1918, ²⁷ alt., 4,348; pop., 25. ²⁸ The name is a combination of Spanish "ore," gold, and "vada" from Nevada. ⁸¹

OSGOOD: (ōs' gōōd) A mountain range on the east side of Eden Valley. ³⁵

PAHUTE: (pā' ūtē) A peak in the Black Rock Range in the western part of the county, ⁴⁰ alt. 8,618; ³⁵ named for the Indian tribe which roamed the Black Rock regions. Means "waterless Indians" or "Desert Indians." ¹⁰

PARADISE VALLEY: (par' ā dis vāl' i) ³⁶ A valley 40 mi. long and 12 mi. wide, ¹ east of the Santa Rosa Range; ⁴⁰ and a town in the valley, pop., 151; ³¹ alt., 4,500; ²⁸ a mining district c. 11 mi. northwest of the town, also known as the Mount Rose district; ³⁵ a peak, alt., 8,400, in the Santa Rosa Range. ⁴⁰ In June 1863, W. B. Huff, after traveling with other prospectors over a desolate country, involuntarily exclaimed "what a paradise!" on seeing the valley. Then he gave the valley the name Paradise. ¹

PINE FOREST: (pīn fōr' ēst) ³⁶ A range north of the Black Rock Desert. ³⁵ #So named for the pine trees on the range.

POTOSI: (pō' tō sē) (See Kelly Creek) Name indicates riches hoped for.

QUINN RIVER: (kwīn' rīvēr) A river rising in the Santa Rosa Range near the Oregon boundary, meandering southwesterly through Quinn River Valley and disappearing in the Black Rock Desert; ³⁵ a valley along the river. ³⁵

REBEL CREEK: (rēb' ēl krēk) ³⁶ A town on the west slope of the Santa Rosa Range in Quinn River Valley located on Rebel Creek. ³⁹ A mining district located nearby. ²⁴ A southern soldier and a northern man met there and fought to see who would name the creek; when the southerner won, it became known as Rebel Creek. ²⁷

ROCKY: (rōk' i) ³⁶ A peak, northeast of Quinn River Crossing. ³⁷ #So named for the predominant characteristic of the peak.

SANTA ROSA: (sān' ta rō zā) ³⁶ A range, north of the Bloody Run Range on the west side of Paradise Valley with Rose Peak, alt., 9,600, ³⁵ in the range. #So named for the wild roses of the region.

SENTINEL PEAK: (sēn tī⁴⁰ nēl pēk)³⁶ A peak in Pine Forest Range, north of Black Rock Desert, alt., 6,800; and Sentinel Rock on the west side of Quinn River Valley,³⁹ alt. 6,900.

SONOMA: (sō nō'má) A range along the boundary between Humboldt and Pershing Counties, and a peak in the range, alt. 9,421,⁴⁰ at the north end of the range a little southeast of Winnemucca.⁴⁰

SULPHUR: (sul'fer)³⁶ A town on the Western Pacific Railroad, and a mining district nearby, on the northwest flank of the Kamma Mountains, southeast border of Black Rock Desert. Located 1875.¹⁶ Named from the native sulphur deposits of the area.³⁵

SUMMIT: (sūm'it)³⁶ A lake in the Black Rock Range, alt., 7,200;⁷⁸ in the western part of the county,⁴⁰ site of a small Paiute and Shoshone Indian Reservation.⁷⁸

TRIDENT: (trī dent)³⁶ A peak, alt., 8,400⁴⁰ in Northern Humboldt County in the Jackson Mountains west of Kings River Valley.⁴⁰ So named for its natural outline.

TWIN PEAK: (twin pēk)³⁶ A peak in the northwest corner of Humboldt County near the Nevada-Oregon boundary line.⁴⁰

VALMY: (vāl'mi)³⁶ A town, pop., 59;³¹ alt., 4,500;²⁷ on the southern Pacific Railroad,⁴³ 38 mi. east of Winnemucca. It was an important night telegraph station before the block system for safety. Named for a battle and town in France.²⁷

WESO: (wēs'ō) A town, pop., 15;²⁸ alt., 4,305;⁴⁶ a station on the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific Railroads,⁴⁶ east of Winnemucca.

