

J.U.N.K.

TRIP 2001, NO. 22



SARAH WINNEMUCCA

NIGHTINGALE

JULIA'S UNEQUIVICAL NEVADA KLAMPOUTS

NO	YEAR	LEADER	LOCATION
1	1980	GENO OLIVER (CHARTER)	STAR CITY-UNIONVILLE
2	1981	SKIP PENNINGTON	MANHATTEN
3	1982	BILL KENNEDY	KENNEDY
4	1983	JIM CRONN*	PINEGROVE
5	1984	GEORGE COURSON	LEADVILLE
6	1985	DOUG WALLING	BERLIN
7	1986	DAVID WOOD	ROCHESTER
8	1987	JOE LEPORI*	AURORA
9	1988	BILL SAWYER*	SULPHUR
10	1989	MIKE MILLER	MILLER'S STATION
11	1990	RED BEACH	SHAMROCK
12	1991	BOB ROGERS	COMO
13	1992	RON WALSH	SEVEN TROUGHS
14	1993	DANNY COSTELLA	THE REAL NATIONAL
15	1994	JIM GROWS	DESERT WELLS
16	1995	DANIEL BOWERS	HIGH ROCK CANYON
17	1996	PETER VAN ALSTYNE	FAIRVIEW
18	1997	EDDY GONZALES	GRANTSVILLE
19	1998	JOHN DORNSTAUDER	HUMBOLDT CITY
20	1999	KEN MOSER	BELMONT
21	2000	VAL COLLIER	PEPPER SPRINGS
22	2001	CHUCK MURRAY	NIGHTINGALE

*GONE TO THE SILVER HILLS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Nevada Ghost Towns & Mining Camps
 Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 89
 Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 105
 A Trek to Fascinating Nightingale
 Tufas, Hot Water Formations
 Map To Giant Tufa
 Jessup, 1908-1917
 All Photographs

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 Humbug 2001

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 Courtesy, Nevada Historical Society

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**E CLAMPUS VITUS
 AND SO RECORDED**

Nightingale Mining District

Nightingale

The following is taken from the "*Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Bulletin 89, and 105*"

The Nightingale district, in the southern Nightingale Mountains in the extreme southwestern corner of Pershing County; part of the district extends south into Washoe County. The principal mines in the district are tungsten mines that lie generally in a line 5 miles long that trends northwestward across the southern part of the range; a few silver, lead and uranium prospects are known in the district.

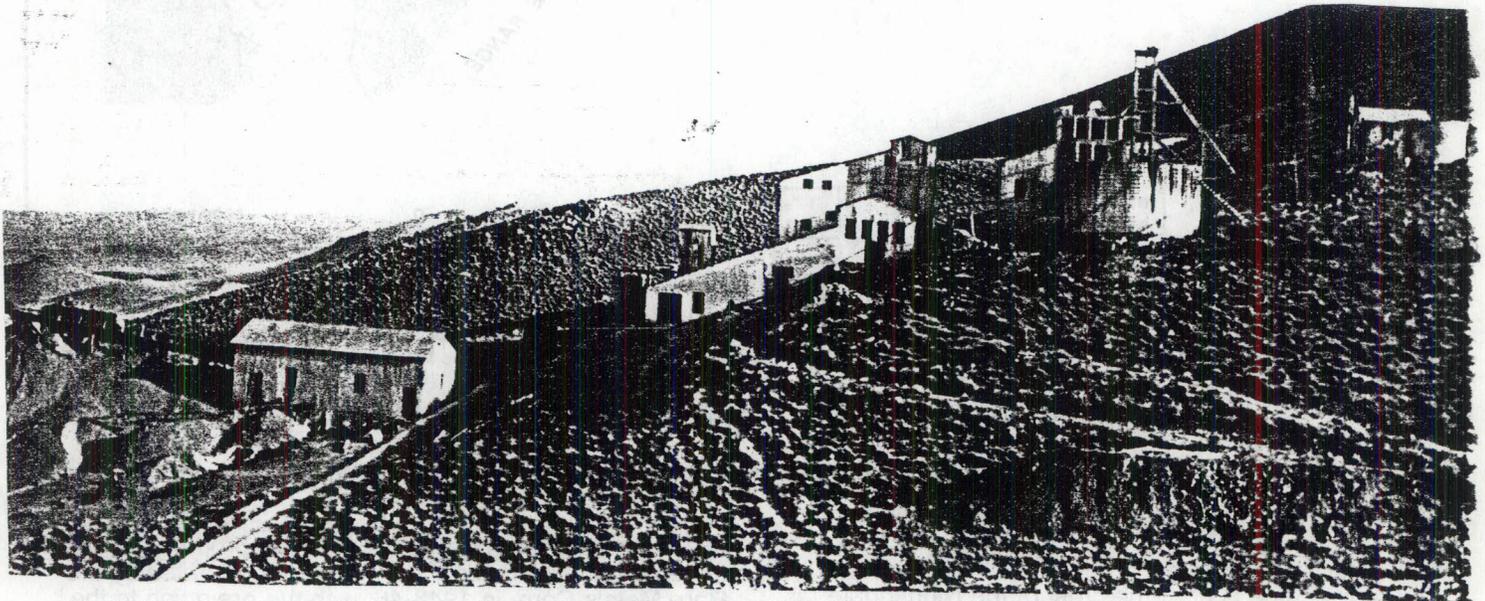
The Alpine, Nightingale and Jaybird (Washoe County) mines are located near the crest of the range on the east side.

