

50. Furnace Creek Wash

Patumpean Nunuppin

Dayley (1989:449). padumbe refers to a dry lake; other unexplained. Grosscup (1977:140), citing C.H. Merriam's notes gives pah'room b'-ah no'-noop; meaning unknown.

55. Gold Hill

choong'-gah

Grosscup (1977:142), citing C.H. Merriam's notes; suggested meaning: lime (?).

132. Gold Mountain Camp

tumbakai

Steward (1938:89), gives census and relationship to Bill Dock and Beatty people.

56. Goldbelt Spring in Cottonwood Canyon uplands

Tuhu

(Dayley 1989:302); Tuhutsuku leader of Tuhu area. From Steward (1938:80); possible meaning 'black;' one of two villages in sigai district; people called tuhutsi.

[Irwin (1980:74) also has ternavater as a place in Hunter Mountain district where games were played, which may or may not be the same. Dayley does not given the etymology as 'black.']

57. "Grape" Hilltop in Death Valley Canyon

Isampuan Noopin

Dayley (1989:37), isambu = grape + noobi = mountain top.

58. Grapevine Canyon

Maahunu

Dayley 1989:89, 'Grapevine Canyon.' Steward (1938:87) gives mahunu - Grapevine Canyon and probably Grapevine Springs; Possible meaning: from /hunupi/ = canyon. Dayley does not confirm this.

59. Grapevine Mountains

Okwakai

Dayley (1989:170); from: /kai("/ -- mountain --archaic form. Grosscup (1977:142), citing C.H. Merriam's notes, gives ow-wah'gi ~ ow-gah'-gi - Grapevine Mountains, south of Grapevine Canyon. Meaning unknown.

60. Greenwater

Puhippaa

Dayley (1989:225). puhi-, 'blue/green,' + paa, 'water, spring.' Grosscup (1977:144), citing C.H. Merriam's notes gives pah-wi'pah; meaning unknown, but undoubtedly the same.

61. Haiwee Springs south of Owens Lake

Hukwatta

Dayley (1989:27). Steward (1938:81) lists Hugwata - possible meaning: from /hugwi/ = wheat grass + /watü/ = place.

[This is in the Little Lake - Koso district, south of Owens Lake. Irwin (1980:37) says "Springs a few miles north of Coso Hot springs; meaning may be hungwata, hungata, or wungata, a poisonous lizard 8-12" long. Another thought wungata is swift moving lizard with tail up." He adds that it is not at Haiwee Reservoir.]

62. Haiwee Springs, springs near

Icamba

Steward (1938:81) says possible meaning: /ica'*/ = coyote + /pa/ = water.
[Located on present Naval Weapons Station.]

63. Hall Canyon (camp at)

te-ar'-rum bi'-ah

Grosscup (1977:140, 144), citing C.H. Merriam's notes; meaning unknown.
[See also Coville's (1892) description of gardening activities here. This is the present site of Indian Ranch; see also #118.]

39. Hanaupah (Hanupa) Canyon

wici

Steward (1938:93) gives suggested meaning: /wicivi/ = milkweed. See notes on #39, Death Valley Canyon.

[This area was well known for its growth of Indian hemp, the plant used to make string.]

65. Happy Canyon

wah'-ko no-noon

Grosscup (1977:140), citing C.H. Merriam's notes; meaning unknown.
[Palmer (n.d.) says it is a narrow, deep, inaccessible canyon between Surprise and Pleasant canyons in the southern Panamint Range.]

64. High Sierra Range

pe-ap'-per-rah toi-ab'-be

Grosscup (1977:142) citing C.H. Merriam's notes; meaning unknown. Also: pah'per-rah toi-ab'-be.

[toyabi is the term for 'mountain, mountain range.']

66. Hole in the Rock Spring

Muumpittsi (Paa)

east of Death Valley towards Beatty

Dayley (1989:113); muubittsi is 'owl,' + paa, 'water, spring.' Grosscup (1977:137), citing C.H. Merriam's notes, mo'-num bah'-che. Daylight Pass area.

[This was an important stopping place on the way to and from Beatty, used by various people in the Death Valley area.]

67. Hungry Bill's Ranch

pūaituṅgani

Steward (1938:93) says from: /pūai/ = /mouse/ + tuṅgani = cave. He lists 17 persons here, and gives brief history.

[Etymology is from pumai, 'mouse,' + tingahni, 'cave.' It suggests a cave in the area, but none has been reported.]

68. Hunter Mountain, Cottonwood Mountains

Siikai

Dayley (1989:241). Bill Boland's wife's family was from this area. Steward (1938:80) lists sigai, as a district with 2 villages, one at Goldbelt Spring and the other at Cottonwood Canyon, and gives census; gives meaning as 'flat on top.' Irwin (1980:36) records seeguy. [This site is a well known hunting and pine nut collecting area, used by Timbisha people as well as people from Darwin and other areas. The name is also well known.]

69. Indian Head formation in Sierras

Atakawiya

Dayley (1989:9) lists but does not give location. Not shown on maps.

70. Inyo Mountains

Nününoppüh

Dayley (1989:167). Grosscup (1977:142), citing C.H. Merriam's notes and Steward (1938:79) gives nününop^h; suggested meaning: high. Also: nun'-no-nop, pan'-no-do yab'-be, pah-mo'-che, sah-go'-ro.

71. Inyo Mountains, spring in (near Waucoba) pah-mo'-che

Grosscup (1977: 139), citing C.H. Merriam's notes; meaning unknown.
[Location uncertain; north end of Saline Valley.]

72. Inyo Mountains, east slope of on Saline Valley side Sikooto

Dayley (1989:243); no etymology given.

75. Jackass Springs (Panamint Valley) Pisippaa [-i]

Dayley (1989:210), citing M. Kerr; 'rotten water.' Steward (1938:79) gives ica, *wumba - possible meaning: /ica'/ = coyote + /pa/ = water. Irwin (1980:74) has pishipa, 'stinking or spoiled water,' and gives a narrative about it.

95. Jail Canyon tun-do'-sah

Grosscup (1977:140), citing C.H. Merriam's notes; meaning unknown.

76. Johnson Canyon, and Spring Place tau'-no-kwin

Grosscup (1977:139, 140), citing C.H. Merriam's notes; Johnson Canyon also: poo'-e-cher'-ring-ah, poo'-e-cher-rin-gah, rau'-no-kwin; meanings unknown.
[See #67, as one of Merriam's names probably refers to this same place within Johnson Canyon; the other appears to be Southern Paiute.]

146. Joshua Chaparral near Darwin Muutsungkwii

Dayley (1989:113, 362); from: /tsungkwiih/ - 'be brambles, be jumbled up (of plants), be predominant (of one kind of plant) in the area.' Muupi, is Joshua tree.
[Refers to a Joshua tree forest near Darwin.]

74. Keeler, California koo'-no kah'-to

Grosscup (1977:144), citing C.H. Merriam's notes; meaning unknown. Also: ko'-nah-kan'-zah, ko-no-kan'-to. Dayley (1989:55) gives Kiinna < English. Steward (1938:79) gives tono'musa, from: /tonovi/ = greasewood + /musa/ = sweat house (?); spring area, visited

for ducks and larvae; also records tonomandu as spring near Keeler. Exact location unknown.