WILLOW POINT: (wilo'point)³⁶ A town in Paradise or Little Humboldt Valley³⁷ 20 mi. north-northeast of Winnemucca and a mining district in the vicinity of the camp.¹⁶ Named for an unusual growth of willows at this point along the Humboldt.¹⁶

WINNEMUCCA: (winná'mu'cá)³⁵ A town at the Great Bend of the Humboldt where it turns southwest.³⁵ A division point on the Western Pacific, also on the Southern Pacific Railroad, alt., 4,334;⁴⁶ pop., 2278;³¹ a mining district on Winnemucca Mountain at the south end of the Santa Rosa Range,³⁵ northwest of the town of Winnemucca¹⁶ and a peak 4 mi. northwest of the town; alt., 6,600;⁴⁰ the town was first called French's Ford although it had been a trading station for some years previous.¹⁷ It became the county seat in 1872⁷ and was incorporated in 1913.²³ C.B.O. BANNON, nephew of Secretary of the Interior under President Lincoln, gave the town the name Winnemucca in honor of the Indian Chief who lived in the vicinity.¹ The name, according to a student of Indian life, means "Place by the river" and was often given to chiefs who usually lived at least a part of the year at the Great Bend.⁷⁷

CHAPTER IX
LANDER COUNTY

- AIRY:** (ár'í)³⁶ A range west of the Reese River; ⁴⁰ a mesa ⁴⁰ in the range, alt., 6,787;²⁴ a station on an old Overland Route.⁵⁶ #So named because of the wind on the peak.
- ALKALI:** (ǎl'ká lí)³⁶ A lake southwest of Battle Mountain near the Pershing County line.³⁷ Named for the natural alkaline contents.
- ANTELOPE:** (ǎn'tē lōp)³⁶ A valley lying between New Pass, Augusta and Shoshone Mountains.³⁷ Named for the abundance of antelope in the valley.
- ANTLER:** (ǎnt'lēr)³⁶ A peak in the Battle Mountain Range,¹⁶ northwest of Telluride, approx. alt., 8,500.¹⁶
- AUGUSTA RANGE:** (ô gus'tā rānj)³⁶ A range along the Pershing County line north of the New Pass Mountains.³⁷
- AUSTIN:** (ôs tīn)³⁶ A town and center of a mining district, alt., 6,147;²⁸ township pop., 580;³¹ in the southern part of Lander County on US 50. Made the county seat Sept. 2, 1863; incorporated 1864, 1865 and 1866 and disincorporated 1881.²³ Named after Leander "Kelse" Austin uncle of George Austin, developer of Jumbo Mine.⁵⁹
- BATTLE MOUNTAIN:** (bāt'l moun'tīn)³⁶ A town on US 40,⁴⁰ located near junction of Reese and Humboldt rivers,³⁵ It is a supply center and shipping point of the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific Railroads, with a pop., 368,³¹ alt., 4,507;³⁷ the mining district is in a short, rugged range of the same name in the northeastern part of the county, organized in 1866.¹⁶ Named because in these hills in 1857, John Kirk of Placerville, California, with a party of road builders, led a fight with Indians, hence the name Battle Mountain.¹
- BETTY O'NEAL:** (bēt'ī ō'nēl)³⁶ A mining camp and mining district on the west slope of the Shoshone Range, 12 mi. southeast of Battle Mountain,³⁵ pop., 13;²⁸ alt., 4,507.³⁷
- BIG SMOKY:** (big smōk'ī)³⁶ A valley between the Toquima and Toiyabe Ranges³⁵ south of Simpson Park Range and extending far south into Nye County.⁴⁰ #So named for blue haze which often lies over the valley.
- BUFFALO VALLEY:** (būf'a lō val'ī)³⁶ A valley south of the Battle Range and a mining district on the western slope of that range,³⁵ 17 mi. in a southerly direction from Valmy.³⁸ #So named for the type of grass which grows in the valley.
- BUNKER HILL:** (būngk'ēr hīl)³⁶ A peak, alt., 11,477;²⁰ in the Toiyabe Range south of Austin,³⁷ which divides Kingston Canyon at its head from Big Creek Canyon.³⁵

CALLAHAN: (kál'á hán) A peak in the Toiyabe range north of Austin and west of Grass Valley,⁴⁰ alt., 10,203.²⁰ #So named for an early settler.

