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The cultural reports contained herein are the “client” facing report and should have all confidential data redacted and/or omitted. However, they may contain references to confidential information and include maps to cultural resources.

Thank you for your understanding.

Nevada Gold Mines



A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for a Proposed Ore Transportation System in Eureka and Elko Counties

BLM Elko District, Tuscarora Field Office Report
BLM Battle Mountain District, Mt. Lewis Field Office Report

BLM1-3385
BLM6-3352

aka the NGM Railway Project



January 2022

**Prepared by:
Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.
Reno, Nevada
Summit Project 1376-0134**

**Prepared on behalf of:
Nevada Gold Mines
Elko, Nevada**

A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for a Proposed Ore Transportation System in Eureka and Elko Counties

aka the NGM Railway Project

Submitted to:

Bureau of Land Management	
Elko District, Tuscarora Field Office	Report BLM1-3385
Battle Mountain District, Mt. Lewis Field Office	Report BLM6-3352

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Summit Project 1376-0134 (NGM CRR)

January 2022

ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY

Nevada Gold Mines (NGM) has proposed a Cortez Ore Transportation Route that will link the Cortez, Gold Quarry, and Goldstrike mines. The project includes a mix of railway, conveyors, and access roads as well as several material (borrow) pits or other blocked out lands, and a couple of small alternate routes. The principal route is a railway running from Cortez north through Crescent Valley to Beowawe. A second new railway then goes from Carlin north to Gold Quarry west of Maggie Creek. A third new railway in Boulder Valley would connect the Dunphy powerplant with Goldstrike. Associated access roads and material yards also connect the project with the Dean Ranch in Crescent Valley and the Tuscarora Mountains via Richmond Summit.

The proposed main railway route is approximately 70 miles (112 km) long; with access roads the total linear project length is approximately 125 miles (200 km) long. The project includes a mix of private and public lands, the latter administered by the BLM Battle Mountain and Elko Districts with the Elko District as the lead agency. Private lands entail multiple owners.

The Project Area is buffered to 500-ft. (150 m) total width for the main travel corridor (the railway), and a 100-ft. (30 m) buffer around the borrow pits, access roads, or other ancillary areas. The buffered project area is about 6,601 acres. The Class III inventory herein reported excluded current (less than 20 years old) Class III inventories and already permitted disturbance areas, leaving 5,241 acres of the railway project area needing inventory. Survey areas are in Crescent Valley, Boulder Valley, the Tuscarora Mountains, and near Carlin. Summit conducted the inventory in the spring and early summer of 2021.

This report contains information on 114 archaeological sites, including 33 previously recorded sites and 81 newly recorded sites. As a result of the Class III inventory, three archaeological sites are recommended or previously determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and 111 sites are recommended or previously determined not eligible for the NRHP. Eligible sites include segments of the historic State Route 1/Victory Highway, a prehistoric lithic and ground stone scatter, and a prehistoric pronghorn antelope driveline. Appendix F is a standalone report addressing four architectural resources and their respective NRHP recommendations.

In addition to the newly recorded or updated sites mentioned above, the railway project area encounters an additional 94 sites. These sites are within survey areas that are less than 20 years old, have an eligibility determination, and have concurrence on that determination. For tracking purposes this second group of sites are tallied in the Management Recommendations section at the end of this report but otherwise not further addressed until necessary, i.e., if or when mitigation becomes necessary.

Sites Recorded or Updated during Class III Inventory

SHPO # 26_	Agency # CrNV-	P/H	Description	NRHP	Project Area
None**	62-6623	P	Lithic scatter-not relocated	Not Eligible	1
None**	62-6645	P	Lithic scatter-not relocated	Not Eligible	1
None**	62-6647	P	Lithic scatter-not relocated	Not Eligible	1
EK13311*	12-17175	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	2
EK13326*	12-17174	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	2
EK18314	12-20996	H	Prospect and debris	Not Eligible	2
EK18315	12-21002	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	2
EK18316	12-21003	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	2
EK18317	12-21004	P	Pronghorn driveline (rock alignment)	Eligible (C)	2
EK18318	12-21005	H	Depression and debris scatter	Not Eligible	2
EK18319	12-21006	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	2
EK18320	12-21007	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	2
EK18321	12-21008	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	2
EK18322	12-21009	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	2
EU2519*	12-12006	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU2523*	12-12020	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU3203*	12-10583/ 62-19132	H	Simple earth ditch and buried pipeline	Not Eligible	1
EU3705/ S1835*	12-9948	H	Victory Highway/Route 1 dirt road	Eligible (A)	3
EU6466*	12-17144	H	State Route 766 modern road	Not Eligible	2
EU6467*	12-17211	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	2
EU6468*	12-17230	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	2
EU6563**	12-7186	P	Lithic Scatter-not relocated	Not Eligible	1
EU6564**	12-7683	P	Lithic Scatter-not relocated	Not Eligible	3
EU6565*	12-7684	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU6600*	12-10073	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU6613*	12-10095	H	Utility line ruins	Not Eligible	1
EU6615*	12-10097	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	1
EU7383*	12-17807	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	1
EU8290/ S2226*	11-9118	H	Transcontinental Telephone Line ruins	Not Eligible	3
EU8291*	12-18811	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	3
EU8296*	12-18816	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	3
EU8992/ S2210*	12-19515	H	State Route 20 dirt and gravel road	Not Eligible	2
EU9080*	12-10914	H	Abandoned dirt road	Not Eligible	1
EU10285*	12-21104	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	3
EU10717	12-20956	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU10718	12-20957	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	1
EU10719	12-20958	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	1

SHPO # 26_	Agency # CrNV-	P/H	Description	NRHP	Project Area
EU10720	12-20959	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	1
EU10721	12-20960	H	Gravel and dirt road	Not Eligible	1
EU10722	12-20961	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	3
EU10723	12-20962	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	3
EU10724	12-20963	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	3
EU10725	12-20964	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	3
EU10726	12-20965	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	3
EU10727	12-20966	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	3
EU10728	12-20967	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	3
EU10729	12-20968	P/H	Lithic and ground stone scatter; historic debris	Eligible (D)	1
EU10730	12-20969	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1
EU10731	12-20970	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1
EU10732	12-20971	P/H	Lithic scatter; historic debris	Not Eligible	1
EU10733	12-20972	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1
EU10734	12-20973	P/H	Lithic scatter; historic debris	Not Eligible	1
EU10735	12-20974	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1
EU10736	12-20975	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	1
EU10737	12-20976	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	1
EU10738	12-20977	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	1
EU10739	12-20978	H	Simple earth ditch	Not Eligible	1
EU10740	12-20979	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	3
EU10741	12-20980	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	3
EU10742	12-20981	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	3
EU10743	12-20982	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	3
EU10744	12-20983	H	Simple earth ditch and modern reservoir	Not Eligible	1
EU10745	12-20984	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	1
EU10746	12-20985	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	1
EU10747	12-20986	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1
EU10748	12-20987	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1
EU10749	12-20988	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1
EU10750	12-20989	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	1
EU10751	12-20990	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1
EU10752	12-20991	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1
EU10753	12-20992	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1
EU10754	12-20993	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1
EU10755	12-20994	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1
EU10756	12-20995	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1
EU10757	12-20997	H	Insulator cache	Not Eligible	3
EU10758	12-20998	H	Simple earth ditch	Not Eligible	3
EU10759	12-20999	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	3
EU10760	12-21000	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	3

SHPO # 26_	Agency # CrNV-	P/H	Description	NRHP	Project Area
EU10761	12-21001	H	Mine complex	Not Eligible	3
EU10762	12-21010	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU10763	12-21011	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU10764	12-21012	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU10765	12-21013	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU10766	12-21014	H	Simple utility line	Not Eligible	3
EU10767	12-21015	H	Telephone line ruins	Not Eligible	3
EU10768	12-21016	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU10769	12-21017	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU10770	12-21018	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU10771	12-21019	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU10772	12-21020	P	Lithic and ground stone scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU10773	12-21021	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	3
EU10774	12-21022	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	3
EU10775	12-21023	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU10776	12-21024	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU10777	12-21025	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU10778	12-21026	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU10779	12-21027	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	3
EU10780	12-21028	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	1
EU10781	12-21029	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	1
LA3569*	62-8461	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	1
LA4344*	62-8459	H	State Route 21 gravel road	Not Eligible	1
LA4922*	11-17803	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	1
LA6315*	62-9658	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1
LA6324/ S2173*	62-9667	H	Simple earth ditch	Not Eligible	1
LA6811*	62-20112	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	1
LA6812*	62-20113	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	1
LA6813*	62-20114	H	Modified drainage	Not Eligible	1
LA7484	63-22358	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1
LA7485	63-22359	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	1
LA7486	63-22360	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	1
LA7487	63-22361	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	1
LA7488	63-22362	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1
LA7489	63-22363	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1
LA7490	63-22364	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	1

*Updated site

**Not Relocated

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: LITERATURE SEARCH SUMMARY

APPENDIX B. SITE LOCATION MAPS

APPENDIX C. ISOLATED FINDS DATA

APPENDIX D. PHOTOGRAPH LOGS

APPENDIX E. SITE RECORDS

APPENDIX F: ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES REPORT (Separate Cover)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Nevada Gold Mines (NGM) has proposed a Cortez Ore Transportation Route that will link the Cortez, Gold Quarry, and Goldstrike mine operations. The transportation project includes a mix of new and existing railway, conveyors, and access roads as well as several material pits or other lands slated for support services (i.e., switch yards, laydown yards, sidings, etc.).

The project area is broken into three general areas (Figures 1 through 27). The principal route (Area 1) is a new railway that runs from Cortez north through Crescent Valley to Beowawe, where it connects with the existing Union Pacific Railroad. Material is moved east to Carlin on the UPRR tracks where it is transferred to another new railway (Area 2) running north to Gold Quarry. A second proposed new railway in Boulder Valley (Area 3) connects to existing rail lines at the Dunphy/TS powerplant and bears north to Goldstrike. Access roads and material yards also connect the project with the Dean Ranch in Crescent Valley and the Tuscarora Mountains via Richmond Summit.

The proposed main railway route is approximately 70 miles (112 km) long; with access roads the total linear project length is approximately 125 miles (200 km) long. The project includes a mix of private and public lands, the latter administered by the BLM Battle Mountain and Elko Districts, with the Elko District as the lead agency. Private lands entail multiple owners.

The Class III inventory was intended to close gaps in existing, up to date (less than 20 years old) Class III coverage of the railway project area. Excluding current Class III coverage and permitted disturbance areas, the 2021 Class III inventory covered approximately 5,241 acres spread across all three areas in Crescent Valley, Boulder Valley, the Tuscarora Mountains, and near Carlin. Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. (Summit) conducted the inventory in the spring and summer of 2021.

AGENCY CONSULTATION

The project area is comprised of a mix of public and private lands. Public lands are administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Battle Mountain (Mt. Lewis Field Office) and Elko (Tuscarora Field Office) Districts. Most of the railway project falls within the BLM Elko District, and they agreed to be the lead agency for the proposed undertaking.

Private lands are held by a range of individuals, trusts, or companies, including some lands held by NGM themselves (for example, the Dean Ranch and the TS Ranch). NGM negotiated with private landowners to have project access through their holdings.

In addition to following inventory standards outlined in the BLM Guidelines (2013, 2019), the Elko District also required Summit to have a Native American Cultural Resource Specialist (CRS) participate in or monitor the Class III inventory. Summit coordinated this request with the BLM Tribal Liaison and the Te-Moak Tribe. On any given day one or more Native American CRS participated in the fieldwork.

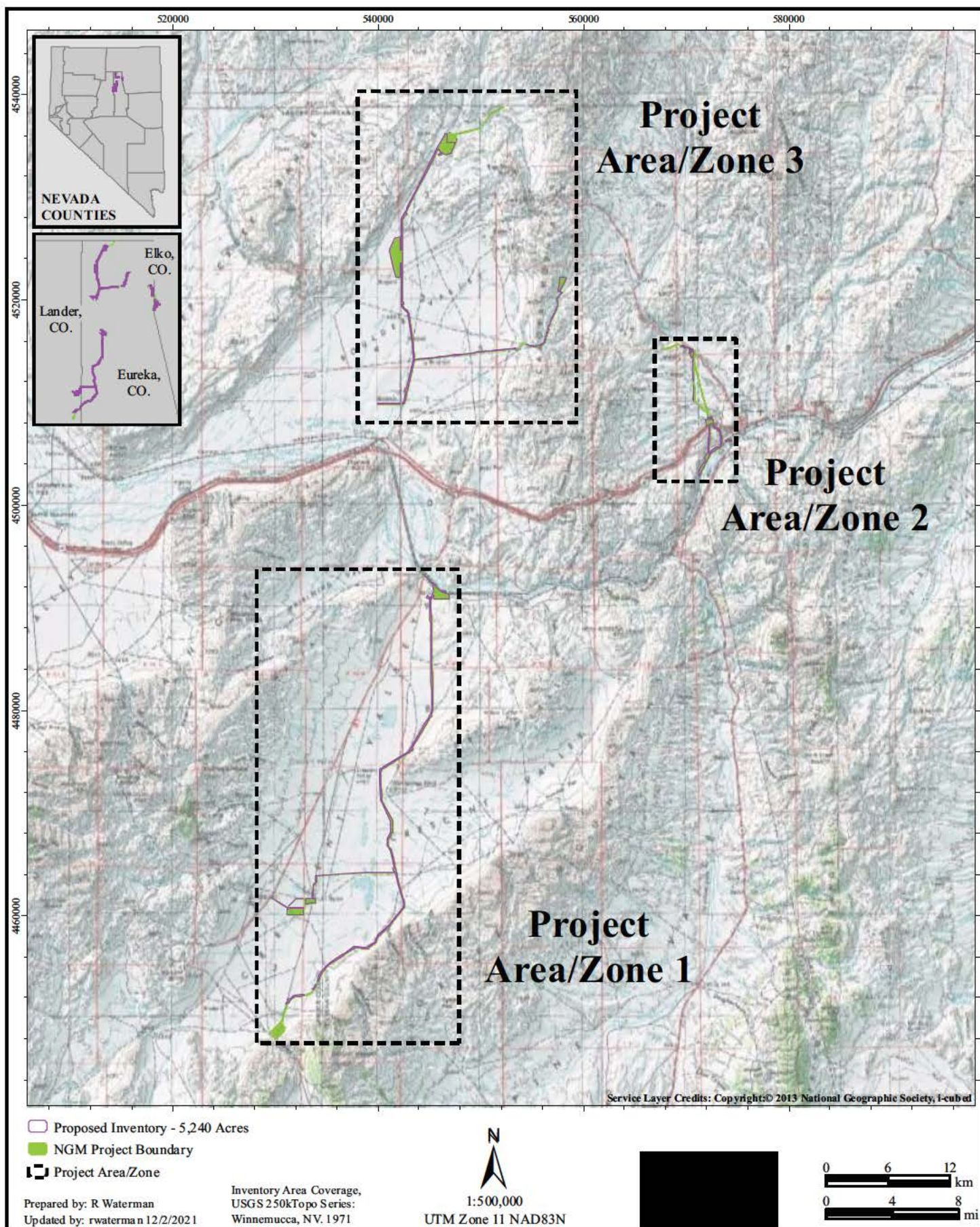


Figure 1:
Project Vicinity Map

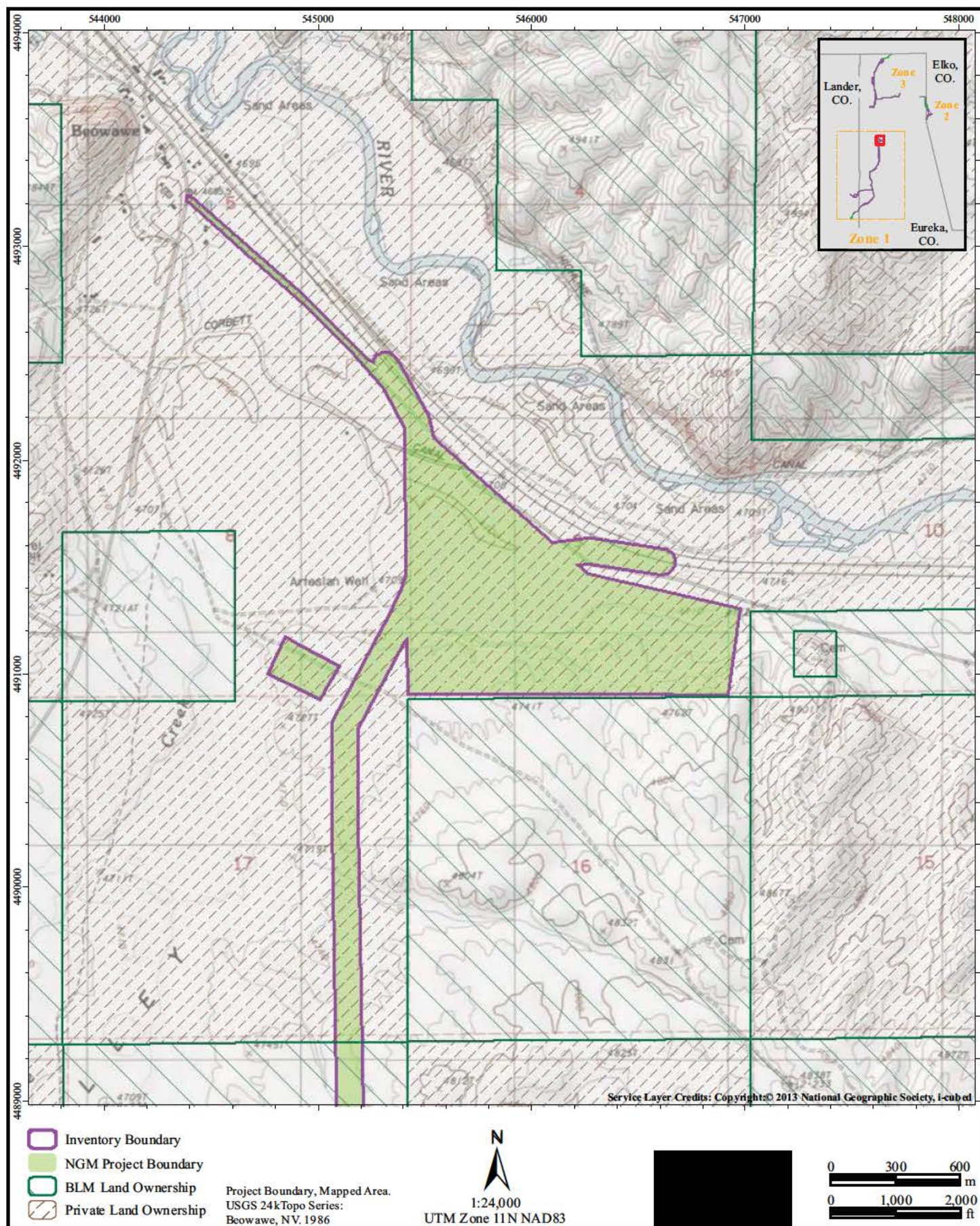


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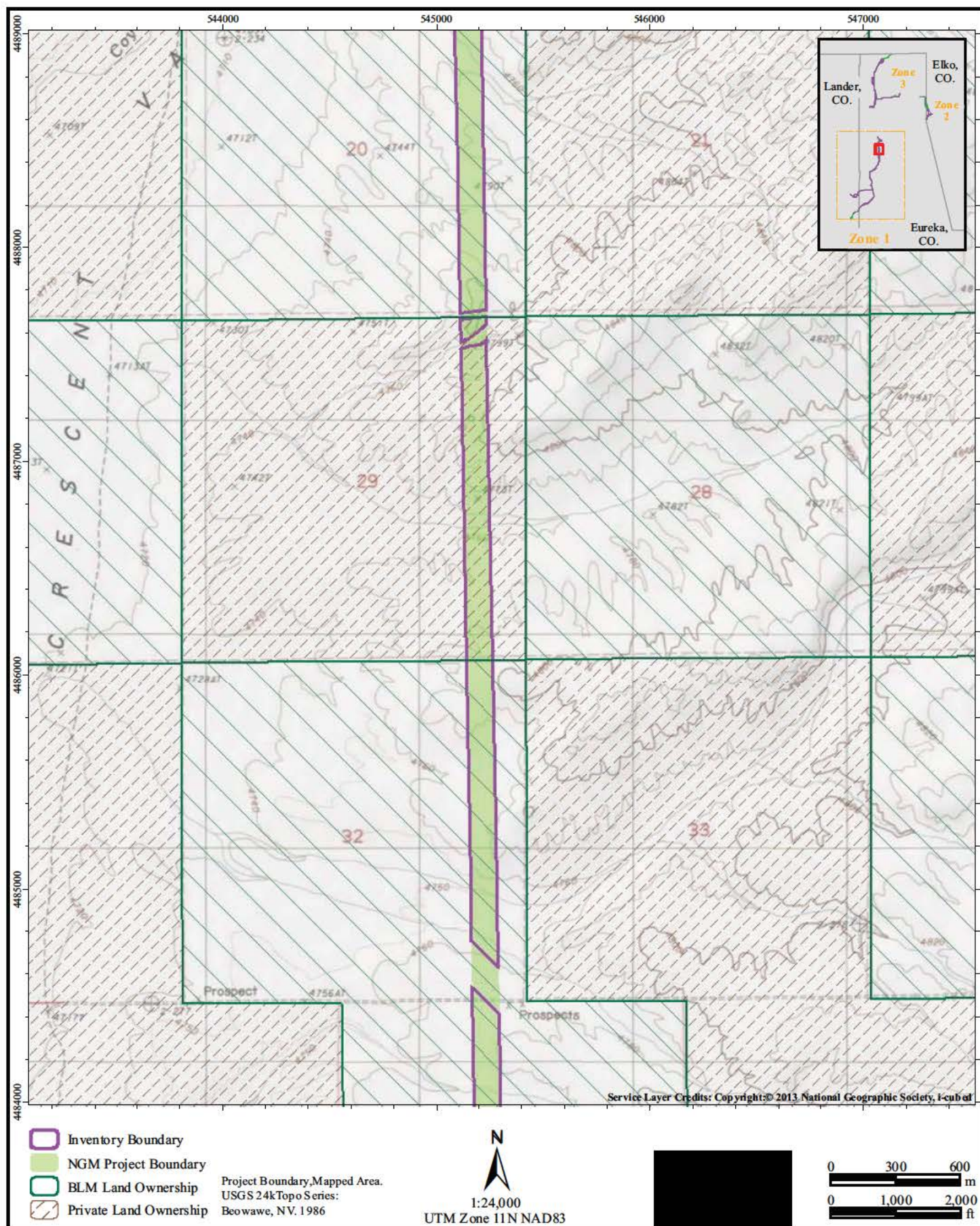