History

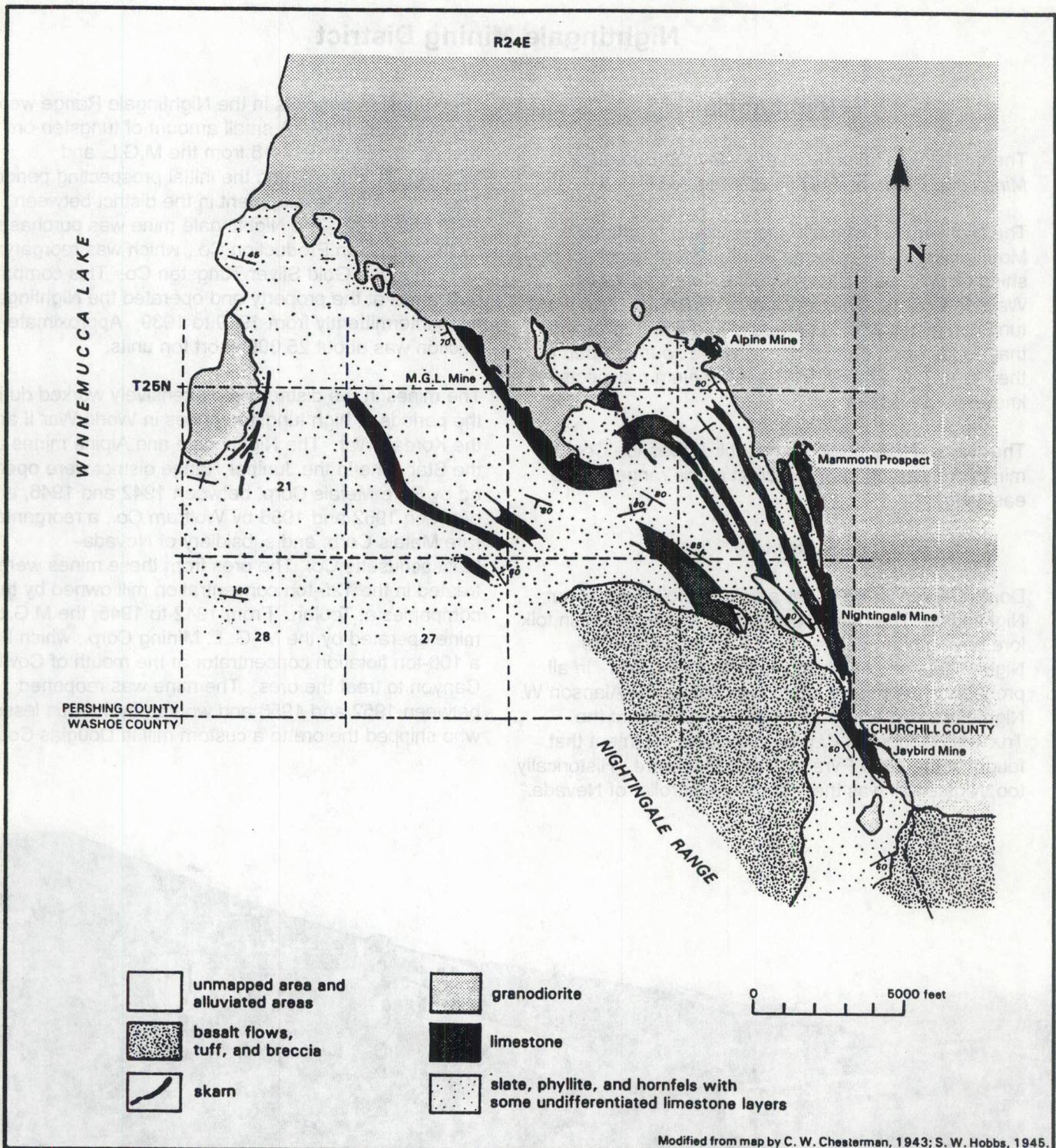
Dorris Cerveri wrote in her article the following about Nightingale "The name Nightingale, is mentioned in folk lore having been derived from Nightengill then to Nightengale and finally to the present spelling. In all probability, the mining camp was named for Alanson W. Nightengill who was captain of Company C of the Truckee Rangers, a Washoe volunteer regiment that fought in the 1860 Pyramid Lake Massacre. Historically, too, Nightengill was the first state controller of Nevada."

The Tungsten deposits in the Nightingale Range were discovered in 1917. A small amount of tungsten ore was produced in 1917-18 from the M.G.L. and Nightingale mines during the initial prospecting period. There was little development in the district between 1918 and 1929. The Nightingale mine was purchased by the Tungsten Production Co., which was reorganized in 1933 to the Gold Silver Tungsten Co. This company built a mill at the property and operated the Nightingale mine intermittently from 1929 to 1939. Approximate production was about 25,000 short ton units.

The mines in the district were intensively worked during the periods of high tungsten prices in World War II and the Korean War. The Nightingale and Alpine mines and the Star mine in the Juniper Range district were operated by Rare Metals Corp. between 1942 and 1946, and between 1952 and 1956 by Wolfram Co., a reorganized rare Metals Corp. and subsidiary of Nevada-Massachusetts Co. The ores from these mines were treated in the 125-ton concentration mill owned by these companies at Toulon. From 1942 to 1945, the M.G.L. mine operated by the M. G. L. Mining Corp., which built a 100-ton flotation concentrator at the mouth of Cowles Canyon to treat the ores. The mine was reopened between 1952 and 1956 and worked by various lessees who shipped the ore to a custom mill in Douglas County.