COPPER CANYON: (kóp'er)³⁶ A mining district 15 mi. southwest of Battle Mountain, discovered 1866.¹⁶ #So named for copper ore found in the region.

CORTEZ: (kór'téz)³⁶ A mining district, est. pop., 30;²⁸ alt., 6,280;¹⁶ at the town of Cortez on the southwest slope of Mt. Tenabo, near the southwest end of Cortez Range,¹⁶ near the Lander County line.⁴⁰ #So named for the Spanish conqueror of Mexico.

CRESCENT VALLEY: (krēs'ent)³⁶ A valley between the Shoshone³⁵ and Cortez³⁷ ranges, extending into Eureka County.³⁷ #So named for the shape of the valley.

DEAN: (dēn) A mining district on the north side of the Shoshone Range, about 17 mi. southeast of Battle Mountain.³⁵ Discovered 1867.³⁵ Named for a Mr. Dean, who was a pioneer cattleman of the region.⁷³

DESATOYA: (dēs'á toi'á)¹⁰ A range on the southern end of the boundary between Churchill and Lander counties; at the north end it runs into New Pass Range. A Paiute name meaning "big black mountain."⁷³

DRY LAKE: (drī lāk)³⁶ A lake bed in Smith Creek Valley, in south Lander County.³⁷ #So named because it is dry most of the year.

GALENA: (gá lē nā)³⁶ A mining district about 15 mi.¹⁶ southwest of Battle Mountain in the northwest part of the county and a small settlement.³⁷ Silver deposits located 1867.³⁵ Named from the galena ore of the mines.⁷³

GRASS VALLEY: (grās)³⁶ A valley northeast of Austin near the Eureka County line between Toiyabe and Simpson Park ranges.⁴⁰ Named for the abundance of grass.⁵⁰

HILLTOP: (hīl'tōp)³⁶ A mining district and a camp on the northwest slope of Shoshone Peak in the Shoshone Range, 18 mi. southeast of Battle Mountain.¹⁶ Discovered 1906.¹⁶ #So named by an early settler because of its location.

MONITOR: (mōn'ī tēr)³⁶ A valley between Monitor Range and Toquima Range,³⁷ extending from Eureka County across southeastern Lander County,³⁵ into Nye County.³⁵

NEW PASS: (nū pās)³⁶ A range on the boundary of Lander and Churchill counties north of Desatoya Range;³⁵ and a pass between the ranges;³⁵ also a mining district.¹⁶ #So named because the pass was a new route over the mountains.

PETERSON: (pē'tēr sūn)³⁶ A town between Austin and Eastgate, pop., 15,²⁸ est. alt., 6,000. #So named after Pete Peterson, owner of a ranch.

PROMETHEUS: (prō mē'thē ūs)³⁶ A peak east of Austin, alt., 3,256.¹⁶ Name of Greek origin.³⁶

REESE RIVER: (rēēs riv'ēr)³⁶ A river that rises in the Toiyabe Range in Nye County¹⁶ and flows north to meet the Humboldt in flood years at Battle Mountain, and a valley through which the river flows.³⁷ Named by Captain Simpson (1859)⁵⁶ in honor of John Reese.⁷³

ROY BROWN: (roi brōwn)³⁶ A gas station on US 50, between Eastgate and Austin.³⁷ pop., 15;²⁸ named after the owner.

SHOSHONE: (shō shō'nē)³⁶₄₀ A range extending into southwestern Lander County from Nye County and a mining district in the range.¹⁶ Named for the Indian word Shoshone, which means "grass."¹⁰

SIMPSON PARK: (sīm'sūn pārk)³⁶ A range in the southeastern part of Lander County,⁴⁰ running into Eureka County, named for Captain James H. Simpson, of the Topographic Engineers, U.S. Army, who was ordered to explore the Great Basin in 1859 and find a direct wagon route from Camp Floyd, Utah to Genoa, Nevada.⁷³

SMITH CREEK: (smīth krēk)³⁶ A valley lying between Desatoya Range and Shoshone Range.⁴⁰ The creeks on which settlers located were called by their names. A family of Smiths still lives on the creek and in the valley. Named originally by Simpson in 1859, for one of his men.⁵⁶

SUE: (sū)³⁶ A peak, alt., 8,500, in the Battle Mountain Range,¹⁶ near the boundary line of Humboldt County.¹⁶

TELEGRAPH: (tēl'ē grāf)³⁶ A peak, alt., 9,500;¹⁶ 7 mi. north-northeast of Austin in the Reese River district.¹⁶ #So named at the time the telegraph line went through from the east to the west coast.

