

1906 *Shoshones: Oasis Valley area: Native American prospecting: Indian Johnny* — In a court case involving conflicting claims to the Montgomery Shoshone mine, the defendants testified that Bob Montgomery hired Indian Johnny to prospect with him and that the two located two claims, with Montgomery later locating another nearby claim on which the Montgomery Shoshone mine was later developed. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 1, no. 36, January 5, 1906, p. 1]

1906 *Shoshones: Bullfrog: court hearing: Indian Johnny* — Indian Johnny told the court he must have an interpreter, then disappeared, afraid that his inability to recall exact dates would land him in jail. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 1, no. 36, January 5, 1906, p. 1]

1906 *Native Americans: Oasis Valley: prospecting: settlement: Indian Johnny* — Indian Johnny's affidavit of July 2, 1905, reads: "I remember the time last fall when Bob Montgomery and Pat O'Brien left Howell's ranch for Goldfield, the day before we cut watermelons at Howell's ranch, and the day they left for Goldfield Bob and Pat bought some watermelons at Indian ranch....It was about ten days before that day that Bob went to Goldfield, and Bob asked me to go prospecting. About a week before they went to Goldfield I located two claims. I built monuments and put the papers in the monuments: the papers Bob told me were notices. Bob wrote them out over at my house at Indian ranch. When Bob came over with me to see them he said there was no gold in the rock. He took some rock from the claims to have it assayed....These two claims were Shoshone and Indian Johnnie. When Bob came to see the claim before he went to Goldfield I saw him put up another notice and monument. I helped him put up the monument...I put up two monuments myself and I helped Bob put up the monument near where the tunnel now is....On the day that Bob and Pat went to Goldfield, Bob told me to go prospecting again. I prospected after he left, but did not find anything good....The claim located by Bob and I, where the Montgomery mine now is, was named Shoshone No. 2, but I do not know whether it had any more names or not. It was the same ground where the big Montgomery mine now is, called the Shoshone No. 2..."

Bob Montgomery testified "that he first became acquainted with the Indian at Howells ranch....Learning Johnnie had some knowledge of rock, Montgomery employed him, purchased supplies from Howell for him, and next day at Indian ranch directed him to prospect to the westward of where the parties then were; gave the Indian some location notices and an order on one Chiatovich for more 'grub' and dating the location notices ahead to suit Johnnie's convenience, departed with O'Brien for Goldfield. That on Montgomery's return to Bull Frog district on the 23rd of September he met the Indian prospector at Beatty, and was taken by him to the Shoshone and Indian Johnnie locations on the 24th of September."

"As to the employment of the Indian by the defendant, Montgomery, he is corroborated by O'Brien in all details, save as to the date...." ["Full Text of Judge Breen's Decision," *Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 1, no. 42, January 6, 1906, pp. 3-4]

1906 *Paiutes: Oasis Valley* — Oasis Valley is identified as a traditional Paiute area, a "memorable haunt of the Piutes." [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 2, no. 8, June 22, 1906, inside p., col. 3]

- 1906 *Native Americans: Oasis Valley: settlement: Panamint Joe Stuart: Lulu Jackrabbit* — "Lulu Jackrabbit, an Indian woman, the wife of George Jackrabbit, was struck by lightning Tuesday near Panamint Joe Stuart's ranch, about 12 miles north of Rhyolite, and instantly killed....She was buried Wednesday according to the native rites and ceremonies. Panamint Joe officiated and delivered the funeral sermon. Only two white men were present...." ["Killed by Lightning," *Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 18, July 27, 1906, inside p., col. 1]
- 1906 *Shoshones: Rhyolite and Bullfrog: commerce: Panamint Joe Stuart* — Panamint Joe Stuart and his people moved to the Grapevine Mountains and began supplying firewood to Rhyolite and Bullfrog. [Lingenfelter, 1986:21]
- 1906 *Shoshones: Beatty: ranch: Panamint Joe Stuart* — Panamint Joe Stuart reportedly was in the process of selling his ranch north of Beatty and of moving his band to Inyo. The move was apparently in response to the death of Mrs. Lulu Jackrabbit, who was struck by lightning at the ranch. ["Panamint Joe Gets Message From Clouds," *Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 26, August 31, 1906, p. 1, col. 2]
- 1906 *Shoshones: Oasis Valley: settlement: commerce: Panamint Joe Stuart* — "Panamint Joe sold his ranch to A.L. Lidwell and will move his people to a wood camp, about 30 miles west. His camp numbers about 25 people. He was born at the Beatty ranch and has always lived in that vicinity. He says he will engage in hauling wood to Rhyolite." ["Superstition of Panamint Joe," *Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 24, September 7, 1906, p. 3, col. 6]
- 1906 *Shoshones: Oasis Valley: village: Panamint Joe Stuart* — "Springdale is situated...about ten miles north of Rhyolite as the crow flies. Previous to the coming of the white man, this spot was inhabited by the Indians, Panamint Joe having fenced in some ground around the springs and built himself a typical Indian camp. About three years ago, A.L. Lidwell secured the ranch from Panamint Joe, and established a townsite, which, after a few months, gained the advantage of a railroad....the old Indian ranch grew into quite an important trading point." ["Springdale, Gateway from the North," *Rhyolite Herald Pictorial Edition*, Midwinter Supplement, March 1909]
- 1906 *Shoshones: Rhyolite: commerce: Panamint Joe Stuart* — Panamint Joe Stuart was in Rhyolite selling pine nuts. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 24, September 7, 1906, inside p.]
- 1906 *Shoshones: Oasis Valley: ranch* — There was prospecting activity in Oasis Valley, eight miles north of Rhyolite. A new strike was made on what is referred to as 'the old Indian Joe ranch.' [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 34, November 16, 1906, inside p., col. 3]
- 1906 *Native Americans: Ash Meadows: ranching: farming: Ash Meadows Charley: Mary Scott* — "Ash Meadows Charley, an Indian, has a 200 acre ranch. Mary Scott, an Indian, grows vegetables, hay, and stock on 160 acres." [*Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 1, no. 44, February 3, 1906, p. 3, col. 4]
- 1906 *Native American: Nye County: Native American prospecting: Native American mining claims* — Johnnie Peavine, a Native American, claimed in a court hearing that he and his Native American wife found rich ore at Clifford "to which they directed the Clifford party upon condition that they were to receive an equal share in the property which was to be located and developed for patent by the Cliffords. The

latter, it is claimed, after locating many valuable claims and townsite, turned the Indians adrift with no other recompense than a promise to pay, with a face value of about \$6,000. This note has never been paid and the Indian says he was under the impression that it was his deed to a full interest in the property." Judge Breen held "that an Indian can own and hold real estate in the form of mining claims, sue and be sued the same as other citizens of this country. This opinion was delivered in one of the most important grubstake cases pending in the local court and clears the way for a trial of the case which involves property which was recently sold for about \$250,000." ["Indian Rights," *Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 7, May 5, 1906, p. 2, col. 2]

- 1906 *Native American: Beatty: death by pneumonia: Captain Jack* — "Captain Jack's wife, an old Indian woman about 80 years old, died Friday of pneumonia. She was born in Oasis Valley and spent most of her life in this immediate vicinity." [*Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 37, December 1, 1906, p. 12, col. 2]
- 1906 *Native Americans: Searchlight: Native American mining claims: murder* — "Jim Monaghan, a full-blooded Piute Indian, fatally wounded Captain Mullen and shot a hand off Joe Babbon, also Indians, in a drunken row over a squaw. The three own valuable mining property in the mountains and had brought in the month's ore output. After celebrating with a gallon of whiskey Babbon and Mullen went to Monaghan's tent to get the latter's squaw. All were armed with Winchester rifles....Mary Shixee, Monaghan's squaw seized Monaghan's other gun when the officers entered the ten, but was overpowered after a terrific struggle." ["Squaw Causes Gun Fight Between Indians," *Tonopah Daily Sun*, March 29, 1906, inside p., col. 1]
- 1906 *Paiutes: Shoshones: Tonopah: Fourth of July* — An article includes as number 16 in a list of 23 parade participants "100 Piute and Shoshone Indians." ["Order of the Grand Parade," *Tonopah Daily Sun*, July 3, 1906, inside p., col. 3]
- 1906 *Native Americans: Tonopah: Fourth of July* — "One of the striking features of the Fourth of July celebration in Tonopah will be the participation of the Indians of this section under the leadership of Captain Johnnie Kay, the headman of the Indians in Nevada. At the time of the oratorical portion of the celebration Captain Kay will tell of the great gold region of southwestern Nevada as it was in the old days before the white men came. Captain Johnnie Kay is quite a character. About two years ago Chief Johnson Sikes, the aged head of the red men of the Nevada desert, died in Preston, California. The old chief had been a father to his people for many years and had led them down into the hopfields of California each summer that they might make a little money....Captain Johnnie Kay was one of Chief Johnson's men and when the leader lay on his death bed, he called Kay to him and charged him with the care of his people....Following the orders of his leader, Kay has each year gathered the desert people together in the late summer and taken them to California for a two months' trip to the hopfields. It is the chief who arranges with the railroad for cars to carry the redmen over the hills, and who must know the whereabouts and occupation of all the scattered bands. To do this it is necessary that he should travel from one end of the state to the other and the railroads take him to any part of the line without charge. Captain Kay is a familiar sight wherever the Indians gather in the state..." ["Indians Will Join in Celebration," *Tonopah Daily Sun*, July 3, 1906, inside p., col. 4]

- 1906 *Native Americans: Walker River reservation: Native American mining claims* — "Several hundred Indians, led by Chief Johnnie Kay, are seeking to secure mineral claims in the Walker River reservation under the decision of Judge Peter Breen of Tonopah that an Indian can take up and hold a mining claim. They threaten to lead the rush to locate in the reservation." ["Indians Will Locate Claims," *Tonopah Daily Sun*, October 20, 1906, p. 1, col. 5]
- 1906 *Native American: Tonopah: dance* — "Last night marked the close of a ten days and nights' Indian dance, held near here....It proved a great attraction for prospectors and townsite people coming here for supplies...The dancers formed one large ring or circle and were, doubtless, grunting the same guttural, monotonous airs as those emitted by their remote ancestors...On the side of the grounds an inner tent had been transformed into an improvised grocery store and butcher shop by one of the bucks who was using to advantage his elementary knowledge of civilization and was gathering unto himself that most potent factor - money - while a younger buck was successfully manipulating a modern graphophone (sic) or talking machine supplied with the latest records." ["Piute Indians Give a Big Dance. Indians at Schurz Perform for Spectators. White Men Get Permission to Join In and Wild Time Follows Acceptance," *Tonopah Daily Sun*, November 26, 1906, inside p., col. 1]
- 1906 *Native Americans: Walker Lake: Native American prospecting* — "Bertha Williams and Lee Foster, two well-known Indians, came in this week from some point in the Walker Lake reservation with a pack-horse laden with rich samples of gold ore, gathered by them in the reservation, says the *Aurora Borealis*....The samples go to show what we have heretofore asserted, that the reservation is rich in the precious metals and should be thrown open to prospectors at an early date." ["Rich Ore from Indian Reservation," *Tonopah Daily News*, February 2, 1906, inside p., col. 2]
- 1906 *Disease: Tonopah: Goldfield* — "Numerous deaths are reported in Tonopah and Goldfield from cold, exposure, and pneumonia." [*Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 38, December 8, 1906, p. 12, col. 2]
- 1906 *Gold Center: town* — The town of Gold Center was platted in 1904. In 1906, it became the terminus of the Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad and briefly served as a railhead for Rhyolite. The peak year of Gold Center was 1907. It had a post office, bank and trust company, newspaper (*Gold Center News*), hotel, several saloons and stores, and a brewery. [Paher, 1970:321]
- 1906 *Paiutes: Nevada: employment* — The Indian Agent reported that Paiutes from the Walker River reservation were "in constant demand all over Western Nevada as ranch hands for the white land owner;" were excellent cattle hands; and received the same wages as their fellow workers among the whites. [CIA, 1906:257]
- 1906 *Paiutes: Nevada: employment* — The Indian Agent reported that the population of Walker River reservation and Wadsworth varied "continually on account of their nomadic propensities....In the spring and summer they...wander away, the men to work in the fields and on the cattle ranges, the women to find work near where the men are occupied....Paiute women's work as housemaids and in the laundry is in great demand." [CIA, 1906:258]

- 1906 *Paiutes: Nevada: railroad labor* — The Indian Agent reported that "[t]he superintendent of the Nevada Railroad Company employed all [the Paiutes] he could hire as graders, and informs me that Indian labor is much more satisfactory than whites in the same capacity." [CIA, 1907:271]
- 1906 *Paiutes: Nevada: residence in towns* — The reservation field matron at Walker River contrasted the condition and habits of supervised reservation Indians with those who were "living unrestrained lives on the outskirts of the railroad towns or mining camps." [CIA, 1907:273]
- 1906 *Nevada Indians: ranch labor* — The Indian Agent reported that "Dr. W.H. Patterson, of Reno...a ranch owner, authorized me to employ 20 Indians at \$2.50 per day to work on his ranch." The Gerlock Cattle Company at Granite Creek employed Native Americans at the same rate of pay. [CIA, 1907:271]
- 1906 *Oasis Valley: water resources* — There was enough water "for a stamp mill on every hillside" and for irrigation. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 2, no. 8, June 22, 1906, inside p., col. 3]
- 1906 *Oasis Valley: agriculture* — A newspaper reported that most of the ranches in the Oasis Valley had been purchased by "capitalists." The Beatty Company owned four ranches: White ranch, Davis ranch, and two of the Howell ranches. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 2, no. 8, June 22, 1906, inside p., col. 3]
- 1906 *Johnnie: railroad construction* — A railroad station opened at Johnnie, 43 miles from Rhyolite (75 miles from Las Vegas). Work was being held back by scarcity of labor for the road crews. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 9, May 25, 1906, p. 1, col. 3]
- 1906 *Amargosa: railroad construction* — A Mexican man working on the steelgang of the Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad was murdered near Rosewell. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 18, July 27, 1906, p. 2, col. 5]
- 1906 *Amargosa Valley: railroad construction* — The construction force working on the Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad was increased to 1,000 men and 900 teams. "The grading camps have stretched out for fully 15 miles north of Amargosa Canyon....Within the canyon men are working like swarms of bees." The work there would require 60 days or more. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 2, no. 34, December 21, 1906, p. 1, col. 5]
- 1906 *Beatty: Rhyolite: Gold Center* — Railroad service to Gold Center and Beatty began in October 1906. Service to Rhyolite began in December 1906. [Greene, 1981:173]
- 1906 *Rhyolite: railroad* — The Rhyolite freight yards were reportedly overflowing. "[E]very available team is employed in hauling freight." [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 2, no. 35, December 28, 1906, inside p., col. 5]
- 1906 *Oasis Valley: agriculture* — Indian Creek ranch was leased to the "Kimball boys," sons of L.P. Kimball of Kimball Brothers. Beatty's ranch produced melons and beets. W.H. Eddy of the Patrick water system managed the Beatty ranch. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 26, September 21, 1906, p. 5, col. 5]
- 1906 *Fortymile Canyon: mining activities* — "J.D. Donahoe returned from a two weeks prospecting trip in the Forty Mile canon country....He states that he and a companion located six claims...and...says there are a number of fine prospect[s] already located in various sections of the country." ["Forty Mile Canon," *Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 26, September 15, 1906, p. 9, col. 1]

- 1906 *Fortymile Canyon: mining activities* — "Many prospectors inform us that 25 or 30 miles east of Beatty is a good country, rich in minerals...Some copper claims have been staked in Forty Mile Canyon, and gold has been found near Oak Springs....A road leads east from Beatty to Forty Mile Canyon, and thence northeast to the Groom district. All this territory is practically unexplored and offers a good field for prospectors." ["Forty Mile," *Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 40, December 22, 1906, p. 4, col. 2]
- 1906 *Fortymile Canyon: mining activities* — In 1907, an old lead-silver mine was discovered in Fortymile Canyon. "A few miles away is a great lake bed, full of water at this season. One ex-Beatty resident recalls that an outfit of Mexicans mined in the area over 20 years before." [*Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 46, February 23, 1907, p. 2, col. 2]
- 1906 *Bare Mountain: mining activities* — Several companies were engaged in development work for gold, silver, copper, and lead mines. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 2, no. 15, August 10, 1906, p. 1, col. 5]
- 1906 *Pocopah district: mining activities* — A newspaper reported prospecting and development activities around Pocopah, 35-40 miles east of Rhyolite, 28 miles north of Ash Meadows, and 8 miles from Fortymile Canyon. ["Pocopah the Latest: Ideal Mining Section North of Ash Meadows Attracts Attention," *Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 2, no. 16, August 17, 1906, p. 1, col. 5]
- 1906 *Pocopah: mining activities* — "A new gold-copper district is being opened up about 35 miles east of Rhyolite. It has been named the Pocopah district, which is a Piute word meaning hidden water. H.H. Dickson, who has been out for Judge Ray and C.S. McLaren returned from the new camp this week and he brings a good report Deal Brothers & Mendenhall and Fairbanks & Hovey have extensive holdings in the new territory." ["Pocopah — New Camp," *Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 21, August 17, 1906, p. 6, col. 3]
- 1906 *Pocopah: mining activities* — The Pocopah Copper Company owned ten claims in the Pocopah copper district. ["Pocopah," *Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 40, December 28, 1906, p. 10, col. 6]
- 1906 *Transvaal: mining activities* — After gold discoveries in 1906, a short-lived tent city grew at Transvaal, just north of Yucca Mountain and southwest of Timber Mountain. [Kensler, nd: 2-215]
- 1906 *Transvaal: mining activities* — The Transvaal district was organized (bounded north by Indian ranch, south by Amargosa Wash, west by the Amargosa river). The area measured about 9 miles by 15 miles. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 2, April 6, 1906, p. 1, col. 1]
- 1906 *Transvaal: mining activities* — The new camp of Transvaal had a population of 700-900. It was five miles from Beatty by stage. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 2, no. 1, May 4, 1906]
- 1906 *Transvaal: mining activities* — Fifteen miles northeast of Beatty, the new camp had 50 tents and buildings and "dozens of teams and outfits" arriving daily. [*Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 3, April 7, 1906, p. 1, col. 1]

- 1906 *Transvaal: mining camp* — The population of Transvaal reached as high as 800, but the boom was short-lived. [Paher, 1970:326]
- 1906 *Tecopa: mining activities* — Mining was revived at Tecopa. By 1907, there was a camp of nearly 100 men. [Lingenfelter, 1986:357]
- 1906 *Ubehebe Range: mining activities* — A "lost Spanish mine" was discovered by A.D. Whittier, ten miles southwest of Rhyolite. An old Mexican said that, according to tradition, it was worked by Indians before the Spaniards took possession. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 28, October 5, 1906, p. 1, col. 1]