73. Keeler, old name for

pah'-nah-ki'-dup-pa

Grosscup (1977:144), citing C.H. Merriam's notes; meaning unknown.

77. Koso Mountains

ki'-no-mo-ne'-ah

Grosscup (1977:142), citing C.H. Merriam's notes; meaning unknown. Steward (1938:80-1), district called kuhwiji, 1,000 sq. mi, centering on Koso Peak, southeast of Owens Lake. Irwin (1980:79), from Charlie Wrinkle has kowomoe.

139. Lead Canyon Spring

Pau'onzi

Steward (1938:79) places it on the west side of Saline Valley; lists camp and number of people.

78. Lida Springs

Naitipani

Dayley (1989:122) lists but does not give etymology. A spring also called pauwaha'a in this area, according to Steward (1938:69), with five families.

79. Little Lake, California

Papunna, Papunta ~ Pupunna

Dayley (1989:192), word meaning: 'pool, pond, lagoon.' Grosscup (1977:140) citing C.H. Merriam's notes, gives pah-wo'n-tahng, pagunda (suggested meaning: lake) and pah-boon'-dah.

80. Lone Pine, California

Noompai

Dayley (1989:156), from English.

81. Lower Centennial Springs in Coso Mountains

Tsiapaikwasi

Dayley (1989:351), citing Steward and Kerr; lit: 'rose canyon mouth.' Steward (1938:137) gives tcia'bugwai - possible meaning: /tciabip:/ = many rose bushes. Irwin (1980:79) has

chee yeah pav karta, and tsiavegwasi, 'the mouth of the canyon,' a location northwest of Black Rock spring.

96. Lower Shepherd Canyon Springs

taka'goba

Steward (1938:79) has possible meaning: /taka'go/ = valley quail + /ba/ = water.
[See 'Quail Spring' for more information.]

135. Lower Warm Spring

puigēt.^u

Steward (1938:79) has possible meaning: 'green rock.'
[Puh i- is 'green.' Possibly below Palm Spring, Saline Valley.
See Upper Warm Spring.]

2. Maturango Peak, in Argus Mountain Range

Tüntapun

Dayley (1989:279, 321, 326), from: /tümpe/ = mouth; door. /tapun/ ~ taputtsi [-a]/ = cottontail rabbit. Grosscup (1977:142) citing C.H. Merriam's notes gives tin'-da-boo - Maturango Mountain; meaning unknown.

[This may be a reference to a the tale "Cottontail Shoots the Sun," as Koso is in the district as well.] Steward (1938:81) lists 4 springs by the peak: pagawagandi (paid:u - watering place for animals); tuhupa, pagwo?i, and tungwuvi. Irwin 1980:79) lists tosonarkavterter, a pine nut area. See also Argus Range for additional information.]

82. Mesquite Canyon southeast of Furnace Creek

Ohpittan Napatün

Dayley (1989:169, 468), ohbi, 'mesquite bean' + nabadi, 'canyon.'

48. Mesquite Flat at Eagle Borax Works

To'i

Dayley (1989:289).

[From to?i, 'cattail,' in the ponds at Eagle Borax; see Eagle Borax Works, for more detail.]

41. Mesquite Flats north of Stove Pipe Wells (= Surveyors Well)

Ohyü"

Dayley (1989:169); Death Valley, NW part of (called variously Surveyor's Well, Mesquite Flat, Mesquite Valley). See under Death Valley, northeast part, for more detail.]

83. Mesquite Springs

panuga

Steward (1938:88) lists as major winter village site; gives census and activities.

No #. Millspaugh, spring near

pa''

Steward (1938:81) lists as in Little Lake - Koso district but does not give location; word meaning: water.

No #. Mt. Whitney

te-wo'n-kahmp

Grosscup (1977:142), citing C.H. Merriam's notes; meaning unknown.
[Not shown on present maps.]

85. Modoc Mine, spring near

Hunuppaa

Dayley (1989:28). Steward (1938:85) gives hunupa - springs near Modoc mine. [From: /hunupi/ = canyon + /pa/ = water.]

133. Montezuma

kweva

Steward (1938:89) has kwina, north + pa, water.

**67. Mouse Cave Spring in Emigrant Pass
west of Death Valley**

(Pomo'ai) Tüngkahni

Dayley (1989:217).

[This is probably the same site as is listed at Hungry Bill's Ranch in Johnson Canyon, which see for details. It is not in Emigrant Pass.]

87. Mushroom Rock in Death Valley

Tukopoyo'ittsi ~ Tukupoyo'ittsi

Dayley (1989:304); word meaning: also kingbird.

[tugubi?oi, is 'desert flycatcher,' as well as the place name. Is part of the tale of The Theft of Pine Nuts, the point where 'flycatcher' was killed by the pursuing crowd.]

84. Navel Spring

Wasipibaa, Wasipinda

[Located in Furnace Creek canyon area. Name comes from the term for bighorn sheep (wasipi). This was a favored bighorn sheep hunting site until the early 1940s.]

86. Nevares Springs

Timbidina?a

[Name includes the hot water springs in this area; the site was used by the Timbisha people for bathing and for curing until closure by the Park Service in the 1940s.]

88. Olancho, California

Pakkwasi

Dayley (1989:186). Steward (1938:81) has pakwa'si - Olancho - Keeler area - Alancha; from (probably): /pa/ = water + /kwasi/ = end. Grosscup (1977:144), citing C.H. Merriam's notes, has Olancho (?) ko-nah'-kaht; and Olancho Creek as pah-kwas'-se-gut, pah-kwah'see

147. Olancho Peak

ar-rah'-go we'ah

Grosscup (1977:142), citing C.H. Merriam's notes; meaning unknown.

89. Owens Lake and River

Pattsiatta

Dayley (1989:474). Steward (1938:81) has Owens Lake - patsiata suggested meaning: any large lake; Grosscup (1977:140, citing C.H. Merriam's notes has pat-chet-tah, pat'-se'-at'-tah, patch-e-at-tah. Steward (1938:81) refers to Owens River as pah'-tah, with the suggested meaning: river.

[The name (patsiata) is still known by Timbisha people, as well as the story of how Coyote directed people to use the borate salts from the pan of Owens Lake to wash their hair.]

93. Pahrump, Nevada

Patumpe

Dayley (1989:196); word meaning: dry lake (bed).

90. Panamint Mountains

Kaikottin

Dayley (1989:41). Grosscup (1977:143), citing C.H. Merriam's notes has ki'-goo-tah, ki'-goot; meaning unknown. Steward (1938:95) has Panamint Range as kaigota, kaiguta

91. Panamint Valley

Haüttangkatün Nookompin

Dayley (1989:20) but without etymology. Grosscup (1977:141), citing C.H. Merriam's notes has pan'amint, pan'-a-min yo'-gum, how'-ta yo-wung; meaning unknown.

[The first part of Dayley's form obviously refers to Warm Springs, a prominent feature of upper Panamint Valley.]

92. Panamint Valley east of Darwin, spring in canyon running into

ogwedü

Steward (1938:95) has suggested meaning: creek.