TENABO: (tē nā'bō) A peak, alt., 9,240;¹⁶ in the Cortez Range on the Lander-Eureka County line,³⁷ northeast from Cortez and a mining district¹⁶ about 12 mi. northwest of the peak. An Indian name meaning "dark colored water."¹⁰

TOIYABE: (toi á'bē) A range extending into southcentral Lander County from Nye County.³⁷ An Indian word meaning "mountain".¹⁰

TOQUIMA: (tō kē'mā)⁴⁰ A range extending into southeastern Lander County from Nye County.⁴⁰ Named after a Mono band of Indians, formerly living in Nevada. The name means "black backs".¹⁰

CHAPTER X
LINCOLN COUNTY

ACOMA: (ä kōmä) A town on a dirt road off US 93,³⁸ near the Nevada-Utah border, 22 mi. east of Caliente,⁴⁰ alt., 5,524;⁴⁴ pop., 15.²⁸ Settled c. 1905. An Indian name meaning "people of the village."¹⁰

ALAMO: (ä lā mo)³⁶ A town on US 93; between Hiko and Silver Canyon ranges, south of Hiko and north of Pahranaġat⁴⁰ from the Spanish meaning "popular." #So named for the famous battle of the Alamo. Pop.233.³¹

BARCLAY: (bār'klā)³⁶ A town on the Union Pacific Railroad southwest of Acoma near the Nevada-Utah line.³⁷ Settled c. 1905.

BRISTOL: (bris't l)³⁶ A mining district, alt., 7,200 to 8,300;¹⁶ on the west slope of the Ely Range, 16 mi. northwest of Pioche;¹⁸ the Jack Rabbit Mine, alt., 6,446.¹⁶ is on the east side of the range in this district;¹⁶ also a named applied to south end of Ely Range.³⁷ The district was organized in 1871.¹⁶

BROWN: (broun)³⁶ A town,⁴⁴ pop., 10;²⁸ alt., 5,857;⁴⁴ near the Utah line, east of Caliente. Settled 1905.

CALIENTE: Kāl i ĩnt i) A town, pop., 696;³¹ alt., 4,407;⁴⁰ in Meadow Valley Wash along the Muddy River;⁴⁴ on a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad running north to Pioche,⁴⁰ also on US 93.⁴⁰ A mining district 8 mi. northwest of the town also known as Chief.¹⁶ The town, laid out in 1901, was first called Calientes; when the post office was established, the "s" was dropped.⁷ Hot springs in this locality suggested the name, which is Spanish for "hot".

CARP: (kārp)³⁶ A town along the Muddy River,⁴⁰ on the Union Pacific Railroad,⁴⁴ 38 mi. south of Caliente: pop., 66;²⁸ alt., 2,559;⁴⁴ settled 1907.²⁷ It was first named Clifdale for the number of cliffs surrounding it, but later the name was changed to Carp, for a railroad employee.²⁷

CAVE VALLEY: (kāv)³⁶ A valley and town in northwest Lincoln County between the Egan and Ely ranges.⁴⁰ Names for a cave in the valley.⁷³

COAL: (kōl)³⁶ A valley in northwestern Lincoln County between Seaman and Golden gate ranges.⁴⁰ #So named for indication of coal deposits.

COMET: (kōm'ēt) A peak on the west side of Highland Range,¹⁶ and a mining district on the southwest flank of the peak.¹⁶

COYOTE:⁴⁰ (kī ō'tē)³⁶ A peak in the Timpahute Range in western Lincoln County. #So named for coyotes found in vicinity.