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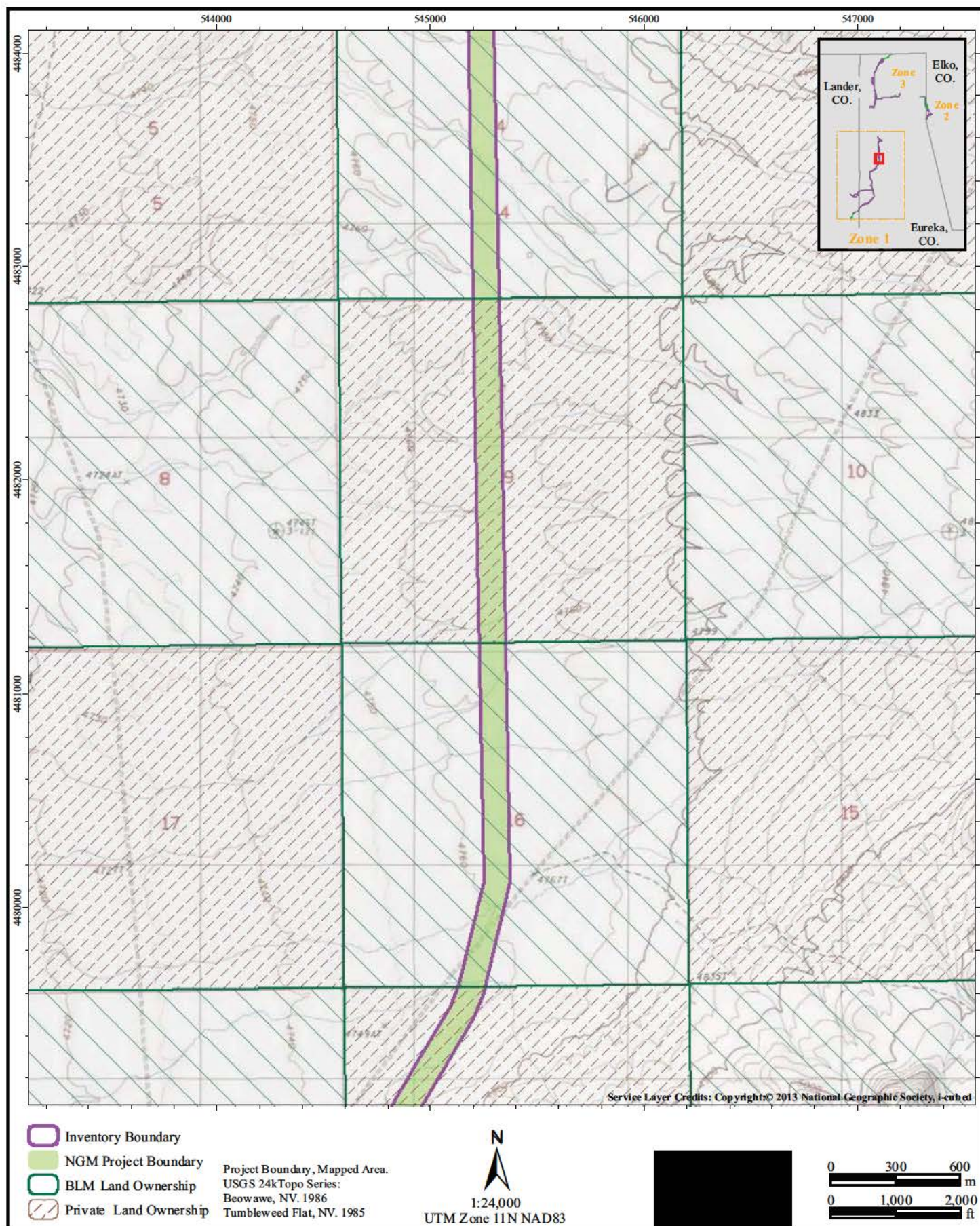
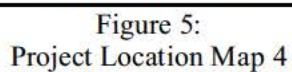
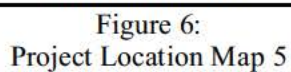


Figure 4:
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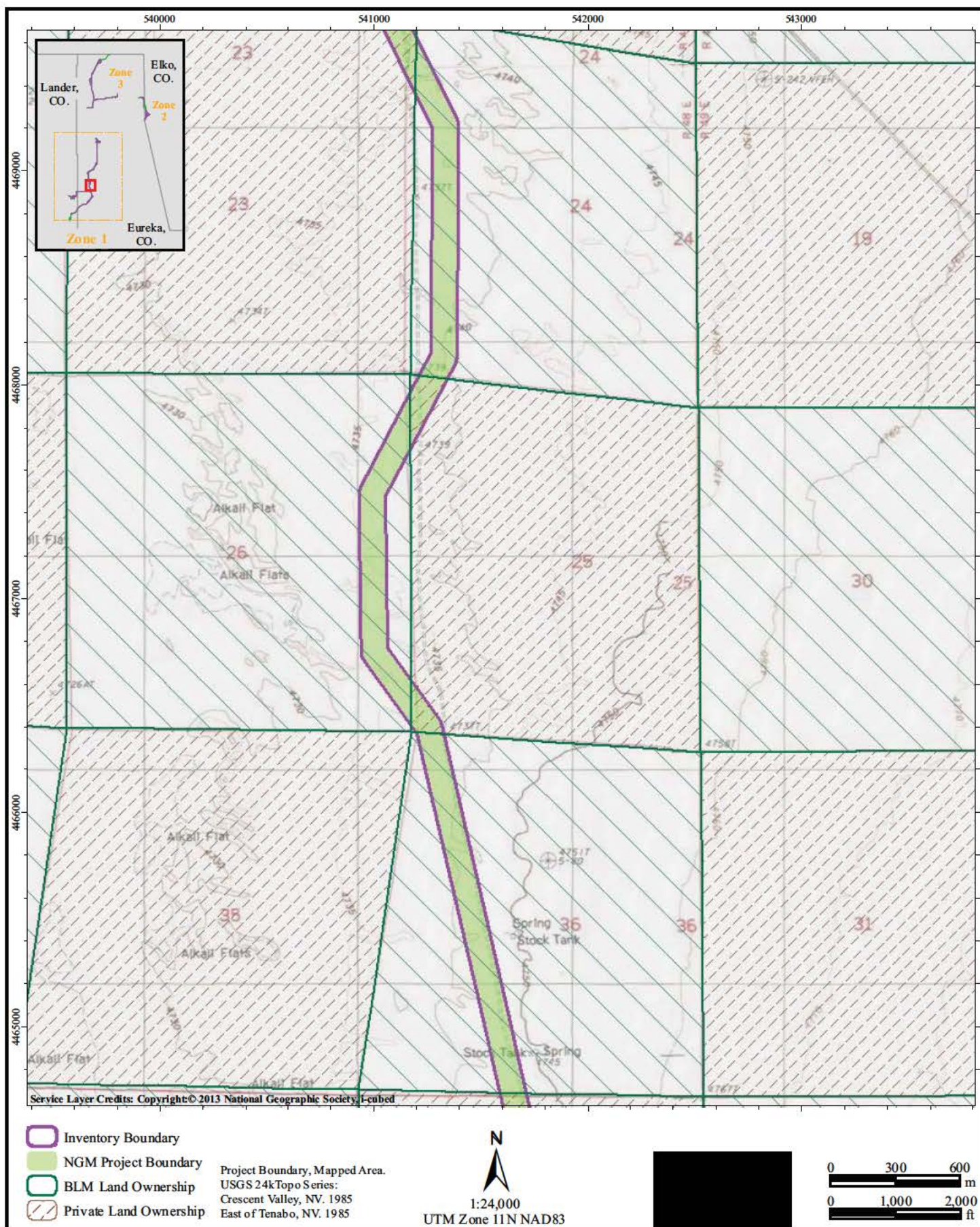


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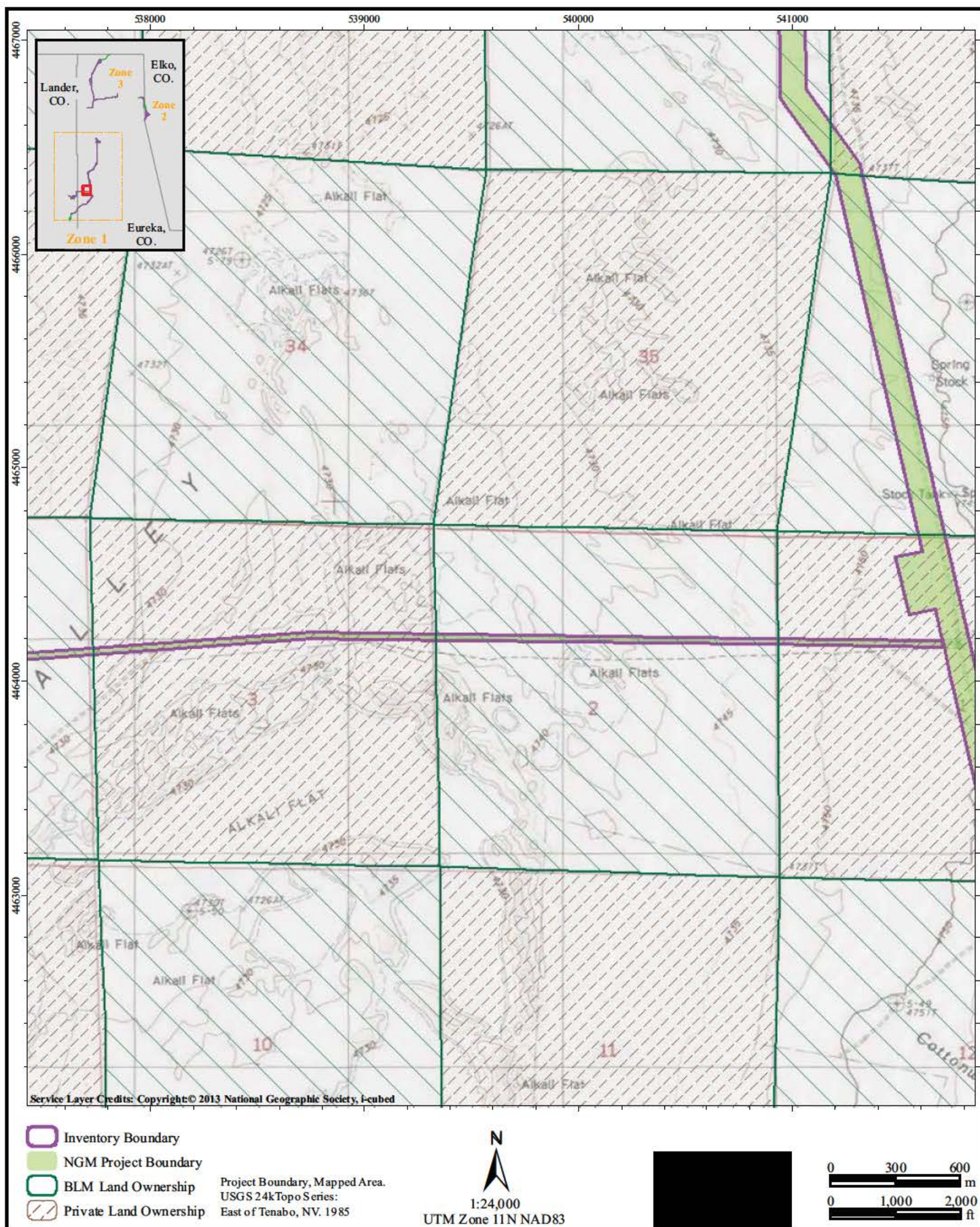


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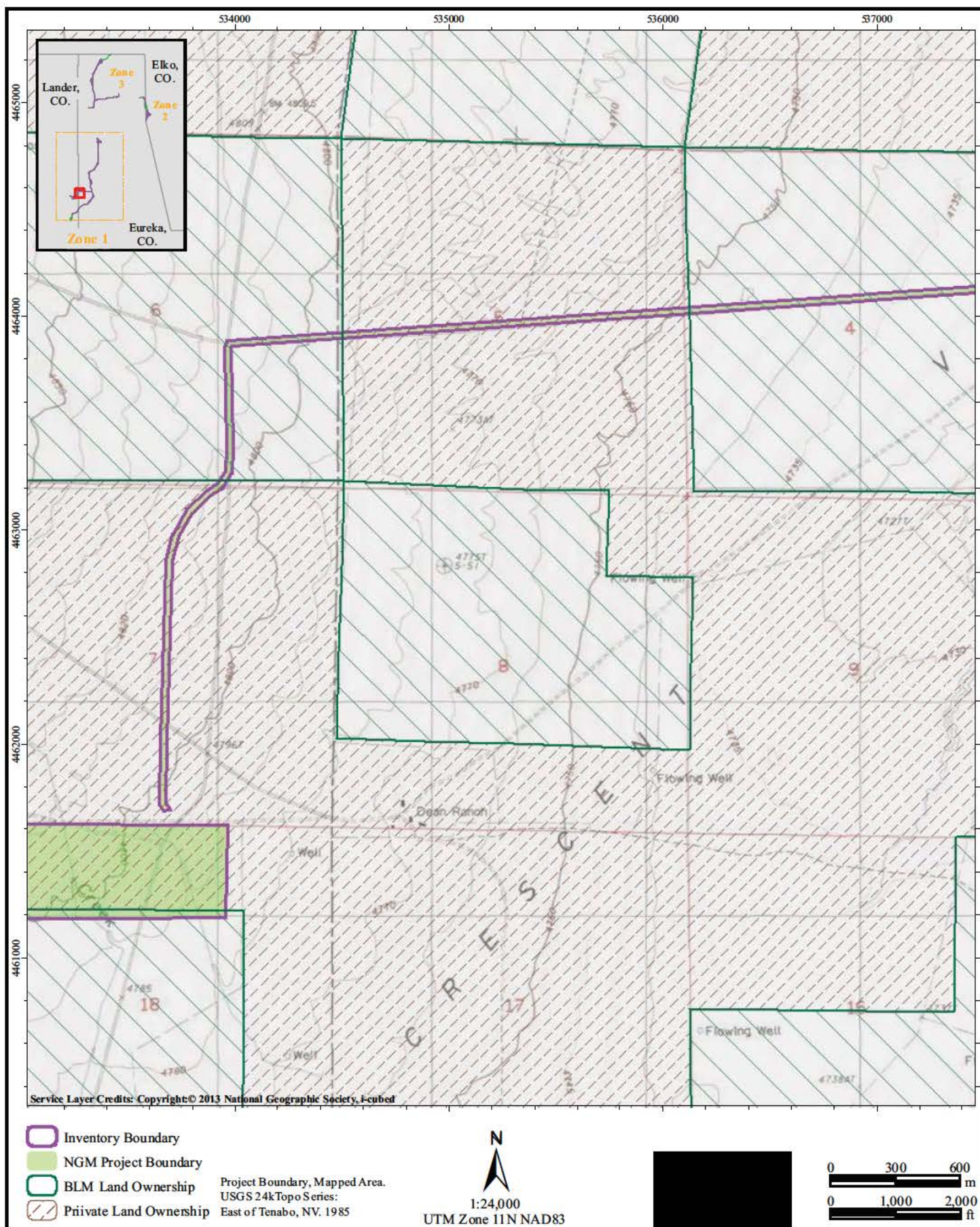


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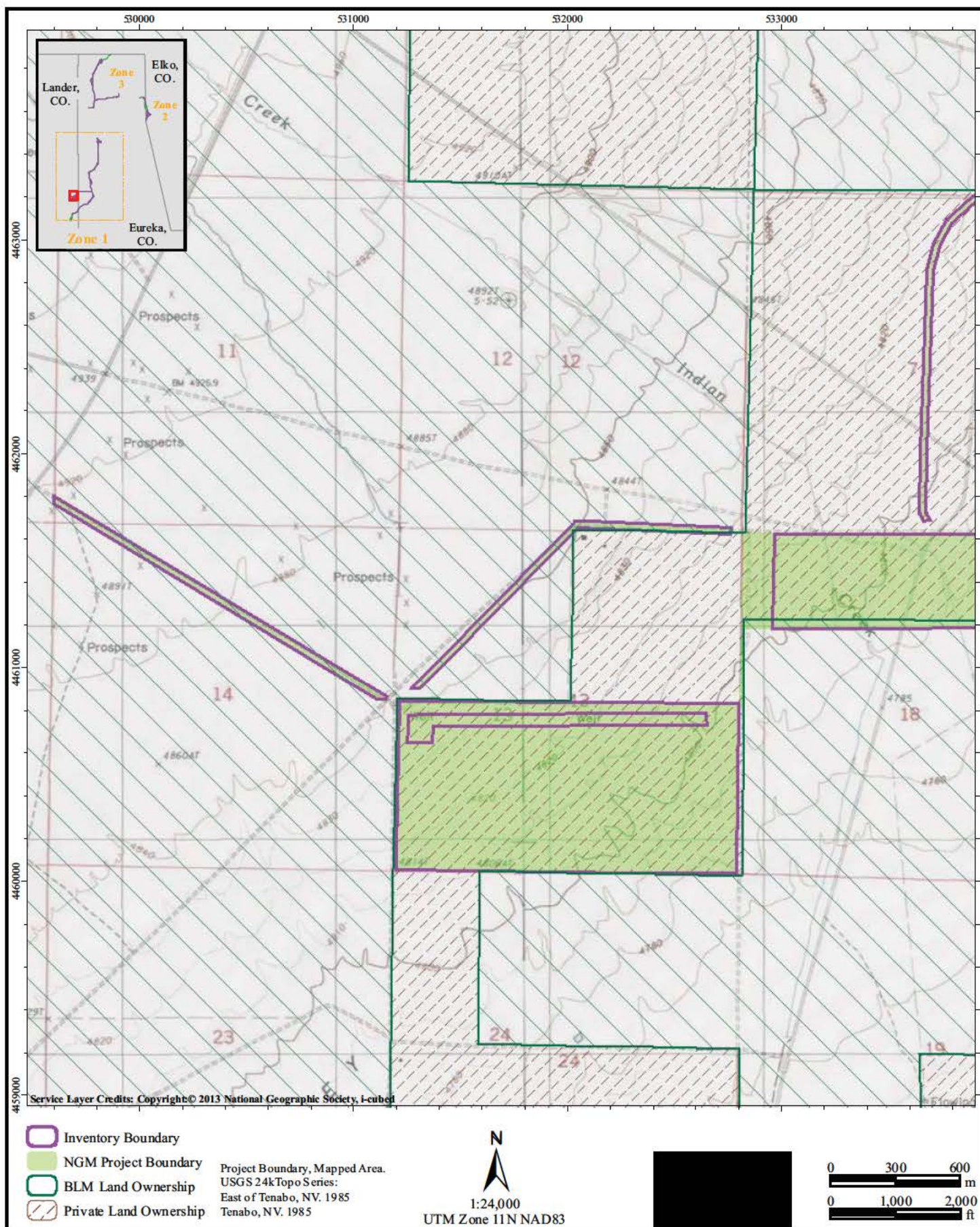


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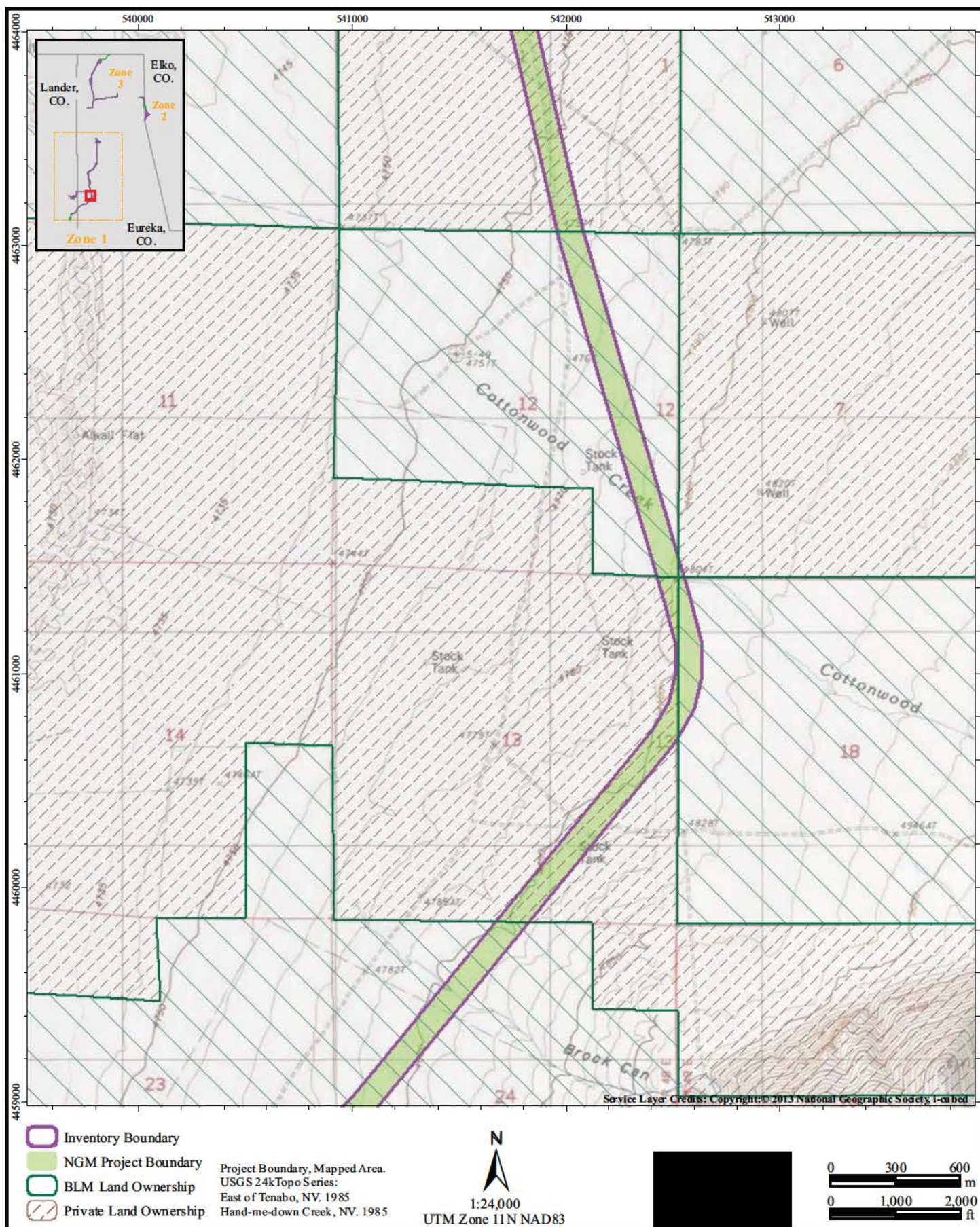


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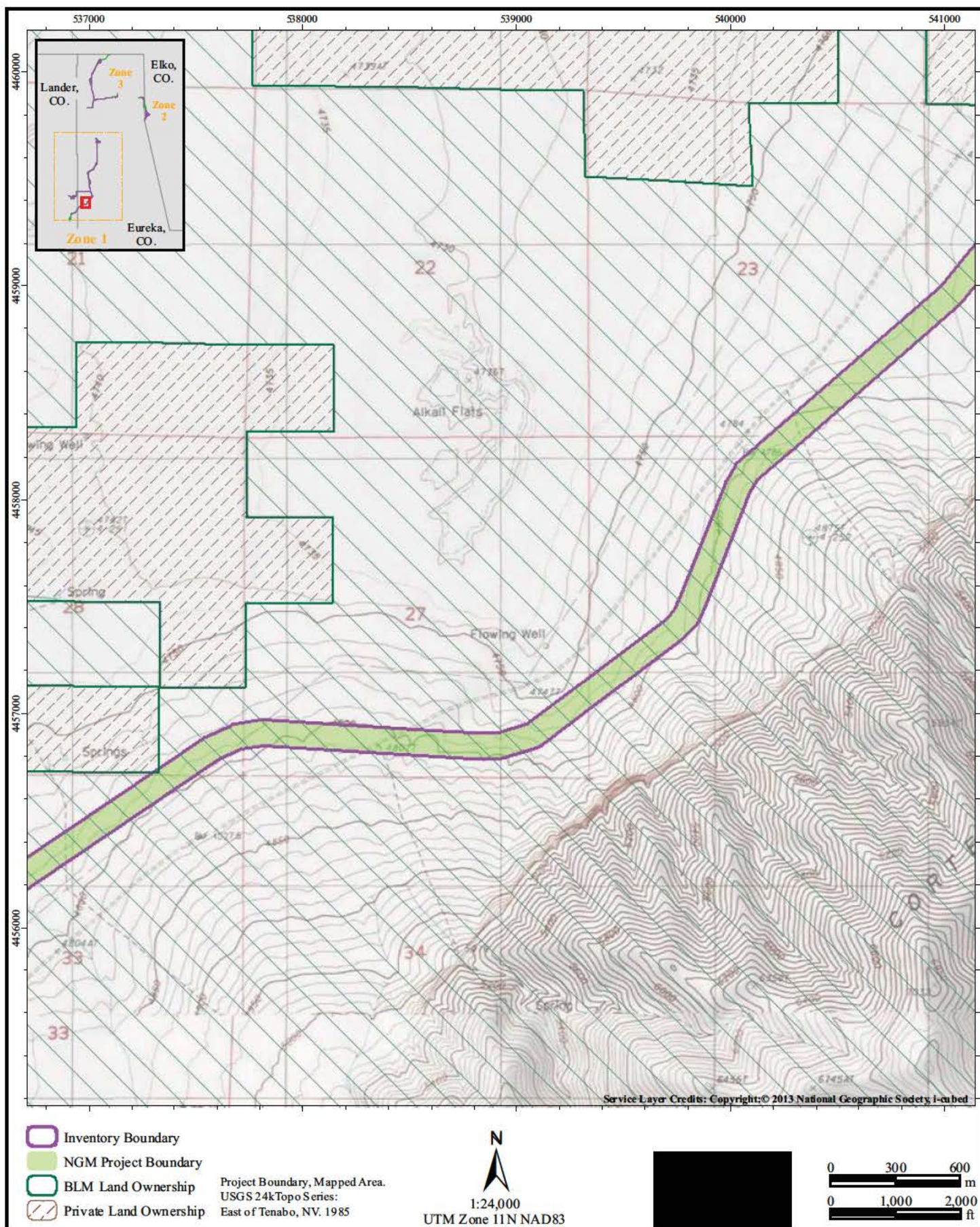


