1. Shoshone Museum: Built in Greenwater in 1906 as a miners' union hall, this structure was moved to the town of Zabriskie and then here in 1920 where it was the original general store and gas station. The Mammoth Wing was completed in 1998 to accommodate skeletal remains found nearby. The museum also houses exhibits about old Shoshone, Death Valley women, Prohibition in the desert, local mines, and the Tonopah & Tidewater Railroad. Death Valley information, souvenirs, maps and books are available (760-852-4524), shoshonemuseum.com.

2. Crowbar Café & Saloon: The restaurant was built in the late 1930s and still serves handcrafted cuisine in a traditional Western atmosphere. The adjoining saloon was added in the 1950s. In 1982, Jill "Lady Buffalo" Thacker, well known for exquisite iron artwork, was commissioned to weld the names of local mines onto a railroad rail footrest at the base of the bar. Wireless internet is available. A wetlands nature walk marked by blue poles starts behind the Crowbar Café & Saloon outdoor stage (760-852-4180).

3. The Sizzler was a miner's shack at the Gerstley borax mine and originally came from Boulder Dam.

4. The Adobe Building: The original restaurant for the Tonopah & Tidewater Railroad burned down in 1925. The fire occurred when the men were at the mines, and burned so quickly that the building could not be saved. Embers threatened the store (now the museum) next door, so "Ma" Fairbanks organized the women of the town into a bucket brigade. They poured water onto the roof of that building, saving it as well as the rest of the town. The present structure was built by the T&T bridge gang from adobe brick made on the site. It served as the restaurant until the present cafe was built next door. It now houses the offices of the Inyo County Sheriff (760-852-4313).

5. The Flower Building was built in 1939 by the Tecopa-Shoshone Woman's Improvement Club. In the beginning, it was a cement slab used for games and roller-skating. Later it was enclosed and a stage was added. In the late 1940s, it was used as a one-room schoolhouse for grades 1-12. A local artist, Ethel Rook Messer, painted the original flowers. The building still serves as a community and meeting center.

6. Ernest Huhn Residence was built in 1951 by Ernie Huhn. Ernie was a popular local prospector with legendary skill at poker. He was known as "Siberian Red" because of his red hair and his stories of prospecting in Siberia. By 1951, he was receiving a comfortable income from the Grantham Talc Mine, but he lived here for only a short time before his death in 1952.

7. Station House: The Tonopah & Tidewater Railroad had crews stationed every 20 miles (33 km) or so to maintain the track. This building was originally in Evelvn (north of Shoshone) where it served as the crew's office and residence. It was moved here in the 1940s and currently serves as a studio.

8. Drilling Rock: Drilling contests were a popular part of the old "Amargosa Days." Miners competed in "jackleg" drilling contests by drilling holes for dynamite in these rocks.

• 9. Shoshone Cemetery: Four-year-old Ralph Modine, • who died in a tragic fire in 1924, was the first person • known to be buried here. Since that time it has become the final resting place for over 50 people, many in unmarked graves. A cemetery guidebook and recorded tours (of both the town and the cemetery) by historian George Ross, are for sale in the Museum gift shop.

10. Dublin Gulch: During the 1920s, miners carved dwellings in this caliche clay embankment. The name "Dublin Gulch" may have come from an area of the same name in Butte, Montana, where one resident, Joe Vollmer, had lived. Some caves have split levels, stovepipes, and garages. No one has lived in Dublin Gulch since 1970. "Castle in Clay" is another cave dug out by Harvey Rutledge near the Amargosa River.

11. Shoshone Village Office and Post Office: This, the newest building in town, was built in 1964 to meet the needs of modern Shoshone. The Shoshone Village office is the administrative center of Shoshone. Larry Iwerks painted the mural on the south side of the in the late 1980s. Iwerks also did the artwork for the mammoth exhibit in the museum. villagecentral@shoshone village.com (760-852-4250); (Post Office 760-852-4212).

12. Charles Brown General Store was built on the site of the "Snake Room" where old-timers played poker. Later, the poker game was moved to the "Mesquite Club" near the railroad tracks and the "Snake Pit" bar opened in Tecopa. The present store was opened in 1949 when a larger retail facility was needed in town. Groceries, supplies, exquisite Native American jewelry, gifts, gas and Lotto tickets are available daily (760-852-4242).

13. Shoshone Inn: The "Old Timers Inn" was built near this site in 1925. The additional 12-room motel was constructed in 1958. The comfortable contemporary rooms provide smart TVs, wireless internet and kitchenettes (760-852-4335).

14. The Whiffletree was named by Levi Noble, a famous Death Valley geologist, who used this structure as his base camp in the 1940's to 50's while he studied the geology of the Death Valley region. It is now a cozy cottage replete with a full kitchen available for extended visits. Contact the Shoshone Village Inn for rental information (760-852-4335).

15. Death Valley Academy: Home of the Scorpions, the school was built in 1957 on land donated by Charles Brown. This K-12th grade school has about 30 students who travel up to 60 miles (100 km) to attend.

• **16. Shoshone Swimming Pool:** The original "pool" • was built in 1921 by the townspeople of Shoshone, • under the direction of Tom Weed, a Paiute elder, and Charles Brown, a Death Valley pioneer, out of timbers and railroad ties at the site of a natural hot (105°F, 40.6°C) spring, The present cement pool was dug deeper and constructed in 1944-45. It is available to guests of the Shoshone RV Park and Shoshone Inn.

17. The Shoshone RV Park offers 33 full hookup sites and additional tent or dry RV sites. Showers are also available for a fee (760-852-4569).

18. Karin Pine's Transformational Bodywork Clinic assists clients in transforming their bodies and their lives through deep structural bodywork, activated listening and mindfulness counseling within the healing backdrop of the pristine desert oasis. (760-852-4478 or text 760-686-5373).

19. SHEAR Center (Shoshone Education And Research Center) is a nonprofit organization started in the late 1980s to promote education about and research into desert environment in the Death Valley area. This 1940s building previously housed the Southern California Minerals Co. For more information, contact Darrel Cowen at darrel@uw.edu.

20. Old Motel: This building was constructed in the late 1930s and served as a motel until the mid 1980s.

21. The Historic Brown House: Built from a kit after fire destroyed their first house in 1926, this was the home of Shoshone pioneers, Charles and Stella Brown. It now houses the Shoshone Village Eco Center.

Other Nearby Attractions

St. John the Baptist Catholic Church: Built in 1967 on land donated by Bernice Sorrells, the church offers 5 pm Mass the first Sunday of each month. Local miners and residents did the construction (760-876-4356).

The Maury Sorrells Airport is south of town on Hwy 178. The asphalt runway is 2380 x 30 ft. (725 x 9 m), at elevation 1568 ft (478 m) with radio-activated lights. For information, call (760-878-0201) or visit www.airnav.com/airport/L61.

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Shoshone Village

Historical Shoshone Village Walking Tour

Map Includes Shoshone Wetlands Birding Trails & VISTA HIKING TRAIL

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