1907

- 1907 *Native Americans: Rhyolite* — A photograph shows nine Native Americans seated in front of a building and is inscribed "Some of Rhyolite's First Inhabitants, April 1907." [A.E. Holt album, Photo Collection, Nevada Historical Society]
- 1907 *Native Americans: Beatty: Fourth of July: sports* — George Birt's horse won a race. The rider was "an Indian girl." [*Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 3, no. 15, July 6, 1907, p. 1, col. 2]
- 1907 *Native Americans: Beatty* — "An animal spirited encounter on the street Christmas day between two native daughters furnished amusement for the entire male population of Beatty. The 'other Indians' early became disgusted with the sight and slunk off, leaving the whole of the fun to their white brethren." [local news column, *Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 3, no. 40, December 28, 1907, p. 1, col. 2]
- 1907 *Paiutes: Pahrump: camp: murder: Indian Charley* — "It seems that Chas. Clay....went to a tent occupied by an Indian called Little Charley, only a short distance from the ranch house, and demanded that the latter get him [Clay] a squaw. Indian Charley, with several other Indians there, tried to persuade the intoxicated man to go back to the ranch house and go to bed, but this he refused to do. Upon the refusal of the Indians to produce a squaw, Clay pulled his six shooter. At this an Indian named Weeds grabbed Clay from behind and attempted to take the gun away from him but was not successful. Clay then fired one shot at the Indians which missed, but the second one struck Indian Charley....Deputy Sheriff Casey remained at the scene of the killing and with a posse of Indians will try and apprehend Clay....The Indians belong to the Peyote tribe." ["Indian Was Murdered: Redskin Killed at Pahrump Ranch Monday," *Rhyolite Daily Bulletin*, vol. 1, no. 4, September 26, 1907, p. 1, col. 2]
- 1907 *Native Americans: Pahrump: murder* — "An Indian was shot and killed by a man named Charles Clay at Pahrump Sunday night...officers and Indians are trying to capture Clay who is well armed." ["Johnnie," *Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 3, no. 27, September 28, 1907, p. 1, col. 3]
- 1907 *Native Americans: Pahrump: Native American posse: Indian Charley* — Rhyolite's sheriff took 20 armed Indians to apprehend the murderer of Little Charley, an Indian killed at the Pahrump ranch 80 miles south of Rhyolite. Charley had been employed at the ranch and lived at an Indian camp a mile away. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 3, no. 27, September 28, 1907, p. 10, col. 3]
- 1907 *Native American: Pahrump: murder* — "Casey Got the Desperado: Pahrump Indian Killer Finally Arrested." [*Rhyolite Daily Bulletin*, vol. 1, no. 7, September 30, 1907, p. 3, col. 1]

- 1907 *Native American: Pahrump: employment: murder: Indian Charley* — "The trial of Chas. Clay, who killed Indian Charley at Pahrump on Sept. 30, was commenced today before Judge Kalaher....Several witnesses were examined among them being two Indians from the Pahrump ranch who witnessed the affair." ["Preliminary of Charles Clay: Killing of Indian Charley at Pahrump Ranch is Being Investigated," *Rhyolite Daily Bulletin*, vol. 1, no. 10, October 3, 1907, p. 1, col. 2]
- 1907 *Native Americans: Pahrump: murder* — "A man named Ray is reported to have shot and killed and (sic) Indian at the White Ranch Tuesday. It is said to be the same Ray who was mixed up in a shooting scrape about a year ago...The Indians are on his trail and may lynch him, if officers are not present." ["Shooting at Manse," *Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 3, no. 28, October 5, 1907, p. 3, col. 2]
- 1907 *Shoshones: Bullfrog area: pinyon nuts* — A newspaper reported that the fall 1907 pinyon nut crop was a failure. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 30, September 12, 1908, p. 6, col. 4]
- 1907 *Paiutes: Nevada: funeral: ceremonies* — Paiutes from all over Nevada assembled at Pyramid Lake for the funeral of Chief Natchez on February 8. [*Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 50, March 2, 1907, p. 4, col. 2]
- 1907 *Shoshones: Rhyolite: Panamint Joe Stuart* — Watching the construction of a new office building in Rhyolite, Panamint Joe Stuart is reported to have squinted over his spectacles and shrugged "someday white man gone, Indian sleep here." [Lingenfelter, 1986:219]
- 1907 *Fortymile Canyon: mining activities* — A newspaper reported that the Fortymile Canyon section was highly mineralized and had many good springs. [*Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 14, June 29, 1907, p. 2, col. 2]
- 1907 *Ash Meadows: water resources* — The Ash Meadows water system, under construction, would serve the Bullfrog district and other districts. It would have a 15-million gallon reservoir. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 3, no. 9, May 24, 1907, p. 1, col. 1]
- 1907 *Pioneer: boomtown* — Gold was discovered in 1907 about seven miles north of Beatty. A boomtown developed, with a population of about 1,000 by 1909. (In 1909, a fire destroyed the town, which was never fully rebuilt.) [Kensler, nd:2-213]
- 1907 *Oak Springs: mining activities* — "John Doser and Herbert Llewellyn have returned from Oak Springs...They report good mineral and spring. Mr. Doser has some fine specimens of the ore bearing lead and silver at his office in Beatty." ["Oak Springs," *Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 43, January 12, 1907, p. 2, col. 4]
- 1907 *Fortymile Canyon: mining activities* — John Doser and H.S. Llewellyn discovered "an old lead-silver mine" in Fortymile Canyon and opened three claims there. "Other prospectors have located in the immediate vicinity since the discovery became known and other finds have been made....Mr. Doser brought in with him the last time some of the tools used and left by the original workers. The make and character of these tell a story of old and amateur workmanship, but a pair of bellows, made entirely of canvass...is a curiosity and...could be used even today. A certain party in Beatty, while a resident of Eureka, Nevada, over twenty years ago, remember an outfit of Mexicans that made irregular trips into this country and returned with a string of animals loaded with silver ore identical in appearance with that of the old mine in Forty Mile." ["The Old Lead-Silver Mine of Forty Mile," *Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 2, no. 49, February 23, 1907, p. 2, col. 2]

- 1907 *Fortymile Canyon: mining activities* — "Two men are working a good copper vein near Oak Springs...Copper, gold, silver, and lead abound in Forty Mile Canyon. Mr. Atwill has a ledge near Tipapan springs...A man named Holmes is working a good prospect near Tipapan Springs." ["Forty Mile," *Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 3, no. 14, June 29, 1907, p. 2, col. 2]
- 1907 *Native Americans: Panamint Range* — Clarence E. Eddy, "poet-pro prospector," claimed his party was attacked by wild Indians who told him "this is the Indians country." [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 3, no. 9, May 24, 1907, p. 1, col. 1]
- 1907 *Native Americans: Panamint Range: Native American prospecting* — As Clarence Eddy encroached on their resources, "a few Indians went to Greenwater, brought back some white men they knew, and pointed out to them a 2-foot-wide lode...and located within 100 feet of Eddy's gold-and-silver-producing Red Mammoth Claim. The Greenwater people were so enthused they stayed day and night extracting and shipping the ore, which was practically in a natural state, having been crudely 'blasted' out by Indians years ago... This property, known hereafter as the "Indian Strike," was later expected to be bonded for \$100,000." Another version of this story is that one member of the tribe was dispatched to Greenwater to get help in legally holding the ground. A Judge L.O. Ray, president of the Rhyolite Mining and Brokerage Company, who was then in town, accompanied the Native American back, along with a Henry Brown and a George Fairbanks, in return for one-fourth interest in the claims. [Greene, 1981:374-375]
- 1907 *Native American: Grapevine Range: guides* — Walter Scott, traveling from Death Valley to Rhyolite, was accompanied by two men, one of them a Native American. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 3, no. 12, June 15, 1907, inside p., col. 5]
- 1907 *Native Americans: Panamint Range: Native American mineral claims* — Native Americans claimed Clarence Eddy was encroaching on their prior discovery. They brought white friends from Greenwater to support their claims. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 3, no. 15, July 8, 1907, inside p., col. 3]
- 1907 *Paiutes: Lida: employment: mining activities: wood haulers* — "John and Sammy Best, two Paiute Indian wood haulers of Lida, Esmeralda county, are now reported to be possessed of a fortune, having sold a mine which they accidentally discovered while hauling wood...The mine is known as the Geraldine....Charles Kollogg, an old-time prospector who lived with his Indian wife near the head of Smoky Valley, Lander county, sold several rich claims recently for \$30,000, and on his death the Paiute woman has inherited the estate." [*Searchlight*, vol. 6, no. 23, November 8, 1907, p. 3, col. 6]
- 1907 *Rhyolite: population* — The *Rhyolite Herald* editor estimated a population of 3,000 in May 1907. [Weight and Weight, 1985:18]
- 1907 *Rhyolite: Labor Day picnic* — A Labor Day picnic was held at Howell's ranch, some 12 miles north of Rhyolite. Approximately 1,500 attended. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 3, no. 24, September 7, 1907, p. 10, col. 5]
- 1907 *Ash Meadows: water resources* — A corporation acquired the water supply at Ash Meadows, with a flow of 12 millions gallons a day. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 2, no. 40, February 1, 1907, inside p., col. 3]

- 1907 *Oasis Valley: water resources* — Rhyolite's water supply systems drew water from Goss Springs (The Bullfrog Line) and from the "innumerable springs of the Beatty ranch" (The Patrick Line). [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 3, no. 1, March 29, 1907, p. 7, col. 2]
- 1907 *Rhyolite: railroads* — Rhyolite was the distributing point for supplies for various tributary camps. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 3, no. 39, December 21, 1907, p. 14, col. 3]
- 1907 *Transvaal: mining activities* — Several companies were involved in development work in the Transvaal district, 20 miles northeast of Rhyolite. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 3, no. 1, March 29, 1907, p. 3, col. 1]
- 1907 *Bare Mountain: mining activities* — Ore was discovered on Bare Mountain's western slope, about one mile from the Clark Railroad. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 3, no. 33, November 9, 1907, inside p., col. 3]
- 1907 *Goldfield: population* — Goldfield had a population over 20,000. [Pippin and Zerga, 1983:58]
- 1907 *Bullfrog district: mining activities* — The largest mines during 1907-11 were the Montgomery-Shoshone with a gross yield of \$1,388,398 and the Shoshone-Polaris with \$101,081. [Couch and Carpenter, 1943:118]

1908

- 1908 *Shoshones: Beatty: Panamints: Native American mining claims: Panamint Joe Stuart* — "Panamint Joe Stuart, the chief of the Shoshones, who with S. Park of Beatty owns four claims about six miles south of Telescope Peak in the Panamint range, accompanied by M.T. Hubbard, the mining engineer, returned a few days ago from the property....'Injun man got heap good ore' says Joe....It seems that the discovery was originally made by Joe, the Shoshone chief, and he allowed Mr. Park to do the locating for a half interest....Joe is rapidly coming to the front as a mining man of importance. In addition to the Kismet claims in the Panamints....Joe and his associates have another group of nine claims about 15 miles from the first locations. Joe is exhibiting some ore in Rhyolite from the property....There is no doubt about the specimens being rich, and if Joe has the amount of ore he says he has, he is destined to become the richest "old Injun man" in the country. S. Park of Beatty and two others are interested with him in the locations." ["Heap Old Injun Man Has Good Locations," *Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 12, June 13, 1908, p. 5, col. 3]
- 1908 *Native Americans: Bullfrog: dance performance* — "A few remnants of the once powerful Paiute tribe of Indians, gathered in a tent near the Bullfrog corral last night and gave an entertainment to a large number of white people. The affair lasted until nearly midnight." ["Paiute Indians Hold Pow Wow," *Rhyolite Daily Bulletin*, vol. 1, no. 178, April 20, 1908, p. 1, col. 1]
- 1908 *Shoshones: Bullfrog: dance performance: Panamint Joe Stuart* — "Panamint Joe Stuart led a 'war dance' near Clark's corral and agreed to repeat the event the next night ('[s]cant remnant of a once mighty tribe')." Panamint Joe had just completed a week's stand at Beatty, "his former stronghold and headquarters of his tribe." ["Panamint Joseph Gives War Dance at Bullfrog," *Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 5, April 25, 1908, p. 8, col. 3]

- 1908 *Shoshones: Rhyolite: dance performance: Fourth of July: Panamint Joe Stuart* — Panamint Joe Stuart and his tribe of "wild Indians" were scheduled to perform a "genuine war dance" after the Fourth of July program at the opera house. ["Plans for the Fourth," *Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 4, no. 8, June 17, 1908, p. 5, col. 5]
- 1908 *Native Americans: Rhyolite: Fourth of July: sports* — The Fourth of July program included a "Squaw Race, prize \$10." [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 14, June 27, 1908]
- 1908 *Native Americans: Rhyolite: Fourth of July: dance performance: Panamint Joe Stuart* — Panamint Joe Stuart was scheduled to present "one of the greatest war hops in history....Half a dozen professional dancers are expected from Idaho to join the dancers." [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 13, June 20, 1908, p. 8, col. 3]
- 1908 *Shoshones: Rhyolite: Fourth of July: dance performance: sports: Panamint Joe Stuart* — The Fourth of July sports program included a "squaw race." The evening program included a "Grand Shoshone war dance, conducted by Chief-Rain-in-the-face Gwynne" assisted by Panamint Joe Stuart "and the twenty warriors of the tribe" from 8:30-9:30 p.m. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 4, no. 10, July 1, 1908, p. 10, col. 4]
- 1908 *Native Americans: Rhyolite: Fourth of July: dance performance: Panamint Joe Stuart* — The Fourth of July program included a "Grand Shoshone War Dance," conducted by Panamint Joe Stuart. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 15, July 4, 1908, p. 6, col. 3]
- 1908 *Native Americans: Rhyolite: dance performance* — "A few of the straggling remnants of the once powerful Palute tribe of Indians gave a second entertainment near the baseball grounds last night and a large crowd witnessed the maneuvers of the once masters of the desert." ["Indians Hold Another Powwow," *Rhyolite Daily Bulletin*, vol. 1, no. 228, October 7, 1908, p. 4, col. 1]
- 1908 *Native Americans: Rhyolite: sports: Panamint Joe Stuart: Fourth of July* — The winner of the Fourth of July squaw race was Julia Jackrabbit. Mayme Sidewinder received the second prize. Panamint Joe Stuart was one of the runners in the 70-yard dash for men over 50. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 16, July 11, 1908, p. 5, col. 3]
- 1908 *Native Americans: Rhyolite: pinyon nuts* — Native Americans in Rhyolite had predicted a mild winter and hot summer followed by a poor pinyon nut harvest. The fall 1907 pinyon crop was small, as predicted. ["No Heap Pine Nuts, No Heap Cold; No Heap Cold, Heap Hot," *Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 18, July 23, 1908, p. 8, col. 1]
- 1908 *Shoshones: Bullfrog area: pinyon nuts: Panamint Joe Stuart* — The fall 1908 pinyon nut crop was a failure, according to Panamint Joe Stuart. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 24, September 12, 1908, p. 6, col. 4]
- 1908 *Shoshones: Bullfrog area: weather forecast: Panamint Joe Stuart* — Panamint Joe Stuart predicted a mild winter. His prediction for a mild winter the previous year had been accurate. The newspaper characterized "Indian weather theory" as "[n]o heap pinenuts, no heap cold"; and as "no heap cold, heap hot." [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 30, September 12, 1908, p. 6, col. 4]

- 1908 *Shoshones: Rhyolite: camp: Panamint Joe Stuart* — There was an apparent murder at a Native American camp near the Indian Springs water camp north of Rhyolite. Panamint Joe Stuart said he had no information about any trouble or killing there. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 29, October 17, 1908, p. 8, col. 5]
- 1908 *Shoshones: Rhyolite: Panamint Joe Stuart* — The diary of Jeanne E. Wier records that she arrived in Rhyolite on October 23, 1908. On October 24, she recorded "[t]his P.M. interviewed Panamint Joe, Chief of the Shoshones." On October 25, she took the train from Rhyolite to Beatty. [Wier, 1961:19]
- 1908 *Native Americans: Rhyolite: camp* — "The Indian camp on the flat a little north of Rhyolite was the scene of a sanguinary encounter the other day....Two Paiute braves, Poison Oak and Running Horse, both fell in love with a copper colored damsel, Weeping Willow...and as maidens of marriageable age are not plentiful among the Palutes, the rivalry soon became something fierce....picking a time when Panamint Joe, the big chief of the Palutes in this section was absent, Running Horse and Poison Oak agreed to battle to the death....they moved a short distance from camp, and with the squaws and children looking wonderingly on, the battle began....The only warrior in the camp besides the combatants was Little Stinking Skunk - the pet Palute discovered by Abe Gwynne....A canvas was thrown over the fallen Indian [Poison Oak] and when white passersby...asked what was the matter, were gruffly told, "[h]e no dead, only dead drunk." The next morning the body was placed in a wagon and, accompanied by a group of warriors, started west to the wooded hills....Little Stinking Skunk is now ostracized by his fellow Indians for his cowardice. They will have none of him and he must go forth a wanderer, lonely and disconsolate...And thus passeth the chance of Mrs. Stinking of ever becoming the leader of the Palute '400' and poor 'Abe' is heartbroken." ["Duel to Death Between Enraged Indians," *Rhyolite Daily Bulletin*, vol. 1, no. 233, October 13, 1908, p. 1, col. 1]
- 1908 *Native Americans: Rhyolite: camp* — "The law against giving or selling Indians liquor should be enforced in Rhyolite, and at once, as its use has caused the bunch of redskins camped in the north end of town to become a veritable nuisance. The other evening Constable Hofmann rounded up the entire camp, who had been quarreling and fighting for some time, and put them in jail...Besides fighting among themselves the Indians have scared women and children living in the north end of town several times, and complaints of their conduct has been made. They should be moved to a more isolated neighborhood." ["Indians in Jail for Raising a Disturbance," *Rhyolite Daily Bulletin*, vol. 1, no. 294, December 26, 1908, p. 4, col. 1]
- 1908 *Native Americans: Oasis Valley: intermarriage of Native Americans and Euroamericans* — The obituary of M.M. Beatty refers to him as 'Old Man' and comments that "with his demise there passes from out the Amargosa desert the last of the race of 'squaw men', of whom M.M. Beatty was a notable character. 'Old Man' Beatty resided in this section for more than thirty years, we are told. He came here many years before the first sign of civilization, and lived among the Shoshone Indians, taking a young squaw for his wife. He raised a family of children, engaged in business pursuits when the onward march of civilization sought him out in his lonely haunts, and, building a splendid home in the town of Beatty,

there maintained his household, with the squaw wife as his queen. Unlike many other white men who had lived with squaw wives for years, 'Old Man' Beatty did not desert his red-faced companion when the country began to settle up. When fortune favored him by the sale of property, he provided a home for her just like the white men provided homes for their wives and families, and gave his family all of the comforts that his fortune could afford. Whatever may have been the faults of this hardy pioneer, his devotion to his squaw and his children evidenced a manly virtue." ["The Last of the Squaw Men," *Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 4, no. 34, December 16, 1908, inside p., col. 3]