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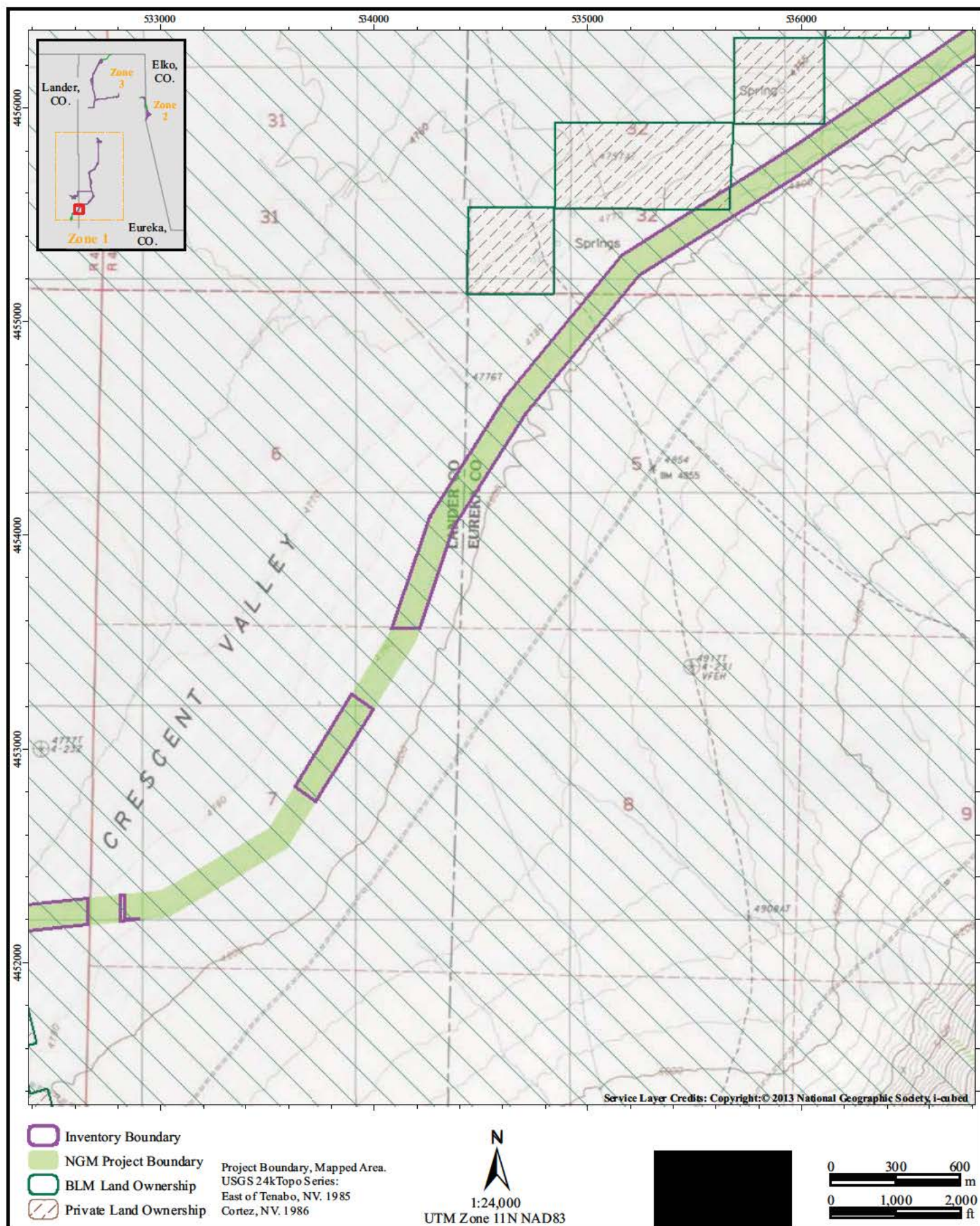


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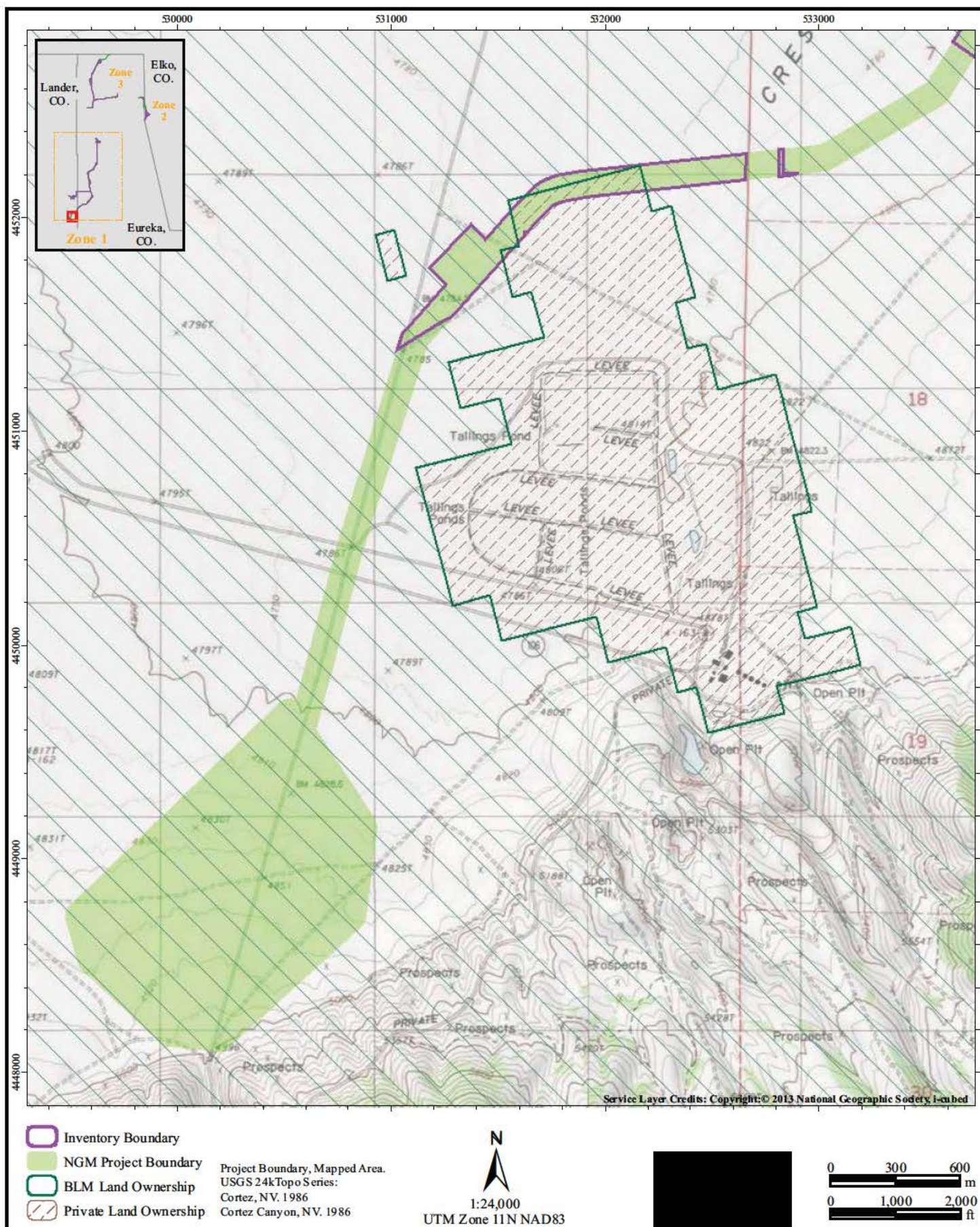


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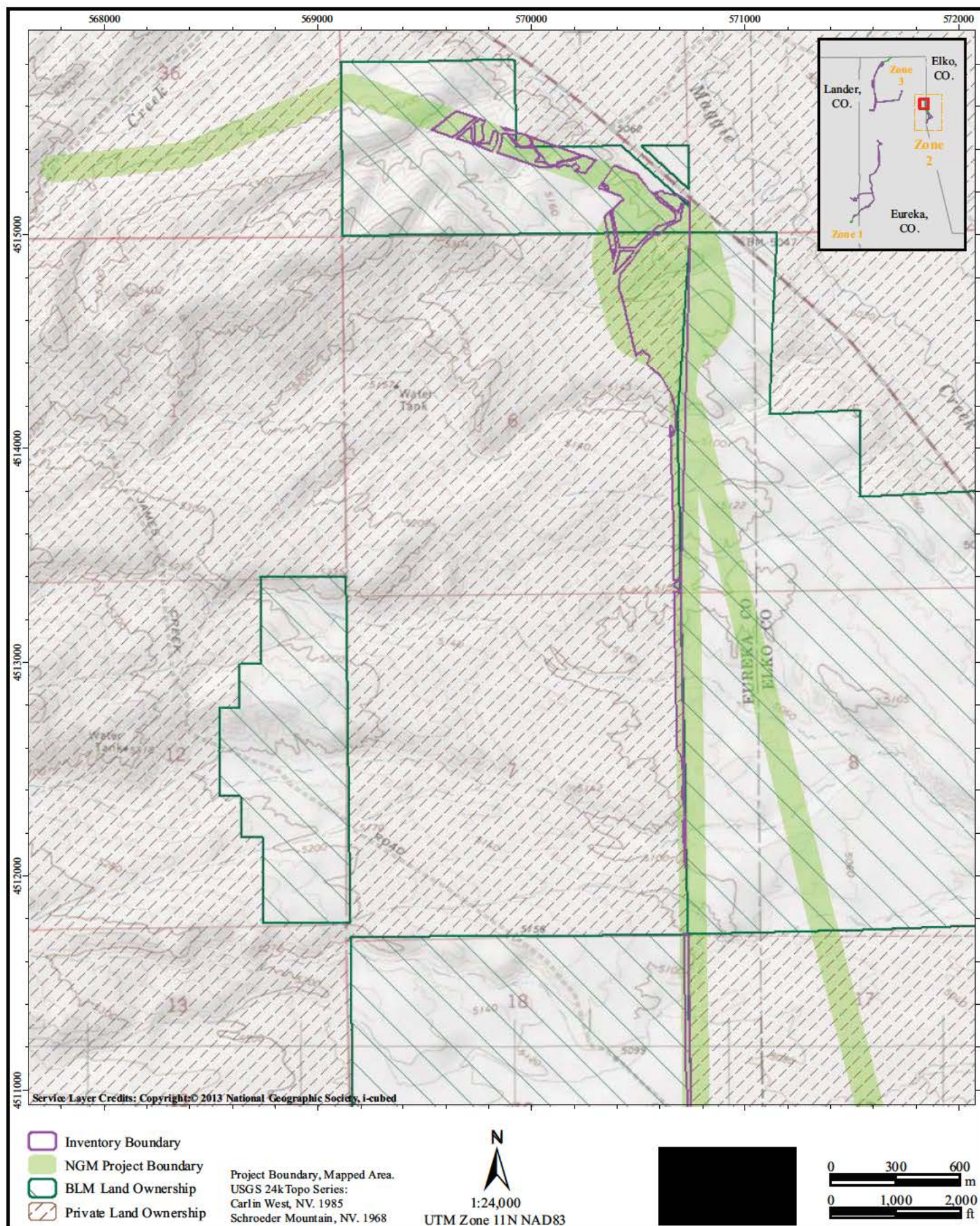


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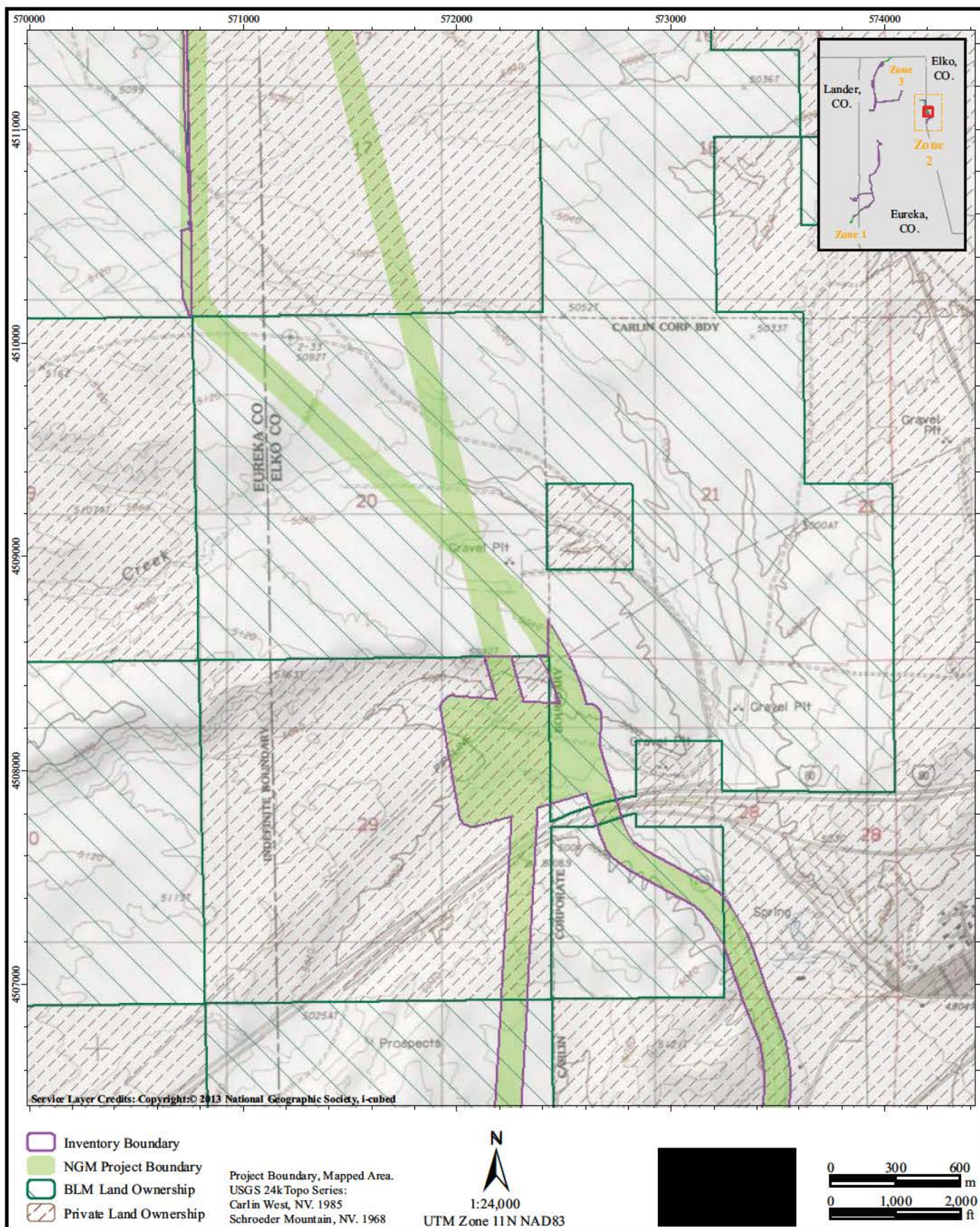


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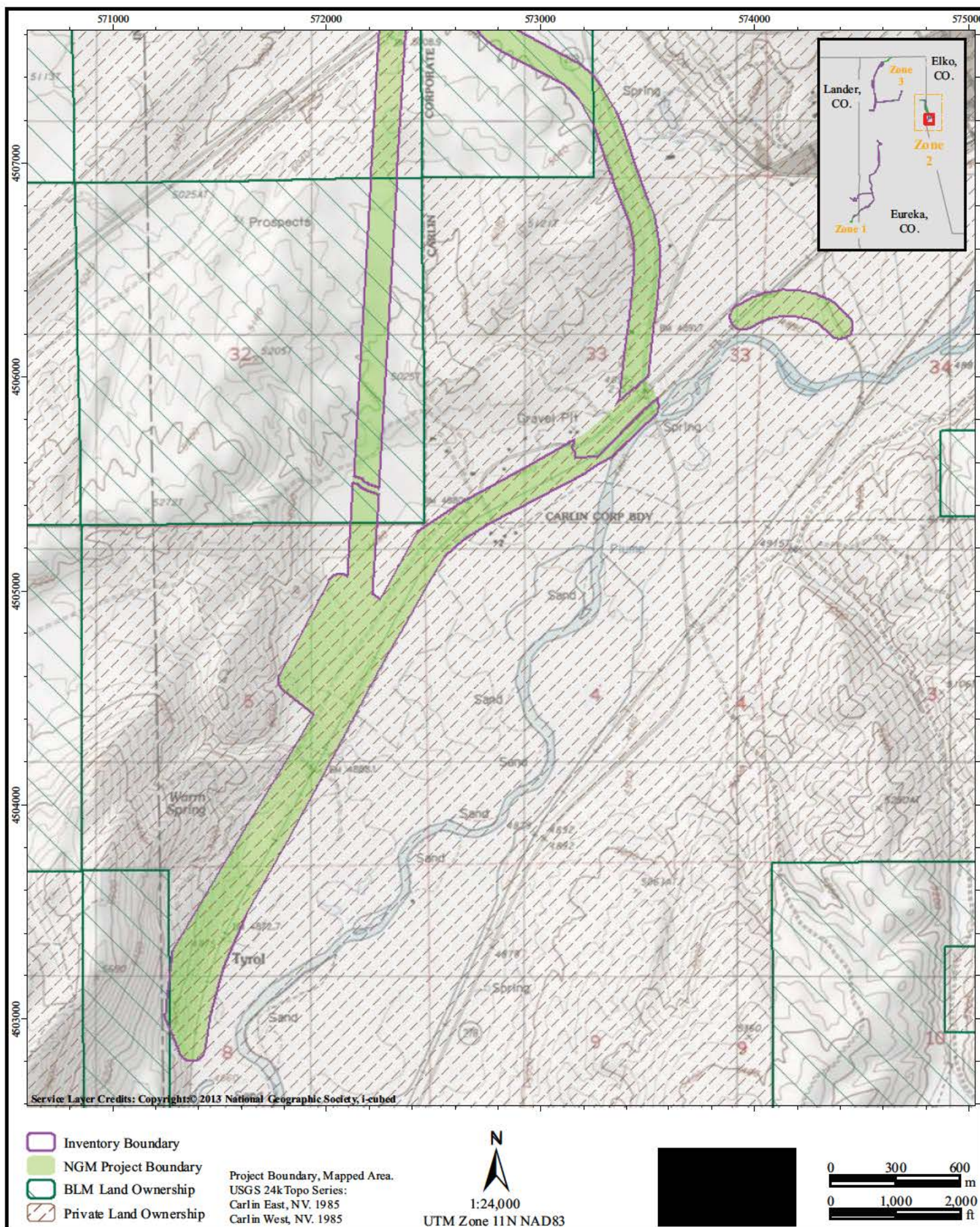


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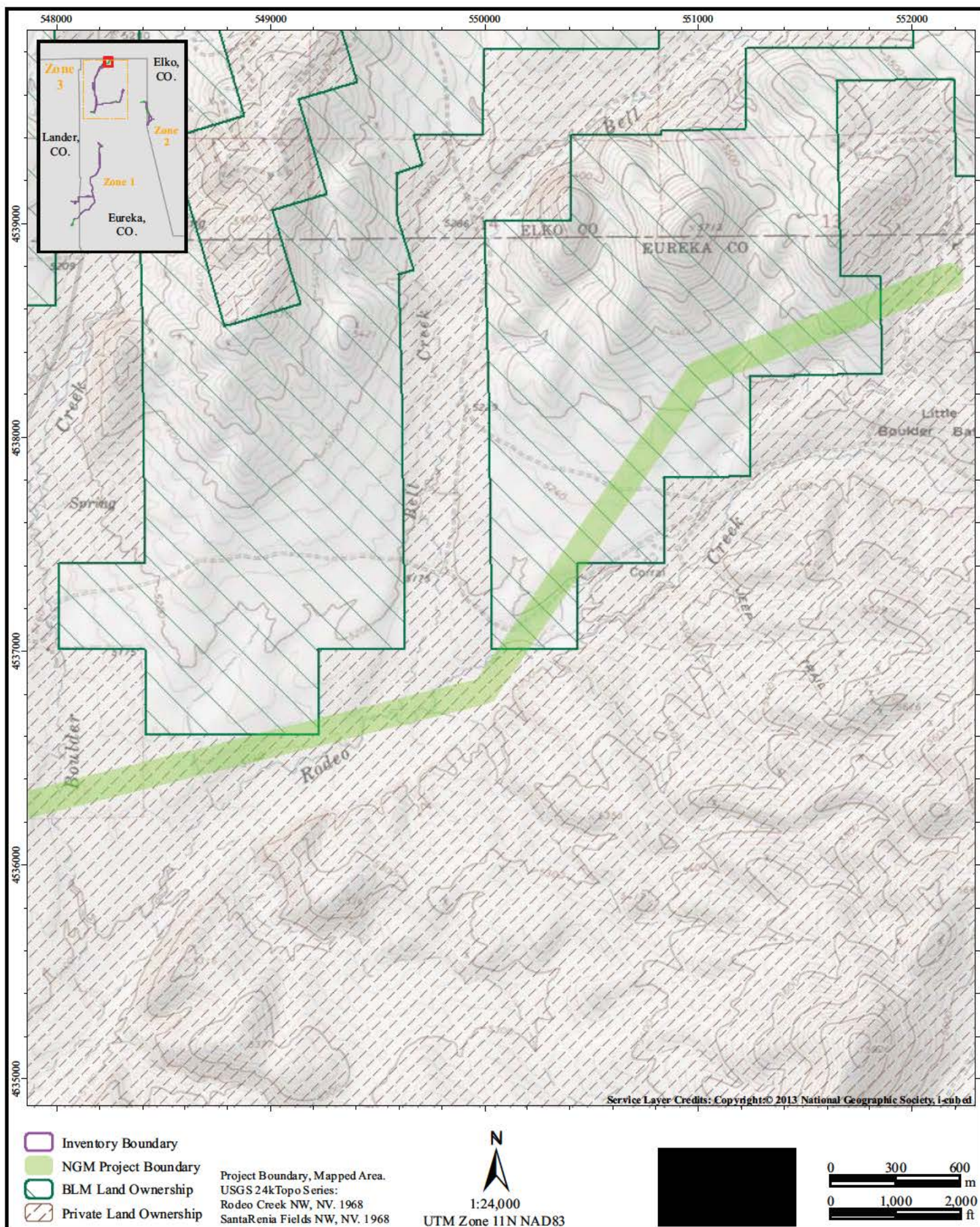