Nightingale Mine and mill. The main shaft is to the right, photo taken about 1939



Geologic map of the Nightingale district showing mine locations

Alpine Mine

The Alpine Mine is near the crest of the Nightingale Mountains, about 2 miles northwest of Nightingale.

In 1943 an access road was built to the property with government assistance. The mine was operated by the Rare Metals Corp. in 1943-46, with the ore going to the Toulon Mill. Mine workings consist of an open pit about

about 120 feet long, 70 feet deep; an adit below the pit with raises into the pit; and a winz 50 feet deep with drifts from the bottom. Underground workings total about 1,000 feet.

Mammoth Prospect

The Mammoth Prospect, including the Don and Scheelite Extension claims, is about 1 mile north of Nightingale on the east flank of the Nightingale Mountains. Owned by Gold-Silver-Tungsten Co., the claims were explored in 1942 by three shallow shafts, seven short adits, and several shallow pits. There is no record of any tungsten ore production from any of these workings although sparse scheelite occurs in some of the skarn present in the dump material.

On the Mammoth Claim, sparse scheelite occurs within a 30-inch-wide band of partially altered limestone. At the northernmost prospect on the Mammoth Claim a garnetized layer 4 feet wide has been exposed by an open cut and a short adit. On the Scheelite Extension Claim, south of the Mammoth Claim, two adits explore limestone beds with many thin layers of silicate rock.

M.G.L. Mine

The M.G.L. Mine is on the north side of Cowles Canyon on the west side of the Nightingale Mountains. It was discovered in 1917 and the first production was in 1918 by R. C. Cowles and Associates who mined 80 tons of ore. The property was acquired by the M.G.L. Mining Corp. in 1941 and a mill was built at the mouth of Cowles Canyon. Most of the production was during World War II (1942-45). A small production was reported in 1953-56 and included several hundred units from reworked tailings. Mine workings consist of three adits with 3,300 feet of drifts, raises and crosscuts.

The mine is in a contact zone, about 300 feet wide and 750 feet long, between a thick sequence of argillaceous and calcareous sedimentary rocks and an intrusive body of granodiorite. The sedimentary rocks strike northwest and dip steeply southwest.

At the south end of the mine, an irregular block of limestone about 80 feet wide and 120 feet long, entirely surrounded by granodiorite at the surface, has been rotated 45 degrees. This block apparently floated as an inclusion in the granodiorite, and not only rotated but also moved about 100 feet southwesterly.

Before the mine was closed in 1945 the operators drilled 82 diamond-drill holes to explore the area and delineate the orebodies. This exploration did not discover any additional that could be mined profitably in 1945.

Ragged Top Mining District

The Ragged Top district, also known as the Copper Valley district, is located in the southern part of the Trinity Range and adjoins the Toy district in Churchill County on the south. Both districts are primarily tungsten districts. The mines in the western part of the Ragged Top district are accessible from Toulon by the Ragged Top road.

The principal mines in the district are the Ragged Top, on the west flank of the Trinity Range, and the Coon Can mines and other prospects on the east flank of the range adjacent to the St. Anthony stock.

