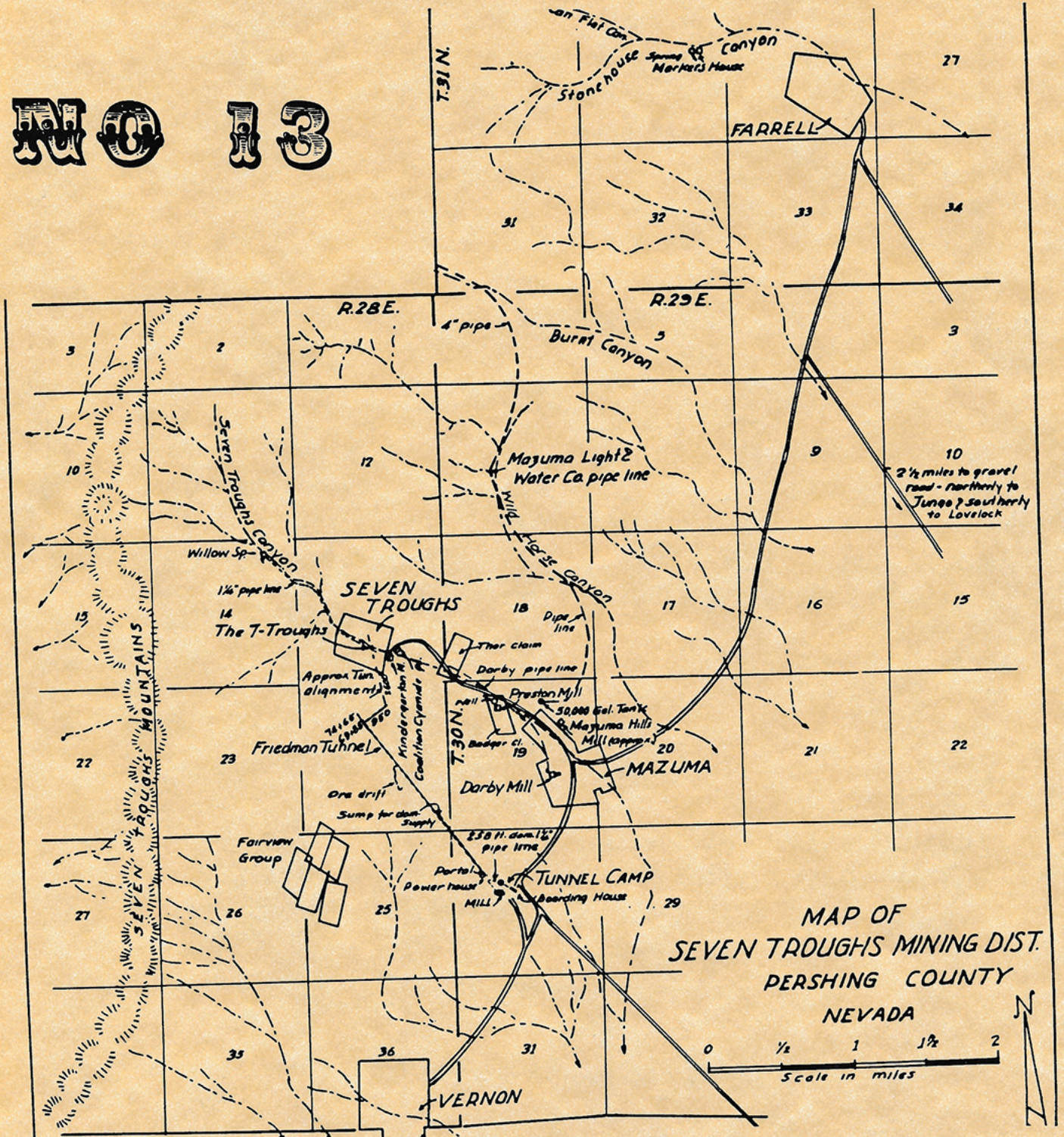


JUNIOR

TRIP 92

NO 13



SEVEN TROUGHS

JULIA'S UNEQUIVICAL NEVADA KLAMPOUTS

NO.	YEAR	LEADER	LOCATION
1	1980	Geno Oliver (Charter)	Star City-Unionville
2	1981	Skip Pennington	Manhattan
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 Rodgers	Como
13	1992	Ron Walsh	Seven Troughs

