**1 CAPT. JOHN C. FREMONT** entered Nevada during his 1843-44 expedition. Kit Carson, noted scout and trapper, was a member of the party. Route ran southerly by way of the east shore of Pyramid Lake, and the East Walker River, then angled northwesterly over Kit Carson Pass to California. Fremont saw Lake Tahoe, but the inclement weather prevented any exploration. It was a rugged journey over rough terrain. Winter snowstorms buffeted the party, and only heroic efforts enabled them to push their way through the snow-blocked pass of the Sierra Nevadas.

**2 PETER SKENE OGDEN'S** Canadian trapping expedition reached Nevada in 1828. During a search for other streams, after trapping the Quinn River, they discovered the Humboldt, probably near Winnemucca, and trapped eastward. Wintry weather forcing them to abandon their trapping, Ogden headed for winter quarters near Salt Lake City. In the Spring of 1829, Ogden returned to trap the Humboldt and its tributaries. To the trappers, the Humboldt was known as Ogden's River. Fremont, however, designated it Humboldt on his 1845 map.

**3 WINNEMUCCA**—Named for Indian chief. Annual Rodeo on Labor Day.

**4 TREATY HILL**—Indians settled territorial dispute. Shoshone lands to the east and Paiute to the west.

**5 BATTLE MOUNTAIN**—Site of Indian and Emigrant skirmish in 1857.

**6 BEOWAWE**—Active geyser area seven miles south.

**7 GRAVELLY FORD**—Emigrant campsite—trading post.

**8 CARLIN**—Emigrant campsite on Maggie Creek. The trail here made a detour northwest to Emigrant Pass. Carlin Canyon was impassable for wagons. Small fossil area two miles north.

**9 SOUTH FORK**—Junction with the Donner emigrant road. Long detour around the Ruby Mtns. constituted the tragedy of the Donner party. Route had not proved to be a shortcut.

**10 ELKO**—Ranching and mining center. Annual Pair and Race Meet in September. Excellent hunting and fishing area. Hot springs, now a swimming pool, was a campsite on old emigrant road.

**11 HALLECK**—Junction with emigrant pack-route through Secret Pass. A detachment of Fremont's 1845 expedition guided by Joe Walker used this shortcut, which was passable for pack animals only. Secret Valley was a favorite early-day hideout for robbers and stock rustlers.

**12 WELLS**—Emigrant campsite on Fort Hall-Humboldt River trail. From the springs at Wells, the route was northeasterly through Thousand Springs Valley to Goose Creek. There was a branch road that followed the valley of Bishop Creek, making a junction with the Wells route near Deeth. The trappers probably pioneered the route. Joe Walker, familiar with this trail, traveled it with a wagon train in 1842 enroute to California. Various shortcuts from Salt Lake City to the Humboldt River were used, but this trail remained one of the favorites for wagon trains.

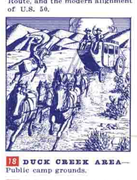
**13 PILOT PEAK**—Landmark for emigrants crossing the salt flats. The springs at the foot of the mountain saved several lives. Hidwell emigrants in 1841, Fremont's 1845 expedition, and the Donner party, 1846, all recuperated at the springs.

**14 SILVER ZONE PASS**—Emigrant route turned southwest.

**15 THE DONNER PARTY** traveled southerly along the east side of the Ruby Mountains, crossed a low pass, and turned north to the Humboldt River trail. Fremont, dividing his 1845 command here, sent Joe Walker to guide a group via Secret Pass to the Humboldt River trail, with instructions to rendezvous at Walker Lake. Crossing the Ruby Mountains at Harrison Pass, Fremont explored southwesterly to Walker Lake.

**16 CURRIE**—Captain E. G. Beckwith, leading an Army expedition exploring for a railroad route to the Pacific, camped here in 1854. Roughly, his route was several miles south of and parallel to the Humboldt River.