- 1908 *Native Americans: Oasis Valley: intermarriage of Native Americans and Euroamericans* — The obituary of M.M. Beatty incorrectly identified him as the first white man in the 'Bullfrog district.' "He lived at Beatty ranch, a half mile from town and was known as a 'squaw' man, since his wife was a full-blood Indian. Beatty left 4 children." [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 38, December 19, 1908, p. 8, col. 5]
- 1908 *Native Americans: Inyo: Native American claims* — Panamint Joe, Wild Bill, and Amargosa Albert accompanied S. Park and Deputy Surveyor Hubbard of Rhyolite to survey mining properties in the Inyo area. ["Indians and Mining," *Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 13, June 20, 1908, p. 4, col. 2]
- 1908 *Native American: Native American prospecting: Native American mining claims* — A Native American made the first find of gold on Bowman's Creek (five miles south of old Kingston on the west side of the upper Smoky Valley). [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 4, no. 9, June 24, 1908, p. 7]
- 1908 *Native American: Oasis Valley: village: water resources* — A newspaper reported "archaeological" evidence of an "ancient Indian camp" near the water supply of the California Bullfrog Company. "There is a tradition that the gulch below the camping ground once flowed with water." [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 4, April 18, 1908, p. 5, col. 1]
- 1908 *Native Americans: Nevada: mining activities* — A newspaper editor noted that Native Americans were willing to cooperate with Euroamerican miners, combining Native American knowledge of the terrain with Euroamerican knowledge of financial and legal affairs. ["Indians and Mining," *Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 13, June 20, 1908, p. 4, col. 2]
- 1908 *Oasis Valley: water resources: land claims* — Litigation over the Beatty ranch, involving the Patrick water line running into Rhyolite, was ruled upon by the General Land Office in Washington. The decision ruled against the claims of the water company, reversing an earlier decision by the land office at Carson City and affirming the claims of parties named Groshong and Garberg. The Patrick water company bought the ranch and its water rights from M.M. Beatty, "who had squatted there many years before, but had never perfected his title." Later Groshong and Garberg of Beatty filed claims under the homestead laws, and the case was tried at Carson. ["Beatty Ranch Case Has Been Decided Again," *Rhyolite Daily Bulletin*, vol. 1, no. 228, October 7, 1908, p. 1, col. 3.]
- 1908 *Rhyolite area: timber* — A newspaper article reported that government timberlands in the Grapevine Mountains had been denuded for fuel for Rhyolite and that timberlands in the Kingston and Charleston Mountain regions had also been denuded. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 3, no. 47, February 15, 1908, p. 1, col. 6]

- 1908 *Rhyolite: railroad* — Rhyolite was no longer a stub line of the Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad. It was now on the main line. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 17, July 18, 1908, p. 2, col. 5]
- 1908 *Fortymile Canyon: mining activities* — "Robert Browne was in town Thursday after supplies for his camp at Forty Mile. He has several men working on a good prospect in the Calico hills, 20 miles north of Canyon siding." ["Forty Mile," *Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 27, September 26, 1908, p. 1, col. 2]
- 1908 *Fortymile Canyon: mining activities* — Miners struck gold at the Maxine mine, 15 miles east of Fortymile Canyon. ["Good-Strike Near 40-Mile Canyon," *Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 4, no. 34, December 16, 1908, inside p., col. 1]
- 1908 *Fluorine: mining activities* — There was a new camp at the Diamond Queen mine (12 miles east of Bullfrog and 15 miles northeast of Beatty) with a population around 300. A road from Beatty was under construction. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 4, April 18, 1908, p. 1, col. 6]
- 1908 *Mining: Fluorine: mining activities: road* — A stage line ran to a new camp at Fluorine. [*Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 6, May 2, 1908, p. 2, col. 1]
- 1908 *Telluride: mining activities* — A new mining camp called Telluride was located a few miles north of Fluorine. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 4, no. 4, May 20, 1908, inside p., col. 1]
- 1908 *Bullfrog district: mining activities* — Mining activity was underway in the section around Fluorine and Diamond Queen, with construction of roads, shafts, and cross-cuts at numerous mines. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 4, no. 2, May 6, 1908, inside p., col. 6]
- 1908 *Bare Mountain: mining activities* — According to a newspaper, the Transvaal/Diamond Queen area east and northeast of Beatty was "teeming with mines and prospects." The Diamond Queen was nine miles southeast of Beatty, the Transvaal was fifteen miles northeast, and the Bon Ton and Oasis were ten miles north. [*Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 6, May 2, 1908, p. 2, col. 1]
- 1908 *Bullfrog district: mining activities* — At least 357 miners were on the payrolls of mines in the Bullfrog district. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 12, June 13, 1908, inside p., col. 3]
- 1908 *Diamond Queen: mining activities* — Ore shipments were being made. [*Beatty Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 6, May 2, 1908, p. 2, col. 1]
- 1908 *Mining: Fluorine district* — Mercury was discovered. [Kral, 1957:60]
- 1908 *Jamestown: mining activities* — There was a new camp 32 miles southeast of Goldfield. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 5, April 25, 1908, p. 4, col. 6]

1909

- 1909 *Shoshones: Pahrump: murder: Ash Meadows Charley: Black family: Indian Henry* — Indian Henry, brother of Mrs. Beatty, was killed in Pahrump by a Shoshone man named John Scott, who was the son of Ash Meadows Charley. "Indian Henry, an old-time Shoshone Indian, and a brother of Mrs. Beatty, was killed at Parump on last Sunday by a fellow tribesman. The deceased was paying the penalty of a

violation of Indian customs and traditions. He was slayed by John Scott, the son of Ash Meadow Charley, probably aided by one Ed Brusse....Brusse was arrested at White's ranch, while Scott was captured at Ash Meadows. Both of the captives talk good English (sic)....Scott is a bad Indian. He bears a reputation among his kind as being a strange one....There is a custom among Indians to burn all of the personal property of any member of the tribe who dies a violent death. There was a killing in the family of Bob Black some time ago. At this time Henry had possession of a wagon that belonged to Bob. He never turned this in for destruction or destroyed it himself. This act got him in bad with the Indians of his neighborhood. Scott, in particular, was very jealous of Henry's use of the Black wagon. For this reason, he is reported to have sworn to kill him...." [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 5, no. 18, July 24, 1909, p. 4, col. 1]

- 1909 *Shoshones: Pahrump: murder: Indian Henry* — Indian Henry was killed near Pahrump ranch by two other Native Americans (John Scott and Ed Bruce). The murder was attributed to drunkenness. Scott and Bruce were taken to the Rhyolite jail. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 5, no. 13, July 24, 1909, p. 1, col. 3]
- 1909 *Shoshones: Pahrump: settlement: murder: Indian Henry* — The coroner's inquest found that Indian Henry of Pahrump died of wounds inflicted by John Scott and Ed Bruce. Witnesses included several Native Americans living in Pahrump, including Joe Lake, Nancy Tecopa, and "Indian Henry's wife." [Inquest file, Nye County Recorder's Office, document dated July 20, 1909]
- 1909 *Shoshones: Rhyolite: interactions between Native Americans and Euroamericans: Panamint Joe Stuart: guides* — "Panamint Joe, 'chief' of the Shoshone Indians which frequented Rhyolite during the boom days, proved himself a real hero, giving up his life in an unsuccessful effort to take water to a party of white people stranded in the vicinity of Emigrant Canyon on the south side of Death Valley. ...For many years after his death, his widow Maggie was pensioned by E.A. (Bob) Montgomery...in appreciation for Panamint Joe's heroic sacrifice." [Ritter, 1982:14]
- 1909 *Shoshones: Rhyolite: Death Valley: guide: Panamint Joe Stuart: Maggie Stuart* — Panamint Joe Stuart, his wife Maggie, and their "papoose" guided a party of five Euroamericans across Death Valley from Rhyolite to Skidoo. The mules died in the heat. Panamint Joe became ill, apparently after eating some canned meat. His wife and two Euroamerican men went to get water and help. Maggie returned with water from Emigrant Springs, but to no avail. Panamint Joe died and was buried five miles from the Springs. His wife returned to the springs to keep the three white women supplied with water. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 5, no. 13, July 24, 1909, inside p., col. 4]
- 1909 *Shoshone: Beatty: guide: Panamint Joe Stuart: Maggie Stuart* — Panamint Joe Stuart and his wife Maggie guided a party of travelers from Rhyolite on its way to Skidoo. "In the party were Mr. and Mrs. J. Parks of Beatty, a man named Worden and his grown-up daughter, and another man named Zemki. The party was under the guidance of Panamint Joe, for twenty years well known among mining men...On the morning of the third day, Panamint Joe ate a large portion of uncooked ham...In less than five hours...Joe had died. Panic seized the white people, and they immediately jumped upon the causes...leaving Maggie to trail along as

best she might. The heat, lack of water and the strangeness of the silent vastness...caused the white people to overdrive their animals...the animals finally perished...Hours after they had come to a halt Maggie quietly slipped into camp." Maggie pointed the men toward Emigrant Springs, but they wandered lost for three days until finally finding the springs. That same night Maggie arrived at the spring. "For three days Maggie traveled twice each day to the water...It was only her hardness and bravery that enabled the women to live." After some days of recuperation, two of the men continued to Skidoo. When finally rescued, "the two white women...were nearly dead and Miss Worden had entirely lost her mind." [*Owens Valley Herald*, vol. 1, no. 6, July 9, 1909, p. 2, entire]

- 1909 *Shoshone: Beatty: drinking: Panamint Joe Stuart: Maggie Stuart* — Maggie, Panamint Joe Stuart's widow, received money from Bob Montgomery after the death of her husband. After receiving the money, she bought whiskey, got drunk, and got into a fight in Beatty. Panamint Joe's nephew Tom Stuart went to the newspaper office and dictated a letter to Bob Montgomery asking him to send her support money in credit rather than in cash to prevent her from buying liquor. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 5, no. 21, September 18, 1909, p. 2, col. 2]
- 1909 *Shoshone: Bullfrog district: Native American prospecting: Panamint Joe Stuart* — Bob Montgomery was a friend of Panamint Joe Stuart. Panamint Joe helped Montgomery in the discovery of the Montgomery Shoshone mine and in protecting Montgomery's interest. From this partnership came the name, the Montgomery-Shoshone mine. "Montgomery assured that Joe never wanted for anything and likewise provided for Joe's wife after Joe's death." [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 5, no. 13, July 24, 1909, inside p., col. 4]
- 1909 *Shoshone: Beatty: guide: Panamint Joe Stuart: Maggie Stuart* — A Euroamerican man in the party guided by Panamint Joe Stuart and his wife Maggie across Death Valley claimed that Maggie did not act altruistically. He said Panamint Joe and Maggie rode ponies while the white women in the party had to walk. He also claimed that Maggie demanded money before bringing the stranded women water. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 5, no. 25, October 16, 1909, inside p., col. 3]
- 1909 *Pahrump: agriculture* — Pahrump ranch (10,000 acres, with 800 cultivated acres) provided vegetables and fruit to Rhyolite. White's ranch was six miles to the southeast. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 5, no. 21, September 18, 1909, p. 1, col. 2]
- 1909 *Native Americans: Pahrump: agriculture* — "A number of Indians are employed" in the cultivation of Pahrump ranch. [Mendenhall, 1909:91]
- 1909 *Native American: Oasis Valley: Native American Camp* — A map in Mendenhall (1909) shows a Native American camp northeast of Springdale. [Mendenhall, 1909:map]
- 1909 *Native Americans: Pioneer* — "Three Indians have made their appearance in camp and are intimidating some of our tame canines." ["Pioneer Topics," *Pioneer Topics*, vol. 1, no. 7, April 1, 1909, p. 1, col. 6]
- 1909 *Amargosa Valley: agriculture* — The farms and ranches between Beatty and Springdale included those of J.A. Knight (160 acres), L.S. Burrell (160 acres), A.P. Garberg (160 acres), L.L. Williams, Jack Castle, Jake Eck, Jesse Kline, H.W. Groshong, J.W. Ewing, and Mr. Johnson. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 5, no. 19, September 4, 1909, inside p., col. 2]

- 1909 *Rhyolite: oil* — Oil discoveries were made at Indian Springs, north of Rhyolite. [*Bullfrog Miner*, vol. 4, no. 40, January 2, 1909, p. 6, col. 3]
- 1909 *Pioneer: mining activities* — The new camp of Pioneer in the Bullfrog district had a population of 2,500. [Lingenfelter, 1986:230]
- 1909 *Johnnie district: mining activities* — There was steady production in the Johnnie district from 1909-11. [Lingenfelter, 1986:358]
- 1909 *Fortymile Canyon: Cane Spring: stage roads* — A 1909 map made by a government geological surveyor shows a road following Fortymile Canyon and then slanting eastward to Tippipah Spring; another road crossing Crater Flat and Jackass Flat north of Skull Mountain; and several roads converging on Cane Spring, including one from Cane Spring to Toboban Spring on Shoshone Mountain. [Mendenhall, 1909:map]

1910

- 1910 *Nye County: population* — The 1910 census enumerated a total population of 7,513 for Nye County. Population of precincts in the vicinity of the study area were as follows:

- a. Beatty precinct, 122.
- b. Florine precinct, 32.
- c. Johnnie precinct, 179.
- d. Springdale precinct, 231.

The total Native American population of Nye County, according to the 1910 census, was 523 (up from 372 in 1900). Note: the census totals omitted the Rhyolite precinct, although the detailed census enumeration for Nye County included a census of Rhyolite (see next entry). Note also that both the 1900 and 1910 censuses missed the boom years of population in the Rhyolite and Oasis Valley area. [Bureau of the Census, 1913a:79,86]

- 1910 *Shoshones: Paiutes: southern Nye County: population* — The 1910 Nevada census provided a detailed enumeration of Native Americans, including names, tribal affiliations, and occupations, for the following precincts around the study area:

- a. Rhyolite precinct.
- b. Springdale precinct (apparently encompassing the Oasis Valley north of Beatty).
- c. Johnnie precinct (apparently encompassing Ash Meadows and Pahrump).

Thirty Native American people are enumerated for Springdale precinct, ten for Rhyolite precinct, and fifty-four for Johnnie precinct. No Native Americans are listed in the census for Beatty precinct. Evidently Beatty area Native American people were either away from the locality at the time of the census, or were enumerated as part of the Springdale precinct. For details, see Table 5.

All the Native American people in Rhyolite precinct were identified as Shoshone, with listed occupations including basket weaver (2), woodcutter (2), and "none" (5).

Table 5. 1910 Census Data on Native American People in Southern Nye County^a
(Page 1 of 4)

Name, Rel. to HOH	G A	Mar C Y	Child D N	Occupation	Language R W S	Economic H X A T	Ethnic E F M
Charlie Meadows	M,84	M,35	-,	Farmer	N,N,-	Y,Y,Y,Y	P,P,P
?, Wife	F,65	M,35	6,6	None	N,N,-	-,Y,Y	S,S,S
John, Son	M,31	S,-	-,	Farmer	N,N,-	-,Y,Y	PS,P,S
Dan, Son	M,27	S,-	-,	Farmer	N,N,-	-,Y,Y	PS,P,S
Winters, Son	M,24	S,-	-,	Farmer	N,N,-	-,Y,Y	PS,P,S
Hawley, Son	M,19	S,-	-,	Farmer	N,N,-	-,Y,Y	PS,P,S
Annie, Dau	F,32	S,-	-,	Farmer	N,N,-	-,Y,Y	PS,P,S
Hannah, Dau	F,29	S,-	-,	Farmer	N,N,-	-,Y,Y	PS,P,S
Ubehebe (?), Niece	F,14	S,-	-,	—	Y,Y,N	-,Y,-	P,P,P
Gerogh, Nephew	M,12	S,-	-,	—	Y,Y,N	-,Y,-	P,P,P
John Hughes	M,35	S,-	-,	Farmer	N,N,-	Y,Y,Y,Y	D,D,D
Jim Ash	M,65	M,29	-,	Farmer	N,N,-	Y,Y,Y,Y	P,P,P
Lucy, Wife	F,63	M,29	0,0	Farmer	N,N,-	-,Y,Y	P,P,P
Charlie Chapeau	M,25	S,-	-,	Farmer	N,N,-	Y,Y,Y,Y	S,S,S
Liza Kearney	F,41	W,-	3,3	Farmer	N,N,-	Y,Y,Y,Y	P,P,P
—, Son	M, 6	-,	-,	—	-,N	-,Y,-	P,P,P
—, Son	M, 4	-,	-,	—	-,	-,Y,-	P,P,P
—, Dau	F, 3	-,	-,	—	-,	-,Y,-	P,P,P
Mary Scott	F,47	W,-	0,0	Farmer	N,N,-	Y,Y,Y,Y	S,S,S
Higgins	M,55	S,-	-,	Farmer	N,N,-	Y,Y,Y,Y	P,P,P
Albert Howells	M,39	M,10	-,	Farm Labor	Y,Y,-	Y,N,Y,Y	WP,W,P
Sports?, Wife	F,39	M,10	0,0	None	-,	-,Y,Y	P,P,P
Tecopa Charles	M,35	?,-	-,	Farm Labor	N,N,-	Y,N,Y,Y	P,P,P
Dan Meadows	M,26	M,?	-,	Farm Labor	N,N,-	Y,N,Y,Y	S,S,S
Annie, Wife	F,27	M,?	1,1	None	-,	-,Y,Y	P,P,P
Billy, Son	M,?	-,	-,	—	-,	-,Y,Y	P,P,P
Jones	M,25	S,-	-,	Farm Labor	N,N,-	-,N,Y,Y	P,P,P
Dave Jenks	M,26	S,-	-,	Farm Labor	N,N,-	-,N,Y,Y	P,P,P
Charlie Howells	M,27	S,-	-,	Farm Labor	Y,Y,-	-,N,Y,Y	P,P,P
Minnie Smith	F,26	W,-	2,2	None	-,	-,Y,Y	WP,W,P
Vintah?, Son	M, 4	-,	-,	—	-,	-,Y,Y	P,P,P
Tonopah, Son	M, 1	-,	-,	—	-,	-,Y,Y	P,P,P
White Tim, Brother	M, 5	-,	-,	—	-,N	-,Y,Y	P,P,P
Johnnie Pahwean (?)	M,28	M, 2	-,	Farm Labor	N,N,-	-,N,Y,Y	P,P,P
Susie, Wife	F,18	M, 2	1,1	None	-,N	-,Y,Y	P,P,P
Georgh, Son	M, ?	-,	-,	—	-,	-,Y,Y	P,P,P
Dennis Kearney	M,47	M, 7	-,	Farm Labor	N,N,-	Y,N,Y,Y	P,P,P
Paprah, Wife	F,22	M, 7	1,1	None	N,N,-	-,Y,Y	P,P,P
Mary, Dau	F,1/2	-,	-,	—	-,	-,Y,-	P,P,P

Table 5. 1910 Census Data on Native American People in Southern Nye County*
(Page 2 of 4)

Name, Rel. to HOH	G A	Mar C Y	Child D N	Occupation	Language R W S	Economic H X A T	Ethnic E F M
Nellie, Dau	F, 6	—	—	—	—,N	—,Y,-	P,P,P
Johnnie, Son	M, 3	—	—	—	—,-	—,Y,-	P,P,P
Jim Smith	M,26	M, 6	—	Farm Labor	N,N,-	Y,N,Y,Y	P,P,P
Hootscot?, Wife	F,21	M, 6	—	None	N,N,-	—,Y,Y	P,P,P
Snooks (?), Dau	F, 5	—	—	—	—,N	—,Y,-	P,P,P
Pete, Son	M, 3	—	—	—	—,-	—,Y,-	P,P,P
Ike Manse	M,32	S,—	—	Farm Labor	N,N,-	Y,N,Y,Y	P,P,P
Minnie Ute	F,35	S,—	—	None	N,N,-	Y,N,Y,Y	P,P,P
Jon Lasee (?)	M,35	M, 7	—	Farmer	Y,Y,-	Y,Y,Y,Y	SW,W,S
Nellie, Wife	F,32	M, 7	3,3	Farmer	N,N,-	—,Y,Y	S,S,S
Louis, Son	M, 5	—	—	—	—,N	—,Y,-	S,S,S
—, Son	M, 2	—	—	—	—,-	—,Y,-	S,S,S
—, Son	M, 1	—	—	—	—,-	—,Y,-	S,S,S
Louise Tecopa	F,35	W,—	2,1	Farmer	N,N,-	Y,Y,Y,Y	P,P,P
—, Son	M,20	S,—	—	Farmer	N,N,-	—,Y,Y	P,P,P