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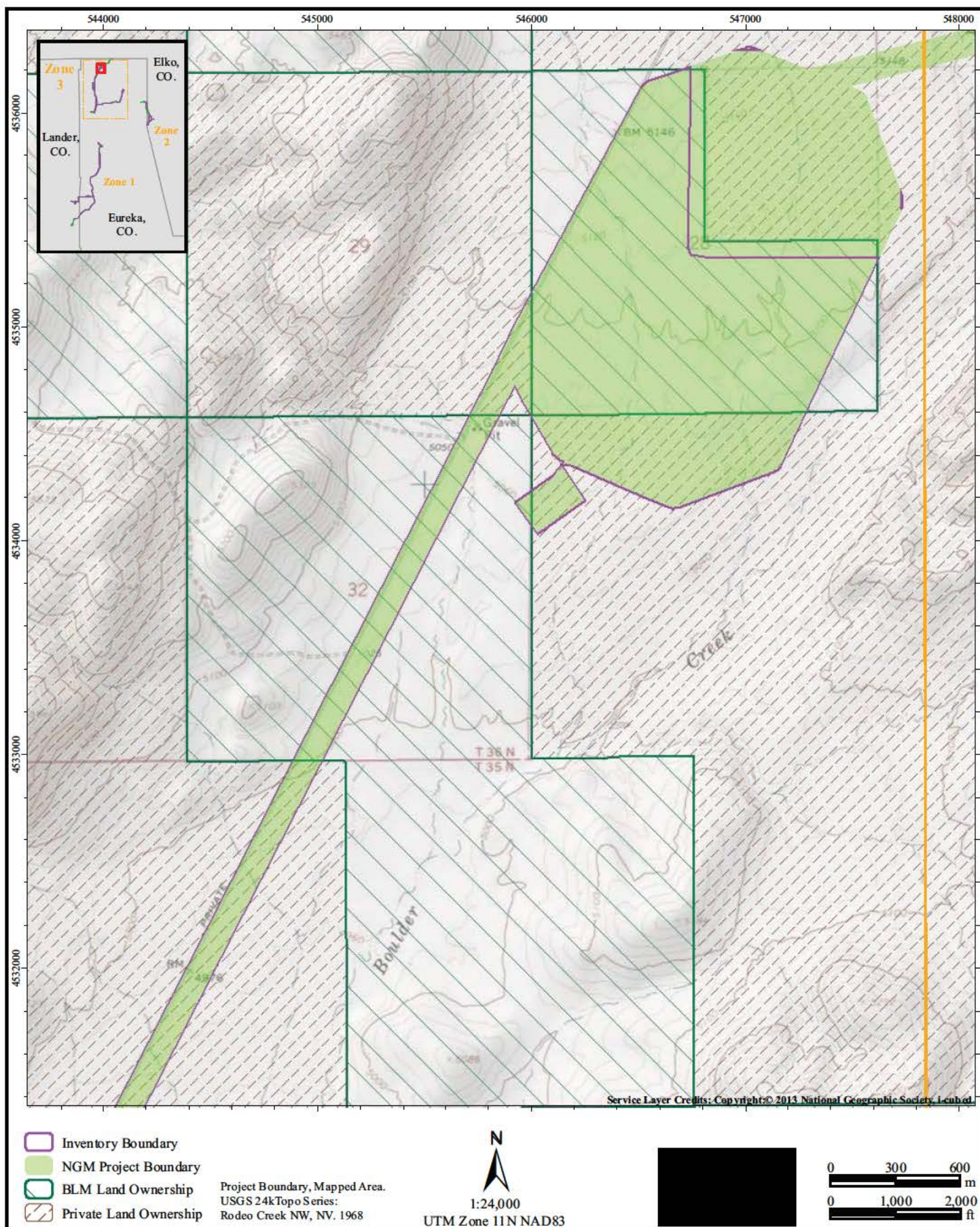


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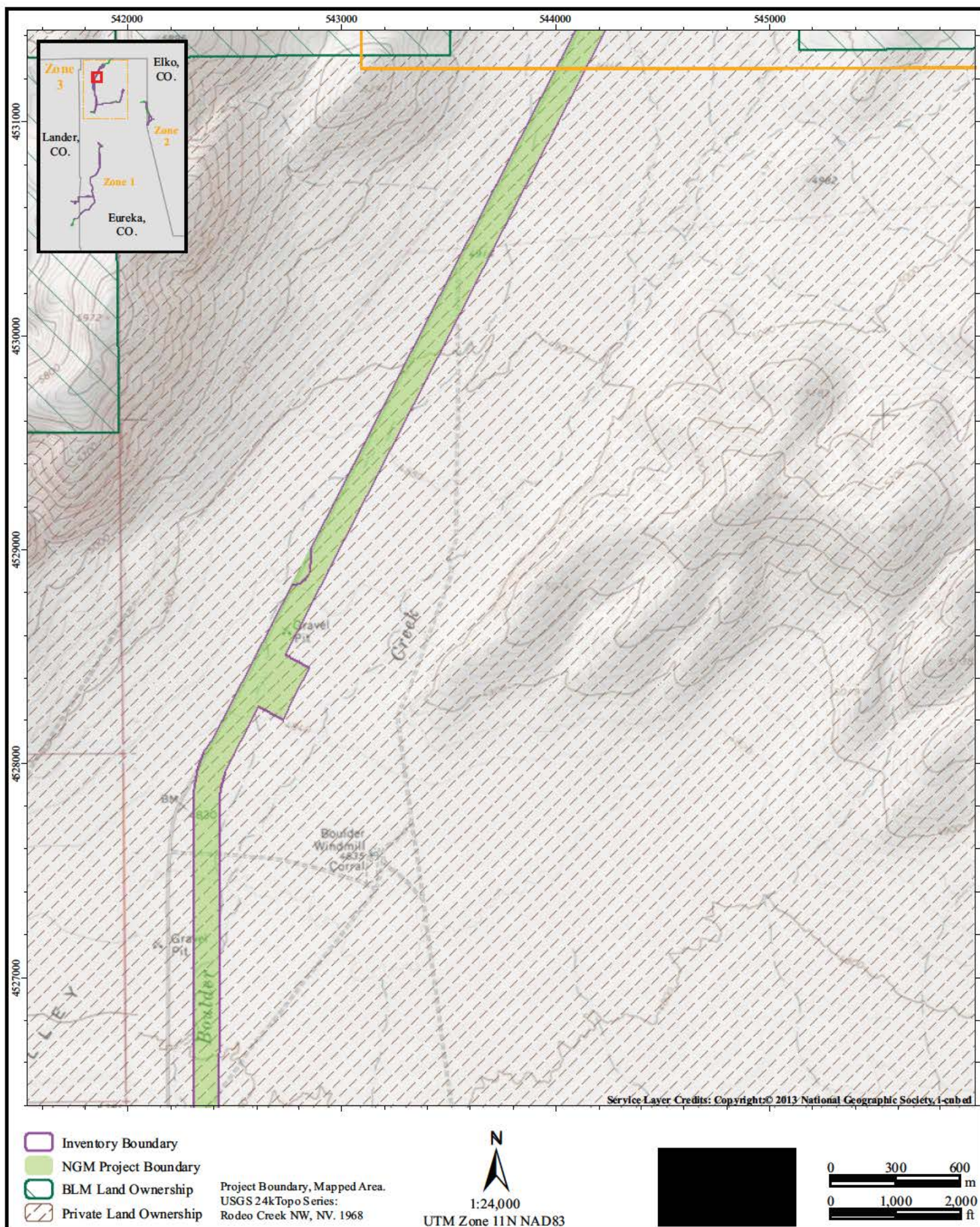


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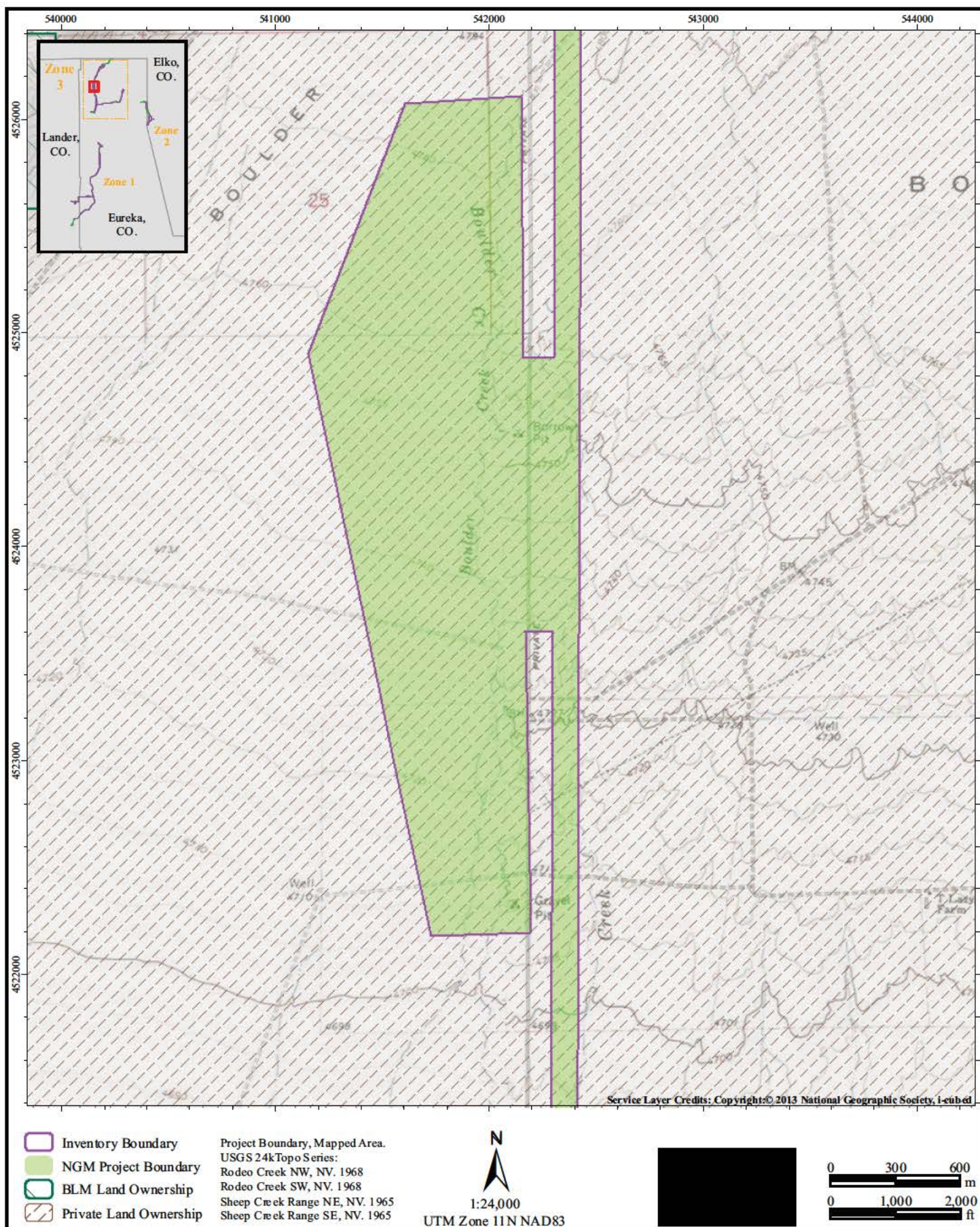


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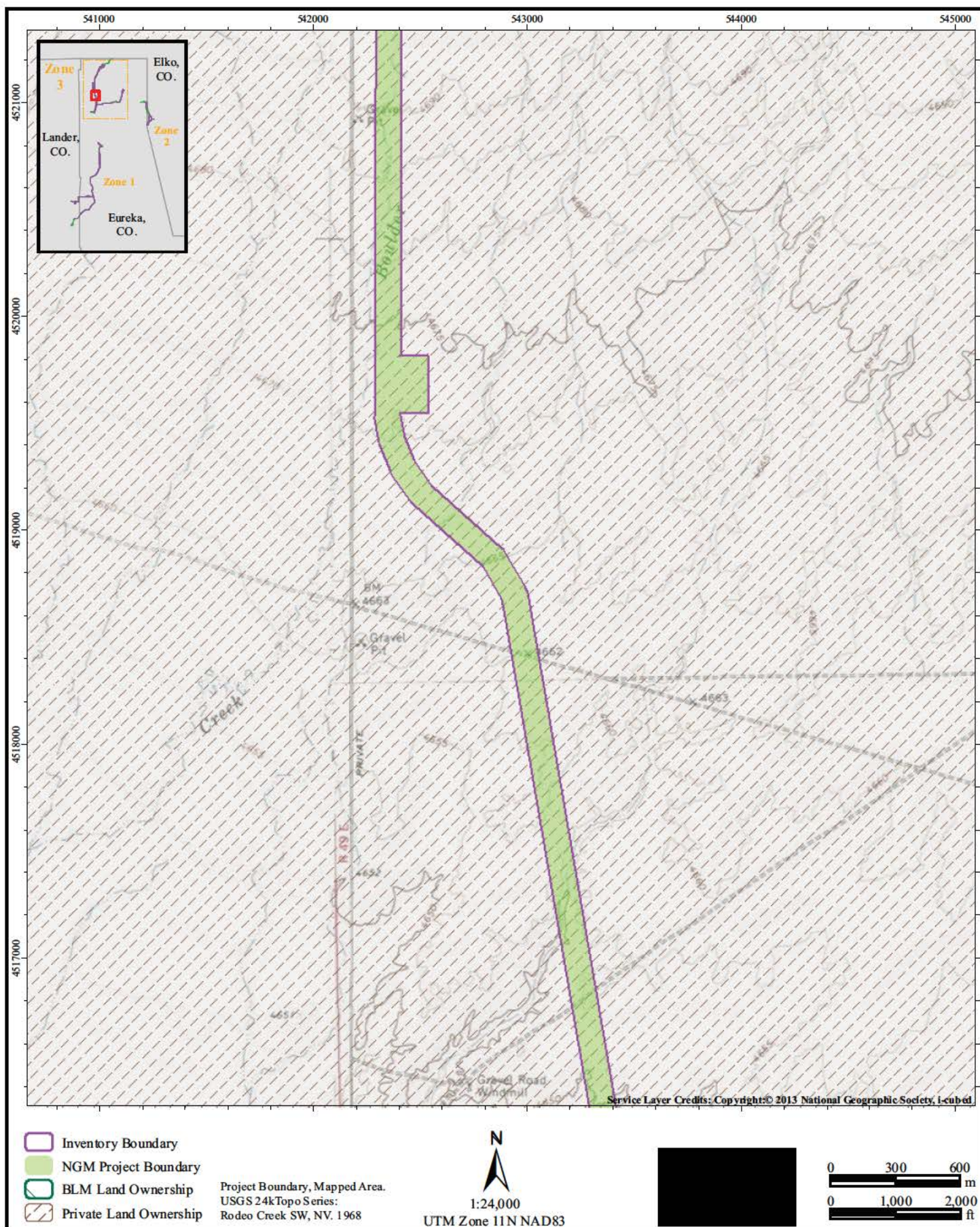


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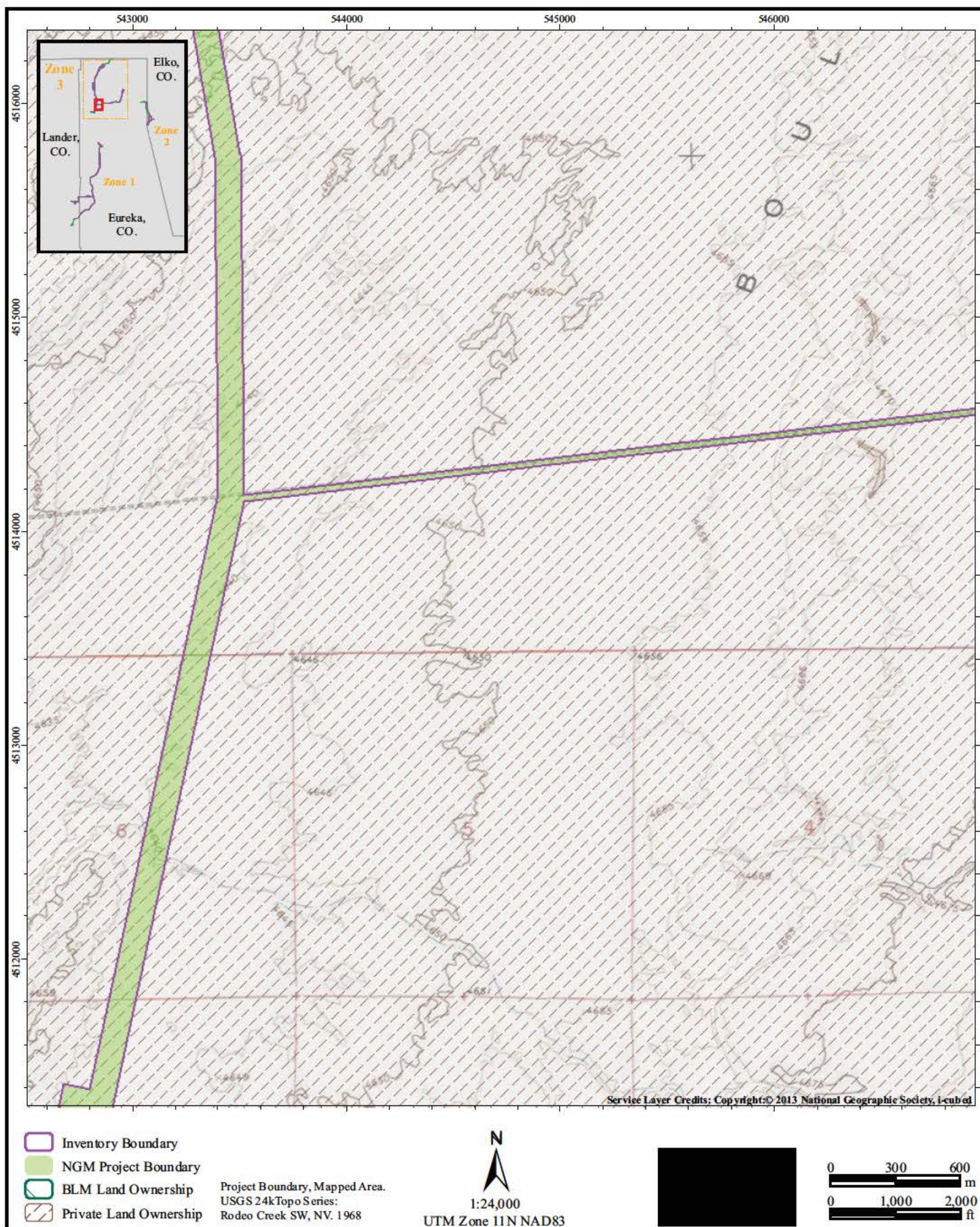


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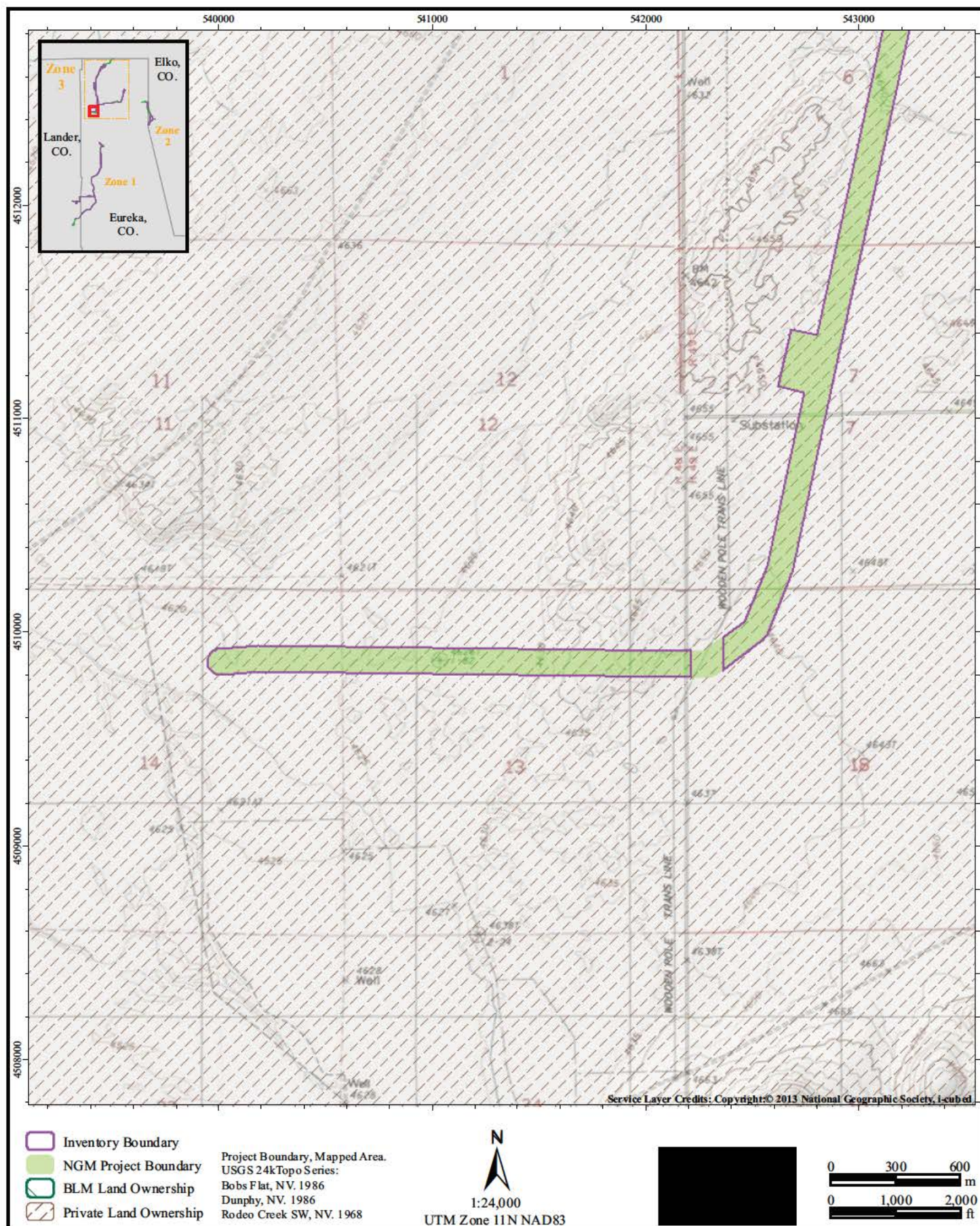