[Probably Darwin Falls or Santa Rosa Wash; see Amargosa Wash for details.]

118. Panamint Valley, north part of

ha:uta

Steward (1938:84) has the same name for Warm Springs; meaning unknown.

[This is the hot springs site associated with Indian Ranch; see Warm Springs for details.]

94. Piñon Peak west of Beatty in Grapevine Mountains

Wahakko'i

Also: Wahattoya(pin) From: /ko'i(ttsi) ~ ko'e(ttsi)/ = peak, point, top (Dayley 1989:58, 375).

[Probably refers to two peaks in this immediate vicinity (waha- 'two'.)]

148. Pleasant Canyon

kwe'-dap-po- no-noon

Grosscup (1977:140), citing C.H. Merriam's notes; meaning unknown.

96. "Quail Springs" in Shepherd Canyon Panamint Valley

Takkaaka Paa

Dayley (1989:266), citing Steward (1938); also: Tu'ukwittanna Paattsi.

[See also Lower Shepherd Canyon and Upper Shepherd Canyon, also treated under this number.]

137. Quartz Spring

pambu'iva

Steward (1938:79) says little frequented; in Cottonwood Range between Burro and Rest springs; meaning unknown.

150. Raven Point

kaaki

[From story the Theft of Pine Nuts; where raven got into fight with opposition and these are his feathers (black) rocks; had a relay with phoebes to bring the pine nuts.]

143. Revenue Canyon

tusi'gaba ~ tusigava

Steward (1938:85); suggested meaning: 'a canyon that narrows sharply;' Panamint Valley district; spring in canyon, important camp or rare trips to Argus Range for seeds.

97. "Rock on Top of Pubic Hair," trail in Wildrose Canyon

Suwii Takkiiuappuh

Dayley (1989:254).

98. Rock Canyon west or east of Beatty

Tümpi Hunu(ppin)

(Dayley 1989:321, 484); lit. 'rock canyon.'

[On p. 321 he describes the canyon as west of Beatty; on p. 484 he says east.]

No #: Rose Spring

tunahada

Steward (1938:81); meaning unknown; in Rose Valley near Little Lake. Irwin (1980:79-80) has spring in this district, parwararepa; pauwaba 'larvae in water' + paowidoni, place near Wild Rose Spring. Neither source gives a clear location.

100. Saline Valley

Ko'on ~ Ko'ongkatün

Dayley (1989:60); no etymology. Steward (1938:77) has ko,° 'deep place', ko°; Merriam (Grosscup 1977:141) has ko'-ó, ko'-o meaning unknown. Steward notes village at mouth of Hunter's Canyon in barren expanse near some mesquites and along a stream.

99. Saline and Eureka Valleys, high country between

Pawü(n)tsi

Dayley (1989:1980); source Steward (1938)

68. Saline, Death and Panamint Valleys, mountains between sigai

Steward (1938:89); suggested meaning: 'flat, on the mountain top;' also: sigaiwatü.
[This is the term for Hunter Mountain (which see), although it does cover the whole of the range.]

145. Salt Creek tugu'mü^{mi}

Steward (1938:85) from: /tugumü/ = sand + /wutü/ = place. Water too saline to permit extended residence.

[This is the Salt Creek in central Death Valley near Devil's Cornfield rather than the one to the south near Furnace Creek. It was a common stopping place on the way to northern Death Valley or to Hunter Mountain.]

No #. Salt Flat, Death Valley oi'-yo-gum'-be ~ oi'-yo-rum-be

Grosscup (1977:141), citing C.H. Merriam's notes. Exact location not known, although it may be the pan south of Furnace Creek.

103. Salt or Poison Spring on west side of Death Valley Waha Paa(ttsi)

Dayley (1989:375); lit: Two Springs -- so named because both good and bad waters emerge. Grosscup (1977:138), citing C.H. Merriam's notes, has wah-bah', waw-bah' (Poison Spring) - meaning unknown.

102. Sand Spring in Death Valley Tuku Paa

Dayley (1989:305, 407), source: Kerr; also: Yookom Paa. Steward (1938:85) has yogomba - suggested meaning: /yogömi/ or /yogombi/ = a flat + /pa/ = water.

[Far north in Death Valley; no winter residents; Irwin (1980:78) has turkoturpa or tuguba, Sand Spring.]

141. Saratoga Springs moo'tah

Grosscup (1977:138) citing C.H. Merriam's notes; meaning unknown.
[Bob Thompson had gardens here near turn of the century.]

140. Sierra Nevada Mountains

manov^uputoyavi^{tu}

Steward (1938:81); suggested meaning: 'long mountain.'

104. Skidoo, California (in Wild Rose Canyon)

Sikkitu

Dayley (1989:243); from English.

105. Silver Peak Mountains near Lida

Koa

Dayley (1989:57). Steward (1938:69), lists ko:wa as Magruder Range, with suggested meaning 'cut with a knife.'

106. "Sitting Snake" area on Bear Mountain near Beatty

Tokowa Katütün

Dayley (1989:291).

[Term refers to a band of light colored rock that encircles Bare Mountain near Beatty. The Snake that created several places in this part of the country rapped itself around the mountain when it finally came to rest.]

149. Six-Spring Canyon

mo-roo-nah-che no-noop

Grosscup (1977:140), citing C.H. Merriam's notes; suggested meaning: brush (?) canyon.

152. Slate Range

tin'-dab-boo

Grosscup (1977:141) citing C.H. Merriam's notes; meaning unknown. Also: tin'-ta-boo

107. Snow Canyon and Snow Springs in Panamint Valley

Tahahunu"

Dayley (1989:28, 264); source: Steward; from: /hunuppin/ -- [-tta, hunu"- comb] = ravine, gully, narrow canyon, gorge, ditch. Steward (1938:85) has tahahunü - from /tahavi/ = snow + /hunubi/ = canyon(?)

108. Snow Mountain above Fish Lake

Tahatoya

Dayley (1989:264)

**109. "Spongy Edge" near Mustard Canyon,
north of Furnace Creek**

Pantso'iyaakkii'i

Dayley (1989:191): "This area is said to be the hottest and most dangerous in Death Valley; one should never dawdle there in the summertime."

[There is an old dance ground immediately north of this place, called nikatia, 'dance place.' It was used both before and after people visited Nevares Springs for its curing waters.]

130. Stonewall Mountain

tumbasai'uwu

Steward (1938:90) has tumbi - rock + pa, + sai'wi, 'fall down.' Stonewall Spring on north side of Stonewall Mountain; Palmetto Fred's family lived there.

110. Stovepipe Wells

Tukummuttun

Dayley (1989:112, 304, 305, 496); lit: 'Sandy Point'. From: /tukupi/ = sand, sand dune; /muttumpin/ = point of land, end of a hill. Also: Ohyu [see under Mesquite Flat]. Grosscup (1977:144), citing C.H. Merriam's notes gives too-goo'-mut-tah; meaning unknown.

39. "String Spring" in Death Valley Canyon

Wisi Paa

Dayley (1989:385).

[Probably a spring site in Hanaupah Canyon, which was named for the plant that produced string. See under that name.]

**41. Surveyor's Well (Death Valley, NW part of)
(called variously Surveyor's Well, Mesquite Flat, Mesquite Valley)**

ohyu

[See under main entry, Death Valley, northwest part of.]