**17 PONY EXPRESS AND OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE** crossed the highway near here. Capt. Simpson (U.S. Army) explored this central route in 1859 and laid the foundation for the Pony Express and Overland Mail Route, and the modern alignment of U.S. 50.



**18 DUCK CREEK AREA**—Public camp grounds.

**19 McGILL**—Copper smelter.

**20 ELY**—Stockraising and mining center. Pony Express celebration, horse show, and racing in August. Winter sports, Murry Summit.

**21 RUTH**—Open copper-pit mining. One of world's largest open copper pits; smaller pits nearby.

**22 MT. HAMILTON**—Site of old silver mines which were heavy producers in 1865-1874.

**23 EUREKA**—Lead, zinc, and silver mining—once controlled the world's lead market.

**24 FREMONT** crossed here in 1845; continued on south.

**25 AUSTIN**—Famous silver camp of 1862. Stokes Castle one mile south.

**26 LEHMAN CAVES NATIONAL MONUMENT**—Guided tours.

**27 PIOCHE**—Active lead, silver, and zinc mining.

**28 CALIENTE**—Ranching center. **PANACA**—First Mormon settlement in this area.

**29 ALAMO**—Fertile Pahranagat Valley—mecca for horse thieves and rustlers in the early days.

**30 U.S. 91 TO LAS VEGAS**—Old wagon road, Salt Lake City to California. This portion of the route has a colorful history: Jedediah Smith and his band of trappers, 1826-27; the Mexican traders, 1829. Fremont mapped the route on his return trip from California in 1844. Many emigrants traveled to California over the "Spanish Trail." It was a long dry trek from the Muddy River to the springs and the meadows at Las Vegas.

**31 OVERTON**—Museum of Indian relics.

**32 OVERTON BEACH**—Lake Mead—Good fishing, boating, and bathing.

**33 VALLEY OF FIRE**—Colorful rock formation—Indian petroglyphs.

**34 LAS VEGAS**—Mormon Fort 1855—Annual Helldorado in May.

**35 HENDERSON**—Industrial center.

**36 BOULDER CITY**—Hoover (Boulder) Dam, Lake Mead—the largest artificial lake in the world.

**37 DAVIS DAM—LAKE MOHAVE.**

**38 MOUNTAIN SPRINGS**—Campsite on Spanish Trail.

**39 MT. CHARLESTON**—Public camps, picnic grounds, and winter-sports area.

**40 INDIAN SPRINGS**—Site of old Indian ranchería in this arid section of Nevada. It was a campsite on one of several branches of an emigrant road blazed by 49ers seeking a route shorter than the Spanish Trail. Some of them perished in the desert of Death Valley. Legend of the Lost Gunsight Mine originated with these emigrants. For many years it was a stage station along the Goldfield-Las Vegas road. The old trail to Pahranagat Valley crossed this area.

**41 BEATTY**—Situated on the Amargosa River, which flows mostly underground through the Amargosa desert. Seven miles west are the ghost mining towns of Rhyolite and Bullfrog where very rich ore was discovered in 1904. For a time it was thought that Rhyolite would be another Virginia City. Among the ruins of Rhyolite is the bottle house constructed of quart beer bottles.

**42 DEATH VALLEY SCOTTY'S CASTLE AND RANCH**—The road winds through Grapevine Canyon to Death Valley National Monument. Guest accommodations at the Castle.

**55 LOVELOCK**—County seat and trading center. Site of Big Meadows, where emigrants prepared for crossing the desert to the Truckee and the Carson Rivers.

**53 PYRAMID LAKE**—Thirty-three miles north of Reno. Discovered and named by Fremont in 1844. Lost in the somber solitude of desert sands and sage-covered hills, this lake surprises and delights with its pastel colors.