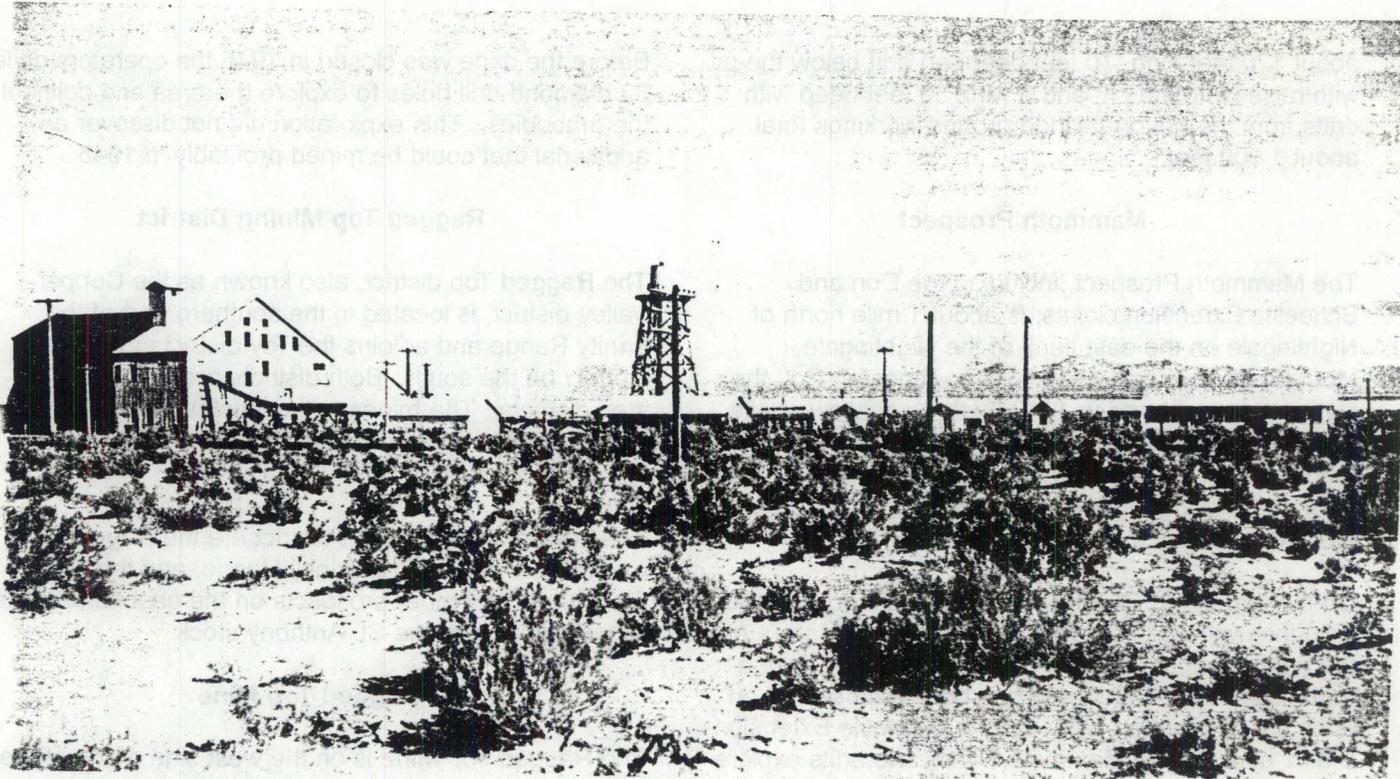
Ragged Top Mine

The Ragged Top Mine is on the west side of the Trinity Range, about 8 miles west of Toulon. Scheelite was discovered in 1916 and H. M. Byllesby & Co., which later became the Chicago-Nevada Tungsten Co., shipped 3,600 tons of ore to Eureka, Utah for milling. A larger tonnage was treated in the mill built near the railroad at Toulon. The company ceased operations in April 1917 when mining proved to be unprofitable because of small orebodies. The property was subsequently purchased by the Nevada-Massachusetts Co., and later by the Rare Metals Corp., along with the Toulon mill. The mill was remodeled in 1936 and was used to concentrate ore from other localities. During 1952-54 a small amount of ore was shipped by J. F. DeLaMare and in 1955-56 the Vincze Brothers shipped a little ore. Mine workings consisted of an open cut (about 40 feet deep, 60 feet wide, and 90 feet long), several adits, and a shaft 85 feet deep with two levels.

A little ore was mined from two shallow shafts and several cuts about 3,500 feet west of the Ragged Top Mine, but the deposit was small.

Coon Can Mine

The Coon Can Mine is on the east flank of the Trinity Range, about 4.5 miles southwest of Toulon. Coon Can is was one of the largest of the many small mines along the eastern margin of the St. Anthony granodiorite stock. In 1943 and 1944, the Toy and Jackpot Claims were operated as the Lake Tungsten Mine. Several tons of ore was mined; some was sent to the Metals Reserve



Rare Metals Corporation mill, Toulon

stockpile at Winnemucca and part was milled at Toy. The property was operated by W.M. Cooney & Sons in 1951-1956 and most of the ore was treated in the Cooney Mill at Toy.

Jessup 1908-1917

Gold was discovered on what was known as the Jessup and Murray property on what was known as the King Solomon claim. Much surface gold was found in the beginning of this strike the deepest mine was only thirty feet deep and showing two feet of "high grade" ore at the bottom. The district was about five miles wide and ten miles long.

Jessup in its heyday boasted seven saloons, several brothels, a post office, two barber shops, three grocery stores, a large mercantile and a blacksmith shop. A daily stage carried fortune hunters and businessmen to the area by the droves to the known mineral belt. The population was guessed to be around 3 to 5 thousand people at it's peak. The Southern Pacific Railroad was and still is today, located approximately 10 miles to the southeast.

The townsite was known by several other names in it's short existence including, Copper Valley, New Virginia and Sebastopol.

The area seemed to have a very promising future and many said it would surpass the Comstock Lode and become "The Utopia" of the desert.

When the gold became harder to come by and several new strikes were opened up further and further away from Jessup the townsite just slowly dwindled in population. A few stragglers stayed on to harvest small deposits of silver found in the nearby hills and reworked the tailing piles of yesterday's gold miners. The town slowly became silent and vanished into the desert floor.

Thus is the tale of many a dream of finding the perfect "Utopia".

Lovelock Caves

Lovelock Caves hold many surprises for the mountain wanderer. One such adventure, so the story goes, was sixteen year old John T. Reid who is credited with discovering Lovelock Indian Cave in 1886 or 1887. Reid, according to some, was shown the cave by Natchez, son of Chief Winnemucca.

Lovelock Cave, a prehistoric rock shelter, is situated about twenty mile south east of Lovelock on a mountain-side which was once inundated by Lake Lahontan. Scientific explanation theorizes that the cave was created by the waters of the magnificent prehistoric lake. Once the lake receded the became a shelter for prehistoric people as far back as 2,000 B.C. That cave sheltered inhabitants from historic times is authenticated by archeological finds of hundreds of artifacts.

The cave, know variously as Sunset Guano Cave, Horshoe Cave, and Bat Cave, contributed invaluable information to the understanding of the Great Basin. Listed in the National Register of Historic places, Lovelock Indian Cave, as local residents know it, was the first major archeological site to be excavated in the Great Basin. From its 160 feet wide by 40 feet deep cavern came thousands of artifacts giving archeologists concrete evidence of the people who lived along the Humboldt Sink.