DELAMAR: (dēl'ā mār)³⁶ A town on the west slope of the Meadow Valley Range;¹⁶ a mining district of the same name, also called Ferguson.¹⁶

The town was settled in 1894, by Captain John Delamar.⁷ The mining district was discovered in 1892 and was called Monkey Wrench, but later changed to Ferguson, then Delamarafter the Captain.¹⁶

DELMUE: (děl'mū) A town, pop., 40;²⁸ est. alt., 6,000;³⁷ southeast of Pioche.³⁷ Joseph D. Delmue and his brothers bought the ranch from James Henrie, March 3, 1871 and it was named for the former.⁶⁴

DESERT: (děz'ěrt)³⁶ A range in southwest Lincoln County extending into Clark County,⁴⁰ and two valleys, one in northeast Lincoln County, between Pahroc and Highland ranges, and the other in the southwestern part of the county between Spotted and Desert ranges.⁴⁰ Named for the character of the country.

DRY LAKE: (drī lāk)³⁶ A dry lake bed between Pahroc and Highland ranges in Desert Valley.⁴⁰

EGAN: (ē'gān) A range in the northwest corner of Lincoln County extending into White Pine County.⁴⁰ (see White Pine)

ELGIN: (ěl'jīn) A town along the Muddy River⁴⁰ south of Caliente on the Union Pacific Railroad,⁴⁴ settled 1882,²⁷ pop., 60;²⁸ alt., 3,384.⁴⁴

ELY: (ē'li) A range extending north from the Highland Range to the White Pine County line;⁴⁰ a peak, alt., 7,150 in the Pioche Range;¹⁶ a name applied to the eastern part of the Pioche Mining District, and named for John H. Ely, one of the organizers and owners.¹⁶

EMIGRANT: (ēm'i grānt)³⁶ A valley in the southwest corner of Lincoln County between Spotted and Timpahute Ranges.³⁷ #So named for an early emigrant train which traversed this valley.

ETNA: (ět'nā)³⁶ A town, south of Caliente on the Union Pacific Railroad,⁴⁴ pop., 14;²⁸ alt., 4,227.⁴⁴

FAIRVIEW: (fār'vū)³⁶ A peak in the north end of Bristol Range, alt., 7,250.³⁷

FORTIFICATION: (fôr'ti fi kā'shūn)³⁶ A short range crossing White Pine--Lincoln County boundary line.⁴⁰ #So named for its resemblance to the fortified stockade.

GALT: (gôlt)³⁶ A town on the Union Pacific Railroad, in southern Lincoln County,³⁷ pop., 25; alt., 2,277.⁴⁴

GARDEN VALLEY: (gār'd'n)³⁶ A valley in northwest Lincoln County in the angle formed by Worthington and Golden Gate ranges,³⁷ and extending north into Nye County.³⁷ #So named in contrast to the surrounding mountains.

GOLDEN GATE: (gōl'dĕn gāt)³⁶ A range forming an angle with the Worthington Mountains in the northwestern part of the county.⁴⁰

GROOM: (grōom)³⁶ A mining district in southwest Lincoln County,¹⁶ in Emigrant Valley;⁴⁰ discovered 1869.¹⁶ Named from The Groom Mine, which was named by its locators.¹

HIGHLAND: (hī'land)³⁶ A name applied to the western part of the Pioche Mining District;¹⁶ a range north of Meadow Valley Range and south of the Ely Range;⁴⁰ and a peak, alt., 9,395,¹⁶ in the range. Named by Mr. Allen Mc Dougall, who was Highland Scotch.²¹

HIKO: (hik'ō) A town on Nevada^{38A}, west of Hyko Range and c. 60 mi.²⁸ west of Caliente.⁴⁰ Settled 1853,²⁷ county seat 1867-71, 23 pop., 29; alt.,³ 3,881;²⁸ named from the Shoshone language and means "white man";⁷⁰ so called because at this point the Indians saw the first white man.²⁷

HYKO: (hik'ō) A range south of the Pah Rock and Seaman ranges.⁴⁰

IRISH: (ī'rĭsh)³⁶ A peak northwest of Hiko, alt., 11,007 named for an Indian agent, O.H. Irish.¹

JOSECO: (hō sā'kō) A town c. 25 mi. southeast of Caliente, pop., 35;²⁸ a form of the name "Joseph", which was the name of one of the leaders of the Mormon Church.¹⁸

KYLE: (ki'l)³⁶ A town north of Caliente, on the Union Pacific Railroad,⁴⁴ pop., 20;²⁸ alt., 3,219.⁴⁴

LAKE VALLEY: (lāk)³⁶ A valley in the northern part of the county between the Ely Range and Fortification and Wilson Creek ranges.³⁷ #So named for a fresh water lake near Geysers Ranch.

