

Nevada's Cowboy Country

GHOST TOWNS

Battle Mountain, Carlin, Elko, Gerlach, Jackpot, Jarbidge, Lovelock, McDermitt, Wells, West Wendover, Winnemucca



Battle Mountain Ghost Towns

landercountytourism.com

1. Argenta - originally a small silver camp in 1866. Later a station on the Central Pacific Railroad in 1868. In December 1870, the town - including people and buildings - moved to Battle Mountain. This was nearer to the mines and in ore rich Austin. A nearby barite mine is now located nearby.

2. Copper Canyon - established in 1871 when ore was discovered nearby. The area's peak was from 1917-1955. Gold and copper continue to be mined in the area.

3. Galena - settled in 1867 as a mining town. Hosted a population of 300 at its peak with a cemetery and a city park. Mining dwindled in the 1880's and today it has a small seasonal population.

4. Lander - settled in 1880. Population rose to 100 by 1883. Mining activity declined and ended by 1890. It had a revival in 1906 and grew to a population of 75. It was abandoned in 1921 permanently. Ruins of stone buildings remain.

5. Mud Springs - ore was first discovered in this area in 1885. Not enough mining occurred here to attract sufficient miners to call it a town. Since 1909, the mines have not been active. Some miners' cabins, headframes and other buildings remain.

6. Pittsburgh - settled in mid 1880's. Hosted a population of 100 with 30 buildings between 1886 and 1887. In 1900 mining production dropped and the mines and mill were abandoned. Some buildings remain.

7. Tenabo - settled in 1907. Population rose to 1,000 residents with restaurants, various businesses, hotels, assay office, grocery store, lumberyard, school and many saloons. By 1911, the cost of producing ore became higher than its value so the town quickly declined. Some buildings remain.



8. Trenton - originally a silver mining camp in 1869. Manganese was mined until 1947. Mine dumps and mill ruins still remain.

9. Tungsten - discovered in 1916 during WWI. At one time the place hosted a mill, offices and housing for miners. The mine closed in the 1960s and reopened in the 1980s. Most of the tungsten used in the free world continues to be mined here.



Carlin Ghost Towns

explorecarlin.com

10. Midas - a small mining camp from 1907 to the present. A saloon, summer cabins and a cemetery remain. Mining continues in this area today.



11. Palisade - founded in 1868 with the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. The town hosted homes, businesses, schools and churches as a whole community. It also was the terminus for the Eureka-Palisade Railroad. Some buildings, a cemetery and foundations remain.

Elko Ghost Towns

explorelko.com

12. Bull Run - discovered in 1869. The mine, located on a steep slope and in an inaccessible area, was only seasonally operated. Some ruins remain.

13. Harrison Pass - The Star Tungsten Mine, located in Harrison Pass, was active in the 1930s. Some buildings remain.



14. Fort Ruby - established in 1862, closed in 1869. Pathways and interpretive panels of the fort are on site. A spring house, cabin and corrals remain. Located in the southern end of Ruby Valley, near the Pony Express exit.

15. Jack Creek - established in 1869. Became a stage stop on the Tuscarora road to Mountain City. It boasted a hotel, saloon, homes and a store. Some buildings remain.

16. Mountain City - originally called Cope in 1869. Renamed Mountain City in 1870. The town is still active with a bar, residents and businesses. Buildings, homes and a cemetery remain.



17. Tuscarora - placer gold was discovered in 1869. A large population soon blossomed with miners and Chinese. The boom continued until the 1920s. Today the town hosts artists, homes and a post office. Some buildings, homes and a cemetery remain.

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Gerlach Ghost Towns

visitgerlach.com

18. Harden City - James Allen Hardin discovered silver in the area after finding what he thought was lead. In 1858 people rushed to the area and Harden City was founded. Peter Lassen, a prominent early prospector from California was known to have been killed in this area.

19. Leadville - 35 miles north of Gerlach on Hwy 34. Lead and silver were discovered in 1909. The mine employed 44 employees and was closed in 1920.

20. Sulphur - located in 1875 for sulphur deposits in the area. Ore was actively mined until the 1950s. Today, gold is mined in the area.