Springdale Census Precinct (in Oasis Valley)

Tom Stewart	M,41	M,20	—	Farm Labor	N,N,-	Y,N,Y,Y	S,S,S
Pahiveib, Wife	F,35	M,20	3,3	None	N,N,-	—,Y,Y	S,S,S
Jerry, Son	M, 9	—	—	—	—,-	—,Y,Y	S,S,S
May, Dau	F, 7	—	—	—	—,-	—,Y,Y	S,S,S
—, Dau	F, 2	—	—	—	—,-	—,Y,Y	S,S,S
George Bollna	M,25	M, 3	—	Cowboy	Y,Y,-	Y,N,Y,Y	S,S,S
Dixie, Wife	F,20	M, 3	2,2	None	N,N,-	—,Y,Y	S,S,S
—, Son	M, 2	—	—	—	—,-	—,Y,Y	S,S,S
—, Dau	F, 1	—	—	—	—,-	—,Y,Y	S,S,S
Mary, Sister	F,15	S,—	—	None	N,N,N	—,Y,Y	S,S,S
Susie	F,90	W,—	3,2	None	N,N,-	—,N,Y,Y	S,S,S
George Roberts	M,32	M, 2	—	Farm Labor	N,N,-	Y,N,Y,Y	S,S,S
—, Wife	F,25	M, 2	0,0	None	N,N,-	—,Y,Y	S,S,S
Frank Kennedy	M,54	?,—	—	Prospector	N,N,-	Y,N,Y,Y	S,S,S
Bob Thompson	M,29	M, 4	—	Prospector	N,N,-	Y,N,Y,Y	S,S,S
Minnie, Wife	M,21	M, 4	1,1	None	N,N,-	—,Y,Y	S,S,S
—, Dau	F, 1	—	—	—	—,-	—,Y,Y	S,S,S
Jon Kennedy	M,25	S,—	—	Cowboy	N,N,-	Y,N,Y,Y	S,S,S
Rosie	F,19	S,—	—	None	N,N,-	Y,N,Y,Y	S,S,S
John	M,80	W,—	—	None	N,N,-	Y,N,Y,Y	S,S,S

Table 5. 1910 Census Data on Native American People in Southern Nye County^a
(Page 3 of 4)

Name, Rel. to HOH	G A	Mar C Y	Child D N	Occupation	Language R W S	Economic H X A T	Ethnic E F M
Johnnie Bass	M,24	M, 3	-.	None	N,N,-	Y,N,Y,Y	S,S,S
Minnie, Wife	F,20	M, 3	-.	Laundress(?)	N,N,-	-,Y,Y	S,S,S
Bill Dock	M,40	M,10	-.	?	N,N,-	Y,N,Y,Y	S,S,S
—, Wife	F,33	M,10	1,1	None	N,N,-	-,Y,Y	S,S,S
Pahone, Dau	F, 7	S,—	-,	—	-,N,-	-,Y,Y	S,S,S
Jane, Mother	F,62	W,—	2,1	None	N,N,-	-,Y,Y	S,S,S
Toni, Brother-in-law	M,15	S,—	-,	—	-,,-	-,Y,Y	S,S,S
—, Brother-in-law	M,12	S,—	-,	—	-,,-	-,Y,Y	S,S,S
—, Brother-in-law	M,10	S,—	-,	—	-,,-	-,Y,Y	S,S,S
Tom Bollnas	M,21	S,—	-,	Cowboy	N,N,-	Y,N,Y,Y	S,S,S

Rhyolite Census Precinct

Doc Willam	M,45	M, ?	-,	Woodcutter	N,N,-		S,S,S
Tina, Wife	F,46	M, ?	5,5	None	N,N,-		S,S,S
George, Son	M,20	S,—	-,	Woodcutter	N,N,-		S,S,S
Shug, Dau	F,16	S,—	-,	None	N,N,N		S,S,S
Liza, Dau	F, ?	S,—	-,	None	N,N,-		S,S,S
Pioni (?), Dau	F,10	S,—	-,	None	N,N,N		S,S,S
?, Sister	F,35	S,—	-,	None	N,N,N		S,S,S
—, Mother	F,65	?,—	?,?	None	N,N,-		S,S,S
—, Lodger	F,60	?, ?	-,	Basketweaver	N,N,-		S,S,S
—, Lodger	F,45	?, ?	2,2	Basketweaver	N,N,-		S,S,S

^a Key to columns, from left to right:

- Rel. to HOH = Relation to head of household. Heads of household are shown in bold-face, with all individuals living in the same household indented under the HOH.
- G = Gender (M = male, F = female)
- A = Age
- C = Conjugal status (M = married, S = single)
- Y = Years married
- D = Number of children, if a mother
- N = Number of surviving children, if a mother
- R = Reads English (Y = yes, N = no)
- W = Writes English (Y = yes, N = no)

Table 5. 1910 Census Data on Native American People in Southern Nye County*
(Page 4 of 4)

Footnotes (continued)

- S = Speaks English (Y = yes, N = no)
- H = Home (O = owns a home, R = rents a home)
- X = Home is a farm (Y = yes, N = no)
- A = Dwelling of temporary or aboriginal-style construction (Y = yes, N = no)
- T = Pays taxes
- E = Ethnic group affiliation*
- F = Father's ethnic group affiliation*
- M = Mother's ethnic group affiliation*
- * P = Paiute, S = Shoshone, D = Panamint Shoshone, W = White, PS = Mixed Paiute and Shoshone descent, WP = Mixed White and Paiute descent, and WS = Mixed White and Shoshone descent.

Question marks are used to indicate that handwritten census entries are illegible or uncertain. Dashes are used to indicate the item was left blank on the census form.

Data are from 1910 Census Enumeration for Nevada (microfilm) [Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, 1913b]

The Native American population of Springdale precinct was identified as entirely Shoshone, with listed occupations including cowboy (3), farm laborer (2), laundress (1), prospector (2), wood hauler (1), and "none" (10). The rest were children and adolescents.

The Native American population of Johnnie precinct was identified as predominantly Paiute, with 23 Palutes, 11 Shoshones, 1 Panamint (Shoshone), 8 persons of mixed Paiute/Shoshone parentage, and 2 of mixed Paiute/white parentage. Listed occupations include farmer (18), farm laborer (10), and none (7). The rest were children and adolescents. [Bureau of the Census, 1913b]

- 1910 *Native Americans: Indian Springs*: — "Whispering Ben," identified as an "Indian chief," sold Indian Springs ranch to Charles Towner in 1876. It was sold again in 1903 to the Clark Railroad interests. In 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Ira MacFarland bought the ranch. They sold it in the 1920s "with the proviso that the couple had life-tenancy in the ranch house...Mrs. MacFarland maintained residence there until her death in 1957." "Whispering Ben worked for the MacFarlands and had his camp on the ranch." [NTS News, vol. 9, no. 16, August 5, 1966, pp. 4-7]
- 1910 *Native Americans: Ash Meadows: farming* — A newspaper article indicated that "Indian farmers" at Ash Meadows are sending "dandy" melons to Rhyolite. ["Oh You Watermelon!," *Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 6, no. 17, August 20, 1910, p. 1, col. 6]
- 1910 *Shoshones: Ash Meadows: Black family* — Jack Longstreet shot and killed Bob Black, identified as a Shoshone man. "Late Saturday evening an inquest was held on the body of Bob Black, the Shoshone Indian, who on Friday was shot by Jack Longstreet...It is also stated that the Indian is the one who killed a number of his own tribe down on the Amargosa some years ago, but for this he was never apprehended." ["Longstreet Killed Indian in Self-Defense," *Carson City News*, vol. 9, no. 205, August 31, 1910, p. 1, col. 1]
- 1910 *Telluride: mining activities* — Construction of mineshafts, etc., was in progress around Telluride. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 5, no. 51, April 16, 1910, p. 1, col. 3]
- 1910 *Shoshones: Paiutes: Tonopah: settlement* — "A Shoshone Indian woman named Mary was beaten up by two Paiute bucks, all having been under the influence of liquor...The affray happened at a wickiup at the upper end of Florence avenue. That is a Shoshone camp, while the Paiutes live at the north side of Mount Brougher." [*Tonopah Sun*, vol. 6, no. 18, January 21, 1910, p. 1, col. 4]
- 1910 *Paiutes: Shoshones: Tonopah: liquor: relations between Native Americans and Euroamericans: mobility* — An article deplored "the liquor traffic among the festive Shoshones and Paiutes....Before the recent shooting of William Baker at Spanish Springs by Tang Darrow, it was quite a common thing to see Indians going over the stage road from Tonopah toward Manhattan displaying liquor in bottles as well as affording evidence in their own persons...This liquor presumably was bought in Tonopah. And it was about as common to see Indians in the same condition on the road from Manhattan bound this way, with a cargo aboard that it is supposed was taken on at the latter place. This presumes that the red men have a pretty regular source of supply at both points....Since the shooting of Baker most of the

Indians that formerly floated about this part of the county have hiked over to the Smoky valley. But before this some of the red men, more or less saturated with booze, terrorized women and children at houses out in the country. Several complaints of this were made to the various officers of the county." ["Booze to Indians Causes Trouble," *Tonopah Sun*, vol. 6, no. 101, April 20, 1910, p. 1, col. 1]

- 1910 *Johnnie district: mining activities* — The Johnnie district, on the northwest flank of the Spring Mountains, had its major production between 1910 and 1913. [Cornwall, 1972:38]
- 1910 *Johnnie district: mining activities* — The period of greatest activity at the Johnnie mine was 1910-13 with over \$1 million of production. [Kral, 1951:86]

1911-14

- 1911 *Native Americans: Pahrump: settlement: murder* — A coroner's jury found that Charles Tecopa was murdered by Joe Lake, another Native American. Witnesses included several other Native Americans from Pahrump, including individuals identified as "Willie," "Syring," and "Minnie," each of whom signed the transcript with an x. [Inquest Report, Nye County Recorder's Office, dated June 8, 1911]
- 1911 *Bare Mountain: mining activities* — Marble mining on the north side of Bare Mountain was in the early stages. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 6, no. 5, May 27, 1911]
- 1911 *Telluride: mining activities* — Many men were working 18 miles south of Battle Mountain in the Telluride area. Nearby was the Kimberly district. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 6, no. 7, June 10, 1911]
- 1911 *Bare Mountain: water resources* — Water pipes led from Gold Center to Bare Mountain (a distance of eight miles). [Lingenfelter, 1986:404]
- 1912 *Native Americans: Bullfrog district: wood camp: wood cutters: Indian Kennedy* — 'Indian Joe Kennedy' was charged with shooting at Isidore Artche at a wood camp at Petergold on the Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad. Kennedy and several other Indians were drinking near Artche's cabin. Artche accused them of stealing from his cabin, and a shooting incident ensued. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 7, no. 37, January 13, 1912, p. 1, col. 4]
- 1912 *Native American: Fortymile Canyon: Native American prospecting* — In 1912, "one of the Indians who found the Shoshone [mine]" took some high grade ore to a broker in Goldfield and then left without divulging where the ore came from. He was trailed as far as Oak Spring and disappeared into Fortymile Canyon. A party led by Lige Harris then made several attempts to locate an ore ledge in Fortymile Canyon. [Carrara *Obelisk*, vol. 2, no. 1, May 8, 1914, inside p., col. 3]
- 1912 *Southern Nevada: livestock* — The Kawich cattle association aimed to stock the range 100 miles east of Goldfield with 10,000 cattle. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 7, no. 43, March 23, 1912, inside p., col. 6]
- 1912 *Southern Nevada: livestock* — Sheep were ravaging the ranges in White Pine County and northern Nye County. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 7, no. 41, March 9, 1912, inside p., col. 1]
- 1912 *Amargosa Valley: ranching* — Wealthy Chicago meat packers and lumbermen acquired 40,000 acres along the Amargosa above Rhyolite. [*Rhyolite Herald*, vol. 7, no. 44, March 30, 1912, inside p., col. 1]

- 1912 *Telluride: mining activities* — A mercury furnace was established in 1912, yielding a small production of mercury between 1912-16. [Lincoln, 1923:167]
- 1912 *Owens Valley: Indian reservations* — Tracts of land were assigned for reservations at Bishop, Lone Pine, and Big Pine. [Liljeblad and Fowler, 1986:430]
- 1913 *Fluorine district: mining activities* — Gold was discovered at the Ace mine, ten miles southeast of Beatty. [Kral, 1951:63-64]
- 1913 *Bare Mountain: mining activities* — A new town called Carrara was established along the Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad, but it never attracted many people. [Lingenfelter, 1986:405]
- 1913 *Bare Mountain: mining activities* — Marble mining began. [Lingenfelter, 1986:405]
- 1913 *Telluride: mining activities* — The Bull Moose mine produced gold ore from 1913-15. [Lincoln, 1923:167]
- 1914 *Native Americans: Fortymile Canyon: Native American prospecting* — A party was on its way to search for an ore ledge. The ledge was reputed to have been found by one of the survivors of the Jayhawker party. It was thought to have been the source of some rich ore sold by a Shoshone, who was trailed into Fortymile Canyon in 1912. [Carrara Obelisk, vol. 2, no. 1, May 8, 1914, p. 6, col. 3]

1915-19

- 1915 *Native Americans: Oasis Valley area: liquor* — A newspaper editor complained about illegal sale of liquor to "Indians around the district." [Carrara Obelisk, vol. 2, no. 24, April 17, 1915, p. 8, col. 2]
- 1915 *Native Americans: Oasis Valley area: camps: liquor* — A newspaper editor noted that "[t]here are several of the red skinned persuasion about the district and a good many of these seem to have no difficulty in getting intoxicating liquors from some source. If this is allowed to continue unchecked, it must inevitably result in some criminal act endangering those living in proximity to the Indian camps." [Carrara Obelisk, vol. 3, no. 4, November 27, 1915, p. 8, col. 1]
- 1915 *Native Americans: Oasis Valley area: liquor* — A newspaper editor commended Sheriff Norris for convicting individuals who sold intoxicating liquor to local Indian people. [Carrara Obelisk, vol. 3, no. 6, December 4, 1915, p. 8, col. 1]
- 1916 *Native Americans: Pahrump: village* — A map titled "Pahrump Valley Ranch - 1916 and 1917 Layout from Pictures and as George Telford Remembers from 8 or 9 years of age by Dorothy Telford 1978" shows an "Indian Village" next to the stream/pond, about three fourths of a mile northeast of the Telford residence and the Hotel. [Lynch, 1978:89]
- 1916 *Bare Mountain: mining activities* — A marble quarry was excavated down to 100 feet (15 floors), but only a few loads were ever sold, as the quality was poor. [Lingenfelter, 1986:406]
- 1917 *Shoshones: Ash Meadows: water rights: Ash Meadows Charley* — Ash Meadows Charley's rights to spring water for irrigation were contested by white neighbors. Charley testified to State Engineer J.G. Scrugham that he lived at the springs and that he had accepted money from G.G. Davis some ten years before in exchange for allowing Davis to use some of the water for one year only. [Testimony taken in Ash Meadows, September 29, 1917, in Correspondence Files of Lorenzo Creel, Lorenzo Creel Collection, UNR]

- 1917 *Cherokee: Ash Meadows: land claims and water claims: William G. Morris* — William Gideon Morris, a Cherokee, settled in Ash Meadows in about 1907. In 1915, he settled on a parcel of land the water rights of which later came into dispute. Conflicting claims between Morris and a Mrs. Etta E. Garner were heard by a U.S. Commissioner in 1917 in Beatty, and Mr. Morris' claim to the land was upheld. The conflict continued over rights to the water of "Big Spring." Morris appealed to Indian Agent Lorenzo Creel for assistance in the dispute. After H.K. Palmer, Engineer, surveyed the land, the State Engineer and Indian Agent L.A. Dorrington assisted Morris in filing a claim for water rights. Dorrington urged him that once notified his application had been granted, he should do his "best to reclaim your land and your constant use of this water". [Letter to L.D. Creel from William Morris dated December 28, 1917; Letter to L.D. Creel from William Morris dated February 24, 1918; Letter to William Morris from L.A. Dorrington; Application for Permit to appropriate the Public Waters of the State of Nevada by William Gideon Morris, and also signed by L.D. Creel and L.A. Dorrington, undated. Lorenzo Creel Collection, Special Collections, UNR]
- 1917 *Shoshone: Ash Meadows: water rights: Ash Meadows Charley* — Ash Meadows Charley's rights to water were contested by Euroamerican neighbors. [Letter from Lorenzo Creel dated January 3, 1918, Lorenzo Creel Collection, UNR]
- 1917 *Ash Meadows: mining activities* — An enormous clay bed was discovered. [Lingenfelter, 1986:409]
- 1918 *Native Americans: Ash Meadows: water rights* — Indian Agent L.A. Dorrington noted that "there are two factions of the whites in that section [Ash Meadows] who are fighting each other over land and water matters, and so far as I know the Indians have had no one to look after their interests." [Letter dated February 16, 1918, Lorenzo Creel Collection, Special Collections, UNR]
- 1918 *Native Americans: Ash Meadows: water rights: Ash Meadows Charley* — William Morris noted that the water rights of Ash Meadows Charley and Ash Meadow James were being challenged by Euroamericans and that H.K. Palmer, Engineer was on his way to survey their land, after having surveyed that of Morris. [Letter from William Morris dated February 24, 1918, Lorenzo Creel Collection, UNR]
- 1918 *Native Americans: Ash Meadows: agriculture: water rights* — Indian Agent Lorenzo D. Creel noted that "[w]e have a number of Indians residing in that locality [Ash Meadows] who have been doing some gardening and farming and using the water of certain spring for an indeterminate number of years." [Letter to Marguerite David from L.A. Dorrington and L.D. Creel dated March 4, 1918, Lorenzo Creel Collection, UNR]
- 1918 *Ash Meadows: mining activities* — The Ash Meadows district began producing commercial clay in 1918 and continued production through at least 1950. [Kral, 1951:13-15]
- 1918 *Bare Mountain: mining activities* — Mining of fluor spar on Bare Mountain began in 1918 and continued through the 1970s. [Cornwall, 1972:35]
- 1918 *Bare Mountain: Fluorine district: mining activities* — Large amounts of fluor spar were mined on Bare Mountain, beginning in 1918. [Pippin and Zerga, 1983:58-9]

- 1918 *Fluorine district: mining activities* — Fluoride ore was discovered in 1918. [Kral, 1957:60]
- 1918 *Fluorine district: mining activities* — Fluorspar was produced from Bare Mountain from 1918 through 1951. The Crowell Fluorspar mine was located five miles east of Beatty and the Vidano group was located another mile to the east. [Kral, 1951:60]
- 1919 *Telluride: mining activities* — Fluoride production began at Telluride. [Lincoln, 1923:167]