112. Telescope Peak in Panamint Mountains

Mukutoya

Dayley (1989:41, 109, 245), source: Steward and Kerr; also: Siümpüttsi, Kaikottin). Steward (1938:93) has kaiguta, mu:gu 'pointed,' mugudoya (mugu + doyavi = mountain). Grosscup (1977:143), citing C.H. Merriam's notes, also has she'-um-ba, se'-ump, siümbutsi, and Telescope Ridge, ki'go toi'-ab-be, tim'-bo ah-be.

111. Texas Springs

Owiagonotsi

[This is the name for Upper Texas Springs, and it comes from the term for 'clay,' as the area was a clay source. Lower Texas Springs is called Akimbitsi, 'sunflower place' for the native sunflowers that grew along the seepage from the springs. Bob Thompson had a garden in this area, using the water from the springs.]

113. Timber Mountain north of Beatty

Napungkai

Dayley (1989:133)

138. Tin Mountain

sia

Steward (1938:79); suggested meaning: 'gravel;' Saline Valley, end of Cottonwood Range.

145. Trona, California

Toona

Dayley (1989:48, 504); also: Omakatün, Troona From: /kattun ~ katun/ (ka") -- towards an area (not a specific point). Steward (1838:79) has Trona region as üwä'gatü; meaning unknown.

114. Tuber Canyon in Death Valley

Tüpa Noopi

Dayley (1989:328): lit: pine nut peak.

Grosscup (1977:140), source C.H. Merriam's notes, has tu'-vah noo'-pe; suggested meaning: pine nut canyon.

144. Tucki Mountain

tah'-ke

Grosscup (1977:142), citing C.H. Merriam's notes; meaning unknown. Also: tuk'-ki, too-me'-mah

151. Tucki Mountain, black rocks near

tibisibunggu

[Named for Stinkbug; black rocks opposite emigrant ranger station; refers to The Theft of Pine Nuts; where stinkbug died.]

129. Tule Canyon

saiyogadü

Steward (1938:90), 'tule canyon; Palmetto Fred was born here.

115. Ubehebe Crater in Death Valley

Tümpingwosa

Dayley (1989:322, 390); lit. 'rock basket;' also: Wosa From: /wosa/ = large, conical carrying basket.

[Site that is important in creation cycle.]

136. Ubehebe Peak

tinguhu

Steward (1938:79); suggested meaning: /tinguta/ = play + ? Also: toyaviapiap:u (mountain - big).

116. Upper Centennial Springs in Coso Mountains

Tsianapatün

Dayley (1989:133, 351), source: Steward; lit: rose canyon. Word meaning: /napatün/ = any large canyon. Steward (1938:139) has tcia'navadü = word meaning: rose bush place.

96. Upper Shepherd Canyon Springs

nia'va

Steward (1938:85); visited occasionally for mentzelia, chia, sand grass seed; word meaning: unknown.

[See also "Quail Springs," as Lower Shepherd Canyon Springs.]

135. Upper Warm Spring

pabu'inü

Steward (1938:79); possible word meaning: 'water reservoir;' in Saline Valley; possibly Palm Spring on map.

117. Warm Springs

poo'we char-ring gah

Grosscup (1977:139), source: Merriam's notes; word meaning: unknown.

**118. Warm Springs and Indian Ranch
area in Panamint Valley**

Haüttan ~ Haüttangkatün

Dayley (1989:20). Grosscup (1977:116) has Ha:uta.

[The name is technically that of Warm Springs, but it has come to refer to the Indian Ranch area as well. See also under Panamint Valley.]

119. Waucoba Mountain

Wongkotoya(pi)

Dayley (1989:299, 389); from: /toyapi(n) [-tta] ~ -a/ toya- comb = mountain, and wongko- 'long-needled pine'. Steward (1938:79) has wungodoyavi From: /wungo/ - juniper + /duyavi/ = mountain

120. Waucoba Spring north of Saline Valley

Isam Paa [also: Wongko Paa]

Dayley (1989:36, 388); lit: Coyote's Spring. Steward (1938:79) has icam'ba = from: /ica'/ = coyote + /pa/ = water.

[Another 'coyote's spring' is located immediately west of Timbisha Village in the mesquite grove. This was a quail and dove hunting site well into the 1940s.]

121. White Peak (highest in Grapevine Mountains)

Tosakko'i

Dayley (1989:296); literally 'white peak.'

[Probably Grapevine Peak.]

122. White Rock area near Beatty

Eso

(Dayley (1989:14).

[Steward (1938) also records this name for the district south and east of Beatty; it may have once been the name of White Rock Spring in the Belted Range.]

123. Wild Rose, charcoal kilns near

wah-bo'-te

Grosscup (1977:143), citing C.H. Merriam's notes; meaning unknown. Dayley (1989:261) has Wildrose Canyon, spring at head of wabüts¹.

[This is identified as Hummingbird Spring by Levy (1969).]

124. Wild Rose Canyon in Panamint Valley

Süünapatün

Dayley (1989:261). [from sii, 'willow,' + nabadi, 'canyon.']

Steward (1938:84) has Wildrose Springs su"navadu from: /su:vi/ = willow + /nardu/ = flat. Grosscup (1977:116), citing C.H. Merriam's notes has soo'nah'bar're, soo'-nah-bar're, soo'-nah-var, sin-no-var.

[This name is the recorded name for Wildrose Spring, a camping site about mid way into Wildrose Canyon. However, the name also designates Wildrose Canyon in general. It is still widely used in the latter sense today.]

125. Wildrose Canyon, spring by

Kantapettsi

Dayley (1989:45), but location not given.

[Other springs in this area are named, but also not identified with certainty. Included are: Raven Spring, called Poniadinggahni, 'skunk's house;' Pikapoobici'i, 'rock tank;' oyitsaboibici, (meaning unknown); ogoh (meaning unknown), etc.]

126. Willow Creek Canyon in Death Valley

Tümpittan Nunuppin

Dayley (1989:28, 322), source: Merriam; lit: rock('s) canyon. From: /hunuppin/ [-tta, hunu"- comb] = ravine, gully, narrow canyon, gorge, ditch. Grosscup (1977:140), citing C.H. Merriam's notes has tim-bit'-tah no-noo'-pe; suggested meaning: rock canyon.

127. Willow Springs east of Death Valley

Süüpaa

Dayley (1989:173, 261); word meaning: sii, 'willow' + paa(ttsi) -- [(-a); pa- ~ po- ~ pan-] 'water, liquid, drink (of liquor), spring'.

134. Willow Spring

honovegwa'si

Steward (1938:79); suggested meaning: a yellowish gravel. In Saline Valley; temporary camp on way up to Waucoba Mt. for pine nuts.

128. "Wind's Home" in Grapevine Canyon

Nüetünna Kahni

Dayley (1989:164)

142. Wood Canyon, spring by

pipum'ba

Steward (1938:85); suggested meaning: a plant. [Also: pibump':]
In Panamint district; seldom visited.