Guano Miners art, Tot, and Ed Green together with Dave and Sam Paugh, opened the cave in 1911. With the Guano came artifacts in such quantity as to exhibit the mining and to bring interest from the Nevada Historical Society and the University of California at Berkeley. Thus began the scientific excavation of the treasure house. From 1912 investigation of the site was intermittent. Names associated with these various investigations include loud, Harrington, Nelson and Robert Heizer. Artifacts taken from the cave are on exhibit at numerous museums nationwide including the Museum of the American Indian and the Museum of Natural History.

Legendary accounts told by local indians tell of the six foot red headed giants who inhabited the cave. These terrorists were finally routed when attacked built fires at the mouth of the cave forcing those inside to either suffocate or meet their demise as they came out of the small opening, the only exit from the shelter.

Scientific explanations have debunked the legend, who knows? Perhaps the legend, which persists today, might just possible have an element of truth. A visit to

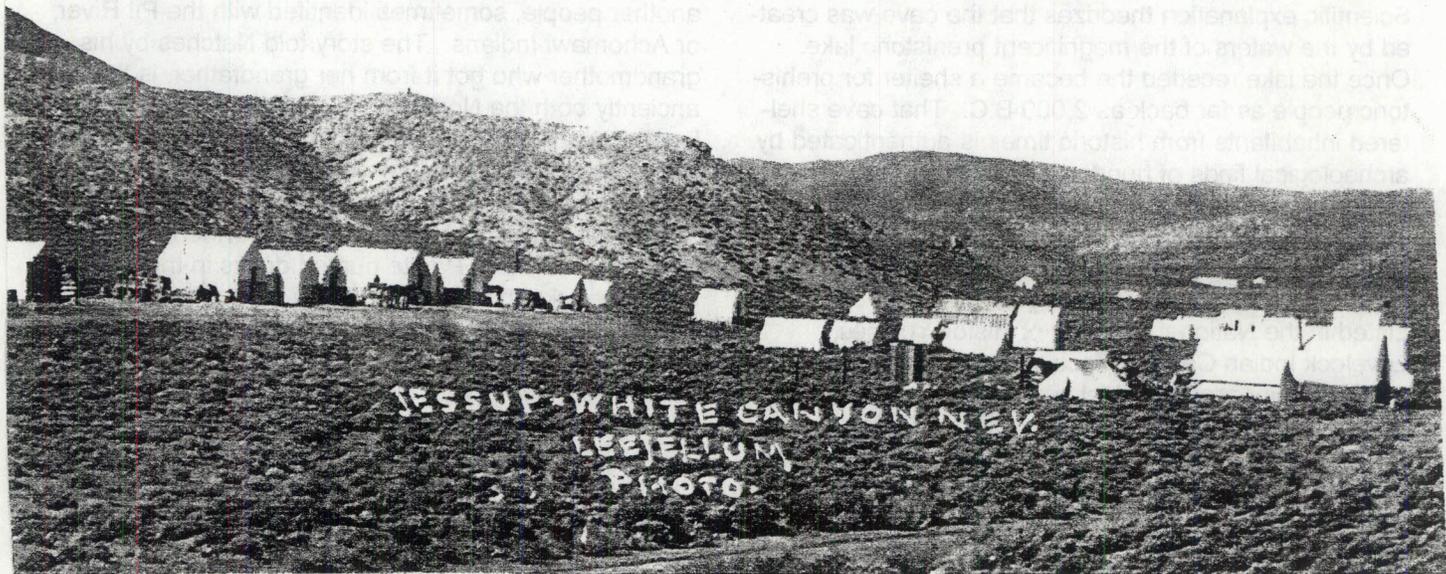
the now bar cave conjures up all that the cave has many secrets still hidden under the rock falls that make further investigation quite dangerously impossible. Mystery and scientific fact live surrounding the aura of Lovelock Indian Cave.

Loud-Harrington-Lovelock Indian Cave

Appendix 3, Sarah Winnemucca's Account of Lovelock Cave

Northern Paiute tradition peoples Humboldt Valley with another people, sometimes identified with the Pit River, or Achomawi Indians. The story told Natches by his grandmother who got it from her grandfather, is that anciently both the Northern Paiute and the other people lived north of Humboldt Lake. The other people lived on islands in the lake, doubtless meaning the gravel ridge in Humboldt Lake. They also lived on tule rafts. They spoke a language different from the Northern Paiute. When the Northern Paiute hunted ducks in the tules about the lake they fell prey to the other people. Individuals who became isolated never returned. In consequence, warfare between the two tribes continued for many years and at last the Northern Paiute burnt the tule and drove the other people into the lake. Later, when they took refuge in Lovelock Cave, the Northern Paiute smoked them to death. Sarah Winnemucca writes of these people and their extermination in the caves as follows:

"Among the traditions of our people is one of a small tribe of barbarians who used to live along the Humboldt River. It was many hundred years ago. They used to way lay my people and kill and eat them. They would dig large holes in our trails at night, and if any of our people traveled at night, which they did, for they were afraid of these barbarous people, they would oftentimes fall into these holes. That tribe would even eat their own dead-carry them off and eat them. Now and then they would come and make war on my people. They would fight, and as fast as they killed one another on either side, the women would carry off those who were killed. My people say they were very brave. When they were fighting they would jump up in the air after arrows that went over their heads, and shoot the same arrows back again. My people took some of them into their families but they could not make them like themselves. So at last they made war on them. The war lasted a long time. Their number was about 2,600. The war lasted some three years. My people killed them in great numbers, and what few were left went into the thick bush my people were watching them all around the lake, and would kill them as fast as they would come on land. At