1920-24

- 1920 *Nye County: population* — According to the 1920 census, Nevada had a total population of 77,407 and Nye County had a total population of 6,504. The population of Nye County precincts in the vicinity of the study area were as follows:
- a. Ash Meadows precinct, 63.
 - b. Beatty precinct, 115.
 - c. Carrara precinct, 54.
 - d. Pahrump precinct (Johnnie), 94.
 - e. Pioneer precinct, 44.
 - f. Rhyolite precinct, 14.
- [Bureau of the Census, 1921:520. Detailed census rolls for 1920, giving names, occupations, tribal affiliation of Native American people, and other specific data are sealed until 1992. Detailed census rolls for 1930 are sealed until 2002, those for 1940 are sealed until 2012, and so on.]
- 1920 *Shoshones: Paiutes: Ash Meadows: water rights: Mary Scott: Cherokee* — William Gideon Morris, a Cherokee farmer in Ash Meadows, wrote to Indian Agent L.A. Dorrington concerning three orphaned Paiute children in the care of Mary Scott and Shoofly James, both Shoshones living at Ash Meadows, as their guardians. The children's grandfather left them a home with three small springs used by him for irrigation since 1904. Morris noted that the springs were "all on Government Land and have never been used by any other person or persons than Indians." Morris also noted that William Ishmael and George Ishmael, recent arrivals to Ash Meadows, had indicated to other whites that they intended to file claims to those springs. Indian Agent Dorrington advised Morris that no other filings had so far been claimed on the land or water in question and indicated he would assist in securing claims for the Indians. Morris also expressed concern about the Ishmaels infecting the "Indian Camp" with syphilis. [Letter to Indian Agent L.A. Dorrington from William Morris dated November 9, 1920, Letter to William Morris from Indian Agent Dorrington dated November 24, 1920, Lorenzo Creel Collection, UNR]
- 1920 *Native Americans: Ash Meadows: water rights* — "According to the report of Mr. Palmer there are other Indians in that neighborhood [Ash Meadows] for which a water filing should be made." [Letter to L.A. Dorrington from L. D. Creel, Lorenzo Creel Collection, UNR]
- 1922 *Native Americans: land titles: southern Nye County* — A newspaper article stated that Lorenzo D. Creel, a special supervisor of the U.S. Indian Service, was taking a census of the Native American population of Nevada and California, including

"outlying sections" of Nye County, which included Ash Meadows. After Nye County, he was to carry out a similar effort in Inyo County. A major part of Creel's mission was reportedly to assist Native Americans in perfecting the titles to their homesteads. [*Tonopah Mining Reporter*, vol. 2, no. 12, November 18, 1922, p. 1, col. 3]

- 1922 *Oasis Valley: mining activities* — There was a new wave of activity in the vicinity of Beatty, Springdale, and Pioneer, with renewed prospecting for minerals, extensive drilling for water wells, and an expansion of agriculture. [*Tonopah Mining Reporter*, vol. 1, no. 22, May 27, 1922, p. 1, col. 7]
- 1922 *Native Americans: Tonopah: Fourth of July* — The program for Tonopah's Fourth of July celebration included special activities for children and special activities for Native American children. "There will be special games and races for Indian children." ["July Fourth Entertainment is Completed," *Tonopah Mining Reporter*, June 24, 1922, inside p., col. 3]
- 1923 *Native Americans: Oasis Valley: Fourth of July: sports* — The program for Beatty's Fourth of July celebration, held at Lockett's ranch, included "a race solely for the Indian maids on their ponies." [*Tonopah Mining Reporter*, vol. 1, no. 44, July 1, 1923, p. 2, col. 7]
- 1923 *Beatty area: Homestead Act* — 22,000 acres of land near Carrara were opened to homesteading by World War I veterans, part of a 110,000-acre total, the balance of which was located in San Bernardino and San Diego Counties in California. [*Tonopah Mining Reporter*, vol. 2, no. 45, July 7, 1923, p. 1, col. 2]
- 1923 *Beatty area: mining activity* — "Considerable mining activity is under way in and around Beatty, where gold, silver, cinnabar, silica, and fluorspar deposits are being developed. The marble deposits at Carrara are being developed further and a high grade lead-silver mine is also being developed not far from the marble. At Pioneer, the Mayflower company's holdings are being developed..." [*Tonopah Mining Reporter*, vol. 3, no. 14, December 1, 1923, p. 1, col. 6]
- 1924 *Native Americans: Beatty: drunkenness, assault: Mike Hughes: Shaw family* — Mike Hughes, a Native American, shot his brother-in-law, Ika Shaw, after a night of drinking. Hughes was arrested and taken to jail in Tonopah. Shaw was placed in the county hospital. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Hank Shephard of Beatty for selling liquor to Native Americans. The article reported that "[t]here has been considerable trouble among the Indians of the southern section of this county lately caused by drunken brawls." [*Tonopah Mining Reporter*, vol. 3, no. 37, May 10, 1924, p. 4, col. 6]
- 1924 *Native Americans: Beatty: assault: court case: Mike Hughes: Shaw family* — Mike Hughes, who reportedly shot Ika Shaw during a drunken brawl, had a preliminary hearing before Judge Cuddy in Tonopah. Hughes pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and was bound over to the district court. [*Tonopah Mining Reporter*, vol. 3, no. 38, May 17, 1924, p. 2, col. 5]
- 1924 *Shoshones: Beatty: assault: court case: Mike Hughes: Shaw family* — Mike Hughes, a Shoshone man, shot his brother-in-law Ika Shaw. After a night of drinking, Hughes saw someone approaching, feared he was about to be assaulted, and shot without knowing who the person was. The two lived in neighboring houses in Beatty. [Court records in the case of the State of Nevada vs. Mike Hughes, May 1924]

1924 *Johnnie district: mining activities* — The Congress mines were expected to reopen. [Tonopah Mining Reporter, vol. 4, no. 3, September 20, 1924, p. 2, col. 4]

1925-29

- 1925 *Native Americans: Ash Meadows: Oasis Valley: construction labor* — Construction of Scotty's Castle began in 1925 and continued through 1931. Many Native Americans were employed on the project. "When reviewing the detailed payroll records, one notes that the most consistent and steady laborers were those Indians from Grapevine Canyon, Lida, Fish Lake Valley, and Beatty who were members of three or four extended families for which Grapevine Canyon was a part of their traditional home ranges. Indians from central Nevada, eastern California, and Ash Meadows worked for short and irregular stretches." [Sennett-Walker, 1987:83]
- 1926 *Beatty area: mining activities* — The economy of Beatty was on an upswing due to "nearly boom conditions" in lead mining at Leadfield, west of Beatty. The Pioneer mine was operating, and a party of California investors came to Beatty on a special Pullman on the Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad. [Tonopah Mining Reporter, vol. 4, no. 40, January 9, 1926, inside p., col. 4]
- 1926 *Shoshones: fandango* — The annual Shoshone fandango began at "Millets" and was to last five nights. "All the Indians for hundreds of miles around will be there; that is, all the Shoshones. Others will be barred. [Chief Snow in the Mountains] explained." There was to be horse racing, bronco-busting, gambling, and dances. [Tonopah Mining Reporter, vol. 4, no. 46, August 28, 1926, p. 2, col. 4]
- 1927 *Native Americans: Bishop Agency: census* — A 1927 census of Bishop Agency Native Americans traced the Hungry Bill family and identified them as Shoshone. Several family members were living in the Death Valley area at the time of the census. [Greene, 1981:366-368]
- 1928 *Paiutes: Ash Meadows: Black family* — After the death of Jack Longstreet, his common-law wife Fannie Longstreet returned to Ash Meadows, her birthplace. She "soon found that she had more kin than she had counted on. At first, coming back as a respected widow to the tribe that had once cast out her renegade brother may have seemed a balm to family pride...Fannie, with her monthly allotment [from Longstreet's estate] was wealthy by the standards of Ash Meadows, so wealthy that Henderson [administrator of the estate] began receiving letters from Indians all around the country who claimed an interest in the Longstreet estate....As Henderson phrased it, 'The Indians all moved in and thought she had a million dollars.' After a few months of this, Fannie fled north." [Zanjani, 1988:146-147]
- 1928 *Native Americans: Ash Meadows: Black family: intermarriage of Native Americans and Euroamericans* — Jack Longstreet's obituary stated that a Native American woman [Fannie Black] had been his wife for 35 years, that he met her at Ash Meadows, and that "Fanny...still has relatives in that section." ["Jack Longstreet, Real Pioneer, Dies at Hospital in Tonopah," *Tonopah Mining Reporter*, vol. 6, no. 46, July 28, 1928, p. 4, col. 6]
- 1928 *Native Americans: Whiterock Spring area: Captain Jack* — Captain Jack was reported to have died in 1928 at his rock shelter some three miles to the north of Whiterock Spring. ["Archaeologist and Party in Survey of 40-Mile Country," *Goldfield News and Beatty Bulletin*, vol. 44, no. 50, April 23, 1948, p. 2, col. 4]

- 1928 *Wahmonie district: mining activities* — The Wahmonie mining camp (four miles northwest of Cane Spring) mushroomed and then waned during three months in 1928. [Koenig, 1984:66]
- 1928 *Wahmonie: mining camp* — High grade silver-gold ore was discovered in February 1928 at Wahmonie on the east edge of Jackass Flat. By March, there was a population of 500. By April, there was a post office and roughly 1,000 people in the camp. By the end of the year, the town was nearly deserted. [Paher, 1970:32]
- 1928 *Wahmonie district: mining activities* — The Wahmonie district was rediscovered in the late 1920s with a strike of high-grade gold and silver ore in 1928. Within three weeks, the camp had a population of over 2,000. [Kral, 1951:206]
- 1928 *Wahmonie district: mining activities: water resources* — Cane Spring was the main water supply for the mining camp of Wahmonie. [Koenig, 1984:90]
- 1928 *Wahmonie district: mining activities* — 1,351 mining claims were staked in less than a month. [Anonymous, 1928:862]
- 1928 *Wahmonie district: mining activities* — The Wahmonie Mines Company reactivated the Hornsilver mine, sinking a 500-foot shaft. [Kral, 1951:63-64]
- 1928 *Wahmonie district: mining* — The Wahmonie district produced a small amount of gold and silver. [Cornwall, 1972:41]
- 1928 *Fluorine district: mining activities* — Fluorine was an active camp from 1928-29. Between 1932 and 1936, there was a 50-ton mill. [Kral, 1951:63-64]
- 1928 *Whiterock Spring: mining activities: Captain Jack* — Some 60 claims were located in the Whiterock Spring country "at the scene of the strike made by Ray H. 'Big Ray' Morris who began a systematic prospect of the country last November, some 40 miles due east of Beatty. The 'Captain Jack' mine is one of Nevada's so-called 'mythical' properties which received its name when Captain Jack, an Indian, frequently showed up in south Nevada with pieces of rich gold-bearing rock which he turned into cash. The Indian took to his grave the secret of where he found it, the legend goes." ["Capt. Jack Mine is Believed Found," *Caliente Herald*, vol. 2, no. 4, January 31, 1929, p. 1, col. 6]
- 1929 *Fluorine district: mining activities* — The Grand Junction mine, four miles northeast of Carrara, had shafts, etc., under construction in 1929. [Kral, 1951:63-64]
- 1920-30s *Shoshones: Ash Meadows: Pahrump: Albert Howell: Mary Scott* — Steward identified Ash Meadows as a Southern Paiute area. He said the Ash Meadows Southern Paiutes "occupied also Pahrump, Nevada....the people of this locality claimed political and social independence of Las Vegas. Today and probably formerly many Shoshoni are intermixed with the Paiute." In the mid-1930s, Steward conducted ethnographic interviews with three Native American residents of Ash Meadows: "AH" (apparently Albert Howell), identified as a "half-Negro, half-Southern Paiute man;" "MHo," identified as a "full-blood Southern Paiute woman" married to AH (the couple moved from Pahrump to Ash Meadows at the time of their marriage); and "MS," identified as "three quarters Southern Paiute, one-quarter Shoshoni," born about 1865 in Ash Meadows and still living there in the 1930s. [Steward, 1941:212-214]

- 1920- *Shoshones: Oasis Valley: territory* — Steward identified Beatty as a Shoshone
 30s area and said "[t]his group ranged from the Grapevine Mountains, bordering Death Valley on the east, to the Belted Mountains to the northeast. Contacts with Death Valley, Lida, and Kawich region Shoshoni; also, somewhat with Southern Paiute of Ash Meadows." Steward identified his interviewee "TSt" as a "full-blood Shoshoni man, born ca. 1865 near Beatty, at or near which he has subsequently lived..." [Steward, 1941:212,214]
- 1920- *Shoshones: Lida* — Steward identified Lida as a Shoshone location, "one of
 30s many independent villages scattered in the deserts north of Death Valley. It included a few Northern Paiute in its population. Contacts with Fish Lake Valley Paiute and Death Valley and Beatty Shoshoni. Informant: JS." [Steward, 1941:212]

1930-34

- 1930 *Nye County: population* — According to the 1930 census, Nevada had a total population of 91,058. Nye County had a total population of 3,989 and an Indian population of 366. The population totals for precincts in the vicinity of the study area were as follows:
- a. Ash Meadows precinct, 140.
 - b. Beatty precinct, 239.
 - c. Pahrump precinct, 39.
 - d. Pioneer precinct, 42.
 - e. Wahmonie precinct, 6.
- [Bureau of the Census, 1932:149; Bureau of the Census, 1943:753]
- 1930 *Mellan Mountain: mining activities* — There were new discoveries and limited production in 1930 at Mellan Mountain, 38 miles east of Goldfield. [Kral, 1951:131]
- 1931 *Native Americans: Ash Meadows: intermarriage of Native Americans and Euroamericans: Black family* — The death certificate of Fannie Longstreet, widow of Jack Longstreet, identified her as an Indian born in Ash Meadows. She was the daughter of Bob Black and 65 years old at her death (thus born around 1866). [Death Certificate, Inquest File, Nye County Courthouse, dated May 13, 1931]
- 1932 *Native Americans: Beatty: school* — A picture of the 1932-1933 Beatty junior high school class shows eleven students, at least three of them of Native American ancestry. [Photograph, File 309, Central Nevada Historical Society]
- 1932 *Native Americans: Beatty area: cattle rustling: trackers: Mike Hughes* — Mike Hughes, a Shoshone, was accused of assisting Fred E. Lea in illegally branding cattle belonging to Samuel S. Lockett in the Black Mountain area. Mike Hughes fled and did not appear in court. Sheriff Thomas and two white men were accompanied by two Native American trackers in an attempt to locate the horses and the places the accused men had camped. [The State of Nevada vs. Fred E. Lea and Mike Hughes, April 29, 1932; the State of Nevada vs. Frederick E. Lea, December 11, 1933, Nye County Recorder's Office]
- 1933 *Paiutes: southern Nevada: political leadership: mobility* — "With a mournful chant pouring from 300 aboriginal throats...the Southern Nevada Piute tribe, including Indians of Southern Utah, Southern Nevada and Northwestern Arizona, installed a new chief recently. Their old chief, Jack Penance...was killed recently in a very 20th century automobile, loaded with blankets, his squaw and about eight children

blew a tire, overturned...One of his friends, known to white men as Baboon, served as head of the Nevada Indians a short time until a pow-wow could be set and distant Piutes called into meeting. Over desert roads they came, many by foot, horseback and wagon, but the number who maneuvered themselves and families to the reservation in rattling, brass-bound flivvers was amazing to old time desert dwellers....Harry Skinner, young government Reeducated Piute from Arizona, was named chief...The southern Piutes have little in common with the northern Pahutes, whose headquarters are near Indio, Cal. The Piutes are considered more industrious than their indolent cousins, the Pahutes." ["Piutes Install New Chieftain at Tribe Ceremonial," *Tonopah Daily Times-Bonanza*, October 4, 1933, p. 4, col. 1]

- 1933 *Spring Mountains: forestry camp* — The Civilian Conservation Corps operated a forestation camp with about 200 men in the Charleston Mountains in 1933. ["Boys Say Camp Life Picking Up at Charleston," *Tonopah Daily Times-Bonanza*, vol. 18, no. 183, June 16, 1933, p. 1, col. 3]
- 1930s *Shoshones: Death Valley: village* — As of the 1930s, 17 Native Americans reportedly were living at Hungry Bill's ranch during the summertime. [Greene, 1981:368]
- 1930s *Owens Valley: water resources: Indian reservations* — In the early 1930s, the City of Los Angeles proposed a variety of plans for consolidating or removing Indian people remaining in Owens Valley as part of its project for securing all the water resources of the Owens Valley. A series of land exchanges involving the Bishop, Lone Pine, and Big Pine reservations was approved by Congress, and by a majority of Indian people involved. [Liljeblad and Fowler, 1986:431]
- 1930s *Bullfrog district: mining activities* — Major mines in the Bullfrog district after 1911 were the Coen Companies with over \$1,000,000 gross yield from 1929 to 1939; the Polaris mine, with \$35,000 production from 1934-37; and the Crowell, with \$39,000 production from 1934-40. [Couch and Carpenter, 1943:118]
- 1930s *Bullfrog district: mining activities* — The original Bullfrog mine, later called the Burn Ball mine, had considerable work done in early 30s. [Kral, 1951:35]

1935-39

- 1936 *Native Americans: Beatty: village: Native American students* — Ert Moore, who taught in Beatty from 1936 to 1942, reported that at the beginning of the 1936-37 school year there were about 25 Native American children and about 15 Euroamerican children in the elementary grades, while in the high school grades there were 8 Native Americans and 2 Euroamericans. "The Indian children came from the Shoshone Indian camp across the Amargosa River from the town. They lived in all types of shacks and brush shelters...The camp had an Indian medicine man to whom they first turned for medical and spiritual help. He used herbs and secret pow-wows...I found the Indian children very, very slow to learn, and eventually found that they were not thinking in English but they were thinking in Indian. All school work had to be translated over into the Indian language and thought through and then turned back into English. Even the really bright ones were doing this." [Moore, 1979:20-21]
- 1936 *Native Americans: Beatty: Native American camp: pinyon nuts: pow-wows* — Ert Moore, who taught in Beatty from 1936 to 1942 noted that "[o]ne day in early October of my first year there, not an Indian child appeared at school. This was puzzling and astounding and we waited for noon to see if they came for their

lunch. None showed up...I went to the Indian camp and found it completely deserted. I knew they held pow-wows and assumed they had gone to Ash Meadows Nevada, for one of these. But on the second day when they had not returned I called the Indian Service....I was informed that the Indian children and parents were gathering pine nuts near Lida in the Fish Lake Valley of Nevada." [Moore, 1979:25]

- 1936 *Native Americans: Beatty: Pahrump: employment* — A 1937 BIA report listed the following Native American individuals as having been employed on WPA projects during 1936:

Holley W. Charley of Beatty
Wilbur Patterson of Beatty
John Scott of Beatty
Louie Sharp of Beatty
Ike Shaw of Beatty

Sullivan Shaw of Beatty
Tom Stewart of Beatty
Jud Stewart of Beatty
Jim Long of Johnnie
Jim Steve of Pahrump

[TC-BIA, 1937a:21]

- 1937 *Native Americans: southern Nye County: population* — A 1937 survey produced jointly by the BIA and the Soil Conservation Service provided the following population figures for Native American people in what it referred to as the "Beatty-Pahrump Area," encompassing Beatty, Ash Meadows, Pahrump, and outlying areas:

- a. Approximate total of 110 Native American individuals.
- b. Approximate total of 30 Native American families.
- c. Approximate total of 15 Native American families in the Beatty area.
- d. Total of 4 families at Lockhart Ranch two miles northwest of Beatty.
- e. Total of 4 Native American families in Ash Meadows.
- f. Total of 5 Native American families in Pahrump Valley.
- g. Additional families in outlying areas: "The few single families scattered at far outlying points have not been reached."