**52 RENO**—State University. Mt. Rose and Slide Mountain Ski areas. Annual rodeo, July 4. **SPARKS**—Southern Pacific railroad shops. Annual Labor Day celebration

**57 BOWERS MANSION**—Once the home of Sandy and Eliley Bowers—financed by Comstock millions. Now a county recreational area. Hot-spring swimming pool, and picnic grounds.

**56 VIRGINIA CITY**—Colorful, thriving mining town perched on the hills of the Comstock Lode. Mines produced many millions.

**55 FORT CHURCHILL**—Ruins of fort established as a protection against hostile Indians.

**54 CARSON CITY**—State Capital—Named for Kit Carson, noted scout and guide. Museum, State Library, annual Nevada Day celebration October 31. Fourteen miles to **LAKE TAHOE.** Nestled in a granite cradle in the pine-forested high Sierras, Lake Tahoe's waters reflect the moods of nature in ever-changing colors.

**53 STEWART**—Indian School. Colorful stone buildings.

**52 GENOA**—Site of Mormon Station—first white settlement in Nevada. Pony Express and Overland Mail station.

**51 MINDEN — GARDNERVILLE**—Ranching centers.

**50 HAGTOWN MONUMENT**—Site of trading post on Carson River. The exhausted and thirsty emigrants recuperated here after their 40-mile trip across the Carson desert between Humboldt Lake and Carson River.

**49 FALLON**—Farming center. Largest public duck-hunting grounds in U.S. Annual Stampede and '49er Show in September.

**48 YERINGTON**—Site of New copper mining development.

**47 WALKER LAKE**—Site of rendezvous of Walker and Fremont 1845. Fremont continued on north to the Truckee, thence westerly to California; Walker went southwesterly. The lake was named in honor of Walker by Fremont. U.S. 95 high above the lake affords magnificent view. Good fishing.

**46 HAWTHORNE**—U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot. County seat and trading center for wide area. Walker crossed this area in 1843 guiding an emigrant train.

**45 MINA**—Rhodes salt marsh. Salt was carried by camels to Virginia City mines. Fremont 1845 expedition turned north toward Walker Lake.

**44 TONOPAH**—Scene of silver mining boom. Rich ore was discovered by Jim Butler and his burro in May 1900. By 1902 the boom was in full swing.

**43 GOLDFIELD**—Historic mining town. "Jewelry Ore" discovered in 1902. Production, $105,000,000 in gold and silver. Rivaled Virginia City in lavish spending and metropolitan tastes. Tex Rickard promoted the Gans-Nelson prize fight in 1906.

## *A Word to Our Visitors*

Welcome to Nevada and may your trip be a pleasant one. To help assure its pleasure may we offer the following suggestions:

★

While Nevada has no maximum speed regulation on rural highways, it is, however, unlawful to drive at speeds which endanger you or any other individual, and your good judgment must be constantly applied to regulate your speed according to visibility, road conditions, and traffic congestion.

★

**Before venturing on any unimproved road ask locally. Local inquiry improves your safety and your pleasure.**

★

You must reduce your speed through all urban areas regardless of size. Observe the speed signs when approaching even the smallest settlement and obey them. Remember you have been traveling at a high rate of speed and what you judge to be a greatly reduced rate may be too fast to stop for children or suddenly appearing cross traffic. Let your speedometer be your guide.

★

**Upon meeting or overtaking a school bus which has stopped and is displaying a flashing red signal you must come to a complete stop and not proceed until such time as the flashing red signal ceases operation. This law applies on all Nevada highways, rural roads, and city streets.**