21. Vya - a small ranching hamlet from the 1920s near the junction of Hwy 34 and NV State Route 8A. Two wooden buildings, the Vya Post Office and Library, still remain.



Jackpot Ghost Towns

elkocounty.org

22. Alabama Mining District - established in 1871. Small mines were worked in this district for over 20 years. Mine ruins, foundations, and stone buildings remain.



23. Delano - gold was discovered in the area in 1872 but was not actively mined until the 1920s. In 1996, the town was consumed by fire.

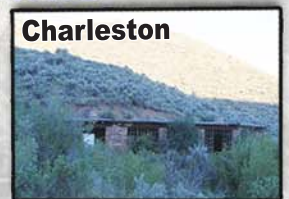
24. Elk Mountain - in 1882, the Empire State mine was discovered and worked but never proved profitable. Later tungsten deposits were found in the area and a few mines were worked until the 1950s. Mill ruins still remain.

25. Hubbard - a stop and signal station on the Oregon Shortline Railroad in the 1920s. There were at one time 15 buildings and 200 men living here. Foundations remain at the site while nearby Hubbard Ranch still operates.

Jarbidge Ghost Towns

visitjarbidge.org

26. Charleston - a mining and ranching area from 1895. Originally named Mardis. Mining continued until 1942. Ranching continues in the area today.



27. Gold Creek - placer gold was discovered in 1873. The town enjoyed such amenities as electric lights, a water system, telephones, and other conveniences through the 1920s. A sidewalk and historical marker are all that remain.

28. Jarbidge - an isolated mining camp in far northeastern Nevada from 1910 through the mid 1930s. A small population of summer cabins, bed and breakfast, bars and community hall are still active.



29. Rio Tinto - copper was discovered in 1932, causing a boom until the price of the metal decreased and closed the mine in 1940. Ruins of the old school and mill remain.



Lovelock Ghost Towns

cityoflovelock.com

30. Humboldt City - became a permanent settlement in 1860 with the establishment of the Humboldt Mining District. At its peak in 1863 it had 200 houses, two hotels, two saloons and a blacksmith shop with a population of 500. It diminished in 1865 with the decline in the value of silver ore. Crumbling adobe buildings and foundations remain.



31. Rochester - a silver mining town from 1911. A narrow gauge railroad connected the town to the Southern Pacific Railroad at Oreanna. The town consists of two towns; Upper Rochester and Lower Rochester.



32. Seven Troughs & Tunnel - a gold mining town and district from 1905. The area now mines tungsten. The town of Tunnel was started after Seven Troughs was in full production for the purpose of tunneling through the mountain to intersect the gold vein being mined at Seven Troughs. A few foundations and street outlines remain.

33. Unionville - a silver camp from 1861 with a peak population of 1,500. The town consisted of two 10-stamp mills, a 5-stamp mill, many homes, businesses, and a newspaper. Mark Twain lived here during the winter of 1860-1862. The ruins of his stone cabin still exist today. The mines were active through the 1950s. Summer homes and other mine buildings remain.



McDermitt Ghost Town

winnemucca.com

34. - a military fort from 1865. Named after Lt. Col. Charles McDermitt who helped establish the fort. Now a border town on the Nevada- Oregon border. Today it is "a modern ghost town" with a casino, gas station and motel. The old McDermitt Jail exists as well as one of the original buildings in the Fort.

Wells Ghost Towns

wellsnevada.com

35. Afton - started in 1910 as part of a dry farming experiment to "make the desert bloom." In 1914, there were 50 homesteaders but by 1917 many residents had left. Today, descendants of the original settlers still farm and raise livestock in the area. The remains of numerous old family homesteads dot the area.



36. Metropolis - established in 1909 as an area for dry farming by the Pacific Reclamation Company. Drought and water rights lawsuits caused a downhill slide in population. Remnants of the school, hotel, and cemetery remain.

37. Spruce Mountain - the first boom was in 1871 with the discovery of lead silver ore. Mining on a small scale continued until 1961. Numerous headframes, cabins, and mining equipment are still on site.