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Nevada Place Names	Helen S. Carlson
Seven Troughs	Hugh Shamberger
Nevada Ghost Towns & Mining Camps	Stanley Paher
Nevada Post Offices	James Gamett & Stanley Paher
Mining Districts & Mineral Resources of Nevada	Francis Church Lincoln
Here Is Nevada	Mack and Sawyer

PHOTO CREDITS

(1)	Photo Courtesy	R.R. Purdy Collection
(2)	Photo Courtesy	Nevada Historical Society

COMPILED

JULIA C. BULETTE, HISTORIAN	PETER J. VAN ALSTYNE
ARTICLE: SEVEN TROUGHS MAIL	GENERAL GENO "VINO" OLIVER
CHAIRMAN OF THE MOST IMPORTANT COMMITTEE AND HUMBUG 1992	
RON "NO TICKETS" WALSH H.M.F.I.C.	

E CLAMPUS VITUS
AND SO RECORDED

THIS TRIP IS INTENDED FOR ALL THOSE WHO LOVE NEVADA HISTORY

1906 while attending a patriotic celebration in Fairview the prospectors returned in covered wagons to see Friedman. They showed Friedman the very rich ore they had found at Seven Troughs. The prospectors informed Friedman that they had called the claims the Fairview, and Fairview 1,2, and 3 in honor of the town of Fairview.

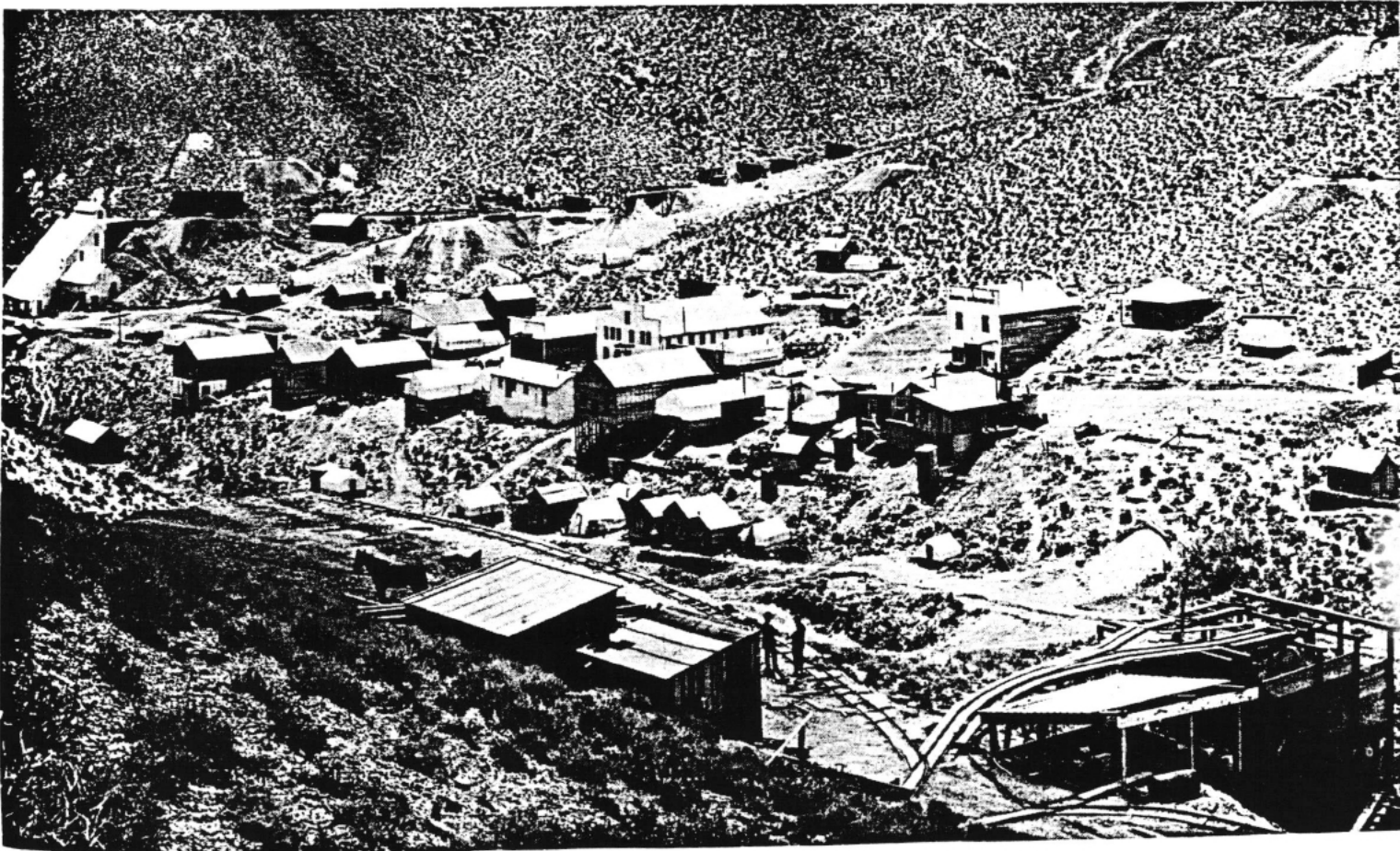
Friedman cancelled his plans for the 4th of July celebration and left immediately for the Seven Troughs area and arrived on July 7th. The following is a direct quote from the Nevada State Journal:

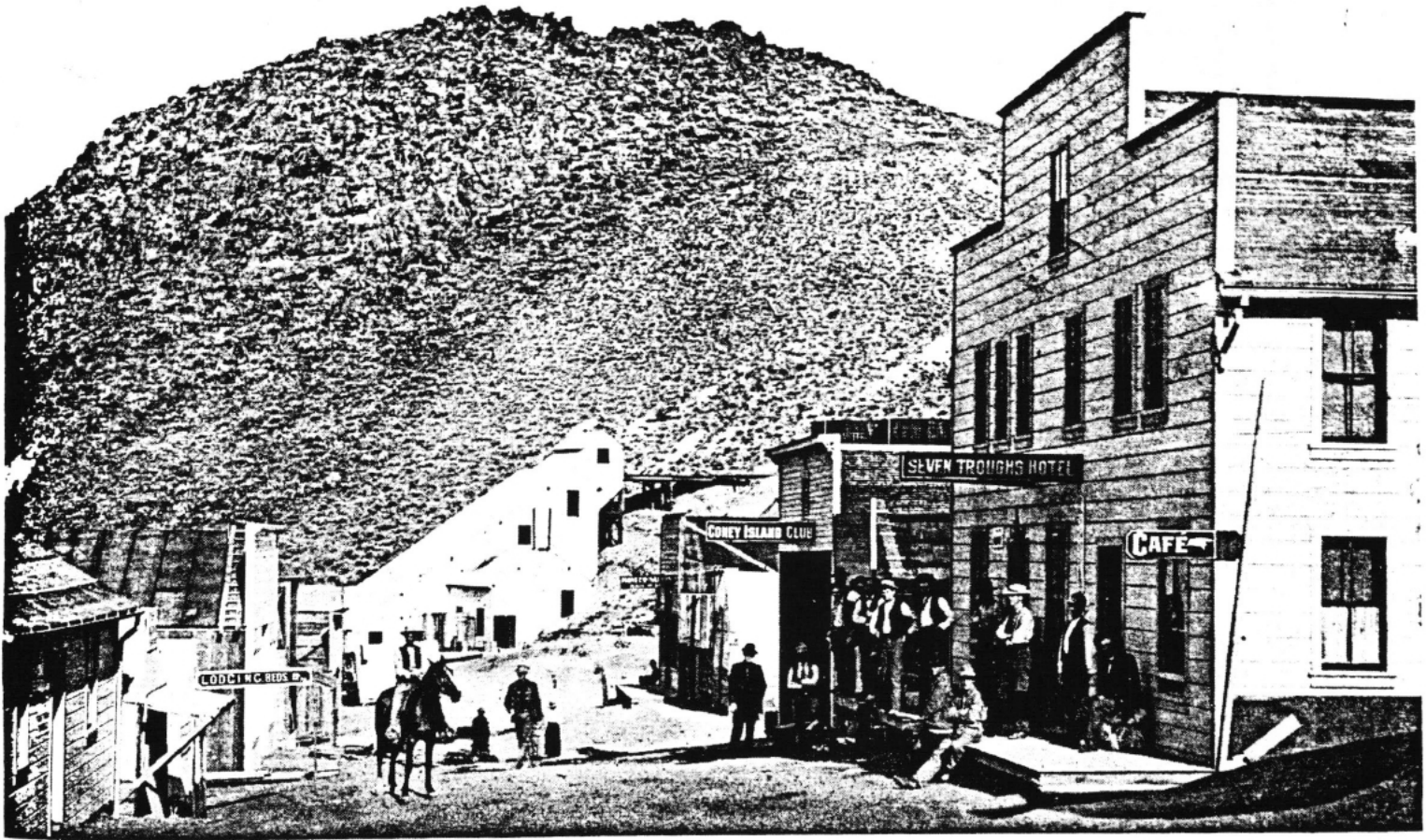
"Upon his approach to Seven Troughs, he was greeted by what appears to any prospector the most promising looking hills for mineral deposits of any place in the state. However, the only signs of human life about those hills were his prospector's tent which had been blown over during the night by one of the very common mountain winds.