Jessup-White Canyon

last one night they all landed on the east side of the lake and went into a cave near the mountains. It was a most horrible place, for my people watched at the mouth of the cave, and would kill them when they came out to get water. My people would ask them if they would be like us and not eat people like coyotes or beasts. They talked the same language but they would not give up. At last my people were tired, and they went to work and gathered wood, and began to fill up the mouth of the cave. Then the poor fools began to pull the wood inside till the cave was full. At last my people set it on fire; at the same time they cried out to them, "Will you give up like men, and not eat people like beasts?" Say quick-we will put out the fire. No answer came from them. My people said they thought the cave must be very deep or far into the mountain. They had never seen the cave nor known it was there until then. They called out to them as loud as they could, "Will you give up? Say so, or you will all die." But no answer came. Then they all

left the place. In ten days some went back to see if the fire had gone out. They came back to my third or fifth great grandfather and told him they must all be dead, there was such a horrible smell.

This tribe was called people-eaters, and after my people had killed them all, the people around us called us Savd-carah. It means "conqueror"; it also means "enemy". I do not know how we came by the names Paiutes. It is not an Indian word. I think it is misinterpreted. Sometimes we are called Pinenut eaters, for we are the only tribe that lies in the country where pin-nuts grow. My people say that the tribe we exterminated had reddish hair. I have some of their hair, which has been handed down from father to son. I have a dress which has been in our family a great many years, trimmed with the reddish hair. I am going to wear it some time when I lecture. It is called a mourning dress, and no one has such a dress but my family."

TUFAS HOT WATER FORMATIONS

(ONLY FIVE MILES FROM DOWNTOWN LOVELOCK)

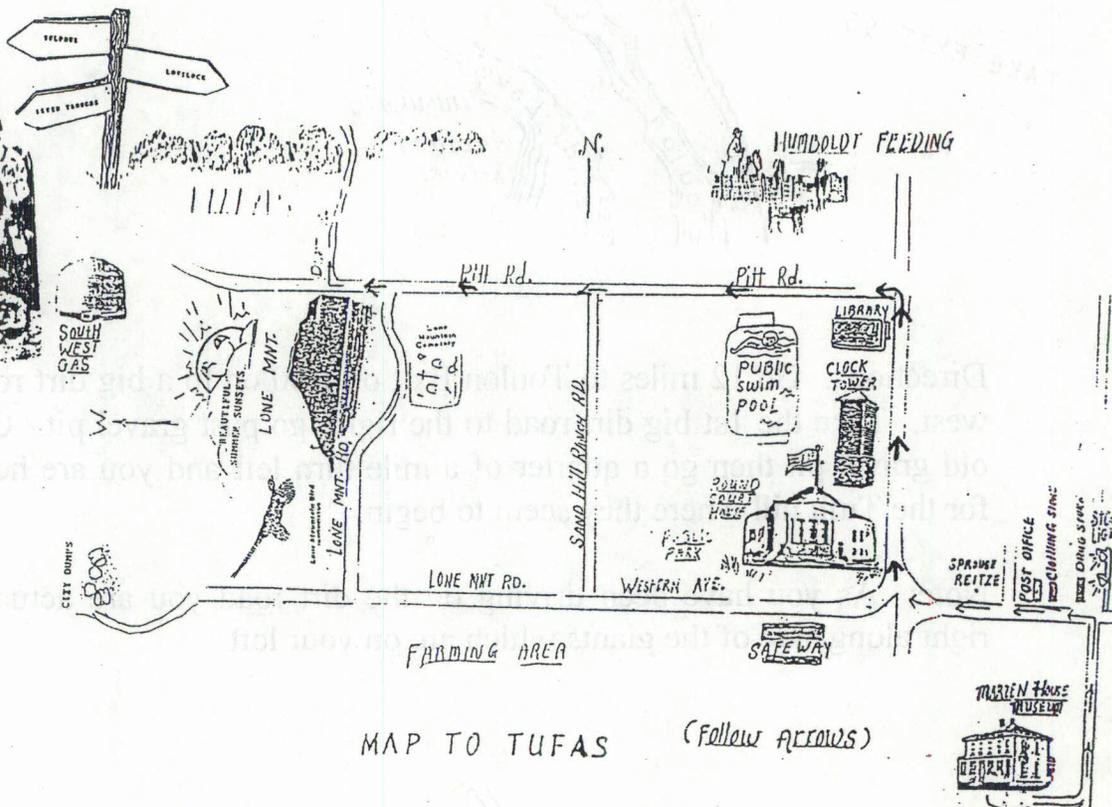
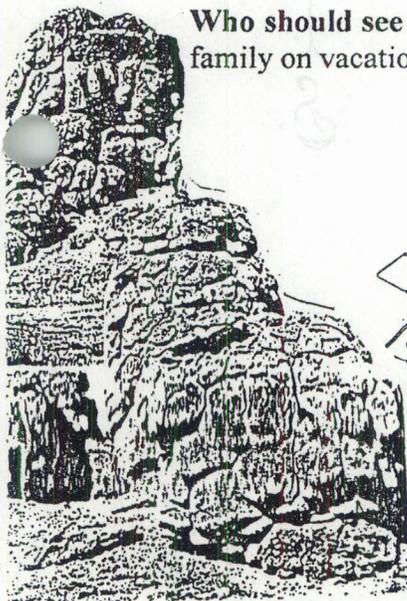
Directions: Starting at the county courthouse, drive north on Central Avenue--one and one-half miles, then turn left (West) onto Pitt Road. Now drive out Pitt Road for two and one-half miles--to an unmarked gravel road on your right. Turn right onto this gravel road--for slightly over a mile. Stop!! you are adjacent to the numerous Tufa formations.