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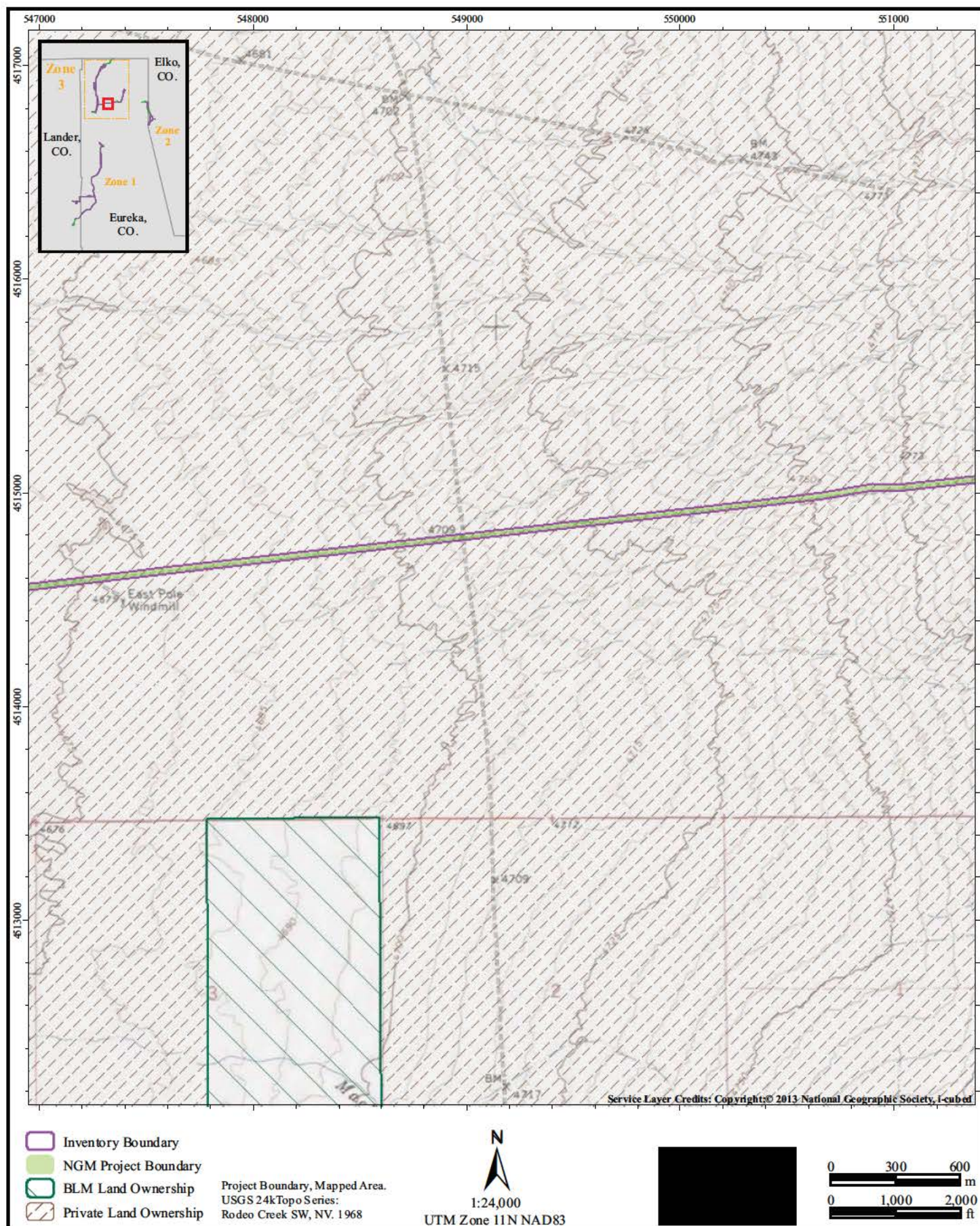


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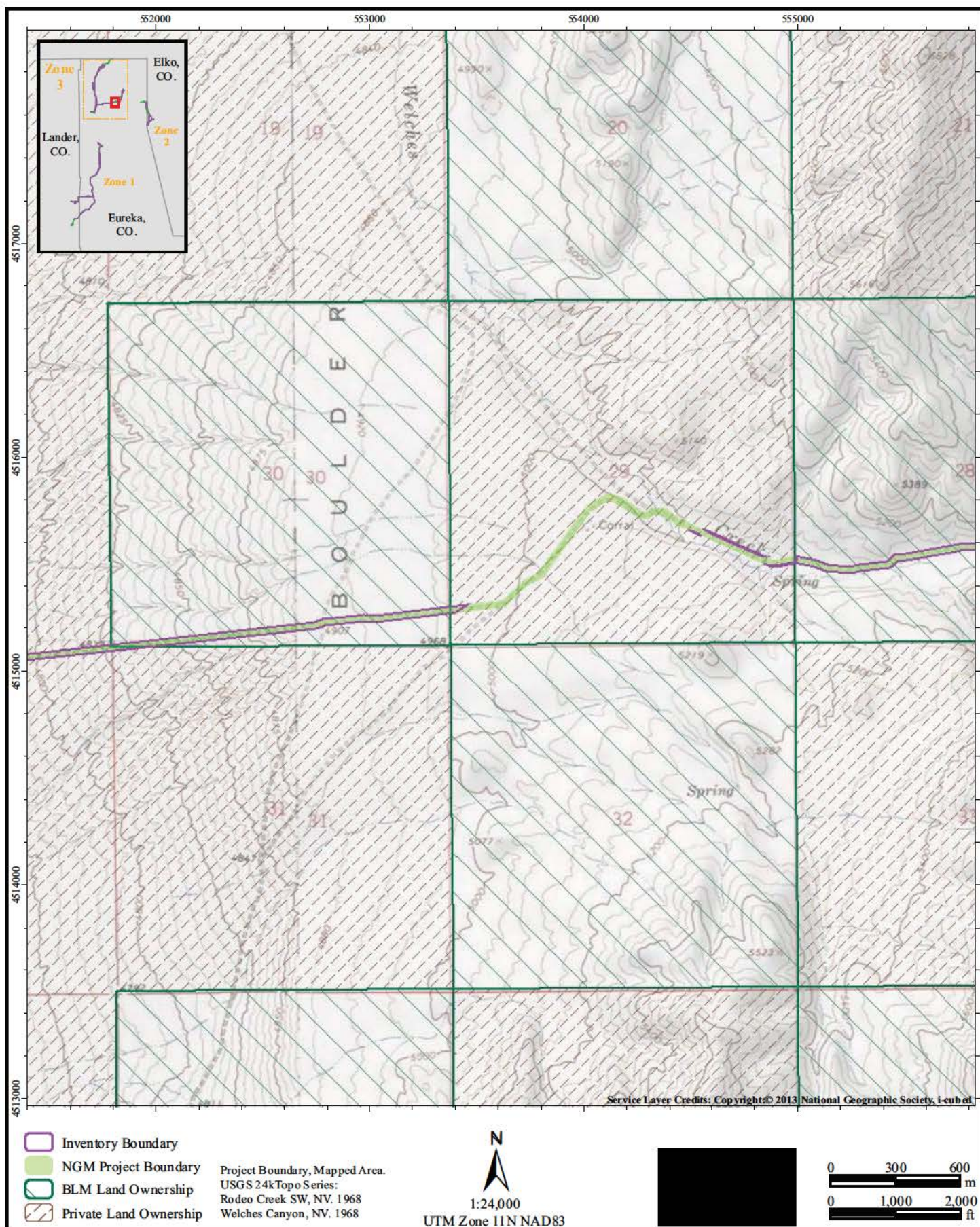


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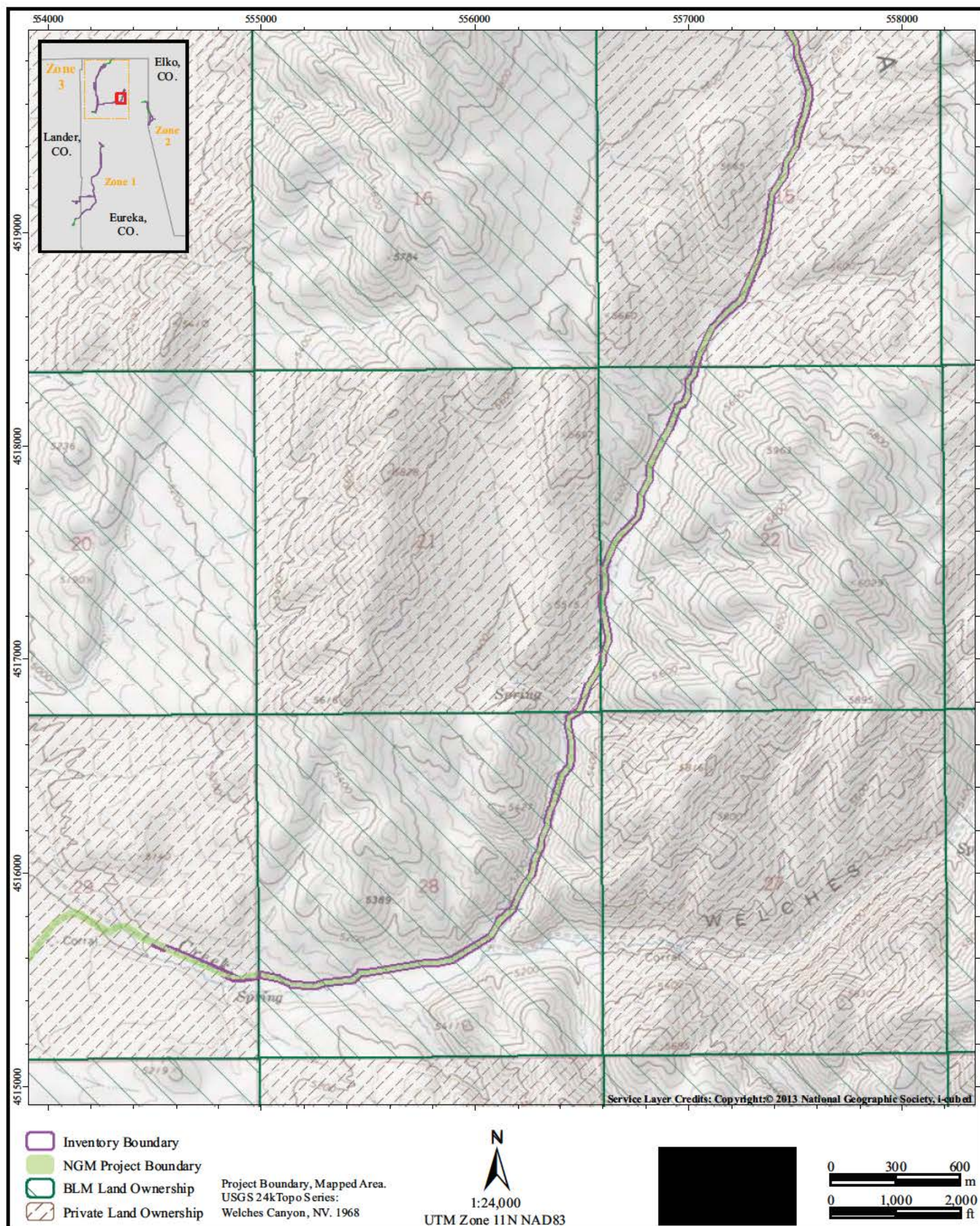


Figure 27:
Project Location Map 26

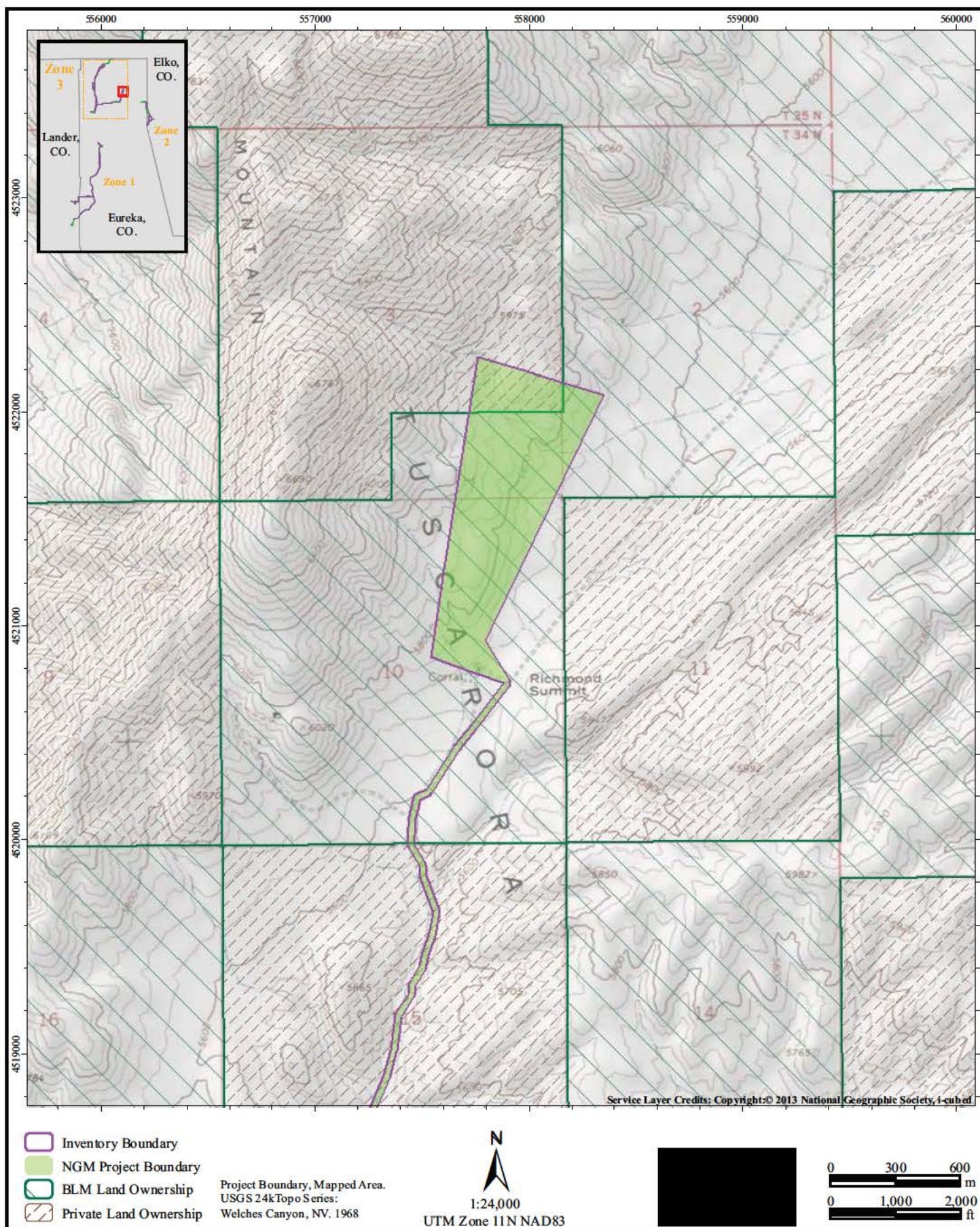


Figure 28:
Project Location Map 27

DATES OF INVESTIGATION AND PERSONNEL

Inventory occurred in the spring and summer of 2021. Robert McQueen, Principal Investigator, supervised the project assisted by Linsie Lafayette, Richard Waterman, Tim Dann, Steve Erven, Gene Romanski, and Tarah Leeland. The report is written by Robert McQueen and Linsie Lafayette, site records are compiled by Linsie Lafayette, and Richard Waterman managed the GIS data and graphics production.

Native American CRS operated independently of Summit's field crews but consisted of about six different individuals over the course of the fieldwork.

MAP REFERENCES

USGS 1:100,000 *Battle Mountain* (1988); *Crescent Valley* (1987)
USGS 1:250,000 *Winnemucca* (1974).

USGS 1:24k (7.5-minute) series *Beowawe* (1986); *Bobs Flat* (1986); *Carlin East* (1985); *Carlin West* (1985); *Cortez*, (1986); *Cortez Canyon* (1986); *Crescent Valley* (1985); *Dunphy* (1986); *East of Tenabo* (1985); *Hand-Me-Down Creek* (1985); *Rodeo Creek NW* (1968); *Rodeo Creek SW* (1968); *Santa Renia Fields* (1970); *Schroeder Mountain* (1968); *Sheep Creek Range NE* (1965); *Sheep Creek Range SE* (1965); *Tenabo* (1985); *Tumbleweed Flat* (1985); and *Welches Canyon* (1968).

USGS 1:62,500 (15-minute) series *Dunphy* (1957); *Beowawe* (1957); *Carlin* (1952); *Crescent Valley* (1949); *Frenchie Creek* (1957); and *Cortez* (1938).

General Land Office (GLO) Survey plats for T27N. R48E. (1869); T28N. R47E. (1881); T28N. R48E. (1869); T28N. R49E. (1902); T29N. R48E. (1881); T30N. R48E. (1917); and T36N. R49E. (1873, 1916).

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The project consists of three general areas including Crescent Valley/Cortez (Area 1), Carlin/Gold Quarry (Area 2), and Boulder Valley/Goldstrike (Area 3). The legal description of the entire railway project area is as follows (**bolded** sections received new Class III inventory):

Mt. Diablo Meridian. Portions of -

T27N. R47E. Sec. **12, 13**, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26

T28N. R47E. Sec. **11, 12, 13, 14**

T27N. R48E. Sec. **05, 06, 07**

T28N. R48E. Sec. **01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 12, 13, 18, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33**

T29N. R48E. Sec. **02, 11, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36**

T30N. R48E. Sec. **36**

T33N. R48E. Sec. **13, 14**

T34N. R48E. Sec. **01**

T35N. R48E. Sec. **25, 36**

T28N. R49E. Sec. **07, 18**

T30N. R49E. Sec. **04, 09, 16, 20, 21, 29, 31, 32**

T31N. R49E. Sec. **05, 08, 09, 17, 20, 29, 32**

T33N. R49E. Sec. **06, 07, 18**

T34N. R49E. Sec. **06, 07, 18, 19, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36**

T35N. R49E. Sec. **05, 07, 08, 18, 19, 30, 31**

T36N. R49E. Sec. 13, 14, **21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33**

T34N. R50E. Sec. **02, 03, 10, 15, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31**
 T34N. R51E. Sec. 36
 T32N. R52E. Sec. **04, 05, 08**
 T33N. R52E. Sec. **05, 06, 07, 08, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34**
 T34N. R52E. Sec. **31, 32**

ACREAGE

The Project Area is buffered to 500-ft. total width for the main travel corridor (the railway), and a 100-ft. buffer around the borrow pits, access roads, or other ancillary areas. The total buffered project area is about 6,601 acres. The Class III inventory herein reported excluded current (less than 20 years old) Class III inventories and already permitted disturbance areas, leaving approximately 5,241 acres of the railway project area needing new or updated Class III inventory.

Project Area	Total NGM Acres	New Class III Inventory Acres
1 – Crescent Valley	2,774	2,270
2 – Carlin	1,044	584
3 – Boulder Valley	2,783	2,387
Total	6,601	5,241

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Summit accessed and downloaded all pertinent materials from the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Nevada Cultural Resource Information System (NVCRIS) database. Because of COVID-19 protocols Summit did not have access to the BLM offices, however, the BLM Elko District gathered all site records and reports available digitally from their office. Summit already had all pertinent records associated with the Battle Mountain portion of the project area. Summit also reviewed historic maps and other archival materials prior to conducting the fieldwork. The review compiled all inventories and recorded sites within one mile of the project area. Appendix A summarizes the previous work.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

This large Class III inventory encounters over 200 previous inventories (Appendix A). The previous work totals several thousand acres and addresses just about any type of cultural resources work, including large block inventories, ‘spot’ surveys for drill pads or other small undertakings, linear surveys associated with highways, transmission lines, and seismic lines, as well as testing plans and a few mitigated sites.

The project area crosses through public and private lands, the latter unsurprisingly having noticeably less previous investigations on them. The project covers a broad geographic area, but because this is a proposed railway that needs to maintain moderate grades, the project tends to stay in the valleys and valley margins. Only some access roads to material yards are proposed in the mountains.



Historic resources are tied to Nevada's common themes of mining and ranching, and again because the project sticks to the valleys, transportation sites are well-represented, including historic state highways, the Victory Highway, and the Transcontinental and Western Pacific Railroads, along with numerous unnamed dirt roads.

PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

The project area is in north-central Nevada, an area that overlaps previous prehistoric archaeological projects and contexts including the Little Boulder Basin (Cannon 2008, 2010; Schroedl 1995); the Ruby Pipeline (Hildebrandt et al. 2016); the Cortez Cumulative Effects (Delacorte et al. 1992); the Cortez Joint Venture (McGuire et al. 2007); and the Cortez Hills Expansion (Johnson and McQueen 2017). This prehistoric overview uses Cannon and Johnson's (2010:Table 11) revised Little Boulder Basin point chronology and phase date ranges because it includes dated stratified contexts within and adjacent to the project area (Table 1). Much of the data for the revision comes from the Little Boulder Basin (LBB) study area which overlaps the project area to the north; James Creek Shelter (Elston and Budy 1990), located 8 km away from the project area; and Pie Creek Shelter (McGuire et al. 2004), located 68 km away. South Fork Shelter (Spencer et al. 1987), located 24 km away and the Dry Susie Creek site (Reust et al. 1994), located 8 km away have contributed much data regarding subsistence to the region as well. Located 17 km north of the project area lies the Tosawihi Quarries, the dominate toolstone source in Boulder Valley throughout all phases (Elston 2006; Seddon et al. 2010:268), although in Crescent Valley it is not well represented (Smith 2017:Figure 33.16; Stoner 2016:5.13).

Omitted from the revised LBB chronology are any phases dating prior to the Pie Creek phase. The omission was intentional as there is nothing of cultural significance before the Pie Creek phase at the sites used to revise the chronology. Therefore, the chronology used here will use the periods defined by the Ruby Pipeline project for earlier cultural manifestations, although it is of a broader regional context than the LBB study area chronology (Hildebrandt et al. 2016:Tables 7 and 8). Notice the chronology here does not include an Early Archaic period. This is because Cannon and Johnson (2010:Table 11) group the Pie Creek Phase into the Middle Archaic, not the Early Archaic as it appears in McGuire and Hildebrandt's chronology. The projectile point typology applied to this melded chronology uses Thomas' (1981) key and typology.

Paleoindian (14,500-12,800 cal B.P.)

The Paleoindian period begins at the Pleistocene/Holocene transition, which took place during a period of warming, drying, and pluvial lake level decline (Rhode 2016:59). Archaeologists have contemplated a pre-Clovis occupation in North America for decades, but not until recently have sites met criteria to gain widespread acceptance. Paisley Caves, located in the northwest of the Great Basin, is one of the few sites that has gained acceptance as a pre-Clovis site. The pre-Clovis component at Paisley Caves dates from 14,500 to 14,100 cal B.P., but other sites in North America date the component from 14,500 to 13,800 cal B.P. It is difficult, unfortunately, to identify pre-Clovis sites because technologically they are similar to later dating cultural periods, and they lack diagnostic artifacts (McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:74-75) (Table 1).

Table 1. Cultural Periods, Phases, and Diagnostic Artifacts for North-Central Nevada.

Period	Phase	Calibrated Date (cal B.P.)*	Diagnostic Artifacts
Late Prehistoric	Eagle Rock	600-contact	Desert series and brownware ceramics
Late Archaic	Maggie Creek	1300-600	Rosegate and Elko series
Middle Archaic	James Creek	2800-1300	Elko series
	South Fork	4550-2800	Gatecliff and Humboldt series
	Pie Creek**	5700-4550	Northern Side-notched, Humboldt series
Post-Mazama	None	7800-5700	Northern Side-notched, Humboldt series (In surrounding regions)
Paleoarchaic	None	12,800-7800	Great Basin Stemmed series
Paleoindian	Clovis	13,400-12,800	Clovis, Great Basin Concave Base and Stemmed series
	Pre-Clovis	14,500-13,800	None

*Dates from Cannon and Johnson's (2010:Table 11) were converted from A.D./B.C. to cal B.P.

**Equivalent to Hildebrandt et al.'s (2016) Early Archaic.

Fluted projectile points called Clovis accompanied by large bifaces and flake tools have been long argued by archaeologists to represent the earliest human representation in North America. In other regions outside of the Great Basin, this hunting-oriented assemblage has been found associated with the remains of Pleistocene megafauna. In the Great Basin, however, Clovis points are usually found as surficial isolates and the lack of deposition means that faunal preservation is improbable. Therefore, knowledge about the subsistence of the makers of Clovis points is incomplete. They are found adjacent to wetland habitats though, indicating a reliance on lacustrine resources instead of megafauna as indicated in other regions. Dated contexts outside the Great Basin provide a date range of 13,400 to 12,800 cal B.P. for the Clovis cultural period (McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:72-75). Great Basin Concave Base points are similar to Clovis points and are believed to exist in age between Clovis and Great Basin Stemmed Points, thus they are also included as a diagnostic artifact in the Paleoindian cultural period (King 2016:127).

Paleoarchaic (12,800-7800 cal B.P.)

The Paleoarchaic cultural period covers three environmental periods: the Younger Dryas, Early Holocene, and Middle Holocene. It began 12,800 cal B.P. years ago with the onset of the Younger Dryas, which is cooler and wetter than previously, allowing lakes to recharge. Around 11,700 cal B.P. the onset of the Early Holocene slowly created drier conditions leading to the Middle Holocene beginning at 8,500 cal B.P. The drier conditions shifted the sagebrush and grass steppe into desert scrub and then led to dry lake basins and the formation of dunes (Rhode 2016:60-64).