The new discovery of gold consisted at that time of a trench about six feet long, on a small ridge on which the afterwards famous Fairview vein came to within a few inches of the surface. The vein at this point was only about two feet wide but was interspersed with pieces of specimen ore weighing from a few ounces up to several pounds, which in some instances were almost solid gold."

Not long after his arrival, dissension had risen among the prospectors. The prospectors had differing views as to who made the discoveries and to what extent their roles were. This friction resulted in Friedman purchasing all of their interests, thus becoming the sole

SEVEN TROUGHS (1)





Center of Seven Troughs (1)

SEVEN TROUGHS MINING DISTRICT

EARLY ACCOUNTS

Originally called the Pah-tson Mountains on the Fortieth Parallel Survey the mountains are now known as the Seven Troughs Mountains. On early maps the range was recorded as the Stone House Range. The name Seven Troughs came from seven watering troughs that were built in 1894 by Frank M. Ward, a sheep rancher, who used them to water his stock.

Early in 1905 rich deposits of gold and silver ore were found at the base of Seven Troughs Mountains. Later on in that year and during 1906 and 1907 other discoveries were made that lead to the formation of the Seven Troughs Mining District.

A Blacksmith, from Lovelock, by the name of Joe Therien is credited with the first discovery of gold and silver ore in the Seven Troughs area. Upon his return to Lovelock he showed some of his prized ore to some of the local residents. They in turn rushed to the area and located claims. According to L.A. Friedman, Therien himself had failed to locate any claims.