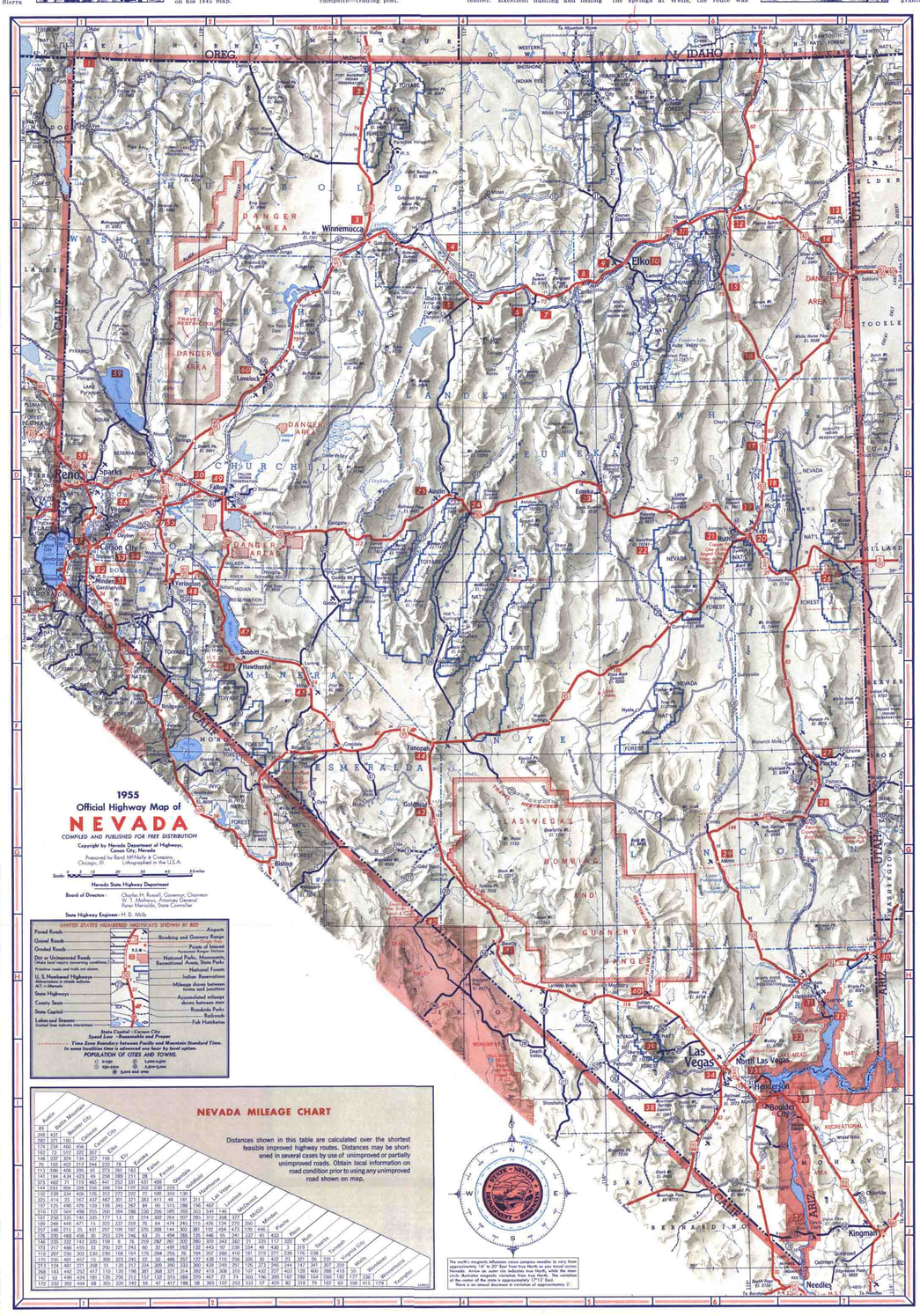
★

Our traffic laws are comparable with those of other states. Watch your hand signals; dim your lights; park off the highway; and above all, observe the "No Passing" areas. These are plainly marked and are clearly illustrated on the reverse side of this page.

In unfenced areas watch for cattle and deer on the highways, especially at night.

★

It is unlawful to throw burning matches or cigarettes from your automobile. Many disastrous range fires are started each year from this practice. Our livestock men depend upon the desert forage for a great share of their cattle feed, and we solicit your cooperation in avoiding man-made fires.