Diagnostic projectile points and artifacts of this period are Great Basin Stemmed points and crescents (Table 1), in addition to grinding implements, which indicate a diet expansion that included more plants. The use of upland resources and rockshelters located away from wetlands during this time further implies a different land use pattern than previously. Faunal remains show a diet consisting of small mammals, birds, fish, and insects with few instances of large game, and stone material types suggest large conveyance zones due to high residential mobility (McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:76-77). At the Fire Creek Archaeological District (FCAD), however, no ground stone was associated with the Paleoarchaic component (Cunnar 2016:2.16).

Great Basin Stemmed points are rare and usually occur as isolated artifacts in north-central Nevada (Cannon and Johnson 2010:58; Delacorte et al. 1992:118; McGuire 2016:193). But there are a couple of notable sites in the region that defy the pattern. Ten kilometers west of the project area in west Crescent Valley is the FCAD, which contains open-air sites with buried Great Basin Stemmed points. One area of the FCAD is interpreted as representing a moment in time where a few individuals used the local dacite to refit Cougar Mountain and Haskett-type stemmed points, while evidence of clothing manufacture and repair occurred, suggesting these activities occurred in the fall (Cunnar et al. 2016:6.263). South of the project area, 15 km away along the beach bars left by pluvial Lake Gilbert in northern Grass Valley, there is another open-air site with a buried Paleoarchaic component that dates to at least 8240 cal B.P. (Coddington et al. 2016; Johnson and McQueen 2017). Initial excavations here by Summit revealed a Paleoarchaic component in association with hunting/butchering and tool maintenance by a population originating from the south (Jendresen and Lafayette 2017:267).

Post-Mazama (7800-5700 cal B.P.)

The Post-Mazama period is marked by the eruption of Mt. Mazama in 7,800 cal B.P., but it is still within the Middle Holocene environmental period (Rhode 2016:64). Drought persisted, dunes appeared on lake bottoms, and the Humboldt River likely dried up, but it was interspersed with wet periods (Adams and Rhodes 2019:Figure 9). After 6,300 cal B.P., due to an easing of the Middle Holocene drought conditions, western juniper expanded its range to the west and sagebrush increased relative to saltbush. The relatively moister conditions would last the rest of the Post-Mazama and into the Early Archaic (i.e., Pie Creek Phase) (Rhode 2016:64-65).

In regions surrounding north-central Nevada, Northern Side-notched projectile points are the dominate diagnostic of the Post-Mazama period, and some archaeologists propose that they represent the southern migration of a population originating from the Columbia Plateau (McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:80-81). Previous observations concluded that populations were in decline, but the Ruby Pipeline project found that they in fact doubled, though groups remained small (Hildebrandt 2016:366; McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:81). Because of the drought conditions, populations shifted to more productive uplands containing sagebrush and grassland and faunal remains dating to this cultural period consist of large game such as bison and elk (McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:81). Lifeways appear to be similar to the Paleoarchaic in that it consisted of small mobile groups of hunters who traveled relatively far as indicated by the presence of nonlocal obsidian types found within assemblages (Hildebrandt 2016:366). In northern Nevada, diagnostic points of the Post-Mazama period consist of Northern-Side notched projectile points, and to a lesser degree, Humboldt series. But if they are found in north-central Nevada they likely date to the later Pie Creek Phase.

Middle Archaic (5700-1300 cal B.P.)

The Pie Creek Phase (5700-4550 cal B.P) began in the middle Holocene. During this time, it was dry and warm, conditions that caused the desiccation of most lakes and marshlands. Middle Holocene adaptive strategies were restrained by reliable water supplies, therefore water, rather than shelter, was sought for locations of substantial occupation (Grayson 2011). Regionally, towards the end of the Pie Creek Phase, the transition into the late Holocene environmental period saw modern vegetation distributions, although cooler and moister than today. The Humboldt River began to flow again after possibly drying up (Adams and Rhodes 2019:161).

The assemblage of the Pie Creek Phase at Pie Creek Shelter is considered generalized with an increased number of millingstone along with the remains of a diet consisting of easy to gather plants, and small game and fish. Settlement patterns appear to have been reflective of residually mobile, bandlike forager groups

with relatively brief occupations, as opposed to task specific site locals typical of later phases (McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:82). In the Cortez Mountains, the first significant occupations began during the onset of this phase, while lowland sites were nonexistent in Crescent Valley (Delacorte et al. 1992:118). They were, however, found in nearby Pine Valley (Stearns and Matranga 1984:282). In north-central Nevada, Northern Side-notched and Humboldt series projectile points are the diagnostic markers of the Pie Creek Phase.

The South Fork (4550-2800 cal B.P.) and James Creek Phases (2800-1300 cal B.P.) occurred during the late Holocene, which has been locally characterized as a wetter and cooler period bringing about the arrival of pinyon-juniper woodlands (Thompson 1984). Subsistence during the South Fork phase at Pie Creek shelter consists of big game and logistical resource hunting (McGuire et al. 2004). At the Dry Susie Creek site there is evidence of house structures and large mammal remains dating to the South Fork Phase that point to use as a residential base camp (McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:83). Another aspect of Middle Archaic hunting activity is the communal pronghorn drive corral. Hockett and Murphy (2009) summarize the evidence for these facilities from north-central Nevada, arguing that their use dates from at least 5,000 years ago up through the Terminal Prehistoric period (see also Hockett et al. 2013).

At the LBB study area (Cannon and Johnson 2010:80), intermittent occupations existed prior to 3200 cal. B.P. with the first continual occupation afterwards. Furthermore, surveys of the Humboldt River bottomlands near Battle Mountain, Whirlwind Valley, and surrounding James Creek indicate the most intense period of occupation to have been between 2300 and 650 cal B.P. – the latter half of the Middle Archaic into the Late Archaic (McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:83). In the Cortez Mountains and Crescent Valley, populations doubled during the South Fork and James Creek Phases along with increased lowland exploitation of seeds (Delacorte 1992:121). Clearly, it is a time of relatively intense human occupation in north-central Nevada.

During the excavations at the LBB study, there were too few single component sites dating to the James Creek Phase to conduct any meaningful study (Seddon et al. 2010:258). But excavations at Pie Creek Shelter indicate that a focus on large mammals and logistical foraging continued, although decreased exotic toolstone is evidence of a smaller territory range than in the South Fork Phase (McGuire et al 2004:128). One site dating to the South Creek Phase that demonstrates evidence of communal hunting is the Santa Fe Site (26EU1595). At the Santa Fe Site, located 2.2 km from the project area on a small ridge in the foothills above Boulder Creek, there is evidence of an ambush where mountain sheep were likely the target (Hockett and Murphy 2009:716). Another difference between the two phases is the South Fork Phase is represented by Gatecliff series and Humboldt series points, while the James Creek Phase is represented by Elko series points.

Late Archaic (1300-600 cal B.P.)

The Maggie Creek Phase (1300-600 cal B.P.) occurred during the Late Archaic period, and like the Middle Archaic, was in the late Holocene during a wet, cool period; however, this climatic change is broken up by the Medieval Climatic Anomaly – two periods of severe drought dating between 1100 and 890 cal B.P. and 790 and 650 cal B.P. (McGuire 2016:88). During the Ruby Pipeline project, evidence of a break in settlement occurred between 1100 and 600 ca. B.P. that may be due to the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (McGuire 2016:203). Cannon et al. (2010:167) concluded that the evidence of increased use of large game and less processed plant foods during the Late Archaic indicate a narrow diet breadth; however, McGuire and Hildebrandt (2016:91) disagree with this interpretation and suggest the appearance of this pattern may be because primary habitations shifted to other locations, leaving the LBB a location used for hunting, while plant gathering activities occurred elsewhere. Rosegate series points are markers of the Maggie Creek

phase, and their appearance indicates a change from atlatl and dart to bow-and-arrow, though Elko series points persist.

Sites dating to this phase that demonstrate evidence of communal hunting include the Palisade Canyon Site (26EU2588), and the Point Blank Hill Site (26EU1529). At the Palisade Canyon Site, located approximately 6.5 km downstream of the project area on a bluff overlooking the Humboldt River, bison were processed which were probably ambushed below. At the Point Blank Hill Site located 600 m from the project area on top of a knoll in Little Boulder Basin, there is evidence of mountain sheep being processed after a nearby ambush (Hockett and Murphy 2009:716).

Late Prehistoric (600 cal B.P.-contact)

The Eagle Rock Phase (600 cal B.P.-contact) marks a time of increased habitation components, seen as evidence of the arrival of Numic speakers, who practiced a “family band” settlement organization (McGuire 2016:203). Gone are the large semi-permanent residences with multiple house structures. They became replaced with single family occupations. Only one isolated point dating to this phase was located in the Crescent Valley/Cortez Mountains area, further emphasizing the reliance on the family band (Delacorte 1992:55; McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:93-94). Another difference between the Eagle Rock Phase and previous phases is the higher ratio of ground stone to flaked stone tools, thermal features, and the appearance of brownware ceramics, which indicate a higher reliance on plant processing over hunting than previously found. Despite the higher intensity of plant procurement, high amounts of artiodactyle bones found at Eagle Rock Phase components indicate that hunting was still important (McGuire 2016:207). For example, at the FCAD a variety of small and large game animals, including sandhill crane were identified (Cunnar et al. 2016:7.1-7.299). Evidence of communal capture of pronghorn, deer, and mountain sheep is prevalent in the Great Basin during this phase as well (Hockett and Murphy 2009:708; Jensen 2007).

During both the Ruby Pipeline and LBB studies, it was found that the presence of obsidian, a distant resource in north-central Nevada, became very rare, while local CCS such as Tosawihi was the preferred toolstone, another indication of the focus of local resources (McGuire 2016:207; Seddon et al. 2010:268). Other regions of the northern Great Basin, however, found an increase in exotic obsidian, perhaps due to the arrival of horses (Hildebrandt 2016:369). Apparently Tosawihi opalite was such a fine toolstone, obsidian was not sought in north-central Nevada. The appearance of Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points (i.e., Desert series), as well as brownware ceramics, mark the beginning of the Eagle Rock Phase.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The earliest arrivals of people of European descent to north-central Nevada, around 1826, were fur trappers, who entered the study area from the north and east, having come down from rivers and tributaries in their pursuit of beaver and other furs. It is likely artifacts and stories of their exploits preceded their emergence to the existing, local Native population. Larger influxes of Euro-Americans began in the 1840s, with settlers bound for California and Oregon Territories passing through Nevada along the Humboldt River corridor. Permanent settlement of the study area started with a few scant ranches catering to these emigrants (ca. 1840s-1850s), followed after 1860 by miners in pursuit of silver and other precious metals. Roads, telegraph lines, telephone lines were needed to connect the settlements, ranches and mines, and eventually electric power became a commodity connecting resources across the desert.

Farming and Ranching

Ranches in the area developed to cater to the Westward-bound emigrants and were founded along the Humboldt River. Crescent Valley and Boulder Valley, both lacking abundant or readily available water near the travel corridors, were less than ideal locations to settle, but with the arrival of mining in 1863 and construction of the transcontinental railroad in 1868, people did eventually attempt ranching in these areas.

Cattle drives and rearing occurred early in Nevada's history but boomed after about 1870. After 1880 stock raising began to have a more dominant role in local economies. Several factors encouraged the transition to cattle rearing, including the general decline in mining activities, the fact that much of Nevada is arid and its land is not suitable to repeated tillage, and the creation of better intra-regional and national transportation systems, especially the railroads. The advent of the transcontinental railroad (1869) and the narrow gauge 'feeder' lines such as the Eureka and Palisade Railroad (1873) made stock raising economically viable across large parts of central Nevada. Stock raising was a permanent industry, and both Eureka and Elko counties were noted as "excellent places for growing hay and feeding stock" (Davis 1913). The devastating "white winter" of 1889-1890, where 40 percent of Nevada's cattle perished, allowed the sheep industry to expand without competition from the previously established cattle ranches (Young and Sparks 1985:133-135). The Taylor Grazing Act (1934) curbed the sheep industry and guaranteed the predominance of cattle raising that continues in Nevada.

The project area includes two ranches in its boundary: the Dean Ranch and the TS Ranch. NGM owns both, with the Dean Ranch previously held by Barrick and the TS Ranch by Newmont.

Dean Ranch

Joe Dean arrived in Nevada in the early 1860s and set up his first ranch in Garden Valley (still known as the JD Ranch). In the summer of 1868 Joe Dean moved his operations from Garden Valley to Crescent Valley, where he built a small cabin of railroad ties, a large stable, a corral and other outbuildings (Woolley 1999). Acquiring approximately 1,500 acres surrounding the springs and wet meadows of upper Crescent Valley, Dean built a financial structure of land, horses, and cattle (Patterson et al. 1991). Joe Dean's economic base was closely aligned to the ebb and flow of nearby mining districts, especially Cortez.

In the 1870s Dean boasted he controlled lands in a 30-mile radius, although technically (and legally) most remained in the public domain. By the early 1880s, Dean had fenced in 23 sections of land, an enormous area. Joe Dean also laid claim to all of the range land within 48 kilometers of his ranch, which overlapped and conflicted with other area ranches. Whether this led to friction between Mr. Dean and the other ranchers is unknown. By 1885 Dean's ranching operation included over 3,000 head of cattle and 6,000 horses (Woolley 1999). In 1878 Joe Dean married Eva Wenban, daughter of Simeon Wenban the principal owner of the Cortez mines. This union reflects on, and helped solidify, his status in the community and financial standing.

The Dean Ranch was his base of operations until his shooting death in 1885. Dean's ranching operation continued after his death, directed by his widow and likely executed by one of his ranch managers. The Dean Ranch in Crescent Valley remained in the family until it was foreclosed upon during the Great Depression. In 1937 Dan Filippini purchased all of the Dean Ranch holdings from the Henderson Banking Co. Barrick took control of the ranch in the late 20th century, and the ranch is now part of the NGM merger.

TS Ranch

The T-Lazy-S Ranch, named for a cattle brand, was founded in 1870 by Irishman William Dunphy. Like many Nevadans, Dunphy arrived by way of California, and with a partner named Hildreth started a cattle

and hay operation north of Beowawe. Dunphy and Hildreth quickly laid claim to 30,000 acres of private, railroad, and public lands, which they fenced. By 1877 Dunphy was operating solo, and that same year added an astounding 100,000 acres stretched across Elko, northern Eureka, and northern Lander counties. Later acquisitions doubled the ranch to 200,000 acres and included holdings in Idaho. Dunphy's cattle herd was well in excess of 40,000 head and covered by 23 different cattle brands for the vast geographic area he operated over (Patterson et al. 1991). The ranch headquarters, at Dunphy, was known as the White House, and a satellite operation closer to Carlin was known as the Red House. A Blue House headquarters was further away.

Dunphy had extensive holdings in Idaho and business interests in San Francisco and, unlike Joe Dean, ran his Nevada outfit remotely with ranch hands and supervisors. After Dunphy's death the ranch was divided among his wife and kids, which led to the holdings getting broken up. In the 1930s Joe Filippini took hold of the White House portion at Dunphy. In 1982 the White House portion, which included 150,000 acres, became the property of the Elko Land and Livestock Company, a subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corp. The ranch remained active under Newmont's/EL&L Co. stewardship, with cattle and alfalfa both on the property, however, after the mid-1960s they began sharing space with the Goldstrike open pit mine and more recently the 200-megawatt TS powerplant.

Mining

Although the project entails construction of a railway to connect three of the largest gold mines in Nevada, ironically mining was only minimally represented in the Class III inventory. The theme of mining is obviously important in the *Silver State*, not only to the current undertaking but to northern Nevada. Mining has a large influence on Nevada's politics, settlement patterns, economy, and basic social fabric (Hulse 2009, 2017). Mining in central Nevada was responsible for widespread travel and settlement in a relatively barren environment and contributed to punctuated economic development and settlement across the state. The region was perceived as hostile and if not for the draw of mining, growth would have proceeded more slowly (Gruell 2012; Moehring 2004; Rohe 1986, 1995).

The project area touches on three mining districts defined by Tingley (1998): Cortez; Lynn, and Maggie Creek. The modern open pit Goldstrike Mine in the Lynn District spills over to the Bootstrap Mining District, and with the Maggie Creek district the three form major components of the world-class Carlin Trend gold deposit. Heitt (2019) recognizes some earlier mining district incarnations that overlap or are subsumed by Tingley's mining districts, including the Schroeder and Richmond districts. A composite outline of each mining district relevant to the current project follows:

Cortez (cf. Hardesty 2010; Obermayr and McQueen 2016; McQueen 2021; Reid et al. 2021).

In 1863 prospectors traveling north from Austin, Nevada discovered rich silver ore in the Cortez Mountains overlooking Crescent Valley and established the Cortez Mining District. Within a few short years control of the district was largely in the hands of one its discoverers, Simeon Wenban. The mining district eventually included the typical trappings of mines, mills, transportation networks, and residential areas, including the settlements of Mill Canyon, Shoshone Wells, and Cortez. Five mills operated sequentially in the district, requiring a prodigious volume of wood and charcoal. Towns boasted populations of several hundred people, including women, enough children for a school, and a variety of ethnicities. From the mid-1870s until ca. 1905 the district included a large Chinese population, who were unprecedentedly employed as underground miners and millers. Chinese neighborhoods existed at Shoshone Wells, the Garrison Mine, and in the Cortez townsite. Cortez' mills have a nearly complete history of 19th century Nevada milling: pan amalgamation (the Washoe Process), lixiviation (the Russell process), cyanide leaching, and flotation.

Wenban adopted a resilience strategy focused on the exploitation of local resources. Besides the more affordable Chinese mine labor, Italians harvested the local forests and converted the wood into charcoal (pinyon), and cordwood (juniper). Salt, needed in the Russell smelting process at the Tenabo Mill (1886-1915) came from the playa in Grass Valley. Lime kilns built into the lime-quartz face of Mt. Tenabo produced calcium carbonate, also needed in the milling process. Valley clay was used to make brick, and an elaborate pumping system delivered water from several springs to the towns and mills.

Cortez has over 150 years of continuous activity in the district, an unprecedented longevity. Its status as a gold producer goes back to the mid-1960s when its first open pit gold mine went online. In 1971 Cortez was the first mine in the world to construct a commercial-grade gold heap leach pad to recover disseminated, ‘invisible’ gold. Heap leaching is a fundamental component of gold mining in the world today and ubiquitous to Nevada’s modern gold mining operations (McQueen 2021).

Lynn/Bootstrap (cf. Bettles 2002; Heitt 2019; Reid et. al. 2021; Vanderburg 1936, 1938).

The early history of the Lynn mining district, in the heart of the Carlin Trend, is far different from its preeminence as the gold producer it is today. Joe Lynn discovered placer gold along a creek later given his name in 1907, and that same year W.E. Barney formed the Lynn Big Six Mining Co. on a lode deposit at the head of the same creek. The small camp of Lynn formed below the hill with the mine. In 1917 Lynn Big Six built a small, 35 ton/day amalgamating mill and recorded some small returns, but throughout the early parts of the 20th century the district remained a mediocre placer mining area run by lessees. In 1935, for example, Vanderburg estimated 12 placer operations employing 30 men. Traditional placer mining was restricted to the spring runoff season, then dry washers or other creative methods were needed, or the lessees simply moved on the rest of the year. Interestingly, Vanderburg (1936:83) noted that the Lynn district “contains perhaps the purest gold of any of the placer deposits in the state.”

By the 1940s most lessees had permanently moved on; in 1952 the Bix Six mine was reported as completely caved. One exception was a large turquoise deposit mined from the Lynn district in the mid-1940s. The Blue Star claim was a large, disseminated gold deposit discovered by Robert Morris in 1956 about 3 miles west of the old Bix Six workings. This was the third location of disseminated gold discovered in this part of Nevada (along with Bootstrap and Maggie Creek), and a critical contributor to the eventual creation of what became known as the Carlin Trend. In 1960 a small counter current decantation (CCD) cyanide mill from Bootstrap was moved to Blue Star. Gangue and slimes hindered recovery, and it was evident to Morris and his crew that larger corporate interests were needed to make the area profitable. Morris contacted Fred Searles of Newmont Mining Company, who in turn sent out geologists John Livermore and C. Alan Coope. Livermore and Coope are credited with discovering the Carlin Trend – an extensive, but highly diffuse gold formation. Based on Livermore and Coope’s recommendation, Newmont acquired Blue Star in 1967. Blue Star is part of modern Goldstrike, one of the most prolific gold mines in the world.

The Bootstrap mining district is mentioned because the modern Goldstrike Mine extends into that historic mining area. The Bootstrap district is northwest and adjoining the Lynn district. The first production in the Bootstrap district was the Rossi barite mine. Tony Rossi staked claims for the mine in 1937 and it went into production in 1947; the Rossi Mine remains active today. Gold was discovered in 1946 on Round Mountain and in 1949 the Bootstrap Gold Mining Company started work but had limited success. In the mid-1950s new interests, including investor Marion Fisher and metallurgist Harry Treweek, took over exploration, leading to the identification of large but disseminated gold deposits. Along with a Mr. Reed, in 1957 the three men built a 100-ton/day mill and mining was by shallow open pits. The mill used cyanide leach tanks and Merrill-Crowe zinc precipitation for recovery but had only limited success. Lawsuits and infighting in 1959-1960 led to the closure and removal of the mill.

Meanwhile, in 1962 Atlas Minerals also found disseminated gold anomalies while drilling for arsenic. Newmont acquired rights to the area in 1966 and continued a drilling program, but the low grades and low cost of gold at the time hindered consideration to mine the area. Mining finally started in the mid-1970s when the price of gold and improved heap leaching combined to make the deposit profitable. Barrick acquired Goldstrike in 1987.

Maggie Creek (cf. Coope 1991; Harlan et al. 2002; Heitt 2019; Morris 2010).

Vanderburg (1936) gives the Maggie Creek, also called the Schroeder or Susie Creek mining district, scant mention when he passed through the area surveying placer deposits in 1935. Emmons (1910) also only gave the area cursory coverage. Mines operating in the early 20th century included the Nevada Star (silver-lead) and the Copper King (copper), both small affairs.

Maggie Creek began as the Schroeder district in 1883 when a Mr. Ferguson and Goodhue staked the first claims. In 1906 the district became known as Maggie Creek after a prominent tributary of the Humboldt River that passes through the area. Early mining chased copper, silver, and lead deposits but did not amount to any significant values. The Copper King mine operated intermittently and with little ore (mostly copper) production from 1883-ca. 1917. New interest in the mine appeared in 1948. In 1955 a small pit mine called the Keller Pit was started on the old property. The pit shuttered in 1958 after producing 850,000 lbs. of copper.

The Nevada Star name covered a range of shafts, cuts, and inclines on Schroeder Peak. The mine dates to 1906 principally chasing silver-lead, though early reports also mention copper and gold. Mining only ran for three years with no production numbers. In the 1950s the old dumps were processed by the same people mining the Copper King.

The Maggie claims, south of the Good Hope/Nevada Star operation, were staked in 1935 on a jasperoid outcrop. Testing revealed an evenly distributed, but minute, grains of gold throughout the outcrop. Various parties expressed interest in the property but in the 1930s miners had yet to realize the true value of disseminated gold deposits, or how to mine them profitably.

Newmont's first explorations of Maggie Creek were in 1962 but results were not encouraging, especially at the then-price of \$35/oz. for gold. Actual mining began in 1980 when gold prices were considerably higher, and the now famous Gold Quarry mine began in 1984 after some lengthy and detailed ownership negotiations which also resulted in Newmont acquiring the TS Ranch (see above).

Richmond (cf. Emmons 1910; Heitt 2019).