Access: An ordinary passenger car can drive to within a few hundred yards of the formations. A pickup or other high clearance vehicle can easily drive around between the formations.

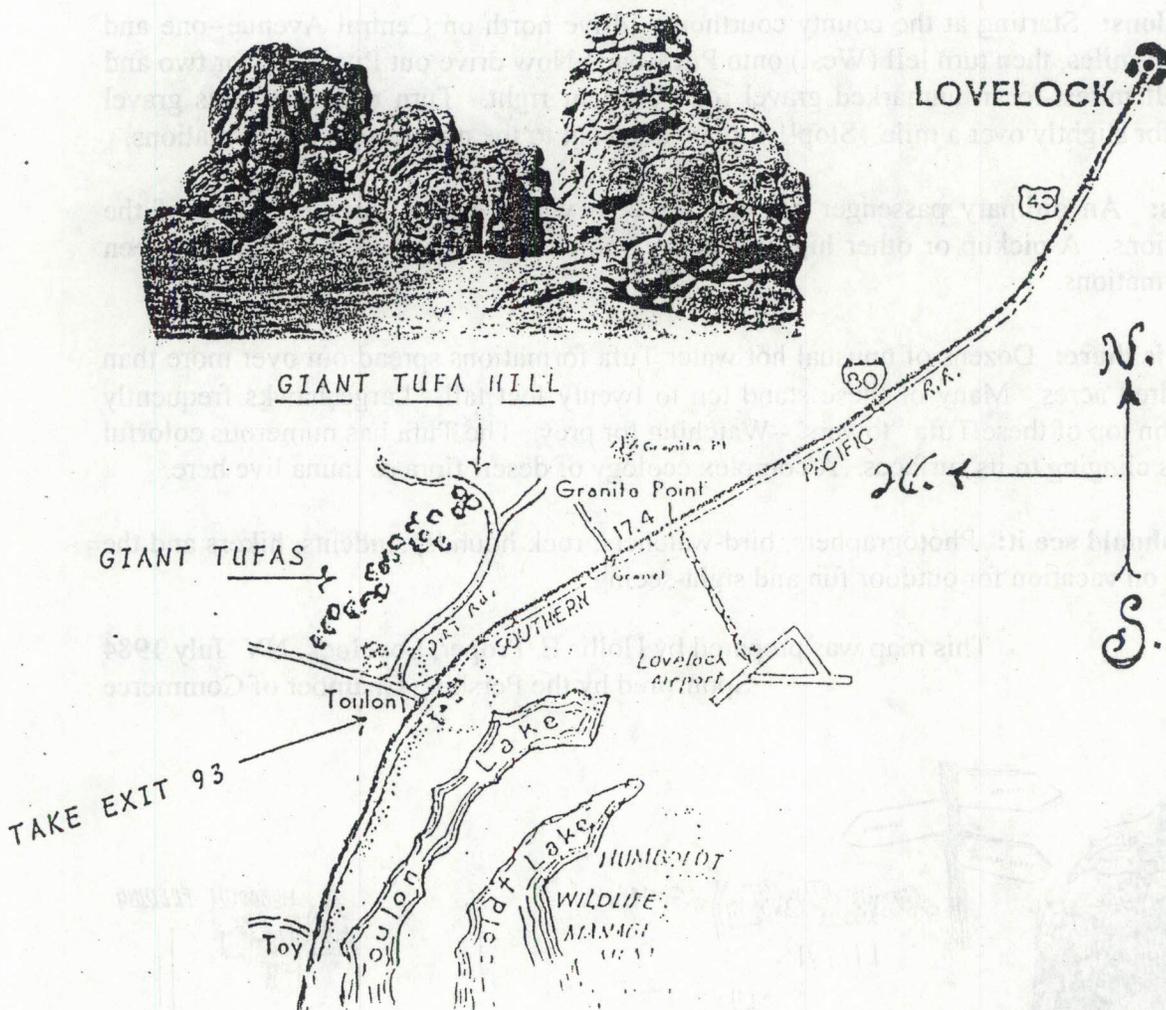
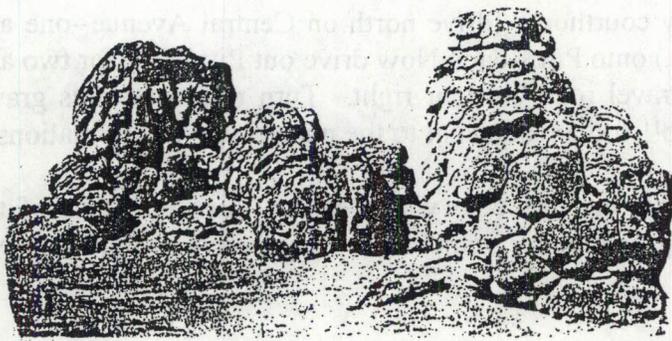
What is there: Dozens of unusual hot water Tufa formations spread out over more than a hundred acres. Many of these stand ten to twenty feet tall. Large hawks frequently perch on top of these Tufa "towers"--Watching for prey. The Tufa has numerous colorful lichens clinging to its surfaces. A complex ecology of desert flora & fauna live here.