MEADOW VALLEY: (mĕd'ō) A range extending north from the Clark-Lincoln county line to the Highland Range;⁴⁰ a valley along the Muddy River, called Muddy Valley Wash.⁴⁰ (see Muddy.)

MORMON: (mōr'mūn)³⁶ A range extending from northeastern Clark County across the southeast corner of Lincoln County⁴⁰ and a peak just north of the Clark County line, alt., 7,772.⁴⁰ Named for Mormon settlers in the region.¹⁸

MUDDY: (mud'i)³⁶ A river rising in northeast Lincoln County, formerly emptying into the Rio Virgin,²⁴ now Lake Mead.¹⁹ A valley along the lower course of the river, extending into Clark County. Named for the muddy character of the water in the river, which is sometimes too low to reach the Colorado; or, according to early pioneers, an Indian word sounding like "muddy," but meaning fertile soil.⁸⁴

NEEDLE: (nē'dl)³⁶ The tip of a range extending northeast corner of the county from Utah.⁴⁰

PAHRANAGAT: (pā'rān'ā'gūt) A range extending north from Sheep Range in Clark County;⁴⁰ a valley between Pahrnanagat and Hyko Ranges;³⁷ lakes, Upper and Lower, in the valley.⁴⁰ Pahrnanagat variously interpreted means "watermelon," "Water", "pumpkin," "squash-eater."¹⁰

PAHROC: (pā'rōk) A range extending northwest into Nye County,⁴⁰ Paiute word meaning "underground water."¹⁰

PANACA: (pān'ā'kā) A town, pop., 479;³¹ alt., 4,770;²⁸ 1 mi. east of US 93;⁴⁰ 15 mi. from Caliente on the Caliente-Pioche Branch Railroad; settled 1864.¹ It was named by the early Mormon settlers from an Indian word meaning "silver, or metal."⁷⁰

PARSNIP: (pārs'nīp)³⁶ A peak in the Wilson Creek Mountains north of Ursine.³⁷

PATTERSON: (pāt'ēr'sūn)³⁶ A mining district at Patterson Pass, alt., 7,250;¹⁶ at the south end of Schell Creek Range in northern Lincoln County.¹⁶ (Peak, see White Pine County.) Named for R. G. Patterson, who was shown the district by an Indian in 1869.¹⁶

PENOYER: (pēn'oi'ēr) A valley in the northwest corner of Lincoln County, extending into Nye County; the Quinn Canyon Mountains to the northwest and Worthington and Timpahute range to the east and southeast.⁴⁰ Named for H. H. Penoyer, a legislator, in 1881.⁵⁶

PINTWATER RANGE: (pīnt'wō'tēr)³⁶ A short range, between Spotted and Desert Ranges in southwest Lincoln County, extending into Clark County.⁴⁰ (see Clark County.)

PIOCHE: (pē'ōch) A town, pop., 743;³¹ alt., 6,100;²⁸ north of Caliente, on US 93;⁴⁰ and at the end of the Caliente-Pioche branch railroad.⁴⁴ A mining district situated at Pioche,¹⁶ and a range, a low east-west ridge of which Mt. Ely, 7,150 feet, is the highest point.¹⁶ Settled 1869.¹ Named in honor of F.L.A. Pioche, san Francisco mine promoter, who invested largely in these mines.⁷

QUARTZ: (kwōrtz)³⁶ A peak, alt., 6,370;⁴⁰ in the north end of Pintwater Range.⁴⁰ #So named for the geological formation of the hills.

QUINN CANYON RANGE: (kwīn'kān'yūn'rānj)³⁶ a range crossing the northwest corner of Lincoln County, extending into Nye County on either end.⁴⁰

ROX: (rōks) A town, pop., 33²⁸ alt., 1,913;⁴⁴ along the Muddy River, 17 mi. north of Moapa on the Union Pacific Railroad. Settled c. 1902. Named for the rocky nature of the surroundings.²⁷