Louis A. Friedman was the dominant figure in the Seven Troughs Mining District. In the spring of 1906 he was operating a mine at Fairview and earlier that year had grubstaked three prospectors from the Goldfield area that were bound for the Seven Troughs region. On July 4th,

owner of the property. Not long after his purchase of the claims Friedman associated himself with a number of Utah mining men. It was this group that incorporated under the name Seven Troughs Mining Company, later to be known as the Fairview Mine.

Other early locators in the area was William Stauts who in the winter of 1905-1906 located nine claims along the sides of the canyon in Seven Troughs. The three claims lying south of the canyon, known as Lookout Nos. 3,5, and 6, became the property of the Seven Troughs Therien Gold Mines Company; the next three immediately adjoining and on the north side of the canyon formed the Mazuma Hills Mining Company. These were Lookout Nos. 1,2, and 4. The most northerly three claims, called Outlook Nos. 1,2, and 3, were purchased by the Mazuma Hills Extension Mining Company. At about the same time, O.T. Owens and Frank Crumpacker made another discovery, just to the south of Lookout No. 6. These men together with Joseph Therien, the Lovelock blacksmith and machine shop owner, had located the Ivor and Idwal claims during the summer of 1905. They then added the Llewelyn and Idris claims, forming a group of claims immediately contiguous to the southerly and easterly boundary of the ground acquired from Stauts by the Seven Troughs Therien Gold Mines Company.

According to Friedman, the owners of the aforementioned claims were without funds for developing purposes. Having liked what he saw Friedman purchased the claims for \$75,000, half of which was paid in cash, and the balance in ninety days. Shortly thereafter, the Friedman group organized a corporation known as the Kindergarten Mining Company. Friedman explained the origin of the name in this fashion: "The name of the Kindergarten Mining Company was derived in a rather peculiar way. He at one time, had an argument with his superintendent regarding the work being done, in what he considered to some extent an unminerlike manner, and the superintendent told him: "If you would furnish me miners instead of those dubs that I have working here, I could do minerlike work, but I am running a regular kindergarten here." That was the cause of the corporation being named the Kindergarten Mining Company, as at that time miners were extremely scarce, and the camp being new and with so much territory to be prospected, and located, that all the good experienced miners were spending their time in that manner, and in a good many instances, farm hands were used for miners."

Later Friedman and his associates purchased the ground known as the Lookout Group (Lookout Nos. 3,5 and 6) for \$50,000 cash.

THE TOWNS

Comeing in from Lovelock through Sage Valley a traveler would have seen three towns. The town farthest south was Vernon (now only walls from the jail still stand); the next, at the mouth of Seven Troughs Canyon, was Mazuma, and a few miles farther to the north was the town of Farrell. Upon reaching Mazuma and going up the canyon, the traveler would, in about a mile and one-quarter, come to the town of Seven Troughs. The four towns, in the order of their development, were Vernon, Mazuma, Seven Troughs, and Farrell.

SEVEN TROUGHS

With the gold and silver discoveries in Seven Troughs Canyon it was only natural that a town would spring up close to where they worked.



SEVEN TROUGHS MINING DISTRICT (2)

In 1907 town lots in the town of Seven Troughs would range between \$250 and \$500 each. In that year a Post Office was established and would continue to do business until its closure in 1918. There were also saloons, stores, hotels, and had a population of 350. There was even talk of building a railroad from Lovelock to Vernon and then continuing on to Seven Troughs.

When the town was first plotted, water for domestic use had to be hauled in by wagon from most probably Seven Troughs Canyon. Later the Kindergarten Mining Company sank a shaft several hundred feet deep and ran cross cuts in different directions, which collected all the surface and percolating waters. From the shaft the water was pumped up into a wooden-stave supply tank several hundred feet above the surface of the ground at the shaft. From this tank the water flowed by gravity to other tanks and places of use.

SEVEN TROUGHS MAIL

A post office was established July 18, 1907 and serviced the area for some eleven years and on February 15, 1918 was discontinued.

The mail then was sent to Lovelock.