38. Tacoma (Tecoma) - a depot station in the late 1800's to the 1920's for the Central Nevada Railroad during the silver booms. At its peak it had a population of 100. Was abandoned in the late 1920's when the nearby town of Montello took over as the train stop.



39. Tobar - a railroad camp built by the Western Pacific in 1908. During construction, a sign, "to bar" was put up. The sign evolved into Tobar. A town developed for dry farming but drought caused failure. In 1969, a train carrying military bombs exploded at the townsite. What little was left, exploded. Foundations remain on the site.

West Wendover Ghost Towns

westwendovercity.com



40. Montello - established as a town on the Central Pacific Railroad in 1869. Today the town has a small population, bars, and a gas station.



41. Gold Hill - established in 1892. Named after a mountain east of town where gold and other ore was discovered. At its peak it had a population of 3,000 with saloons, stores, pool halls, a post office, and even a newspaper (The Gold Hill News). The town boomed and died several times in its existence finally closing in 1949. Today many buildings and foundations remain.

Winnemucca Ghost Towns

winnemucca.com

42. Buckskin - founded in 1908 The Buckskin National Gold Mining Company built a mill to process ore. The venture was short lived and was gone by 1930. Foundations remain.



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43. National - a mining town from 1909 to 1919. The town had a relatively short life but it was as rowdy and boisterous as any town. That area of the Humboldt was considered one of the richest in ore and the problem of "high grading" ultimately led to its downfall. Located in the Humboldt National Forest.

44. Paradise Valley -

established in 1866 as a stage stop. Due to numerous attacks on the settlers by the Natives, two forts were built in the area, Fort McDermitt on the Oregon border and Fort Winfield Scott close to Paradise Valley. Now it is a ranching community with homes, a school and other businesses.



45. Spring City - created in 1879 after gold was discovered in the Santa Rosa Mountains and quickly grew into a modest community of saloons, stores, two hotels, restaurants, a brewery, a bookstore and daily stage to nearby Winnemucca. A post office opened in 1878. The area declined and the post office closed in 1895. Subsequent mining revivals took place 1907-1915 and 1931-1935, but the town was never fully revived. Foundations remain.



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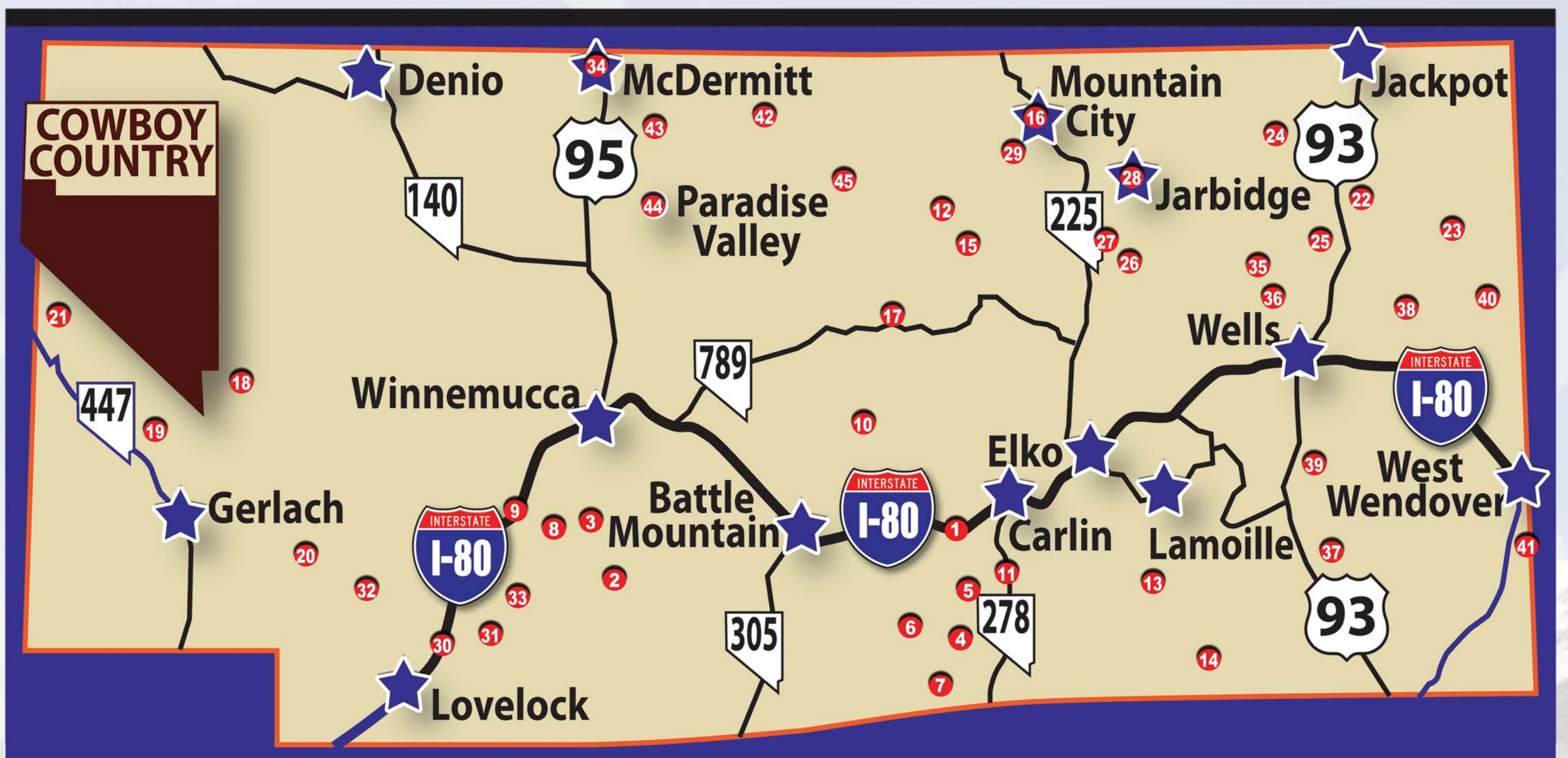
LEAVE
NO TRACE