MAPS (8a - 8d)

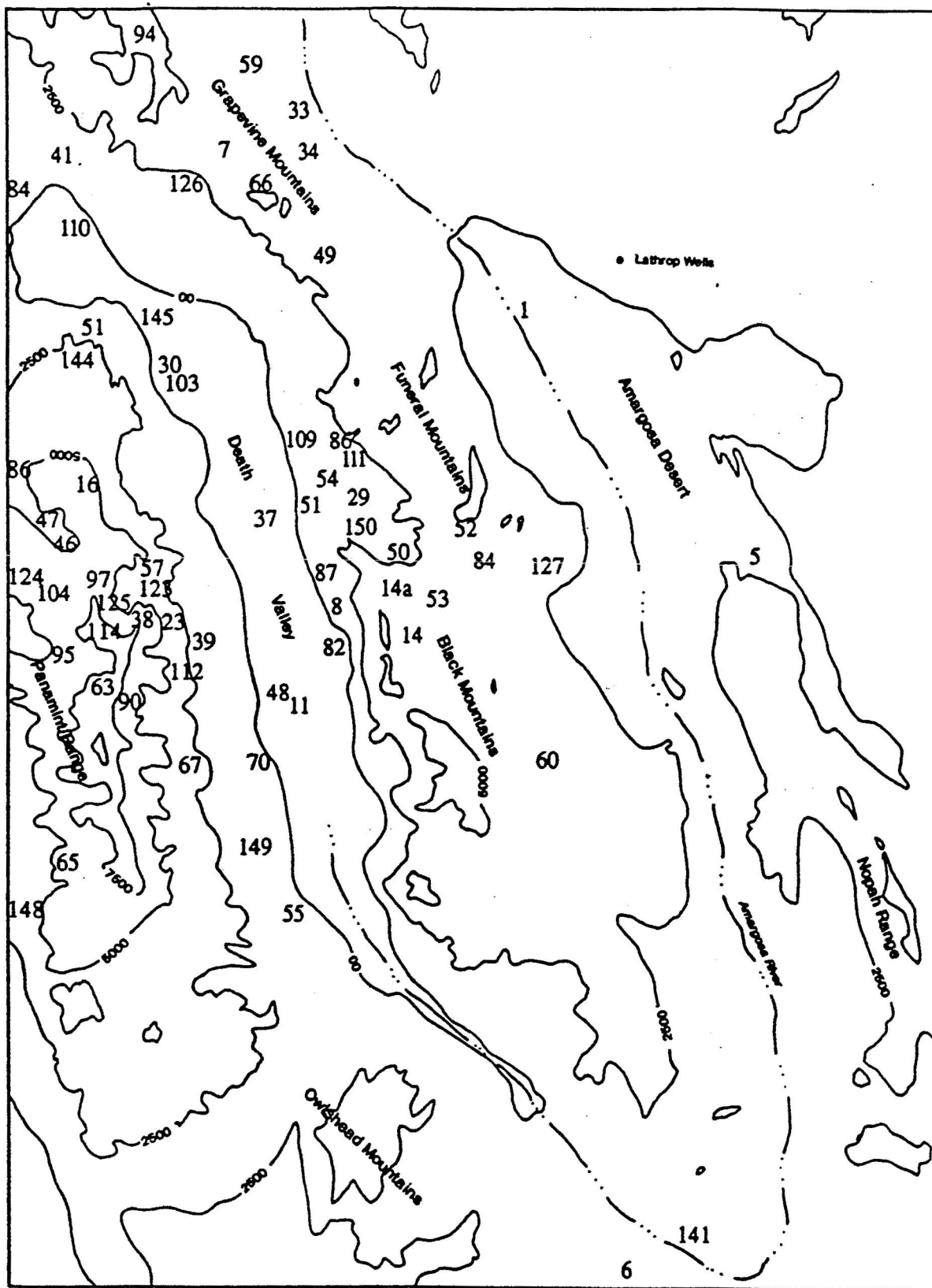
PLACE NAMES

Map 8a: Place Names: Death Valley Area

Contour Interval = 2500 feet
Magnetic Declination: 15° East



- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Amargosa Wash | 65. Happy Canyon |
| 5. Ash Meadows | 66. Hole in the Rock |
| 6. Avawats Mountains | 67. Hungry Bill's Ranch |
| 7. Badger Peak | 82. Mesquite Canyon, SE of |
| 8. Badwater Springs | Furnace Creek |
| 11. Bennetts Well | 84. Navel Spring |
| 14. Black Mountains | 86. Nevares Spring |
| 16. Blackwater Spring | 87. Mushroom Rock |
| 23. Chuckwalla Canyon | 90. Panamint Mountains |
| 29. Coyote Spring | 94. Pinyon Creek |
| 30. Coyote Tank | 95. Jail Canyon |
| 33. Daylight Springs | 97. Rock on Top |
| 34. Daylight Pass Springs | 103. Salt or Poison Spring |
| 37. Death Valley | 104. Skidoo |
| 38. Death Valley Canyon, Spring | 109. Spongy Edge |
| 39. Death Valley Canyon | (Mustard Canyon) |
| (Hanaupah) | 110. Stovepipe Wells |
| 41. Death Valley, NW | 111. Texas Springs |
| 46. Emigrant Canyon, Springs | 112. Telescope Peak |
| 47. Emigrant Canyon | 114. Tuber Canyon |
| 48. Eagle Borax | 123. Wildrose (kilns) |
| 49. Funeral Mountains | 124. Wildrose |
| 50. Furnace Wash Creek | 125. Wildrose, spring |
| 52. Funeral Mountains, E of | 126. Willow Creek |
| Furnace Creek | 127. Willow Spring |
| 53. Funeral Mountains, NE of | 141. Saratoga Springs |
| Furnace Creek | 144. Tucki Mountain |
| 54. Furnace Creek | 145. Salt Creek |
| 55. Gold Hill | 148. Pleasant Canyon |
| 57. Grape Hilton | 149. Six-Spring Canyon |
| 59. Grapevine Mountains | 150. Raven Point |
| 60. Greenwater | 151. Tucki, Blackrock |
| 63. Hall Canyon | |