All this was Humboldt County until March 18, 1919 when Pershing County was established.

Seven Trough Mountain range extending north from Granite Springs Valley in west Pershing County a mining district and a community at the mouth of Seven Troughs Canyon heads on the east slope of the range, now being mined is Tungsten, where gold was discovered in 1905 in this district. First gold ore was shipped out on December 31, 1906. Saloons, church and the Post Office was soon to follow.

Its interesting to note, that on earlier Nevada maps, about 1920 and before that Lovelock is spelled with as "S", Lovelocks.

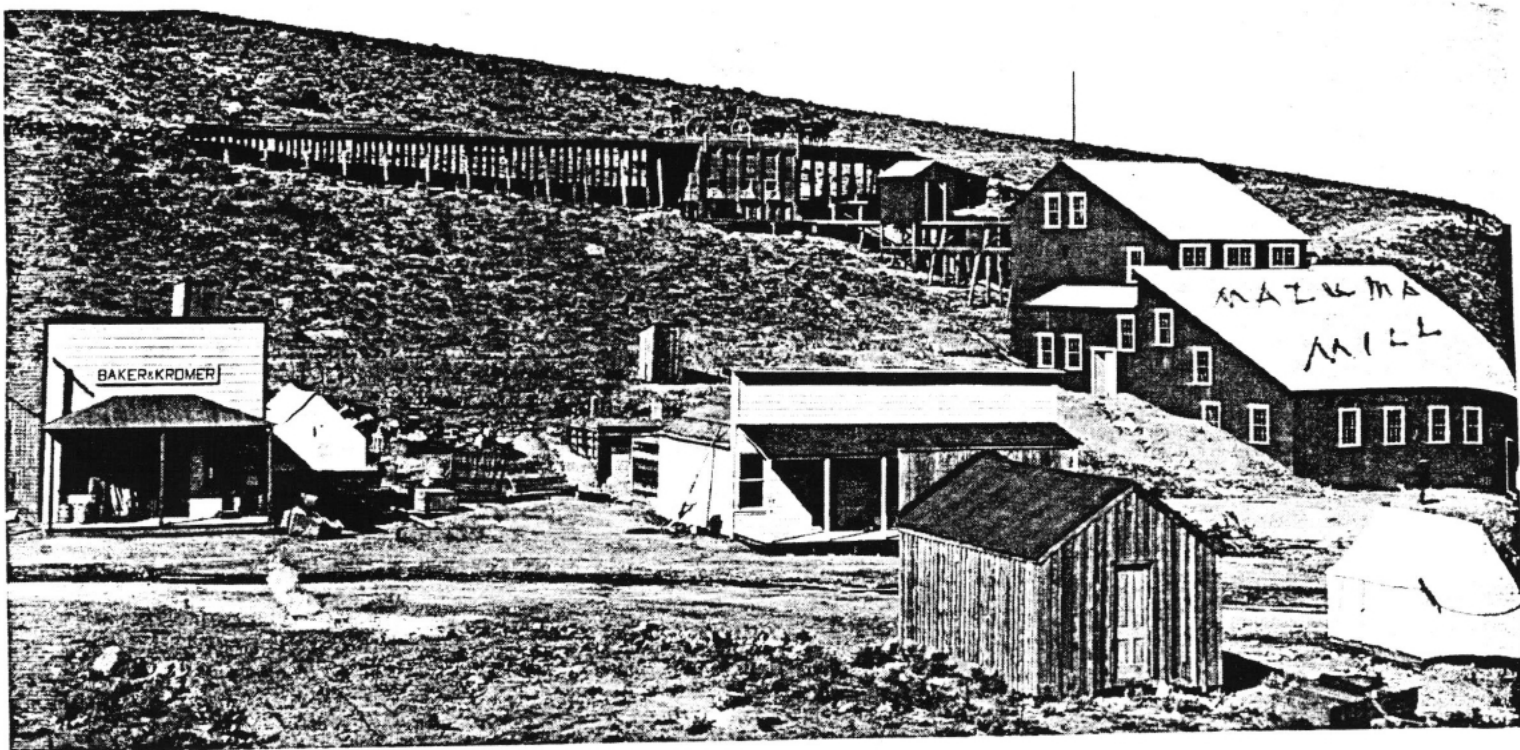
In 1859, George Lovelock discovered deposits of silver on the east slopes of the Trinity Mountain range some ten miles north of Lovelock. In June of 1863, the Trinity Mining District was formed and George Lovelock built and operated a hotel and a couple of other small businesses, this place was called Lovelocks.