[TC-BIA, 1937b:4,7,17,21]

- 1937 *Native Americans: Beatty area: population: settlement* — The 1937 BIA survey indicated that there were about fifteen Native American families living at Beatty, and another four families living at the Lockhart Ranch two miles northwest of Beatty. Fourteen of the Beatty families were interviewed. Those 14 families included 55 Native American individuals, 29 of them males and 26 of them females. (Extrapolating the average of four persons per family to the additional families not surveyed at Beatty and at Lockhart Ranch would give a total of approximately 75 Native American people in the Oasis Valley area in 1937.) The total population of Beatty was approximately 250. The report states that "The Beatty camp is a scattering of shacks located at the northeast edge of the town...on railroad property...The camp is mostly used as a winter residence, although it is a permanent location for many of the Indians. During the summer months, part of the employable Indians move their families to the ranches where work is obtained....Four families are squatting on the site known as the old Lockhart Ranch, two miles northwest of Beatty." [TC-BIA, 1937b:4,7]

- 1937 *Native Americans: Beatty area: construction labor: ranch work* — The 1937 BIA survey stated that "[d]emand for Indian labor on ranches in this particular area has been displaced to a large extent in the past ten years by the necessity to import labor other than Indians during the time Indians were employed at good wages to build Death Valley Scotty's Castle. Not only did the Indian lose out in opportunities for labor, but in many cases it is reported he was dispossessed of squatting rights on the ranches where he, hitherto, had lived and worked....Some of these Indians have found summer employment at nearby WPA projects, and occasional jobs are found in and around Beatty. Efforts are made at gardening on the railroad-owned land...Most of the male population at Beatty and Lockhart have worked on ranches and show aptitude for agriculture and livestock...With one exception, little or no interest has been shown in the mining opportunities which are sometimes available." Of the aggregate income of the 14 families studied, WPA employment comprised the largest portion (37.8%). "Private wages amounted to 21.5% of the total reported cash income; whereas income from relief and emergency sources was 75.3%. [TC-BIA, 1937b:2,4]
- 1937 *Native Americans: Beatty: traditional crafts: pinyon nuts: commerce* — The BIA survey stated that "[s]ome of the Indian women do excellent basket work, which gives a small additional income...Merchants of the town encourage Indian women to continue basketry work, as this group produces excellent handicrafts which sell at a premium. The merchants also purchase pine nuts when the Indians offer them for sale." Sale of handicrafts was listed as comprising 1.7% of the 1936 aggregate cash income of the 14 families surveyed in Beatty. [TC-BIA, 1937b:4,6]
- 1937 *Native Americans: Beatty area: ranching* — The 14 Native American families surveyed at Beatty owned an aggregate of 30 horses, 10 cows, 26 goats, and 1 plow. 1.2% of the aggregate cash income of the 14 families studied derived from sale of agricultural products produced by themselves. The significance of subsistence agriculture in the families' own diets was not assessed. [TC-BIA, 1937b:7]
- 1937 *Shoshones: Paiutes: Beatty: Pahrump: intermarriage of Paiutes and Shoshones* — The 1937 BIA survey stated that "[a]lthough the Shoshones predominate in numbers in this area, there is not the historical background of hard feeling and enmity toward the Paiutes living among them that is so often found elsewhere. The two tribes are intermarried. A few Indians from other tribes are also among them..." Only one interviewee stated that "Beatty Shoshones and Pahrump Paiutes could not work and live together." [TC-BIA, 1937b:3]
- 1937 *Native Americans: Ash Meadows: population: settlement: water rights: agriculture* — The 1937 BIA survey indicated that there were four Native American families at Ash Meadows. Two families, comprising eight individuals, were studied. (Extrapolating the average of four persons per family to the other two families would give a total of approximately 16 Native American persons living in Ash Meadows in 1937.) "The location is completely isolated....The group is headed by an aged Indian woman who claims ownership of the land. She had selected the site, built the house, planted a small orchard and garden, and controlled the holdings. Her exact title to the land is not determined. While it is believed to be public domain, a recent controversy over the water was settled by the court in favor of the Indians. About an acre of land is used as garden and orchard, and about 10 acres are irrigated for pasture." [TC-BIA, 1937b:10]

- 1937 *Native Americans: Ash Meadows: employment: agriculture* — "The efforts made at gardening show an aptitude for agriculture on a small scale. Besides ranch or relief work, occasional work is found with one of the nearby mining companies...The cash income was supplemented rather substantially by the food, fruits, and vegetables raised by this group and not tabulated under cash income. Twenty-two percent of this inadequate income was from County Relief and 78% from private wages." [TC-BIA, 1937b:11,12]
- 1937 *Native Americans: Pahrump: population: settlement: employment* — The 1937 BIA survey gave a population of five Native American families living at Pahrump. The four families that were studied comprised 26 persons, 11 of them males and 15 of them females. The average family size was 6.5 persons. (Extrapolating the average family size to the fifth family that was not included in the study would give an approximate total of 32 Native American persons living at Pahrump in 1937.) "The community was located on the open desert about one-half mile northwest of the large Pahrump ranch....on public domain desert land." [TC-BIA, 1937b:17]
- 1937 *Native Americans: Pahrump: employment: agriculture: traditional crafts* — "[M]ost of the families leave the camp during the summer months for work on nearby ranches and on ranches near the Nevada-California line." For the four families studied, 23.1% of their aggregate cash income derived from "Sale of Wild Foods," 1.9% from sale of handcrafts, and 1.4% from sale of agricultural produce. 27.2% of their aggregate cash income was from private wages, 38.9% from WPA employment, and 7.5% from County Relief comprising most of the balance. The four families studied owned a total of 27 horses, 3 burros, 2 cows, 2 plows, 2 harrows, 2 wagons, and 1 car. [TC-BIA, 1937b:16-17]
- 1937 *Native Americans: southern Nye County: employment: income* — The 1937 BIA study surveyed 20 Native American families from an estimated total of 30 families. Of the 1936 aggregate reported cash income for the 20 surveyed families, 5.2% of cash income came from the sale of wild foods, 1.6% from the sale of handcrafts, 1.1% from the sale of agricultural produce, 27.1% from private wages, 35.1% from WPA employment, 15% from County Relief, 13.1% from PWA, 1.5% from ECW, and .3% from Agency Payrolls. [TC-BIA, 1937b:22]
- 1937-40 *Native Americans: Beatty area: Shaw family: Tom Stewart* — In their research for *Medicinal Uses of Plants by Indian Tribes of Nevada*, Percy Train and his co-authors James R. Heinrichs and W. Andrew Archer interviewed several Native American people in the Beatty area. The three men relied especially upon information given by Ike Shaw and Tom Stewart, both Shoshones. Train, Heinrichs, and Archer credit Ike Shaw with a very extensive knowledge of medicinal plants and with a history of effective cures using medicinal plants. The authors noted that "among the Indians such [plant] medicines are quite a source of income. Prices charged were amazing. Five dollars for a small handful of dried leaves or roots was not at all uncommon. Care was sometimes taken to pulverize the material so that the buyers could not recognize the plants and gather them themselves." [Train et al., 1974:1,4]
- 1937-40 *Oak Spring district: mining activities* — Exploration for tungsten and molybdenum was conducted in the Oak Spring area. [Cornwall, 1972:38]

- 1938 *Native Americans: Beatty: school* — A photograph of Beatty School students and teachers in the 1938-39 school year shows 49 students, 19 of them visibly of Native American ancestry. [Photo collection of Chloe Calvin Lisle, who taught grades 1-4 that year]
- 1938 *Bullfrog district: mining activities* — At the Montgomery mine, the main shaft of the Shoshone was 600 feet deep. Some work was done in 1938, but no production had been recorded since 1911. [Kral, 1951:33]
- 1939 *Bullfrog area: railroads* — The last railroad in the Amargosa Valley area (the Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad) discontinued service in 1939. [Kral, 1951:30]

1940-49

- 1940 *Nye County: population* — The 1940 census enumerated a total population of 110,247 for the State of Nevada, a population of 3,606 for Nye County, and a total population of 374 Native American people in Nye County. In the 1940 census, the entire county was divided into only four census precincts, with Beatty township encompassing all of southern Nye County. (The other three precincts were Manhattan township, Round Mountain township, and Tonopah precinct - with roughly two-thirds of the county's entire population.) The population total for Beatty township was 359. Of these, a total of 43 persons was given for the category "Other Races," defined as races other than "White" and "Negro," and thus including Indian people. [Bureau of the Census, 1943:753,757]
- 1940s *Bare Mountain: mining activities* — Active production of mercury continued at the Telluride and other mines. The Telluride was active until 1943. [Cornwall, 1972:36]
- 1940s *Bullfrog area: mining activities* — The Senator Stewart mine, east of Rhyolite, was used intermittently by lessees through 1950. [Kral, 1951:34]
- 1940 *Native Americans: Fortymile Canyon: camp: Captain Jack* — A photograph by S.M. Wheeler, dated 1940, shows "[w]ickiup ruins below Capt. Jack Cave, Forty Mile Canyon." [Fortymile Canyon File, Photo Collection, Nevada Historical Society]
- 1947 *Shoshones: Beatty: continued residence: Cottonwood family* — "Spike" Cottonwood, a Shoshone resident of Beatty, was the lead pitcher for Beatty in a softball match between the Beatty team and the Tonopah team. [*Goldfield News and Beatty Bulletin*, vol. 44, no. 12, August 1, 1947, p. 1, col. 7]
- 1947 *Paiutes: Shoshones: Pahrump: traditional Native American beliefs and ceremonies: Shaw family* — Nye County Sheriff W.H. Thomas and Deputy Sheriff Bob Revert, of Beatty, went to Pahrump to investigate a report that "three Indian girls were near death in Pahrump valley as a result of being shot in the stomach with poisoned arrows....When Revert arrived at the disturbance he learned that the Shoshones and Piutes had been observing a cry dance to honor the memory of an Indian girl who had been killed a year ago. Part of the ritual involves the burning of certain garments belonging to the deceased. Matters were proceeding very much according to Hoyle up until this point, Revert said, but when a blanket of the departed was tossed onto the fire, Bessie Shaw, a witch doctor, protested and put a hex on the three sisters of the dead girl. This was accomplished by a good deal of long range hocus pocus, after which the girls were advised that they had been shot in the stomach by invisible poisoned arrows....The father dispatched a frantic

call to the Indian equivalent of the Mayo hospital in Arizona. In response to his plea an Indian doctor specialist hustled over to Pahrump where, Revert said, he found him vigorously shaking a string of tin cans, charms and miscellaneous objects to effect a cure...Although the Indians maintained that the girls were quite dead, Revert said that they were walking around in apparent good health..." ["3 Indian Girls Unhurt by Shots from Poison Bow," *Goldfield News and Beatty Bulletin*, vol. 44, no. 15, August 22, 1947, p. 1, col. 4]

- 1947 *Shoshones: Beatty: sports: Cottonwood family: Strozzi family* — In a softball match between the Beatty team and the Goldfield team, the Beatty team included the following men of Native American ancestry: B. Cottonwood, S. Cottonwood, J. Strozzi, and H. Strozzi. [*Goldfield News and Beatty Bulletin*, vol. 44, no. 17, September 5, 1947, p. 1, col. 5]
- 1947 *Native Americans: Fortymile Canyon: archaeological exploration: hostilities between Native Americans and Euroamericans* — An expedition from Beatty explored the Fortymile Canyon area for evidence of "Indian habitation...[T]he group will be investigating an Indian legend related to Hinton [Jim Hinton, one of the members of the expedition] many years ago by John Shakespeare, blind Piute chief who lived in Lida for many years. He was reputedly over 100 when he died several years ago. Many years ago, runs the legend, the Piutes lived in a lonely, rock area where the white man had never been. All around was native silver, which to the Indians had no value. Children were given pieces of the bright metal to play with, and it was tossed around without concern. One day a party of Spanish horsemen rode into the Piute camp, and when their eyes fell upon the silver they offered to barter with the Indians to obtain some of it. The Piutes, who at the time had never seen a horse, gave freely of the metal in exchange for a few animals. A year or two later the Spaniards returned when the men were away hunting. They seized all of the silver in sight, and started to ride off with the more desirable squaws when the returning Indian hunters arrived suddenly to bar their escape. In the bloody battle that ensued the Spaniards were cut down to a man. But the struggle also cost the Piutes many lives and, in keeping with tribal custom, the dead were placed in caves along with their belongings and the entrance sealed up to keep out the evil spirits. The Piutes then abandoned their camp and departed to make their new home near what is now Lida. Only once did they return, that being many years later, when a small group went back to secure some valuables that had been cached near the old grounds. With them went Shakespeare, who although but a lad at the time, recalled in later years that the party traveled for two days with the sun in our faces. Hinton and his companions have calculated that their destination lay in the 40 Mile country...[T]hey will be searching for caves sealed by human hands..." [*Goldfield News and Beatty Bulletin*, vol. 44, no. 18, September 12, 1947, p. 1, col. 6-7]
- 1948 *Shoshones: Beatty: Strozzi family* — Dolores Strozzi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cesar Strozzi (a Native American/Euroamerican couple) and Marcus Looney were married. [*Goldfield News and the Beatty Bulletin*, vol. 44, no. 48, April 29, 1948, p. 1, col. 4]
- 1949 *Shoshones: Beatty: Shoshone family* — "Danny Shoshone, 18-year-old Beatty Indian youth...slipped away from Nye county authorities in Tonopah a week ago while attached to a work detail near the county jail...serving a 60 day sentence for robbery....Shoshone is believed to have obtained a ride to the general vicinity of

Beatty where he contacted an uncle with a request that he be conveyed to Furnace Creek... [later he] apparently went deeper into California..." ["Danny Shoshone Flees Custody," *Goldfield News and Beatty Bulletin*, vol. 47, no. 1, May 13, 1949, p. 1, col. 1]

- 1949 *Shoshones: Beatty: sports* — In a Labor Day horseshoe pitching contest involving teams from Beatty, Shoshone, and Tonopah, several Shoshone men from Beatty competed, including Bombo Cottonwood, Spike Cottonwood, Bobby Shoshone, and Joe Strozzi (half-Shoshone). Spike Cottonwood was on the first-place team. [*Goldfield News and Beatty Bulletin*, vol. 47, no. 18, September 9, 1949, p. 1, col. 6]

Since 1949

- 1950 *Nye County: population* — The 1950 census showed a total population of 160,083 for the State of Nevada, a population of 3,101 for Nye County, and a Native American population of 383 for Nye County. The 1950 census divided Nye County into five precincts: Beatty precinct encompassed the entire southern portion of the county and had a population of 487 according to the census. [Bureau of the Census, 1952:28-5,28-6,28-41]
- 1950 *Shoshones: Beatty: sports: Cottonwood family: Strozzi family* — Pitchers for the Beatty softball team included Harry Strozzi (son of Euroamerican/Shoshone couple) and Bombo Cottonwood (a Shoshone). [*Goldfield News and Beatty Bulletin*, vol. 48, no. 23, September 8, 1950, p. 1, col. 1]
- 1950 *Native Americans: Beatty: Shaw family* — Bessie Shaw was buried in the Beatty cemetery after passing away in Schurz. "She and her husband Ike Shaw have lived in the Indian section near Beatty for many years." Bessie Shaw "was regarded by members of her Shoshone tribe as possessing magical powers." [*Goldfield News and Beatty Bulletin*, vol. 48, no. 31, November 3, 1950, p. 1, col. 4]
- 1950 *Bullfrog area: mining activities* — The Crowell Fluorspar mine in the Fluorine district was active at least through 1951. [Kral, 1951:30]
- 1953 *Shoshones: Beatty: Shoshone family* — David Shoshone was riding in a truck with Mrs. John Way and her son Frank when the "wishbone" of the truck fell out. David was cut behind the ear, requiring two stitches. [*Goldfield News and Beatty Bulletin*, vol. 50, no. 39, June 26, 1953, p. 1, col. 3]
- 1953 *Paiutes: Beatty: law enforcement: Gilbert Landis* — Gilbert Landis, a Paiute man born in Big Pine and raised in the Lida area, became a full-time deputy sheriff in 1953 after four years of part-time service. He initially served under Bob Revert and later took full charge of law enforcement in the Beatty area. He served until retirement in 1968. ["Fellow Officers Honor Gilbert Landis," *Tonopah Times Bonanza and Goldfield News*, July 5, 1968, p. 4, col. 1]
- 1959 *Shoshone: Beatty: law enforcement: Strozzi family* — Joseph Strozzi was sworn in as a deputy sheriff for the Beatty area. His mother was a local Native American woman. [Oath of Office, Nye County Recorder's Office, January 6, 1959]
- 1960 *Nye County: population* — According the 1960 census, Nevada had a total population of 285,278 and a total Native American population of 6,681. Nye County had a total population of 4,374 and a Native American population of 152. Beatty township had a total population of 1,153. [Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1961:30-5,30-8,30-41]