We take pleasure in presenting on the reverse side of this map interesting photographic realisms of natural and man-made attractions, of seasonal sports, of recreation and engineering achievements, of copper ore, and of the first "black gold" discovery within our borders.—Nevada affords some of the finest deer hunting to be found anywhere in the West, and the picture is typical of the many parties seen during open season.—Hodgry well record 1958 as the year of oil discovery in Nevada. Production from the Railroad Valley field, Nye County, is now underway. The mechanized giant "grasshopper" is pumping about 240 barrels a day, not a spectacular amount but an indication that the desert is ushering in a new era in the economy of our State.—Note the striking contrast of the Ranch Scene, Palisade, Eureka County, with the Typical Nevada Deer Hunting Party joint this year's chap. Pastoral beauty abounds in our farming and ranching areas.—Davis Dam, one of the largest in the entire West, is the latest unit in an over-all plan to control the unruly lower Colorado River. Lake Mohave, 67 miles long, is a recreational area of great popularity in the southeastern corner of the country. It is about 34 miles southeast of the famous old mining community of Searchlight, Clark County, the Nevada gateway to a wondrous recreational area abounding in fishing, boating, and all types of water sports. Reno Bowl, a huge natural amphitheater-shaped depression on Slide Mountain near Mount Rose Areas, 20 miles southwest of Reno, is a year-around sports fans. The superb scenic views from the Ski Bowl, reached by means of a modern double-chair ski lift, draw thousands of visitors the year round.—The colorful specimen of copper ore was taken from an underground deposit at Weed Heights, Lyon County, Nevada. Nevada's Copper Belt, which is 30 miles long and 3 miles wide, has produced more than 250 tonnes, was created to accommodate working personnel.—Cave Rock, along the Lake Tahoe, Nevada, shore-drive on Lincoln Highway, will soon have a companion tunnel. The program of the U.S. Forest Service calls for the new tunnel construction during the current year.

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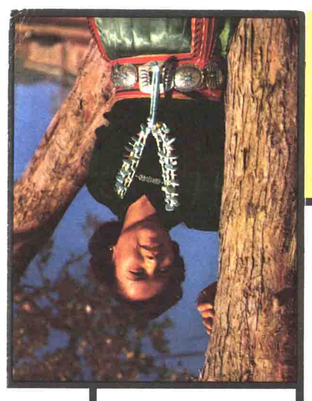

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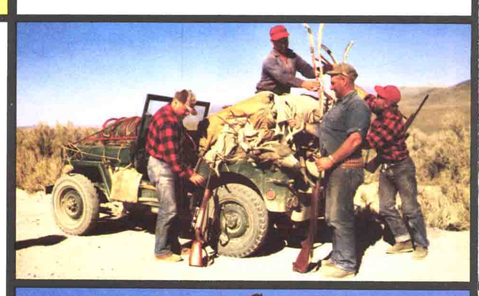
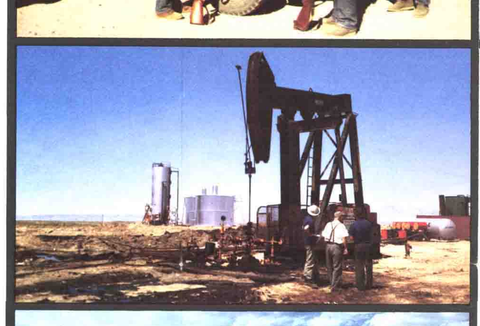
Typical Nevada Deer Hunting Party

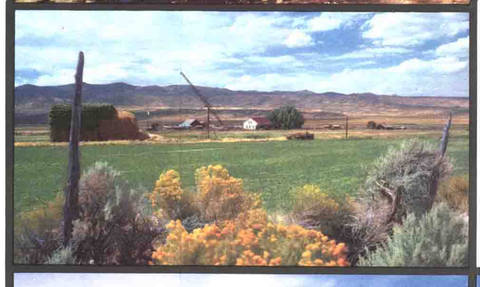
Nevada's First Commercial Oil Well / Railroad Valley, Nye County