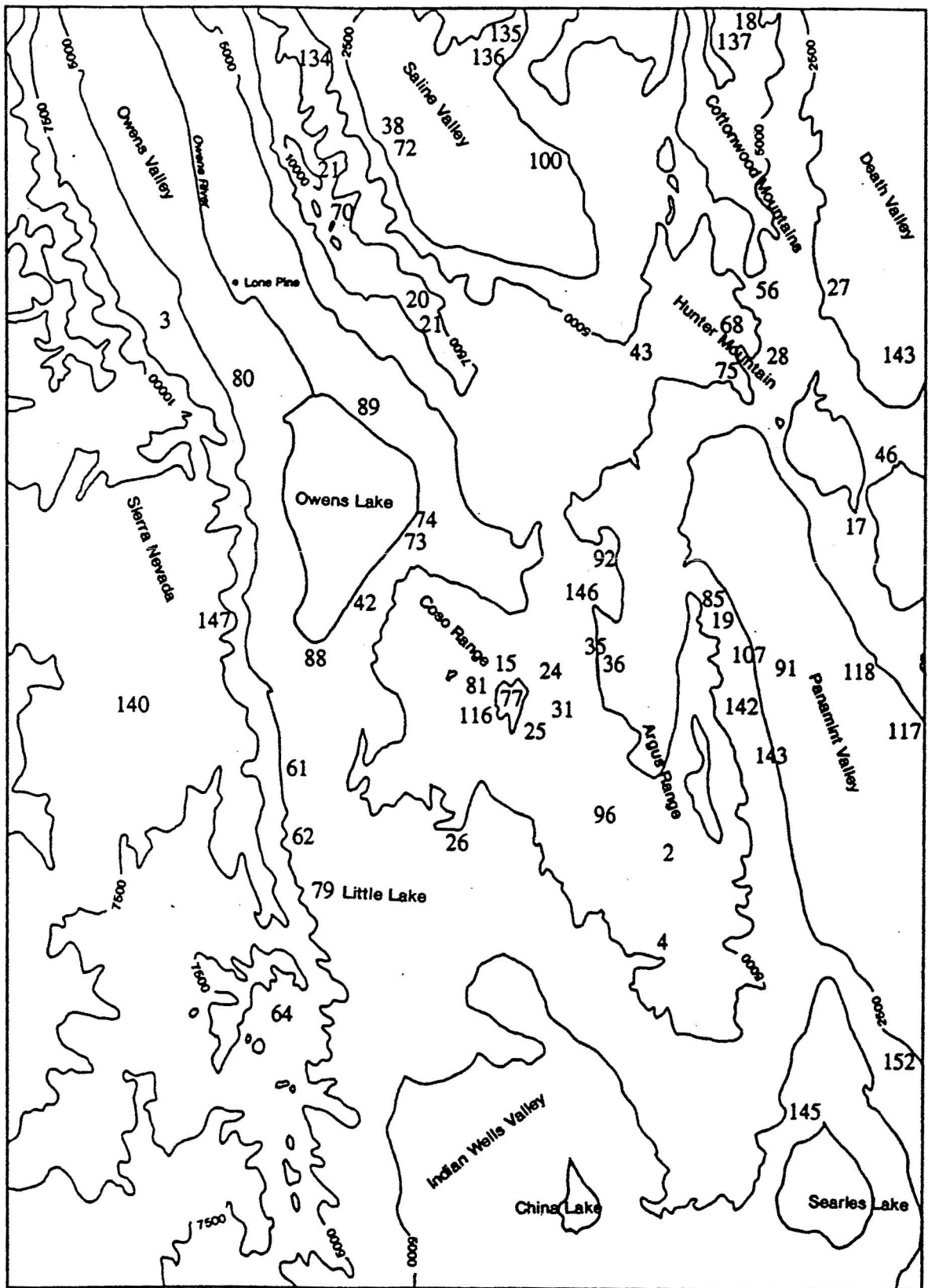
Map 8b: Place Names: Saline Valley and Panamint Valley

Contour Interval = 2500 feet
Magnetic Declination: 15° East



- 2. Argus Mountains
- 3. Alabama Range
- 4. Argus Range
- 9. Ballarat
- 15. Black Spring
- 17. Black Walk
- 18. Burro Spring
- 19. Canyon Spring near Modoc
- 20. Cerro Gordo Springs
- 21. Cerro Gordo Mine
- 24. Cold Spring
- 25. Cold Springs
- 26. Coso Hot Springs
- 27. Cottonwood Canyon
- 28. Cottonwood
- 31. Crystal Spring
- 35. Darwin, Springs
- 38a. Death Valley Canyon Spring
- 42. Dirty Socks Spring
- 43. Dodd's Spring
- 46. Emigrant Gap
- 56. Goldbelt Spring
- 61. Haiwee Springs
- 62. Haiwee Springs, near
- 64. High Sierra Range
- 68. Hunter Mountain
- 72. Inyo Mountains, east slope
- 73. Keeler

- 74. Keeler Area
- 75. Jackass Springs
- 76. Johnson Canyon
- 77. Koso Mountains
- 79. Little Lake
- 80. Lone Pine
- 81. Lower Centennial Spring
- 85. Modoc Mine
- 88. Olanche
- 89. Owens Lake and River
- 91. Panamint Valley
- 92. Panamint Valley Spring
- 96. Quail Springs
- 100. Saline Valley
- 107. Snow Canyon
- 116. Upper Centennial Spring
- 117. Warm Springs
- 118. Warm Springs
- 134. Willow Spring
- 135. Upper Warm Springs
- 136. Ubehebe Peak
- 137. Quartz Spring
- 140. Sierra Nevada
- 142. Wood Canyon Spring
- 143. Revenue Canyon
- 146. Joshua Chapparral
- 147. Olanche Peak
- 152. Slate Range



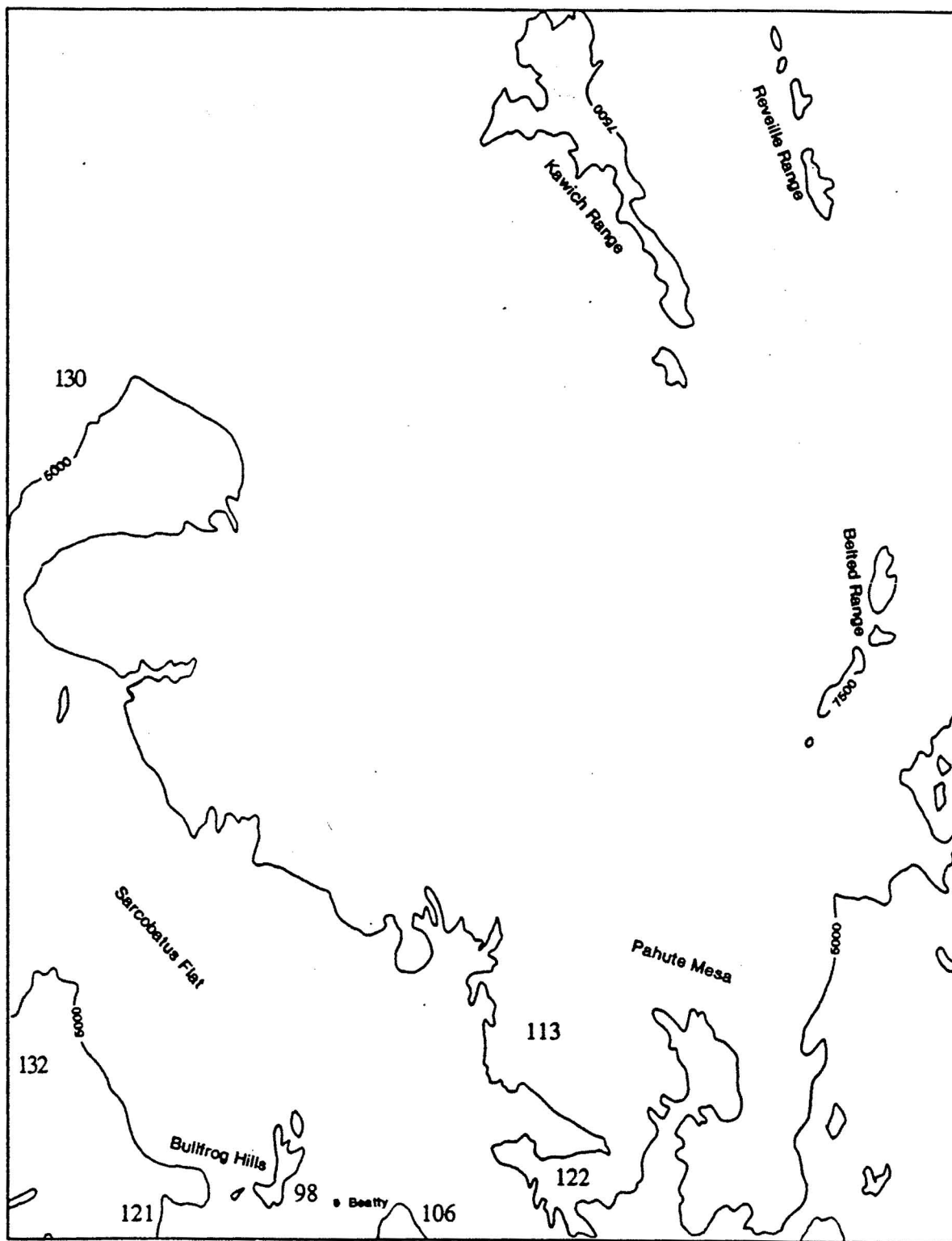
Map 8c: Place Names: Beatty and Vicinity