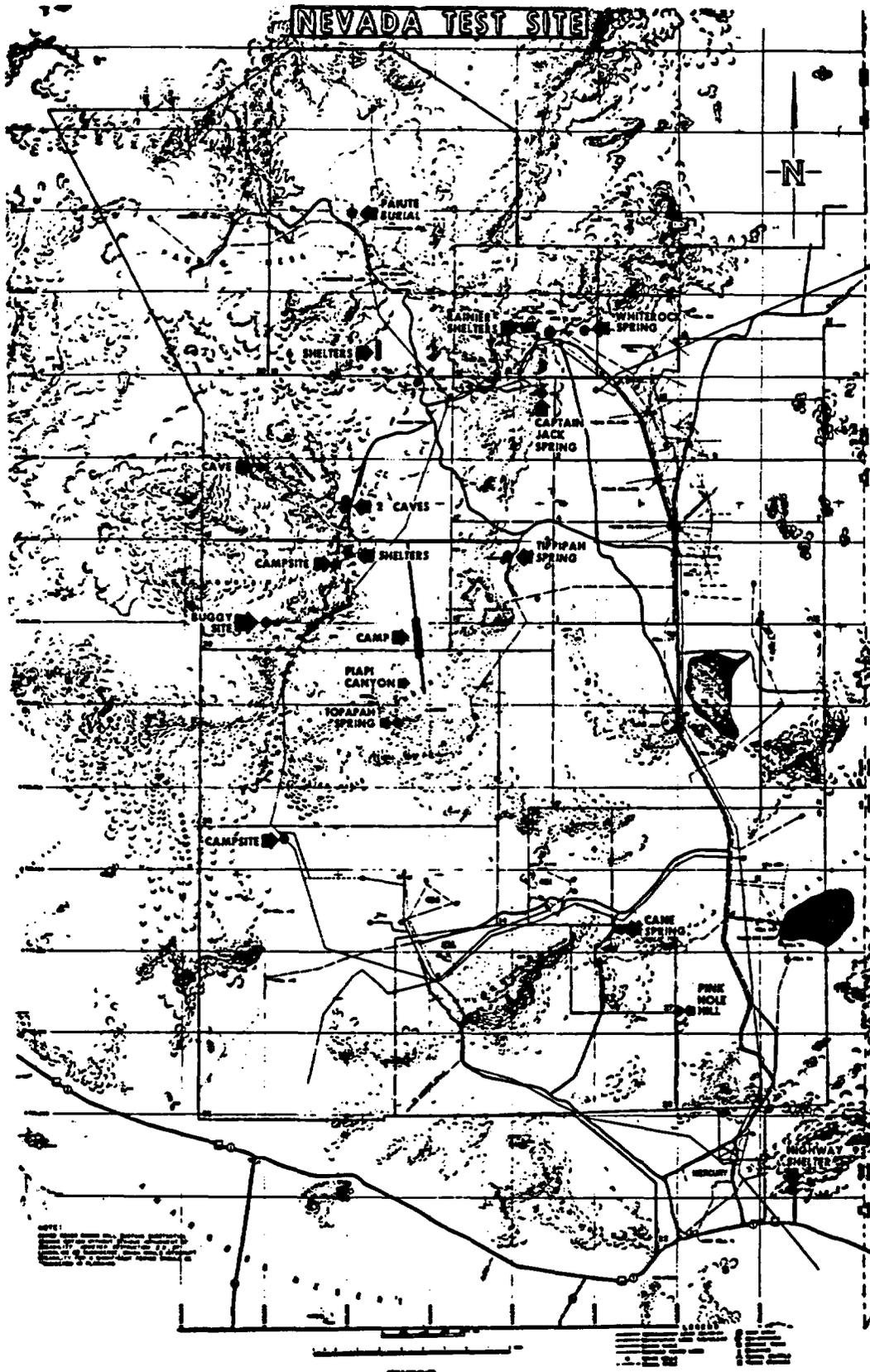
- 1961 *Shoshones: Beatty: Shoshone family* — The death certificate of Dave Shoshone identified him as having resided in Beatty. He was killed in a car accident (rear-ended by another car) on Highway 29 traveling between Lathrop Wells and Death Valley. His personal effects were taken to Spike and Bombo Cottonwood of Beatty. [Inquest File, Nye County Recorder's Office, December 4, 1961]
- 1963 *Whiterock Spring area: rock shelters: glass trade beads and abalone pendants* — Rodgers Rock Shelter, on Ranier Mesa, about two miles from Whiterock Spring, was excavated by Frederick C. Worman in 1962. Among the artifacts recovered were two types of beads: (1) 17 white opaque glass beads identified as "of the type known as the 'seed' bead, an early trade item in the north-west...introduced into the Plains area before 1850," and (2) 8 dark blue glass beads known as "Hudson's Bay Beads" that were "among the earliest used in the Canadian trade. These beads could have been introduced into NTS at any time after 1850 through trade with tribes to the north." The shelter also contained 12 pieces of abalone shell, indicating trade connections with the coast. [Worman, 1963:pages not numbered]
- 1964 *Shoshone: Beatty: law enforcement: Cottonwood family* — Charles U. Cottonwood, a local Native American man, was sworn in as a deputy sheriff for the Beatty area. [Oath of Office, Nye County Recorder's Office, December 8, 1964]
- 1964 *Tippipah Spring: historical structures* — As of 1964, there was a stable standing at Tippipah Spring with a harness hanging inside. "The structures at Tippapah Spring are said to have been part of a stage station. Perhaps the harness hanging in the weathered stable was once used on stage-line horses." [NTS News, vol. VIII, no. 2, January 24, 1964:4-5]
- 1964 *Whiterock Spring: historical structures* — As of 1964, there was a stone house standing at Whiterock Spring. "The house at White Rock Spring is blended into the landscape...The roof is a continuation of the hillside into which the house is built, and the thick white rock walls are as rugged as the cliffs from which the springs flow. Heavy logs brace the long log ridgepole...and smaller log rafters support a thick layer of the native brush holding the dirt roof." [NTS News, January 24, 1964:5]
- 1970 *Nye County: population* — According to the 1970 census, Nevada had a total population of 488,738 and a Native American population of 7,933. Nye County had a population of 5,599 and a Native American population of 227. The 1970 census divided southern Nye County into two districts: Beatty township, which had a population of 1,131, and Pahrump, which had a population of 963. [Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1973:30-12,30-24,30-51]
- 1971 *Native Americans: Pahrump: Chief Tecopa* — In a photograph of a ceremony dedicating a monument to Chief Tecopa at the Pahrump cemetery, two of the persons seated on the speakers' platform were grandnieces of Chief Tecopa as well as local residents, Alice Jim and Cynthia Lynch. Cynthia Lynch is a "full blood Pahute and a member of the 'Jim' family." [Lynch, 1971:191]
- 1980 *Nye County: population* — According to the 1980 census, Nevada had a total population of 800,493 and a Native American population of 13,205. Nye County had a total population of 9,048 and a Native American population of 352. Beatty township had a population of 3,524 and Pahrump township had a population of 1,358. [Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1981:30-8,30-10,30-9.x]

1980s *Paiutes and Shoshones: Owens Valley: contemporary groupings* — The population of the Lone Pine colony is partly Shoshone, the descendants of Panamint Shoshone groups from Saline Valley, Death Valley, and the slopes of the Sierra Nevada and Coso Range. [Liljeblad and Fowler, 1986:415]

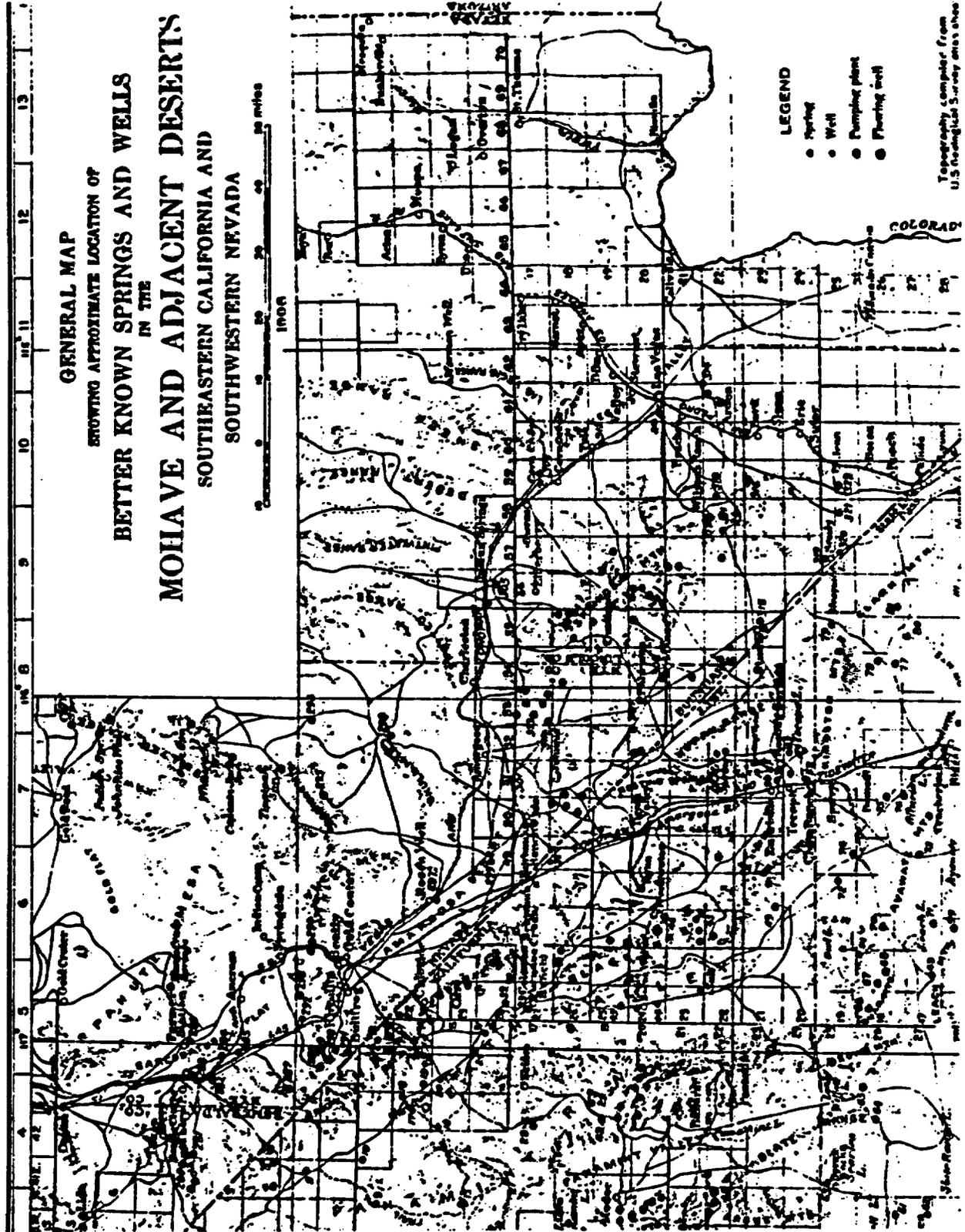
Twentieth Century, No Exact Date

- *Yucca Mountain: mining activities* — A moderate amount of ceramic silica was produced from the northwest end of Yucca Mountain. [Cornwall, 1972:3-6]
- *Mining: Kawich (Gold Reed) district* — There was small production of gold and silver. [Cornwall, 1972:38]
- *Nevada Test Site: mining activities* — Mining districts within the Nevada Test Site included Antelope Springs, 30 miles east of Goldfield; Cactus Springs; Gold Crater; Goldfield; Kawich; Mellan Mountain; Oak Spring; Wahmonie; Wellington; and Wilsons. [Kral, 1951:7]
- *Nevada Test Site: mining activities* — Operating mines within the Nevada Test Site included the Hornsilver mine at the short-lived town of Wahmonie, four miles west of Cane Spring; the Climax Tungsten mine at the north end of Yucca Flat; a cinnabar mine and retort on Mine Mountain; and galena deposits at the Groom mine. [Worman, 1969:8]
- *Mine Mountain: mining activities* — There were mining activities on Mine Mountain, but no archaeological reconnaissance had been done in this area. [Pippin and Zerga, 1983:60]
- *Cane Spring area: mining activities* — In addition to the Hornsilver mine, there were two travertine quarrying operations in the southern portion of the Specter Range and a copper prospect known as the Lucky group in the Striped Hills. Both areas are south of Skull Mountain. [Kral, 1951:207]
- *Oasis Valley area: mining activities* — There were two major mines in the Pioneer district, northwest of Beatty: the Mayflower mine (worked through the 1930s) and the Pioneer mine (worked through 1949). [Kral, 1951:37-38]
- *Oasis Valley area: mining activities: water resources* — Several mills were built in the Beatty area because of the ready water in the Amargosa River. One was built as late as 1938. [Kral, 1951:40]
- *Cactus Springs area: mining activities* — Considerable development work was performed in the Cactus Springs area, but not much production. Turquoise was discovered in 1901. Silver was discovered in 1904. The Cactus silver mine operated around 1920. [Kral, 1951:40-42]
- *Oasis Valley area: mining activities* — Areas with mines in the vicinity of Oasis Valley included Beatty, Bare Mountain, Carrara, Big Dune, and Lee. The Telluride district included Bare Mountain, Crater Flat, the southeast end of Yucca Mountain, and part of the Amargosa Desert. [Kral, 1957:60]
- *Oasis Valley: mining activities* — The Fluorine district, including the Diamond Queen mine, was on the east side of Bare Mountain, 13 miles southeast of Beatty. "Present ruins indicate that at one time this was a fair-sized mining camp built at considerable expense." [Kral, 1951:63]

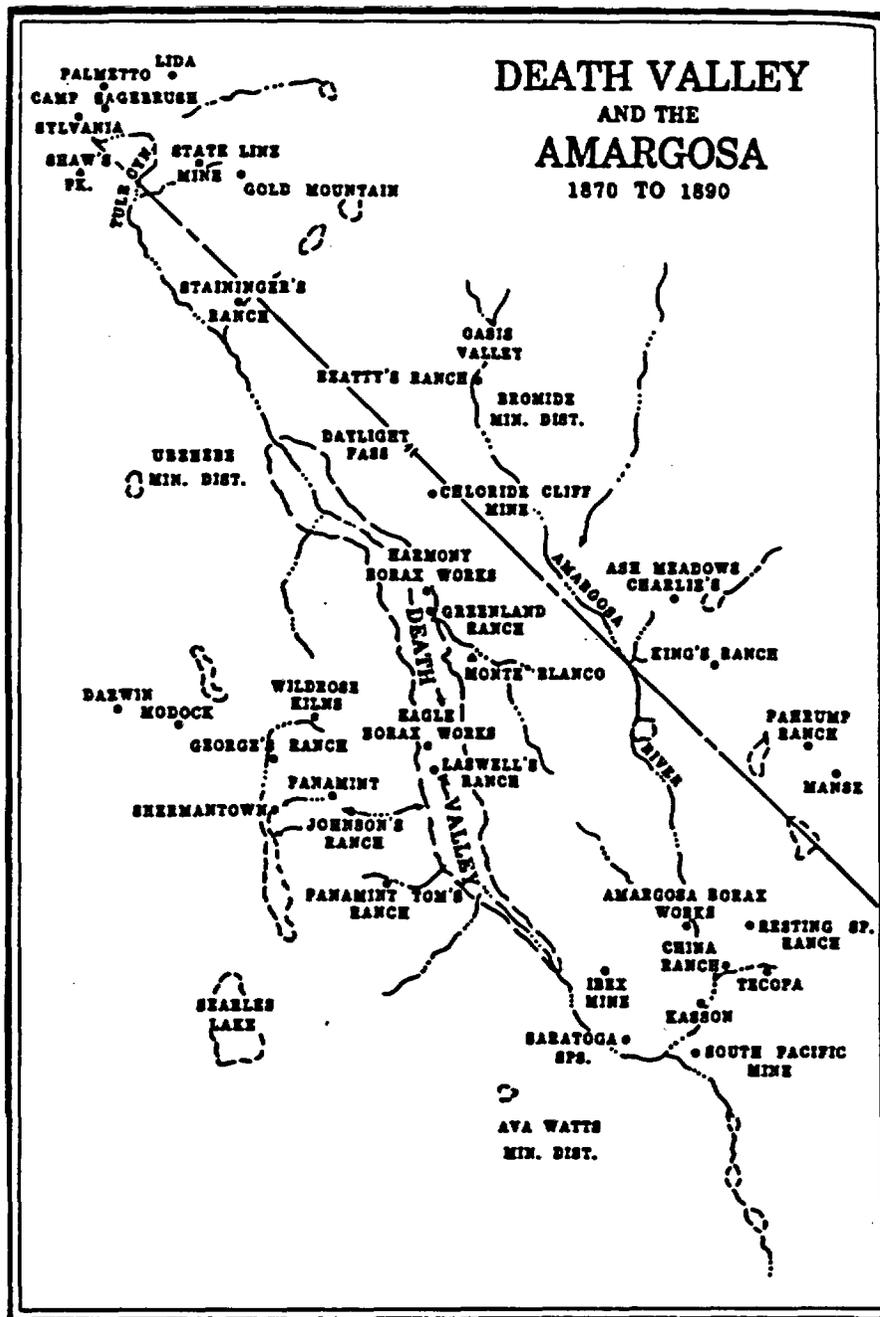
- *Wahmonie: mining activities* — The Wahmonie district was located 50 miles east of Beatty and five miles northeast of Cane Spring. [Kral, 1951:206]
- *Topopah Spring: ranching* — There is debris from ranching activities at Topopah Spring, including several water tanks. [Worman, 1969:15-16]
- *Nevada Test Site: mining activities* — Mining districts within the Tonopah Bombing and Gunnery Range include Antelope Springs, Cactus Springs, Gold Crater, Goldfield, Kawich, Mellan Mountain, Oak Spring, Wahmonie, Wellington, and Wilsons. [Kral, 1951:7]



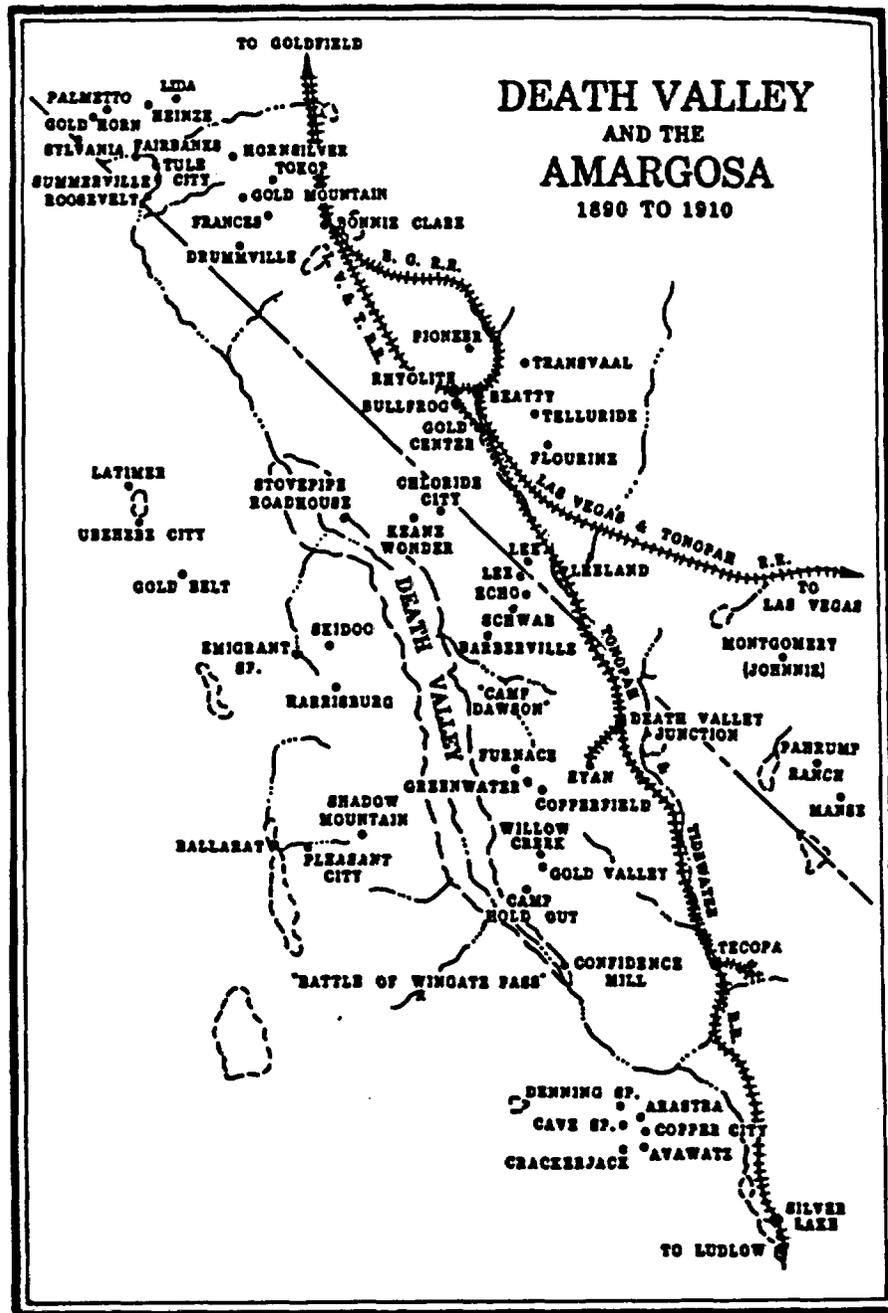
Map 6. Some of the Archaeological Sites on the Nevada Test Site (Worman, 1969).