The project area contains one small mining location in the Richmond mining district. The Richmond district dates to 1877 as a silver-lead location sandwiched between the Lynn and Maggie Creek mining districts. The district never reached much prominence and as Dean Heitt (2019:18) notes is often overlooked or its mines subsumed by the adjacent districts. From its discovery in 1877 into the 1910s prospectors repeatedly reported high grade surface finds, but subsequent mining never played out. Emmons (1910) notes only "shallow pits" and "several small prospects" on outcrops.

The Carlin Trend (cf. Coope 1991; Heitt 2002; Morris 2010; Tingley et al. 1993; Voynick 2020).

The Carlin Trend, as a placename, only dates to the 1980s and describes a massive but disseminated 35-mile-long gold mineralization belt in northeast Nevada. The Carlin Trend contains some of the world's richest gold deposits and mining techniques developed here, including gold heap leaching, have spread to

all corners of the globe (McQueen 2021). The success here in Nevada is so great that mineral exploration companies elsewhere in the world refer to their work as seeking “Carlin-type” deposits.

John Livermore and Alan Coope are credited with discovering the Carlin mineral deposit in 1961, though mining had been occurring in the area since at least the 1880s. The early mining, however, focused principally on silver, copper, lead, and other minerals, and it was Livermore and Coope that mapped and quantified the gold reserves. Disseminated gold had been known in the area since the 1930s, and was similar to deposits identified at Gold Acres (near Cortez) and Getchell (Vanderburg 1938). In the 1950s USGS geologist Ralph Roberts mapped the Roberts Thrust – named after the mountain where he developed his theory and not himself – which was the occurrence containing the disseminated gold. It was Roberts’ work that allowed Livermore and Coope to make their discoveries north of Carlin ten years later. Coope (1991) provides an excellent background on the discovery of the ‘invisible’ Carlin gold deposits.

Newmont began large-scale, open pit mining at the Carlin Mine in 1965; by 1988 Newmont was the largest gold producer in North America, and in 1991 they poured their 10-millionth ounce of gold. Gold Quarry was the first mine in North America to produce 1 million ounces of gold in a single year, also in 1991. Goldstrike started in 1962 and was acquired by Barrick in 1986. The continued high price of gold has sustained these low-grade-per-ton mines for over 50 years.

Transportation, Communication, and Overhead Utilities

Communication originally traveled along the trails, rails, and roads as paper mail, as part of freight, or on the tongues of travelers. The introduction of telegraph and later telephone systems elevated communication overhead, freeing it from the constraints of travel corridors, though they still frequently followed established roads. The project area contains several named transportation routes and numerous simple dirt roads. Some of the named routes are interstate carriers, while others served local needs. Local resources were tied to mining and ranching activities and the need to connect to the larger transportation systems.

The Overland Emigrant/California Trail

Fur trappers in the 1840s laid the groundwork, at least among Euro-Americans, for the Humboldt River corridor as a major travel corridor across the Great Basin. The Bidwell-Bartleson group completed the first wagon train to California via the Humboldt River Route in 1841, followed by several other groups the following years. The Emigrant trail’s use jumped precipitously after the 1849 gold discoveries in California.

Because of the Palisades, a prominent canyon-like narrows the river passed through west of present-day Carlin, the trail had to deviate north of the Humboldt River through the mountains. Emerging from Emigrant Pass the trail branched, with one route going west and north of the river, and a second route bearing southwest to the river. The second route required crossing the river at Gravelly Ford, about 5 km (3 mi.) east of present-day Beowawe. The northern route was the most popular, but river crossings were common.

The surge of trail users after 1849 exacerbated the loss of lush riparian vegetation and grasses. This was not only detrimental to the wagon parties trying to feed their stock but also devastating to Western Shoshone subsistence patterns. While the Western Shoshone had lived and relied on the Humboldt River watershed for millennia, Euro-Americans saw the river as an unpleasant but necessary resource with no better options (Hunt 1974).

Resource depletion and cultural barriers led to conflict. Gravelly Ford was particularly known for poor encounters among travelers and native populations. On several occasions emigrants killed Native Americans and natives replied in kind. A night watchman of a wagon train was killed by natives in 1850 and is supposedly buried at Gravelly Ford.

A famous death associated with this part of the trail occurred in 1863 when Lucinda Duncan, an elderly woman, passed away. She was buried near Gravelly Ford until 1906 when a Southern Pacific railroad crew relocated her to a cemetery in Beowawe. In the process they mistakenly labeled her new marker the “Maiden’s Grave” and created a folktale that still lingers today.

Completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 greatly curtailed overland wagon travel. Many segments of the old trail became important local carriers, especially of freight and passengers bound for the emerging mining camps across the state. The establishment of the California route and its location along water sources greatly influenced the decision to build the transcontinental railroad in the same location.

The Victory Highway/US 40/State Route 1

For almost all of its existence as a state until 1917 the Nevada legislature relinquished road maintenance to the counties. The year 1917 marks the start of the Nevada Highway Department, whose creation was a prerequisite to receiving Federal highway funding through the Federal Aid Road Act. A state-sanctioned survey by the new department identified three east-west routes across the state as priorities (Alexander 1919; Mack and Sawyer 1956). The northernmost was State Route 1 (SR1) which paralleled the Humboldt River, sections of the old California Trail, and the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks from Wendover to Verdi, California. Some road sections were actually on abandoned railroad grade, but in its earliest incarnation SR1 simply cobbled together a path using the best roads available. One of the Highway Department’s early priorities was to straighten, shorten, and improve these State Routes as funding became available. While WWI hindered Federal cash outlays to roads, it also highlighted the urgent need to improve the nation’s transportation system. Following WWI SR1 was modified and altered as various road segments were improved (Ataman et al. 2000).

In 1921 the Victory Highway Association, a national Good Roads organization honoring America’s WWI veterans, formed with the intent of creating a transcontinental highway from New York to San Francisco (Borger et al. 2020, Mehls 2006). Thereafter Nevada’s SR1 became more popularly known as the Victory Highway. Because of rampant promotion the name stuck to the road even after receiving its more official, Federal-level designation “U.S. Highway 40” [US40] in the late 1920s. More formal designation as US40 led to considerable shifts in the road’s alignment, notably for the project area moving the road from Richmond Summit south to Emigrant Pass. The Emigrant Pass route is the same route used by US40’s successor, I-80 (Hobbs 1925; Weingroff 2017; West 1924).

Within the project area, the earliest (ca. 1917) version of SR1 passes through what the Highway Department refers to as ‘Boulder Flat,’ a notoriously bad section of road. Heading east the road then passes through the Tuscarora Mountains via Richmond Summit, which was considerably north of the destination of Carlin. The State Highway Act specified that SR1 pass through Carlin, Beowawe, and Battle Mountain, but as the State Highway Engineer noted there was no single road connecting these places, and Beowawe was excluded from the selected route (Leonard 1921). The Richmond Summit route was chosen as it was the path of least resistance to cheapen construction. In 1920 Eureka County complained about the Beowawe bypass, and it took until 1922 to come to an agreement to move SR1 from Richmond Summit to a route passing over Emigrant Pass (Leonard 1923). The new road eliminated Boulder Flat, noted as the “worst stretch of road on the entire northern route across the state” (Alexander 1919:39). Construction of the new route took several years to complete.

State Route 20 (aka SR278)

State Route 20 ran from Eureka to Palisade via Diamond, Garden, and Pine Valleys, and was designated as a state highway around 1927. The route was born from several 19th century stage and freight roads that

operated through Pine Valley connecting southern mines with the Central Pacific Railroad. This highway received moderate traffic but in its early years was hampered by competition with the Eureka & Palisade Railroad which paralleled the highway for its entire length. Unlike the E&P, however, the highway never fell from use and as a result received continual improvements and funding. Eventually truck traffic on the road overcame rail traffic on the E&P, helping lead to the latter's demise. Paving the highway began in the 1940s, starting at Eureka and progressing northward, and was completed to Carlin by 1956. In the 1960s the road was known as SR51 but by 1980 had become SR278 (McQueen 2018).

State Route 21 (aka SR306)

Designated by the Highway Department around 1927, State Route 21 ran from Austin north to Cortez via Grass Valley. Wagons had been making the trek since 1863 when the Cortez mining district was discovered, and the state designation was simply applied to an existing dirt road network. From Cortez, SR21 extended north through Crescent Valley, through the rail stop of Beowawe, and terminated at the Victory Highway (US 40) at Dunphy. The Crescent Valley segment changed alignments over the years, at times going to Tenabo (a mining camp in the Shoshone Range active ca. 1905-1930s), the Dean Ranch (connected in the 1920s but bypassed in later years), and Gold Acres (an open pit mine and company town). The leg from Beowawe to Gold Acres was Paved around 1958, and in 1978 that same leg of road from I-80 south to Gold Acres became known as SR306. The SR21 designation gets dropped from the rest of the road in 1982.

Central Pacific (CPRR)/Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) and Telegraph/Telephone Line.

The Federal government's Pacific Railroad Act of 1862 marked the beginning of the transcontinental railroad (Myrick 1992). Construction of the Central Pacific Railroad (CPRR) began in Sacramento in 1863, but due to political and financial delays, and construction hardships through the Sierra Nevada, by 1868 the railroad had only gotten a few miles past Reno (Myrick 1992). Thereafter construction across the rest of the state increased exponentially, famously reaching the linkage point with the Union Pacific Railroad at Promontory, Utah in May 1869. Construction crews passed through the Beowawe-Palisade-Carlin area late in 1868, establishing Beowawe in October and Carlin in December that year (Figure 29).



Figure 29. Carlin, Nevada, ca. 1868.
Alfred A. Hart collection, image PC0002_345, Stanford Library.

Along with the actual railroad grade, construction of the CPRR included building a new transcontinental telegraph line, moving the existing line north from the central route of the emigrant trail. Because the new line was constructed immediately parallel to the tracks it appears in several of Alfred Hart's famous photographs he took of the CPRR construction. The new telegraph line consisted of poles about 20 ft. high, with a single, short cross arm with not more than two wires suspended under it (Figure 30).



The government contract included a massive land grant to the railroad, giving them every other legal section 20 miles out on each side of their track. This created a 'checkerboard' of public and private lands across Nevada, with the railroad allowed to exploit their land however they saw fit. The CPRR and later Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) sold whatever lands they could, mostly to mines, ranchers, and homesteaders, or speculators. However, much of the land in Nevada was considered useless to agriculture, and the tracks generally stayed away from mountains and associated mineral deposits, leaving a legacy of ambiguous private land holdings across much of the state.

For the next 30 years the only large-scale improvement to the CPRR was the complete replacement of the tracks with heavier rail. A few of the tighter curves, including at Palisade, were also reduced. In 1899 the Southern Pacific Company took over control of the CPRR, and surveyors explored to improve and shorten the railway route. This resulted in several realignments in Nevada, including the Beowawe-Carlin stretch through the project area (Myrick 1992; Patterson et al. 1991).

Figure 30. Telegraph line under construction in the Nevada desert, ca. 1868. Alfred A. Hart collection, image PC0002_322, Stanford Library.

The railroad, since 1996 part of the Union Pacific, continues to operate as an essential carrier of interstate commerce. As part of the largest rail system in North America the line carries over 4.5 million carloads per year. From 1899 to today the railroad undergoes continual maintenance to all aspects of its trackage and infrastructure and is a thoroughly modern railway.

Similarly, from its construction in 1869 until the mid-20th century the parallel telegraph line was maintained and upgraded, including larger poles able to carry multiple lines and the eventual inclusion of telephone service. Telegraph service continued to be an important, affordable means of long-distance communication into the 1950s (Nonnenmacher 2001). The communication system is now abandoned but exactly when that occurred is uncertain.

Western Pacific Railroad (WPRR) and Telegraph/Telephone Line

For the first 35 years of its existence the CPRR/SPRR held a virtual monopoly on western bound traffic. Things changed in 1903 when a new rival line, the Western Pacific Railroad (WPRR), started surveying its own transcontinental railroad from Utah to California. Across much of Nevada the old and new railroads ran parallel to one another, creating friction over rights-of-way and easements held by the SPRR. A compromise was not reached until 1907 and construction of the WPRR could finally begin (Brehm 2021).

Construction of the WPRR through the project area began in the summer of 1907. Ironically, through much of Palisade Canyon the WPRR used the old SPRR grade (abandoned in 1903 for a new alignment), saving them immense construction costs. WPRR progressed westward and was completed in California in 1909. Regular freight and passenger traffic through Nevada started in 1910 (Patterson et al. 1991).

With the two railroads in stiff competition and both lines busy with traffic, in 1924 they entered into a joint or shared-track agreement to share their parallel trackage through a large swath of Nevada. WPRR rail would carry eastbound traffic and the SPRR would carry westbound traffic. This agreement held even after absorption of the WPRR by the Union Pacific Railroad in 1982. The WPRR tracks continue to be an integral part of the Union Pacific system, carrying hundreds of cars per day through Nevada. Like the SPRR the road is continuously maintained and thoroughly modern.

Also like the SPRR, along much of its route the WPRR had its own set of parallel telegraph/telephone lines. Photographs taken in 1935 at Beowawe capture some poles in the background. One of the images shows three different utility lines (Figure 31). One line has poles with a single small cross arm at the top carrying three lines. A second pole line appears to have two cross arms and an unknown number of lines. The third line has a single, longer cross arm carrying up to seven lines. It is likely one of the three lines belongs to the SPRR (the two railroads are immediately next to each other at Beowawe), and the largest line may be part of an electric line for the town. Like the SPRR communication line, the WPRR line underwent maintenance and improvements over time, also presumably carried both telephone and telegraph service. When the WPRR lines were abandoned is uncertain but likely occurred at the same time as the SPRR lines.



Figure 31. Train at Beowawe, 1935.

Note the three utility lines on either side of the tracks. Image OP-16015, Denver Public Library.

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Line

In June 1914, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph (PT&T) lineman Ralph Knudsen climbed a pole at Wendover, Nevada and made the last splice creating the country's first transcontinental telephone line, nearly 40 years after the invention of the telephone. The first celebratory call from New York to San Francisco was made in January 1915, timed to coincide with the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

Long distance calling had been expanding in parallel with the popularity of the telephone. New York reached Chicago in 1892, and by 1911 calls could be made all the way to Denver (Brown 2021; ETHW 2017). The concept of a true transcontinental telephone line had existed since 1908, when Theodore Vail,

president of American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T), expressed desire to create such a system. At the time the technology could not support his dream, as telephone signals weakened over long distances. The integration of vacuum tubes along the line amplified the signal and finally allowed extended-distance calls.

PT&T constructed the line through Nevada and Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph did likewise in Utah. Both companies were subsidiaries of AT&T. The original poles supposedly carried four lines (Lodi News-Sentinel [LNS], 29 July 1954:7). Like most overhead utilities the telephone line utilized rights-of-way next to roads to make construction and maintenance easier. Most of the chosen roads also led to populated places, and hence, potential users. The route of the line across Nevada is not well documented, but by luck within the project area it appears on the 1921 GLO map for T.34N R.50E. On that map the telephone line follows a road descending Welches Canyon in the Tuscarora Mountains, briefly overlapping with the Victory Highway (erroneously labeled the Lincoln Highway on the map) which is coming down from Richmond Summit. Just outside of Welches Canyon the telephone line bears slightly southwest, deviating away from, and unusually, not following several available roads in the area.

Local/County Roads

Unpaved, dusty, and frequently rough or impassable, Nevada's dirt "two-track" roads are innumerable. Historic maps play a pivotal role in identifying and dating these routes, including GLO plat maps and USGS topographic maps. These maps show an evolving network of roads beginning in the 1900s and continuing to the present. Crescent and Boulder Valley's characteristics of open, level terrain and scrub vegetation are amenable to creating roads, shortcuts, and cutoffs just about anywhere someone wanted to take a horse, wagon, or automobile. As can be expected, road density (the number of roads within a square mile) is highest near historically populated places; for the project area this includes the Dean Ranch, Carlin, and Beowawe.

Most of the local roads in the project area are these unnamed dirt roads. Nearly all of these roads are at best 'resource roads,' being created to serve a specific need – for example, to access prospects, timber stands, or a water source – and then being largely abandoned once that resource was exhausted or no longer needed. Other roads are relegated to receiving nominal cross-valley traffic. In a broader sense many of the roads are also related to simply passing through the area.

Many roads, especially those maintained by the counties, have acquired labels based on local connection points, such as ranches (i.e., the Dean-Dann Road), local geographic names (i.e., Boulder Flat Road), or other landmarks (i.e., Maidens Grave Road). Unlike the far more numerous unnamed roads, typically thought of as two-tracks, these named routes likely receive some level of county maintenance that may include widening, blading, grading or gravel applications, cattle guards, culverts or other water controls, and vegetation abatement. Much of the roadwork would be as needed, seasonal, or when time and funds were available. In some cases the local ranches and/or mines are known to either do the work themselves or provide the funding necessary to the county.

Overhead Utilities/Electricity

Electrification started as small, localized plants designed for very specific purposes such as lighting a community or running a mill. At the ultra-local level, in the early 1900s ranchers started installing generator stations to light their barns and outbuildings and electrify their houses (Slagowski 2010). The concept and implementation of a regional or even national 'grid' of long-distance electric carriers took much longer to develop, especially in Nevada with its expansive, unsettled lands (Devine 1983; Hughes 1979; Jones 2014). The first electric company in Nevada, the Reno Electric Light and Power Company was established in Reno in 1882. It was a dynamo-powered plant on the north bank of the Truckee River. It was not reliable, however. In 1900, hydroelectric power was installed on the Truckee River at Farad and was designed to

service the mines in Virginia City, over 30 miles away (Electrical West 1962:249). After that, numerous hydroelectric power plants were installed along the river. By the 1910s, electrical systems were built throughout the state, including in Beowawe, where a steam plant was built between 1912 and 1913. It consisted of two 350-horsepower “locomobile” units and a transmission line that spanned 35 miles to the Buckhorn Mining District (Leslie 1914; Voss and Scrugham 1914). This Beowawe-Buckhorn powerline supplied electricity to the mill of the Buckhorn Mines Company and outbuildings but only lasted a few years (Johnson 2006:30).

The largest powerplant in the state was the Hoover Dam constructed in 1936; however, due to the great distance to northern Nevada, and the small load needed, it was deemed not worthwhile to build the connecting infrastructure. Despite the powerplants noted above and others, in 1946 approximately half of Nevada’s power came from California. Meanwhile the demand for electricity for use in the household was rising (Electrical West 1962; Johnson 2006:33).

A prolonged drought in 1948 affected the hydroelectric power plants and caused power shortages in western Nevada. These shortages led to restrictions in power use. It also instigated the Sierra Pacific Power Company to purchase power from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company from California. In 1960, a fire in the Sierra Nevada burned powerlines and power was disrupted to the western Nevada region again. After this, reliance on imported electricity was reduced. Sierra Pacific built three steam-driven plants at Tracy along the Truckee River in 1963, and in 1968 two gas and oil-fired plants began operation in Wabuska (Johnson 2006:32-33). The power produced from Tracy linked Beowawe and the Newmont Mine to power via Dunphy in 1965 (McCracken 1993:Milano 40; Reno Gazette Journal [RGJ], 3 February 1965:38).

Beginning in 1923, Carlin received its power from two coal-fired generators run by the Carlin Municipal Light and Power Company (Johnson 2006:89; McCracken 1993:Slagowski 80). Before that, Carlin briefly received power from the Southern Pacific Company, which had a steam electric generation plant in Imlay (Johnson 2006:111; Eureka Sentinel [ES], 1 October 1921:3). Carlin tied into the Wells Rural Electric Company, who got a majority of its power from the Glen Canyon Dam, in 1979 (McCracken 1993:Rebaleati:22; RGJ, 15 January 1979:40).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Studies in central Nevada prehistory, ethnography, and history have been summarized in numerous texts and edited volumes including Bowers and Muessig (1982), Elston (1986), Hanes and Ball (1982), McGuire et al. (2007), Rusco (1982), Thomas (1982), Thomas et al. (1986), and Welch (1981). The archaeological record indicates that humans have been in the Great Basin for at least the past 14,500 years. Although there is little known cultural variation for the earliest people, variations in settlement and subsistence patterns developed through time (Grayson 2011). Culturally distinguishable groups formed in response to environmental differences and change, and through interaction and exchange with other cultural groups in adjacent regions. Among these latter influences were not only neighboring indigenous peoples, but the effects of European contact. Further impacts occurred as a result of European exploration, immigration, and eventual permanent settlement by non-indigenous groups. These later groups also created their own, distinct variations (Hulse 2017).

The examination of cultural resources includes a determination of significance based on property type, resources present, integrity, and association with time, place, and those themes important to local, state, or national history. It consists of “those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear” (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). The contextual framework includes elements of time, place,

and theme. *Time* is the period when identified, important events took place. *Place* is the physical location of those important events. *Theme* is a broad categorization of the various historical activities that took place in the region and is primarily derived from the Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan (White et al. 1991). The preparation of statements of significance for each site use cultural contexts, comparative data with similar sites, and an appraisal of the information potential that the site will yield. A site's integrity is considered after establishment of significance but is paramount to ultimately determining that a particular site is worth preserving.

Guidelines provided from the National Park Service stipulate that a property must, as a rule, be at least 50 years old and meet significance requirements for listing on the NRHP under at least one of the following criteria:

- Criterion A: Association with major events significant in U.S. history, or;
- Criterion B: Association with persons important in the past, or;
- Criterion C: Representative of the distinctive characteristics of a particular type, period, or method of construction; of the works of a master; of high artistic values; or of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or;
- Criterion D: Have the potential to yield important information to understanding prehistory or history.

In each instance, the association of a property to one or more of the criteria has to be specific and strong. The property must also retain sufficient *integrity* to convey its significance. There are seven aspects of integrity to measure against a property and in general a property will meet more than one aspect to be eligible. Those aspects are *location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association*.

NRHP ELIGIBILITY OF PREHISTORIC SITES

As often is the case, prehistoric archaeological sites are rarely eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C, although circumstances certainly exist where resources have met these criteria. Prehistoric sites can be associated with an important aspect of prehistory that could make them eligible under Criterion A, be associated with an important individual that would make them eligible under Criterion B, and may include structures or patterns of features that are representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or exceptional examples of high artistic values, and as such become eligible under Criterion C. However, in the majority of cases prehistoric archaeological sites are eligible under Criterion D because of their potential to yield important information to our understanding of the past. In most cases, chronologically diagnostic artifacts or features with the potential for dating the site must be present to consider a site eligible for the NRHP. A property is usually not eligible if it cannot be related to a particular time period or cultural group and, as a result, lacks an appropriate context within which to evaluate the importance of the information to be gained. The research domains or themes appropriate to the project area include *Chronology, Settlement and Subsistence, Lithic Procurement, Production, and Exchange, and Site Structure*. These domains are reiterated in Cannon (2010) and Hildebrandt et al. (2016) under slightly different titles.

Theme: Chronology

One of the most critical data classes for reconstructing prehistoric human activities, land use patterns, and ultimately behavior, is the establishment of chronological sequences. Chronology is perhaps the most important and most basic research issue in any region, particularly in relation to questions involving human adaptation to changing environmental, technological, and population circumstances. The prehistoric chronology of the Great Basin is presented as occupational periods representing adaptation strategies which change through time in response to changes in environment and population. The archaeological record

shows a long-term transition, covering at least the last 14,500 years, from a dispersed foraging subsistence strategy by small populations to a more intensive collecting pattern by larger populations.

A number of projectile point types and series are generally accepted as reliable chronological indicators, although testing with other datable deposits (organic materials) and relative obsidian hydration results in each region is necessary. Minor modifications to the sequence as well as fine-tuning have also been proposed (Cannon 2010; Hockett and Goebel 2019; Smith et al. 2013; Thomas 2013). Other potential chronologic markers are some organic materials and brownware ceramics. Developing an understanding of the transitions or transitional periods between one adaptation and the next could allow the north-central Great Basin chronological sequence to be strengthened.