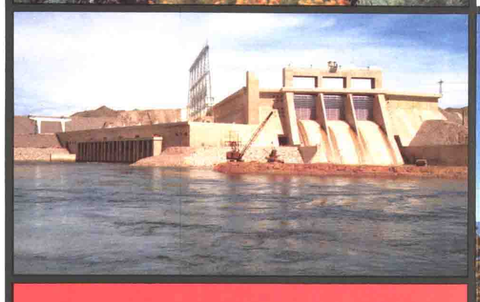
Ranch Scene / Palisade, Eureka County

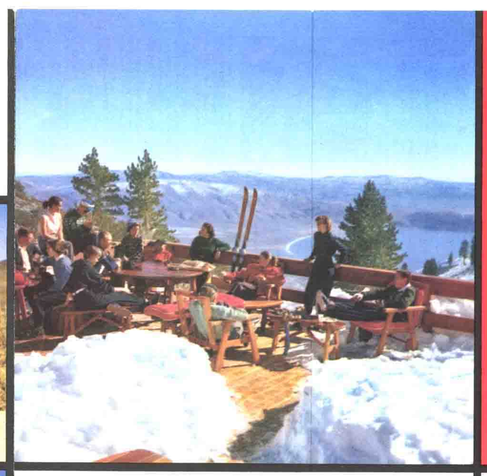
Davis Dam / Clark County



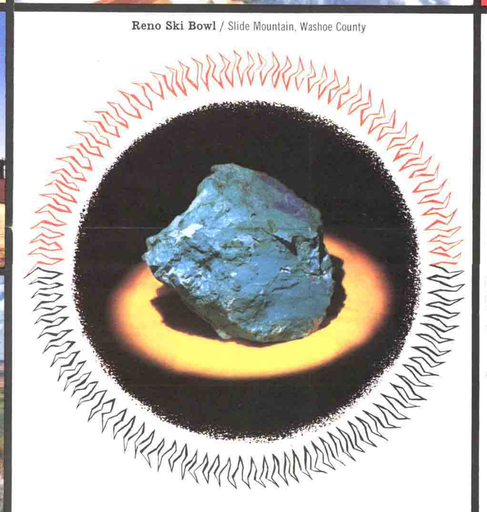








Reno Ski Bowl / Slide Mountain, Washoe County



Copper Ore / Pit, Weed Heights, Lyon County

Cave Rock / Lake Tahoe, Douglas County

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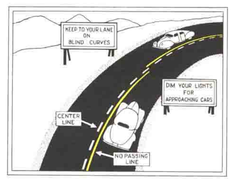
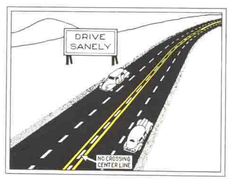
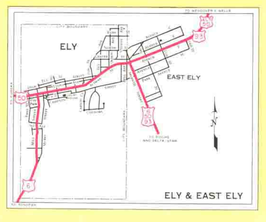
WESTERN HOSPITALITY




Nevada Pavement Markings



State of Nevada
Department of Highways

NEVADA
highways

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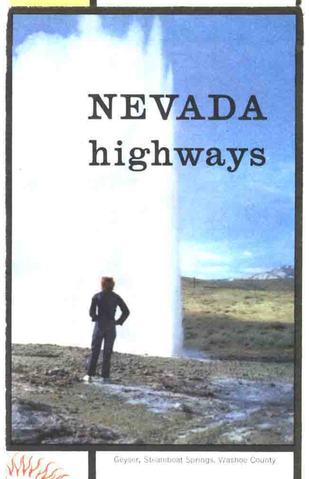

Geyser, Steamboat Springs, Washoe County

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State of Nevada
Department of Highways