Contour Interval = 2500 feet
Magnetic Declination: 15° East



98. Rock Canyon
106. Sitting Snake
113. Timber Mountain
121. White Peak

122. White Rock
130. Stonewall Mountain
132. Gold Mountain Camp



Map 8d: Place Names: Eureka Valley - Fish Lake Valley

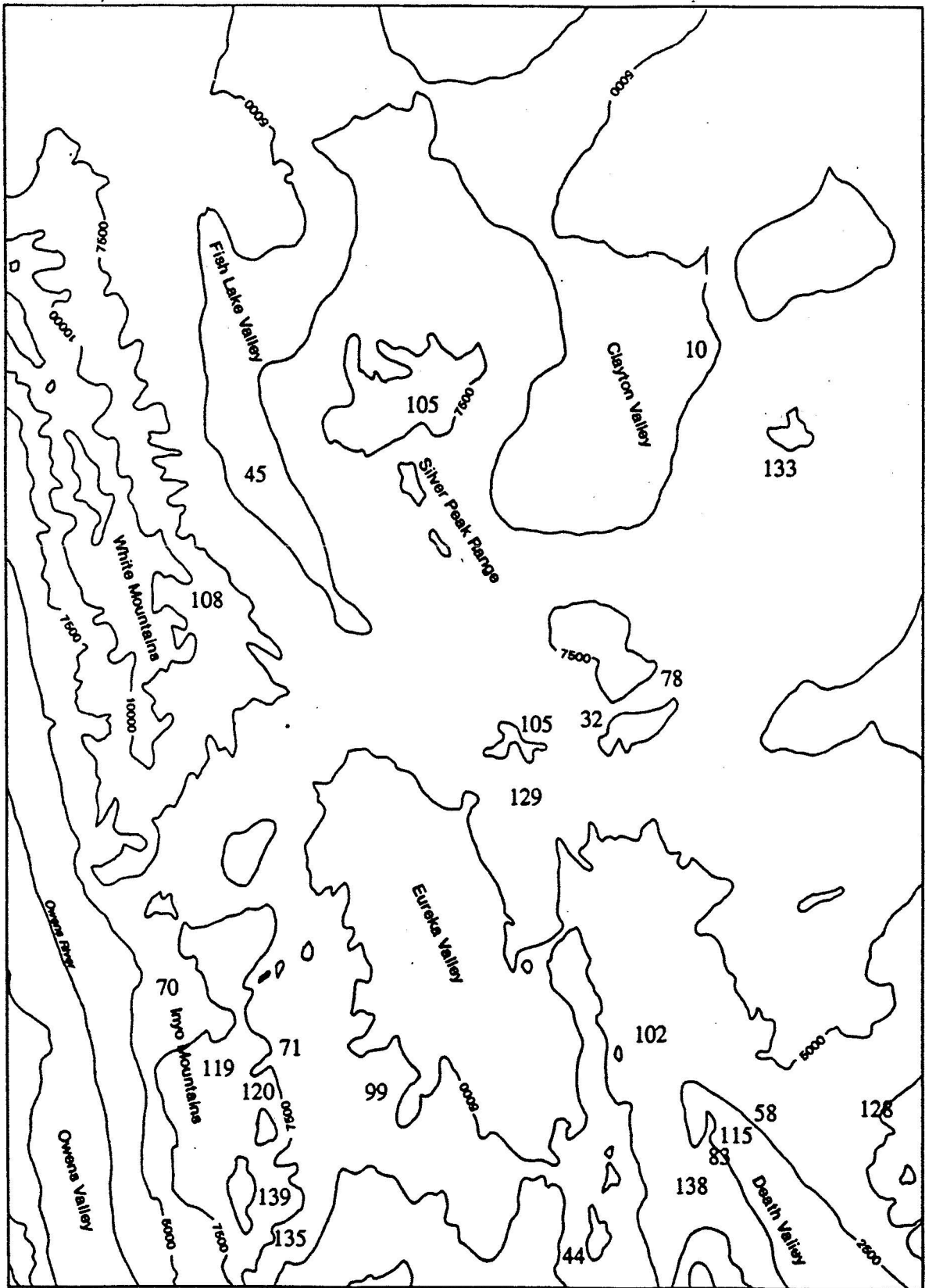
Contour Interval = 2500 feet
Magnetic Declination: 15° East

0 10
Miles



10. Cow Camp, Clayton Valley
32. Dance Water Spring
44. Dry Mountain
45. Fish Lake Valley
58. Grapevine Canyon
70. Inyo Mountains
71. Inyo Mountains, Spring
78. Lida Springs
83. Mesquite Springs
99. Saline/Eureka High Country
102. Sand Spring

105. Silver Peak
108. Snow Mountain
115. Ubel.ebe Crater
119. Waucoba Mountain
120. Waucoba Spring
128. Wind's Home
129. Tule Canyon
133. Montezuma
135. Upper Warm Springs
138. Tin Mountain
139. Lead Canyon Spring



APPENDIX B

LITERATURE REVIEW TIMBISHA SHOSHONE LAND USE STUDY

In 1977, William Wallace summarized the published and, to some degree, the unpublished sources on the natural history, ethnography, and archaeology of Death Valley National Monument and its immediate vicinity (Wallace 1977). He also provided fairly complete sketches of each of these topics utilizing these sources. Some of the data that follow are taken from his bibliography; others from a general Great Basin anthropology bibliography by Fowler (1970), and yet others from subsequent, but preliminary, research.

Ethnographic, Ethnohistoric and Linguistic Sources

Apart from Wallace's (1977) attempt, and a more general summary by Thomas, Pendleton and Cappannari (1986), there still is no overall ethnography of the Timbisha Shoshone of Death Valley nor of the Panamint Shoshone in general. The best data based on direct conversations with the people are still those recorded by Steward (1938; 1941), Driver (1943), and Kroeber (1925), although more recently, data gathered in from 1891 to 1930 by C. Hart Merriam (Grosscup 1977) and in the 1930s by Mark Kerr (Irwin 1980) have been published, adding to this record. Statements of socioeconomic conditions for the Timbisha Tribe have appeared yet more recently (Beal, et al. 1984; Hamby 1988).