1. Plan Ahead and Prepare
2. Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces
3. Dispose of Waste Properly
4. Leave What You Find
5. Minimize Campfire Impacts
6. Respect Wildlife
7. Be Considerate of Other Visitors

This brochure was produced by Nevada's Cowboy Country Territory with a grant funded by the Nevada Commission on Tourism.

Nevada's
Cowboy
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NEVADA
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Battle Mountain Ghost Towns

1. Argenta (1866)
2. Copper Canyon (1871)
3. Galena (1867)
4. Lander (1880)
5. Mud Springs (1885)
6. Pittsburgh (1880s)
7. Tenabo (1907)
8. Trenton (1869)
9. Tungsten (1916)

Carlin Ghost Towns

10. Midas (1907)
11. Palisade (1868)

Elko Ghost Towns

12. Bull Run (1869)
13. Harrison Pass (1930)
14. Fort Ruby (1862)
15. Jack Creek (1869)
16. Mountain City (1869)
17. Tuscarora (1869)

Gerlach Ghost Towns

18. Hardin City (1858)
19. Leadville (1909)
20. Sulphur (1875)
21. Vya (1920s)

Jackpot Ghost Towns

22. Alabama Mining District (1871)
23. Delano (1872)
24. Elk Mountain (1882)
25. Hubbard (1920s)

Jarbidge Ghost Towns

26. Charleston (1895)
27. Gold Creek (1873)
28. Jarbidge (1910)
29. Rio Tinto (1932)

Lovelock Ghost Towns

30. Humboldt City (1860)
31. Rochester (1911)
32. Seven Troughs & Tunnel (1905)
33. Unionville (1861)

McDermitt Ghost Towns

34. McDermitt (1865)

Wells Ghost Towns

35. Afton (1910)
36. Metropolis (1909)
37. Spruce Mountain (1871)
38. Tacoma (1800s)
39. Tobar (1908)

West Wendover Ghost Towns

40. Montello (1869)
41. Gold Hill (1892)

Winnemucca Ghost Towns

42. Buckskin (1908)
43. National (1909)
44. Paradise Valley (1866)
45. Spring City (1879)

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