Who should see it: Photographers, bird-watchers, rock hounds, students, hikers and the family on vacation for outdoor fun and sight-seeing.

This map was prepared by Hollis E. Proper, Lovelock, NV July 1984
Sponsored by the Pershing Chamber of Commerce

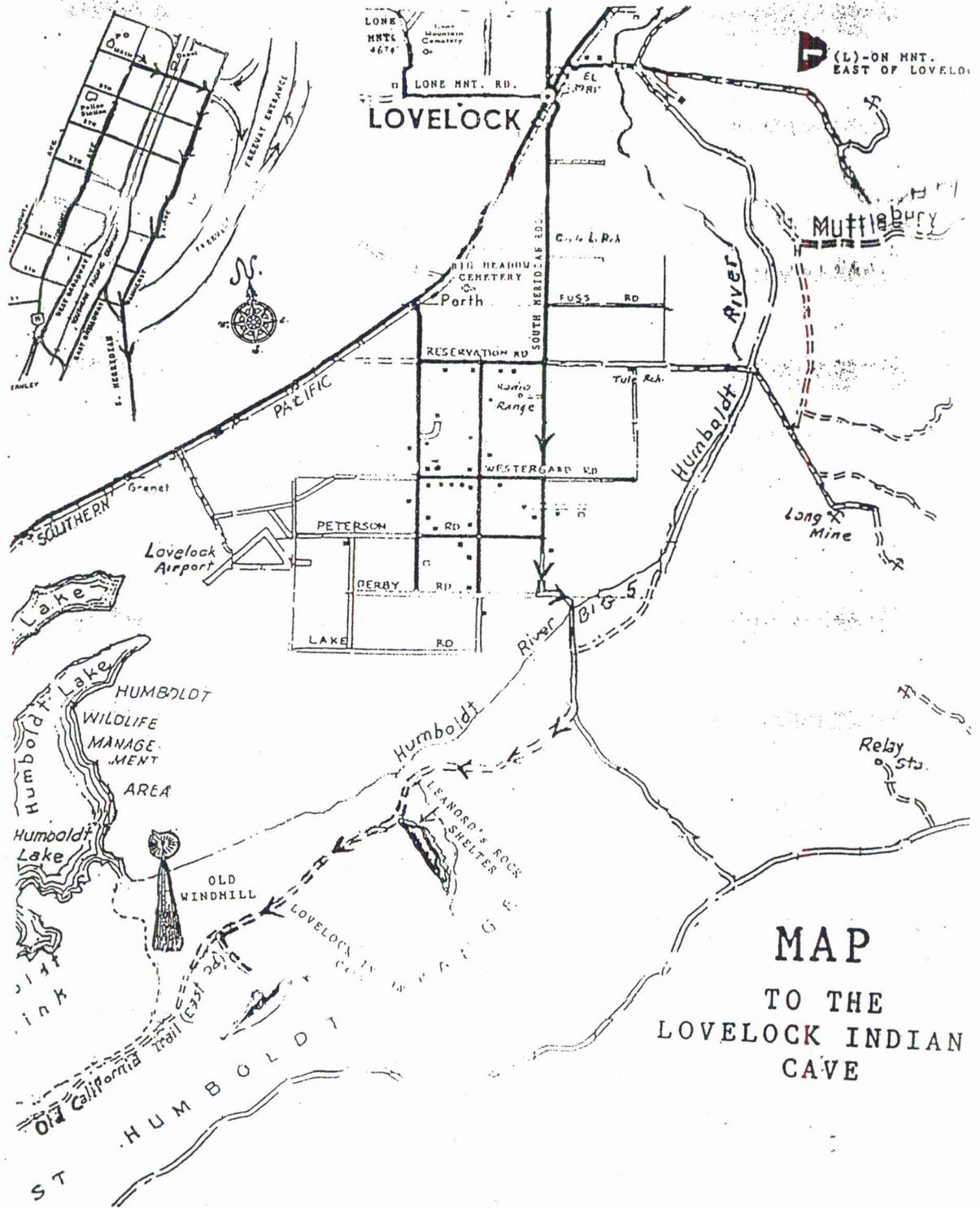


MAP TO GIANT TUFAS



Directions: Go 12 miles to Toulon Exit on I-80 on to a big dirt road heading west. Take the 1st big dirt road to the right, go past gravel pit. Go past 2nd old gravel pit then go a quarter of a mile turn left and you are heading right for the Tufa hill where they seem to begin.

Note: As you have been driving on the dirt road you are actually passing right along side of the giants which are on your left.



MAP
TO THE
LOVELOCK INDIAN
CAVE

Junk 2000 # 21 Pappa Spass
" 1999 # 20 Belmont
19 Humboldt City
18 Grantsville
17 Fort View

Nightingale 22 2001
New Pass Mine 23 2002
Fon - 24 2003

Gene
Jett Coors
Don Weston
Bob "O"
Palm
Mark
Steve Scott
Ellis
I Philip Earh