Right after the turn of the century it was another big Boom for the state of Nevada. Thousands of people were prospecting in the state in 1908. New claims and camps were springing up everywhere.

Lovelock and Winnemucca became the center of many revivals and discoveries. Among them were Rosebud, Chafey, Jungo, Rochester, Copper Canyon, Midas, Mazuma and Seven Troughs.

MAZUMA

Situated at the eastern base of the Seven Troughs Range was Mazuma. The town was started in the later part of 1907 but grew rapidly



MAZUMA MILL (1)



MAZUMA AT THE MOUTH OF SEVEN TROUGHS CANYON (1)

in 1908. At one time Mazuma was the most prosperous town in the area.

At the early age of six weeks, Mazuma had a mercantile house, three restaurants, a lodging house, five saloons and two assay offices.

In early 1907, the Bank of Mazuma was organized, with Senator George Nixon and Major Richard Kirman as the principal stockholders. (Nixon served as U.S. Senator from 1905 to June 5, 1912 when he died and Richard Kirman became Governor of Nevada in 1935 and served for one term.)

Of all the towns in the Seven Troughs Mining District Mazuma was the leading town of the area. This was partially due to the excellent water supply. Water from four springs near the head of Burnt Canyon was piped down to a settling basin made of concrete. From here the water flowed three-quarters of a mile through four-inch pipe to a concrete reservoir 24X40X10 feet deep. From here the water flowed four and one-half miles through four-inch pipe to a 50,000 gallon redwood tank on a hillside above Mazuma.

In 1908 the Mazuma Hills Mining Company erected a tenstamp amalgamation mill. Also in 1908 the town had a population of 600 people.

In most mining towns in Nevada their demise usually came from a

fire or by people leaving when the mines peter out. Mazuma's demise came from a very disastrous flood; one of the most damaging in Nevada history, not only in property loss, but in loss of lives.

On July 18, 1912, eight people were killed in the town of Mazuma by this huge flood, and one death occurred in Burnt Canyon.