Ethnohistoric sources are still scattered and have not been systematically summarized. Lingenfelter (1986) has done the most recent summary on historical sources, and his treatment includes some data on ethnohistory, largely from ephemeral but important sources. Sennett-Graham (1990) summarizes data from the period of the 1920s, when many Death Valley people (as well as others) were involved with the building of Scotty's Castle.

Fortunately, considerable progress has been made recently toward the description of the native language of the people of Death Valley. Dayley (1989a; 1989b) has published both a grammar and a dictionary based on data from Timbisha Village elders. McLaughlin (1987) also completed a dissertation of the phonology and morphology of Panamint, based on data from a speaker from the northern Death Valley - Beatty region. Some additional briefer studies are still in field notes, but summarized in part by Dayley (1988a) and McLaughlin (1987).

Beal, Lawrence, Doug Cornell, Muriel Crespi, Robert Easterling, Jacob J. Hoogland, Roger Kelly, John Ochsner and Edwin Rothfuss

- 1984 Timba-sha Alternatives Study, Death Valley National Monument, California-Nevada. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, no city.
[Reviews status of village within Death Valley National Monument as of 1984; gives alternatives for land use, primarily for housing within the Monument as well as outside; considers other management issues (water, power, roads, etc.)]

Beldon, L. Burr

- 1959 Death Valley Historical Report, for the U.S. National Park Service, Department of Interior. Unpublished Ms on file, Death Valley National Monument, CA.
[Includes reference to an Indian village with standing structures being disturbed during construction of the airport in the 1930s.]

Bernstein, Bruce

- 1979 Panamint Shoshone Coiled Basketry: A Definition of Style. American Indian Art Magazine 4(4):68-74.
[Definitions of style in coiled basketry prior to the development of basketry as a tourist art. Use of design elements and construction materials defined. Based on Charles Wilcomb Collection, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.]

Birnie, R., Jr. (Lieut.)

- 1876 Executive Report of Lieutenant R. Birnie, Jr., Thirteenth United States Infantry, on the Operations of Party No. 2, California Section, Field Season of 1875. In "Annual Report upon the Geographical Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian, in California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, and Montana (Under George M. Wheeler)," pp. 130-5. Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1876, Appendix JJ. Washington.
[Indians of Death Valley and vicinity; description of duck shooting blinds and their construction; people not identified, but seemingly Shoshone.]

Boothby, H.E.

- 1888 Ancient Canals in Nevada. American Antiquarian 10(6):380-1. Mendon.
[Report from pioneer description of stone-lined canal in extreme southeast Nevada seen in 1849. One or two mounds reported and pottery, some of which had clay vines and leaves on it (!) Indians of Death Valley and their dwellings.]

Boyles, J. C.

- 1940 He Witnessed the Death Valley Tragedy of '49. Desert Magazine, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 3-6. El Centro.
[Shoshone Indian's impressions of whites, and history of their travel though Panamint country; Mohave-Shoshone troubles.]

Brier, John W.

- 1903 The Death Valley Party. Out West, Vol. 18(3):326-35; 18(4):456-65. San Francisco.
[Pinney - Savage party; Jayhawkers; Indians of Owens Valley and Death Valley.]

Bright, William

- 1960 Animals of Acculturation in the California Indian Languages. University of California Publications in Linguistics 4(4):215-46. Berkeley.
[On words for introduced animals in Achomawi, Atsugewi, Washo, Northern Paiute, "Southern Paviotso," Panamint, Tübatulabal, Kawaiisu, Mohave and Chemehuevi.]

Chalfant, William A.

- 1933 The Story of Inyo. Chalfant Press, Bishop, CA.
[General history of the county, including Death Valley. References to Indian people throughout, but especially in early chapters.]
- 1936 Death Valley. The Facts. Stanford University Press, Stanford.
[General summary to the date of natural history, history, prehistory, Native peoples.]

Christman, A. B.

- 1953 Johnny Shoshone of Death Valley. Desert Magazine 16(12):10-11. Los Angeles.
[Brief sketch of his life in Death Valley.]

Coville, Frederick V.

- 1891 Panamint Vocabulary. Unpublished Ms. No. 812, Bureau of American Ethnology Collection, National Anthropological Archives, Washington, D.C. 3 pp., typescript with hand-written additions.
[Vocabulary, collected in 1891 by F. V. Coville in California. Note by Coville "Indian Words [title]. Obtained except in cases specified, from Panamint Indians. The following were given me by Panamint Pete and his family." Other terms given by Panamint Bill. Terms are plant names and miscellany.]
- 1892 The Panamint Indians of California. American Anthropologist (o.s.) 5(4):351-6.
[Inyo County, California. Location of Shoshone camps seen in 1891; information on plant utilization.]

Crespi, Muriel

- 1989 The Potential Role of National Parks in Maintaining Cultural Diversity. In International Perspectives on Cultural Parks: Proceedings of the First World Conference, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, 1984. U.S. National Park

Service and Colorado Historical Society, Washington and Denver.
[Review of NPS relationships with native constituencies in several areas, including Death Valley. Early history of Timbisha Village.]

Dayley, Jon P.

1989a Tümpisa (Panamint) Shoshone Grammar. University of California Publications in Linguistics 115. Berkeley.

[Thorough grammatical study of the language as spoken in Death Valley, with some comparative notes to other Panamint areas. Based on field work in 1980s.]

1989b Tümpisa (Panamint) Shoshone Dictionary. University of California Publications in Linguistics 116. Berkeley.

[Lexicon primarily from Death Valley, but with data added from other areas and sources. Panamint to English and English to Panamint.]

Driver, Harold E.

1937 Culture Element Distributions: VI, Southern Sierra Nevada. University of California Anthropological Records 1(2):53-154. Berkeley.

[Lists from Death Valley and Saline Valley Panamint, Koso, as well as Tubatulabal, Kawaiisu, and two Owens Valley Paiute lists for comparison. A primary data source.]

Dutcher, B. H.

1893 Pinon Gathering among the Panamint Indians. American Anthropologist o.s. 6(4):377-80.

[Fairly detailed description of gathering among the people of the Panamint Mountains and also the neighboring area of Saline Valley.]

Fairchild, Cora L.

1943 Letter from, Concerning Paiute Chief Tecopah. Desert Magazine 6(11):2. Los Angeles.

[Although Tecopa was Southern Paiute, article has notes on Death Valley; illustration.]

Fowler, Catherine S., comp.

1967 Great Basin Anthropology: A Bibliography. Desert Research Institute Publications in the Social Sciences and Humanities 5. Reno.

[Includes over 7,000 references on natural history, archaeology, petroglyphs, ethnography, linguistics, ethnohistory, governmental records; section of Panamint Shoshone.]

Fowler, Catherine S., et. al.

1991 Native Americans and Yucca Mountain: A Summary Report. Prepared by Cultural Resources Consultants, Ltd, Reno, for the Nevada Nuclear Waste