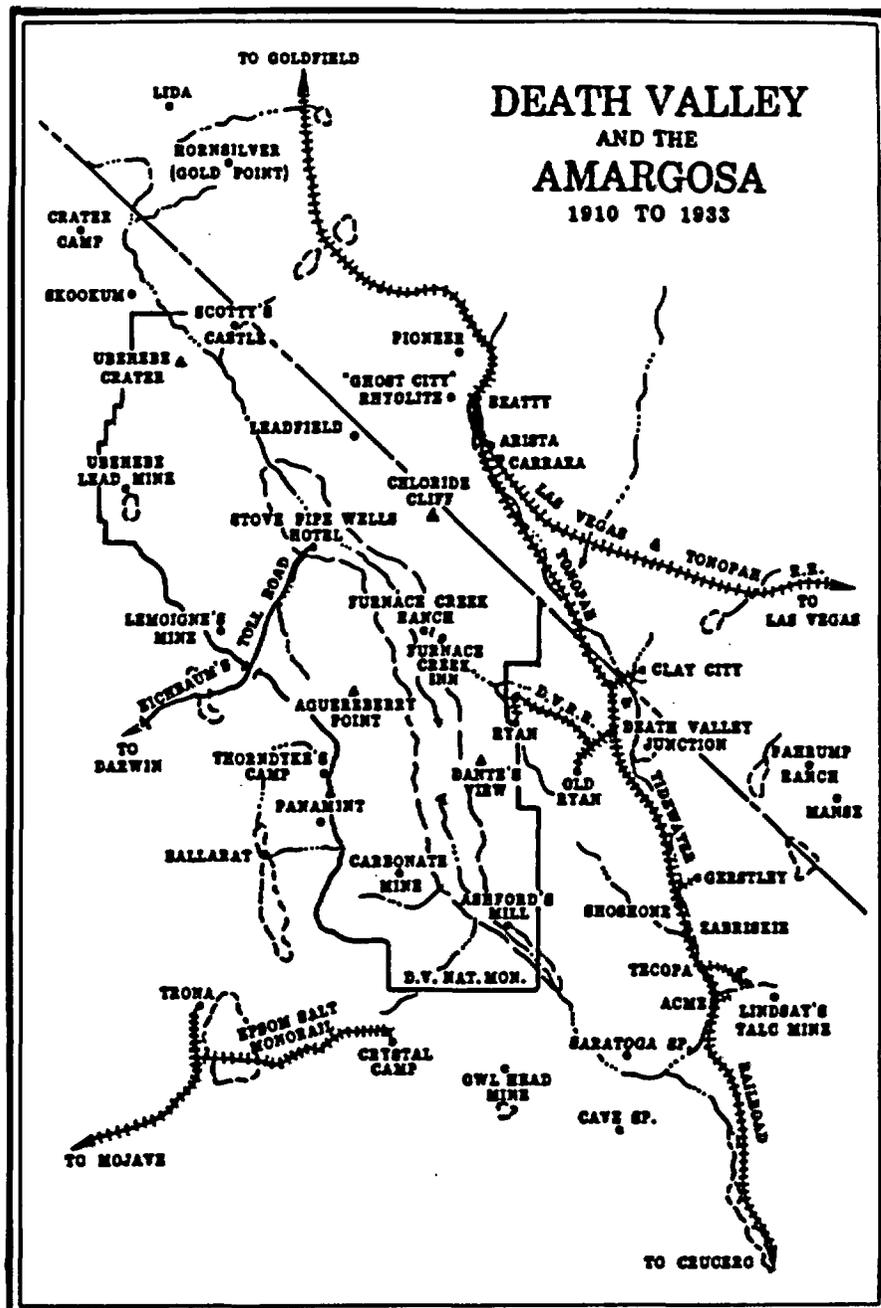
Map 7. Springs, Settlements, Roads, and Railroads in Southwestern Nevada (Mendenhall, 1909).



Map 8. Ranches, Mines, and Settlements in the Amargosa Region, 1870-90 (Lingenfelter, 1986).



Map 9. Towns, Mining Camps, and Railroads in the Amargosa Region, 1890-1910 (Lingenfelter, 1986).

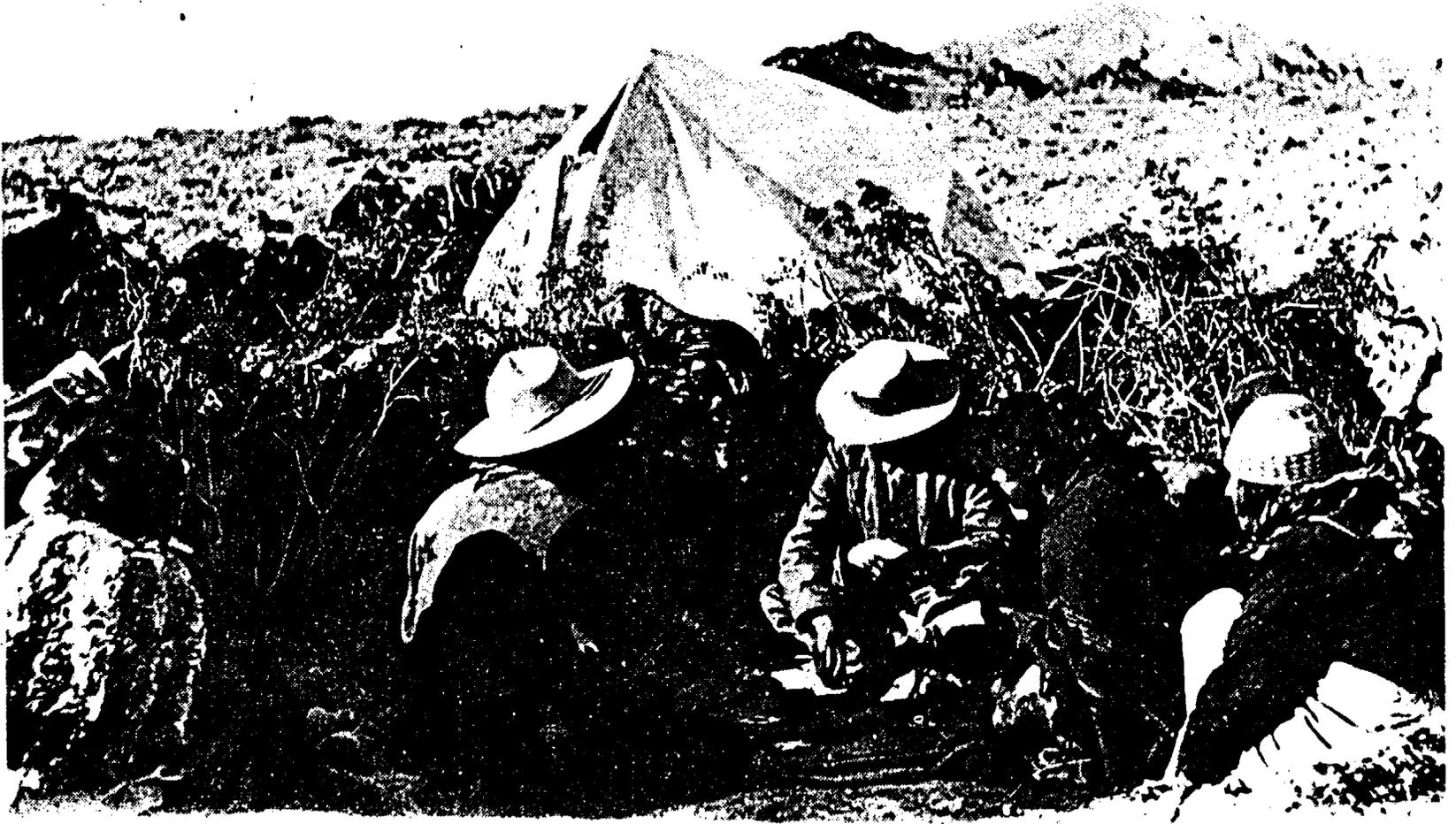


Map 10. Towns, Mining Camps, and Railroads in the Amargosa Region, 1910-33 (Lingenfelter, 1986).



**Photo 1. Native American Settlement at Bullfrog, Nevada, 1906.
Nevada Historical Society. Indian Photograph #550, Ethnic Collection.**

Photo shows a Native American camp at the edge of Bullfrog. Two dome-style shelters made of branches, saplings, and fabric and one commercially manufactured tent are visible in the foreground. In the background are Euroamerican-style buildings. A Native American woman and child are seated next to one of the dome shelters. Accession information indicates the photo is from Bullfrog in 1906.

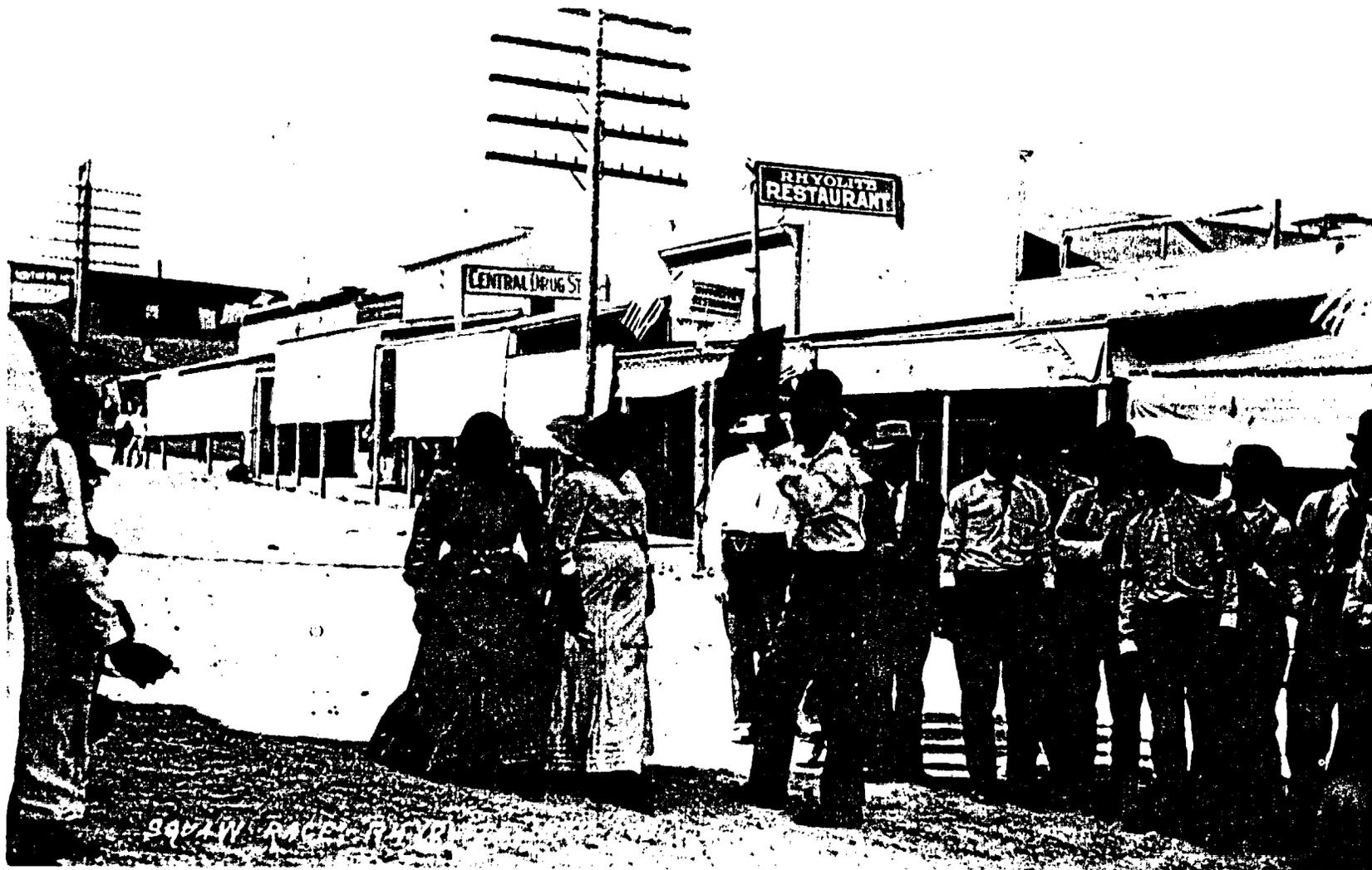


49

Indians Gambling—A Bunch of Piutes in Camp at Rhyolite, Nevada.

Photo 2. Native American Camp, Rhyolite, Nevada.
Nevada Historical Society. Indian Photograph #549. Ethnic Collection.

Photo shows several Native American people seated and playing cards inside a brush windbreak, with a dome-style shelter in the background. Photo is on a postcard. Across the card, below the photo, is a typeface caption: "Indians Gambling--A Bunch of Piutes in Camp at Rhyolite, Nevada." Accession information gives the date as circa 1910.



**Photo 3. Native American Women in Fourth of July Foot Race in Rhyolite, 1908.
Nevada Historical Society. Indian Photograph #544. Ethnic Collection.**

Photo shows two Native American women preparing to run a race, a man with a signal flag preparing to start the race, and a group of onlookers. In the background are businesses with signs confirming the location as Rhyolite. Photo is on a postcard. Across the bottom of the photo is a handwritten caption: "Squaw Race, Rhyolite, Nev. July 4, 1908."



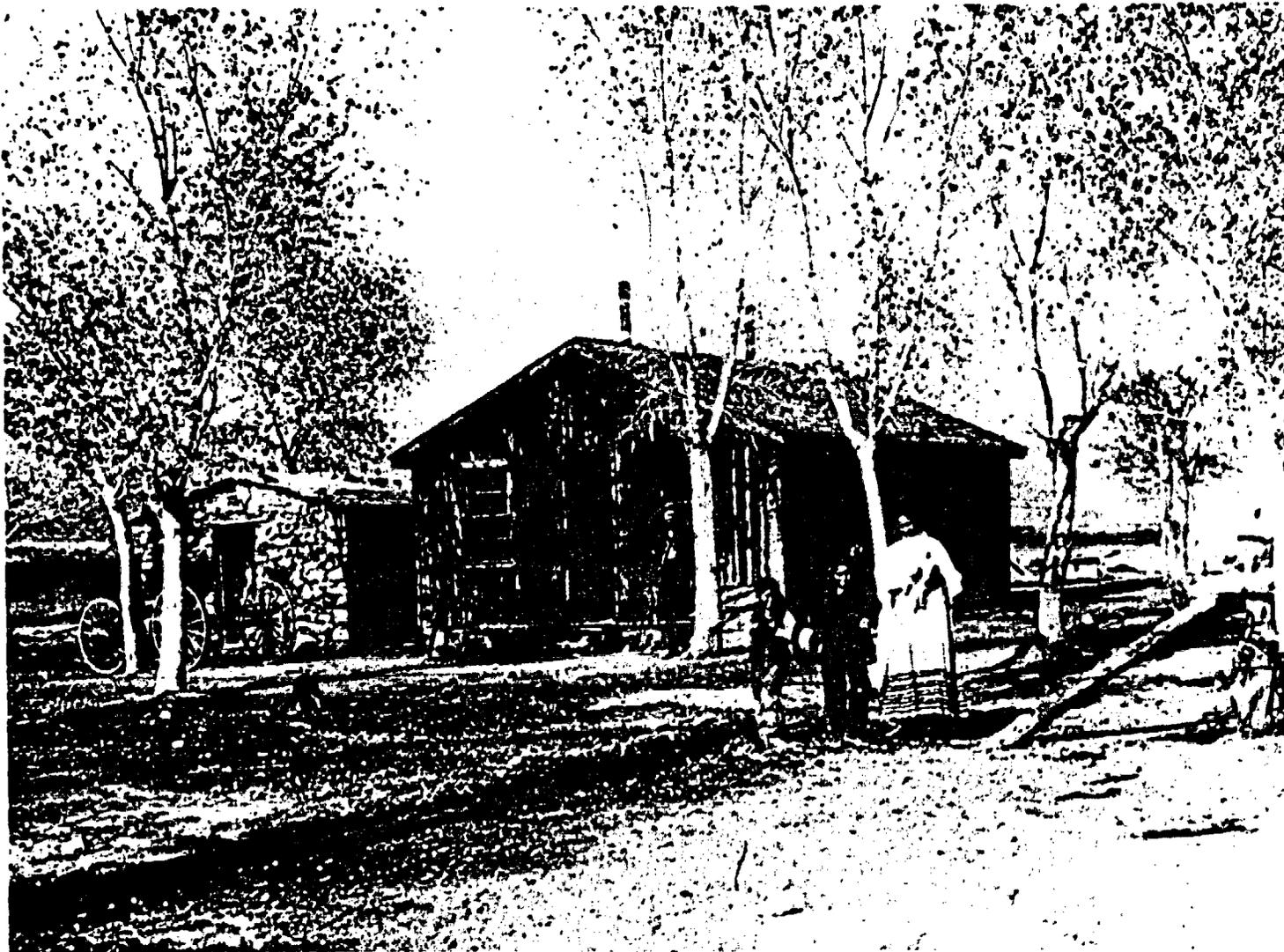
Photo 4. Native American Residents of Rhyolite, 1907.
Nevada Historical Society. A. E. Holt Photograph Collection.

Photo shows a grouping of nine Native American individuals seated on the ground in front of a building. Photo has a handwritten caption across the bottom--"Some of Rhyolite's First Inhabitants." The signature A. E. Holt and the date April '07 are also written on the front of the photo.



**Photo 5. Native American Women Near Betty.
Nevada Historical Society. Indian Photograph #555. Ethnic Collection.**

Photo shows two older women, one young woman, and a young girl, all Native American individuals, standing next to a woodframe building with glass windows and a fabric roof. Accession information identifies the picture as "Indians near Betty" circa 1910.



**Photo 6. The M. M. Beatty Family at the Beatty Ranch.
Nevada Historical Society. Nye County Photograph #527.**

Photo shows Montillus Murray Beatty, his daughter Maude Beatty, and his sons Frank Finlaw Beatty and Montillus Murray Beatty, Jr. in front of buildings at Beatty's ranch, just north of the town of Beatty. M. M. Beatty was one of the first Euroamerican settlers in the Oasis Valley area. He married a local Native American Woman (not shown in photo). The children's Native American ancestry on their mother's side is readily visible in this photo. (The walls of the stone building are still standing.) Accession information dates the photo as circa 1905.

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