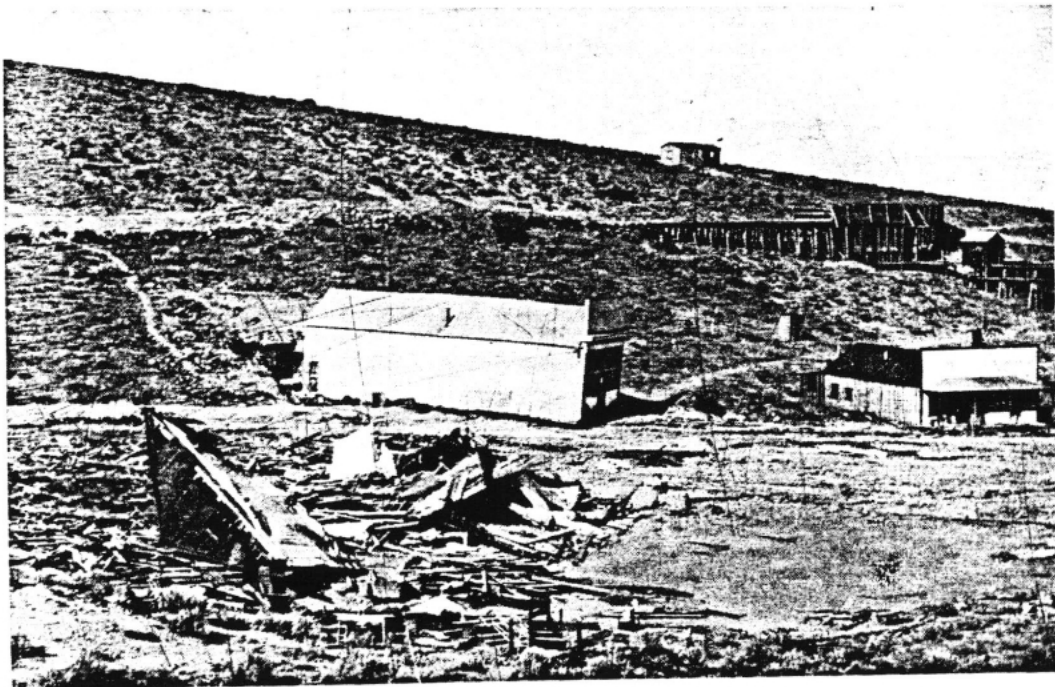
With the exception of two stores, the town's business district was completely destroyed and never re-built. The Lovelock Review-Miner reported: "Mazuma Devastated by Cloud Burst-Eight Killed and Property Lossof \$150,000-By Wall of Water Twenty Feet High."

E.H. Bennett, assayer for the Coalition, was watching the storm from the door of his office and gave the following description: "The torrent rushed down the canyon, playing havoc with everything touched until it reached the head of Main street, Mazuma. At the bend just above Preston's store it came upon the home of the Kehoe's. The children were in the road in front of the house playing. With them was Perry Gillespie, son of Mr Gillespie, manager of the Darby Ore Reduction Company. Mrs. Kehoe and the children were all caught by the flood and but one remains to tell the story".

The town was never rebuilt. Today while traveling through this area rock foundations, from buildings, can still be seen.

VERNON

During 1907 and until August 1908, Vernon was the chief settlement in the district. At one time it had two stores, two boarding houses, three saloons, two assay offices, two real estate and broker's offices, a livery and feed stable and a post office.



RESULTS OF FLASH FLOOD IN MAZUMA (1)

Mail service in Vernon operated between October 31, 1906 and continued to July 31, 1918.

Today very little evidence remains to indicate that a thriving mining town had existed at Vernon. The only thing that remains is a block house jail which is in a state of decay.

FARRELL

Farrell was situated about five miles north of Mazuma at the mouth of Stone House Canyon.

Farrell was named after Jack Farrell, who made a supposedly sensational strike adjacent to the townsite. Ore production were minor in this area.

The 1907-8 and 1912-13 Nevada Directories made no mention of Farrell, and very little mention of the town was found in the newspapers after 1910. It no doubt became a ghost town after about 1911, although mining operations continued in that area for a number of years afterward.

TUNNEL CAMP

Tunnel Camp, or New Seven Troughs as it was sometimes called, never gained the status of a town, and it never was the intention of the Friedman interests to have other than a well-equipped company camp at the site.

The camp was established during the latter part of 1926, when work began in earnest on the 11,900 foot "Deep" tunnel. The camp contained a number of houses, a bunkhouse, and company store; several of the structures had been hauled from the abandoned Vernon townsite. A large galvanized tin building housed the power plant, and by the summer of 1930, a modern 100-ton cyanide mill had been built.

HALFWAY HOUSE

Situated at the north end of Trinity Pass, this change station was a resting and watering place for the stages passing between Lovelock and the Seven Troughs Mining District.

Built around 1906 and located about 13 miles northwest of Lovelock the Halfway House was about the half way point between Vernon and Lovelock.

The operation ran for several years servicing the tired travelers of the area. Today only depressions remain where buildings once stood.