Research Questions and Data Needs

- When did people first enter the Great Basin?
- What are the Prearchaic toolkits and associated technologies? How do these toolkits vary?
- What is the chronology of the north-central Great Basin Archaic? How do chronological indicators vary in time from east to west and north to south in the Great Basin?
- Does the site represent a single occupation or does the site exhibit reuse or reoccupation? If reused, does this obscure distinct temporal activities/occupations of the site, or are they still discernible?
- Were there any population replacements such as that associated with the Northern Side-notched points in the Early Archaic or the Numic expansion and disappearance in the Late Archaic?

Data Needs: Datable artifacts and/or features need to be present at the site. If a site has several temporally diagnostic artifacts suggesting a reuse/reoccupation of the site over time, artifact concentrations need to be temporally and/or functionally distinct to be able to provide clear chronological use of the site.

Theme: Settlement and Subsistence

Settlement/subsistence research focuses on devising models of hunter-gatherer land use within which to identify and classify sites, explain their distribution, and explicate the relationships among them. Change through time in elements of the model then forms the basis for identifying and defining wider changes in adaptive strategy. One of the most influential of these models is Binford's (1980) portrayal of adaptive strategy as a reflection of the spatial and temporal availability of resources. This model has also been applied to a Great Basin context (Cannon et al. 2010; Eerkens et al. 2008; Hildebrandt et al. 2016; Smith et al. 2012; Thomas 1983a, 1983b). The forager-collector continuum accounts for site types by defining the foraging option as the one used when resources are homogeneous, and the collecting option as used when resources are heterogeneous.

Research Questions and Data Needs

With respect to the settlement and subsistence domain, the key research problems entail identification of site and toolkit distribution patterns and sources of specific resources. Research questions regarding settlement and subsistence would address broad, theoretical issues as well as testing and/or supplementing conclusions about hunter-gatherer land use in adjacent areas and in the Great Basin in general. These include:

- What is the pattern of land use in the project area? Is it tied to the exploitation of resources in the immediate vicinity, including water sources, or does it demonstrate use of the area

- as a travel corridor between adjacent areas? How does land use in the project area compare to adjacent regions?
- Is there a definable adaptive strategy in the project area? Which elements of the collecting or foraging strategies does it draw upon?
 - Does the strategy change through time? Specifically, is there resource intensification during the Late Archaic Period? If so, was there logistical hunting of large game preceding intensification?

Data Needs: A wide range of prehistoric property types could include data useful for addressing questions in the subsistence and settlement research domain. These could vary from small, single component lithic scatters to large, complex sites containing a variety of artifacts, features, and other materials from different time periods. Sites addressing these research questions must, first and foremost, be functionally classifiable, and thus definable with respect to the models. The sites should include a sufficient quantity and variety of cultural material (i.e., fauna, flora, pottery, ground stone, and hearths) and/or features (such as evidence of communal hunting in the form of kill sites and/or pronghorn traps/drivelines) to be placed, as unambiguously as possible, within the functional classification systems informing the postulated land use models. It is important that, with respect to determining site function, and from that extrapolating the relationship to land use, sites include temporal data.

Theme: Lithic Procurement, Production, and Exchange

This research domain is a specialized area within general resource procurement. The theme examines the extraction of lithic material and production of lithic tools, and their eventual distribution through trade or other types of transport. Patterns of toolstone distribution provide data from which spheres of resource use, mobility, and trade can be delineated. Boundaries between areas of toolstone use suggest the existence of long-standing territorial demarcation. Most commonly, toolstone utilization patterns and toolstone sourcing studies of obsidian and basalt have been used to examine mobility, interregional and interethnic contact, and trade (Hildebrandt et al. 2016; Jones et al. 1997; Smith 2010). For example, issues of mobility can be addressed implicitly through distance relationships between raw material sources and artifacts (Cannon 2010; Eerkins et al. 2008; Jones et al. 2003, 2012; Smith 2010; Smith et al. 2012).

With respect to the relationship between artifact design and production, several authors have expanded on Bleed's (1986) ideas concerning economic risk and weapons design, applying it to stone tool distribution, shape, and technological organization. To this effect, trade and exchange patterns have been an ongoing research topic for several decades (Eerkins et al. 2008; Hildebrandt et al. 2016; Hughes 1994; Jackson and Ericson 1994; Smith et al. 2012).

Toolstone distribution is assessed through the identification and definition of sources and the recognition of material from these sources within site assemblages. For example, results of X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis from the Cortez Hills mitigation (Skinner and Thatcher 2010) show materials coming into the area from a wide range of sources, including Oregon (Coyote Wells and Gregory Creek), Idaho (Timber Butte, Owyhee, and American Falls), Utah (Wild Horse Canyon and Black Rock area), and a variety of sources in Nevada (Obsidian Butte, Double H Mountains, Shoshone Mountain, among many others).

In addition to XRF analysis, visually identifying non-volcanic materials is a method used to identify source material. Tosawihl opalite is a visually identifiable local cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS) material located north of the project area in north-central Nevada. The location is one of the largest, most extensively used prehistoric quarries in the Great Basin (Elston 2006).

Research Questions and Data Needs

Given the location of the project area, a number of basic research questions specific to the lithic procurement/production cycle have the potential to be addressed.

- Are there different lithic sources identified within the project area and, if so, how do they vary?
- Do toolstone diversity and/or distance to identified sources change over time?
- What type of reduction was conducted in the project area – biface or core-flake technology, and does it change over time?
- If material types vary in their quality, are there corresponding differences in reduction and/or maintenance strategy?

Data Needs: Prehistoric property types including data with which to address these questions could vary from small, single component lithic scatters to larger sites including a wide range of tools, debitage, and lithic types, as well as various types of quarries or toolstone extraction locations. Data addressing the research questions could include chronologically diagnostic projectile points, tools, or other artifacts, or datable obsidian or other material; a sufficient quantity of material to characterize the technological aspects of the procurement and/or production activities taking place; identifiable material types within site assemblages, particularly obsidian, but also other sourceable lithic types such as visually unique CCS or fine-grained volcanic (FGV) rock; and sufficient quantities of lithic material within assemblages, identifiable as to source, to support conclusions regarding the relationship among sites and lithic sources, especially in terms of selection of sources and stages of reduction.

Theme: Site Structure

Site structure is the identification and interpretation of activity areas, and relates to the use of space within a site area system. Site structure is a broad research domain relevant to a range of analyses, from the application of basic hunter-gatherer subsistence models to ethnoarchaeological and material culture studies, as well as socio-cultural topics as far reaching as ethnic boundaries and gender roles. Perhaps intuitively, site structure can be critical in establishing site function, which is derived from understanding the activities which took place at a site, its time period, and the site's relationship to its surrounding environment and other sites in the area. Site function is key to placing the site in any sort of land use model or classification (Binford 1977, 1980; Hill et al. 2011; O'Connell 1987; Simms and Heath 1990).

An understanding of site structure is also a means of potentially breaking assemblages in palimpsest sites into finer and finer functional units and finding differences between them. Conversely, if discrimination is impossible even after such fine tuning, then support would be given for the idea of functionally consistent long-term use of a site.

Research Questions and Data Needs

Site structure is closely related to site function, and the research questions within this domain are similar to those regarding settlement and subsistence, as this domain relies heavily upon the determination of site function for the identification of patterns and development of models. Following Seddon and Clark (2010:220), we have intentionally proposed broad research questions so that data can be examined first, and the observed patterns can delineate theoretical perspectives. Site structure in particular, however, has an intra- rather than inter-site focus, leading to questions which could include:

- Are functionally, spatially, and temporally discrete features or groups of artifacts present?

- What types of activities do the artifacts represent? Are specific features or toolkits identifiable? Do these features or artifact groups represent spatial organization? Does this organization reflect social organization, mobility strategy, or domestic life?
- Do similar site types consistently occur on particular portions of the landscape?

Data Needs: Eligible sites would likely include larger lithic scatters, especially those including features and/or discrete activity areas. Small sites that could be characterized in terms of activity areas or features might also be eligible under this domain. Spatially and functionally discrete groups of artifacts or features would be needed. These must include temporally diagnostic artifacts or other datable material.

NRHP ELIGIBILITY OF HISTORIC SITES

The historic context includes the themes of *Farming and Ranching*; *Mining*; *Transportation*; and *Communication*.

Theme: Farming and Ranching

Ranches reflect adaptation to the local environment as well as specialized use of local water sources, important in an area like Nevada where water is limited (Tueller 1998). Nevada's ranches are likely to be vernacular in style, with no evidence of architectural or engineering expertise; rather, the ranches were built to meet specific needs, adapting commonly used rural construction styles (Carter 1997; Marshall 1995; Owen 1996). Ranches, and sometimes entire valleys, often have strong ethnic affiliations, but because of the overriding vernacularism in ranch design that heritage is only subtly displayed. The local environment plays a very strong role in ranch location, design, and ultimately its success. While socially and economically tied to local mining districts (at least in the 19th century), ranches, more than the inherently fleeting mining districts, reflect permanence in the area.

The farming/ranching theme includes a number of property types, from the farm/ranch headquarters themselves to outlying features such as fences, ditches, wells, and pastures. Line or base camps may be several miles away, even located in adjacent valleys.

Research questions for Farming/Ranching property types include:

- How does this ranch compare to other area ranches? Does the property reflect changes in economic cycles, such as the goods it produced or changes in ranch layout or architecture? Are these changes and developments unique to the property in question?
- Can adaptations to the natural environment be seen and interpreted in routing, construction and operations of the various irrigation, ranching, and farming resources? How did the planners and builders of the systems react to the economic or environmental constraints?
- How is the influence of ranching and farming reflected in the physical and social development of local communities and settlements?

NRHP Evaluation of Farming/Ranching Properties

Farming/ranching sites are evaluated against their ability to represent a particular ranching technique or time period, to reflect alteration and adaptation to the local environment (i.e., water procurement, pasture/field demarcation, and other facets of landscape structure), to reflect specific activity at the ranch, and/or to possibly contain unique vernacular forms. In order to be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, a farming/ranching site should be specifically and directly associated with an important event (Criterion A); the property should be directly associated with an individual who was instrumental in the development of farming or ranching in the area, and the subject property contributed directly to their importance (Criterion B); the ranch should contain a feature or features that show innovative or unusual

construction techniques, or is a representative of a type, especially if few examples of the type remain (Criterion C); and/or should have the potential to provide information that is important in the history of farming or ranching in the area (Criterion D). In order to be eligible, sites must also retain sufficient integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, as well as the other aspects.

Theme: Mining

The mining landscape is a complex place with many contributors. The National Park Service defines a mining landscape as a vernacular landscape “evolving through use...and reflecting the physical, cultural, and biological character of everyday life.” and “possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, and natural features” (Fife and Wyatt 2004:19-22). Function, rather than design, plays a significant role in the shaping of a mining landscape.

Mining landscapes contain both the natural environment and the residues imposed upon it in an effort to extract precious metal (Rohe 1986; Noble and Spude 1997:13). The organization of space in a mining district and its architecture may reflect the occupants’ preconceived notions of stability, showing what they thought would be either a long or short-term occupation of the area (Brooks 1995:22; Tiede 2017). Mining landscapes will contain a variety of historic features, including features directly related to mining (hoists, shafts, and waste rock, for example) as well as the ancillary technologies and infrastructure necessary to accomplish the primary goal of ore extraction (i.e., water, camps, and transportation networks). These sites and features can be classified and interpreted in a variety of ways. Hardesty (2010) referred to a mining district’s “interaction spheres” in the larger, world systems model, “land use themes/zones” to designate variously-utilized areas, and “feature systems” to integrate sites and features directly related to one another but potentially spread across a broad geographic area.

The evolution of a mining landscape and the introduction of different populations and technologies will often be displayed through horizontal stratification rather than vertical deposition (Francaviglia 1991:60). This is important for interpreting the visible remains displayed across the mining landscape. The remains (sites, features) may contain layers of recurrent occupation, or reveal short term use and immediate abandonment. A transportation link, such as a trail to a timber zone, may fall from use once the timber is exhausted, while a road from the mine to the mill may remain in use for several years or even decades. In dry, desert environments like Nevada, the visible remains in a mining landscape are quite pronounced, creating in some areas abundant visible overlap between sites and features (Hardesty 2010; White 2017). Not all residues found in a mining landscape contribute equally. Further, the contribution of individual features, and their individual significance, is dependent on their integrity and their ability to be meaningfully interpreted in their current setting (Francaviglia 2004; Noble 1998). The National Register Bulletin Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties (Noble and Spude 1997) discusses application of the seven aspects of integrity to mine districts. Of important note in those guidelines is the directive that sites need to *convey* their significance in order to be eligible: simply possessing a hodgepodge of mining-related materials, features, and structures is not sufficient to warrant eligibility.

Research questions for Mining property types include:

- Is the property representative of a particular type of mining? Is there anything distinctive about the mining in this location versus other parts of Nevada?
- What level of technology is represented by the resources present? Does this inform on when the mining occurred, who did the work, or the local geology? Is the technology appropriate for the resource sought?
- Was extensive material recycling or specialized techniques adapted?
- How does the spatial arrangement of structures or features reflect adaptation and planning based on local topography or other local factors?

- Do residential features indicate the ethnic identity or economic class of the individuals present? Are issues of social class, power, and identity reflected in the remains by spatial patterning of structures, types of artifacts, and housing?
- Is there evidence of women and/or children?

NRHP Evaluation of Mining Properties

Mining research issues predominately focus on the development of mining technology through time, the evolution of the landscape, settlement patterns, and labor-management relations. Properties related to mining may be eligible for the NRHP if they are clearly and demonstrably associated with an economically and technologically important event or pattern in the mining district; the link between a property and that event needs to be specific and strong and must go beyond simply “mining” (Criterion A). Mining properties may be eligible under Criterion B if they made a specific, direct contribution to that persons importance. Criterion C requires a mining property demonstrate its use of innovations, techniques, or non-standard technologies, have distinctive spatial arrangements, or be designed using unusual or innovative methods. A mining property can be eligible under Criterion D if it has the potential to yield information that will contribute meaningfully to the knowledge of regional mining, milling, or settlement patterns (Criterion D).

In all cases the property must retain sufficient integrity to *convey* its importance, especially to its period of significance. Maintaining aspects of design, materials, and workmanship are critical considerations for eligibility, as are integrity of setting and feeling. Frequently mining districts have recurrent occupations that muddle its overall integrity, and/or adversely impact its earliest mining phases rendering a site or even an entire mining district ineligible.

Theme: Transportation

Roads and trails enable the creation and maintenance of economic and social interaction networks and can be used to define the boundaries of a regional community. These networks connect settlements together and link them with the outside world. Within the project area, transportation properties are generally related to mining and ranching. In a broader sense some roads are also related to simply ‘passing through’ (Drews et al. 2012; Marriott 2010).

McGuire et al. (2007) divide transportation routes into a hierarchy of four distinct levels based on the significance of nodes they connected. The first level is National, where the system was designed to bridge Nevada with the West Coast and the rest of the country. These include the Transcontinental Railroad and highways US40 [Victory] and US50 [Lincoln]. The second level is Regional, where the system was oriented in a north-south direction following the trend of Nevada’s valleys. The nodes of the regional system were located at core economic, political, and cultural gravity centers. Regional transportation systems relevant to the current project include State Routes 20 and 21. The third level is Local, where the system connected local gravity centers such as ranches and mining camps to the larger web of national and regional systems. This includes connections between ranches; and between the ranches and towns such as Carlin, Beowawe, and Cortez. Finally, the fourth level is the Resource network that developed primarily to access various resources at their locations on the landscape. Such roads developed through time to access springs, woodlands, foraging areas, and prospects. Due to the variety of these resources, this road network appears fairly random. Resource roads may be quite permanent when leading to long-term use areas such as springs, in areas where topographic constraints are high, as in canyon bottoms, or they may be quite ephemeral when leading to prospects or wood-gathering locations. If these lower-tier roads maintain some longevity, they may show signs of maintenance, such as blading, but rarely exhibit engineering or grading. Roads at this scale abound within mining and ranching areas, connecting various parts of operations within a district. These roads are usually unnamed.

Research questions for Transportation property types include:

- What is the historic developmental trajectory of the road network? Does its development exhibit planned design or other unique aspects? What types of historic structures and features are associated? Are they unique or indicative of local adaptation?
- Are there associated historic debris or refuse dumps? Does this material provide new information about the system or its users?
- Do the physical remains of the site provide new information on past transportation systems that cannot be otherwise learned from other resources, such as archival sources?

NRHP Evaluation of Transportation Properties

By definition all roads lead to places, and concomitantly originated at a place. Roads follow a hierarchy: small roads and trails connect with larger roads that connect with major transportation corridors, that eventually find their way to once or currently settled places. To state that a road is important because it provided access to a resource, or to a market or settled place, is in itself too generic for consideration under Criterion A, because that road is simply functioning the way all roads did. The ‘important event’ has to be demonstrated, including the contribution of the road itself to that event. Inevitably, the end points that the road is connecting should also contain properties demonstrably important under Criterion A on their own merits. Most roads, and nearly all trails, have been created through repetitive use and not by plan or design. Because of this, Criterion B has limited applicability. For consideration under Criteria C the road should show innovative or unusual construction techniques that distinguish it from other roads of the same time period and that are highly distinctive or innovative in transportation evolution. Maintenance is common on even the simplest dirt roads. Blading, laying gravel, or cutting small water diversion features are usually not unique or innovative enough for consideration under Criterion C. Grading or other engineering must be demonstrably unusual or innovative for consideration under Criterion C. Criterion D eligibility requires a distinct collection of materials that can address research questions that cannot otherwise be answered through archival or other research avenues.

Integrity of setting, reflecting its historic character, may be important on upper-tier roads, and by default integrity of location is almost always retained, but these aspects alone are insufficient for eligibility consideration. Roads and trails are frequently organic creations. In those instances, integrity of design and workmanship has limited applicability. For eligibility under Criteria A, B, or C, it is imperative that the road retains sufficient levels of all seven aspects of integrity to *convey* its importance.

Roads frequently extend beyond the limits of a project area. The BLM Guidelines (2019) require determining eligibility, or more correctly contribution to eligibility, on a segment-by-segment basis. As a portion of a larger system, a segment of a linear site should be evaluated as part of an entire system under Criteria A and B. The recorded portion within a project area should be evaluated under Criteria C and D. The remaining unrecorded portion of the system should be left unevaluated.

Theme: Communication

Prior to the advent of the telegraph, communication was literally carried along roads and rails. Telegraph lines soon paralleled these routes; later, larger phone networks eventually struck out across the landscape. Telephone service arrived slowly and sporadically in Nevada. Larger populated places started local telephone companies, and only gradually connected with other populated places. Ranchers, being inherently isolated from these developments, were even slower to receive telephone service. Early rural telephone lines were functional but rudimentary. Typically they were built by the users themselves and not a phone company (Johnson 2006).

The remains of telephone lines can be scanty, especially if the lines were relocated or scavenged, which is common in resource-scarce Nevada. Properties related to overhead utilities include poles, wires, insulators, and possibly surplus parts. Ad-hoc materials are common on rural lines. For ease of construction and maintenance, lines frequently followed existing road corridors, were integrated with existing fences, or were attached to electrical poles. The actual, physical use of the line is ephemeral and leaves few traces. Research questions are therefore limited to construction and maintenance of the line:

Research questions for Communication property types include:

- Does the physical characteristics of the site provide information about its construction and/or maintenance, especially information that cannot be found in other sources? Is it a designed system, by an engineer, or is it more casual? Are any of its elements unique or distinctive?
- Does the telephone line have associated historic debris, and does this material provide new information about the system or its users?
- What is the role of the communication system to the users?

NRHP Evaluation of Communication Properties

For eligibility under Criterion A, the communication system must have a direct and meaningful association with an important event. A line designed or built by an early telephone pioneer would be eligible under Criterion B. For either Criteria A or B, the association needs to be clear and strong. To meet Criterion C, the recorded segment should show innovative or unusual construction techniques, or be a representative of a type, especially if few examples of the type remain. An eligible segment may show unique construction adaptations to the local terrain and conditions, or early civil engineering. It may be a part of a system that was innovative for its time, conquering major construction obstacles, or it may be a segment of an *ad hoc* user-constructed and maintained line, particularly one that provided service to rural communities or locally significant ranches. The site may be eligible if it can provide meaningful information on past communication systems and that information cannot be obtained from other sources (Criterion D). Like all eligible properties, the resource must retain sufficient integrity to *convey* its importance. Scavenging is common on small, abandoned rural systems and has a significant adverse effect to integrity of design, materials, feeling, and workmanship.

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Inventory occurred in Crescent Valley, Boulder Valley, west of Carlin, and in the Tuscarora Mountains. It also included portions of three counties: Elko, Eureka, and Lander. Mining, ranching, and infrastructure have impacted various parts of the project area to varying degrees. Boulder Valley has an inordinate number of transmission lines and several active and idle pivot irrigation fields. The north end of Crescent Valley and survey areas near Carlin are impacted by the I-80 interstate and the Union Pacific railroad lines, and development of Carlin. The upper end of the project area terminates at the extensive Gold Quarry and Goldstrike mines, which are part of the massive Carlin Trend. Wildlife across the project area consists of lizards, cottontail and jack rabbits, mule deer, antelope, coyote, barn owls, red-tailed hawks, and pinyon jays amongst the ever-present free-range cattle.

Crescent Valley (Area 1) lies in the Crescent Valley hydrological unit (Rush 1974). Project elevations range from 4,700 ft. (AMSL) near the Humboldt River at the north end to 4,920 ft. (AMSL) on the east fan of the Shoshone Range. Other sources of water in Crescent Valley that cross the project area include Indian Creek and Cottonwood Creek, as well as numerous springs and hot springs, but they sink into the valley and do

not flow into the Humboldt River. Despite the narrow elevation range, vegetation varies from sagebrush to greasewood communities, to barren playa. Portions of the project area are also impacted by range fire. In areas of agriculture the natural vegetation has been replaced with pivot alfalfa fields, or it has been overgrazed and trampled so that only dirt or cheatgrass remains. Large-diameter pipelines related to NGM infrastructure (RIBs) crisscross the valley and the project area. Geologically, the project area in Crescent Valley is made up of Pleistocene and Holocene alluvial fan deposits along the Shoshone Range, valley alluvium and stream deposits in the valley, and playa deposits at the valley bottom (Roberts et al. 1967: Plate 3; Stewart and McKee 1977: Plate 1).

West of Carlin (Area 2), the project area straddles the Maggie and Mary's Creek hydrological units (Rush 1974). Project elevations range from 5,160 ft. (AMSL) at the north end in the foothills of Marys Mountain, to 4,880 ft. (AMSL) at the Humboldt River, and back up to 5,120 ft. (AMSL) at the south end on a steep hillside near Emigrant Pass. Vegetation at the north end is Sagebrush community with rabbitbrush and bunchgrass, and along the Humboldt River and the steep slope at the south end is Greasewood community with rabbitbrush and rye grass. Geologically, there is quaternary alluvium along Maggie Creek and sedimentary deposits on the foothills of Marys Mountain, and alluvium along the Humboldt River with predominately sedimentary and volcanic rocks on the slopes of Emigrant Pass. On the slopes of Emigrant Pass there is one spot with an outcrop of phenorhyolitic and phenodacitic flow and dome made of quartz, sanidine; and another spot of limestone and dolomite within the sedimentary and volcanic rocks (Coats 1987: Plate 1; Roberts et al. 1967: Plate 3).

Boulder Valley (Area 3) lies in the Bolder Flat hydrological unit (Rush 1974). Project elevations range from 4,620 ft. (AMSL) at the south end of Boulder Valley, to 6,000 ft. (AMSL) at Richmond Summit in the Tuscarora Mountains. The project area often parallels and crosses Boulder Creek, the main drainage in the valley, and a small portion of Welches Creek; both of which originate from the Tuscarora Mountains. Large aqueducts have been constructed to channel water across the valley to the numerous pivot fields. Much of Boulder Valley has succumbed to range-fires and subsequent over-grazing has resulted in land comprised of dirt, invasive small weeds, or replanted with crested wheat. Areas that have escaped fire consist of thick greasewood in the valley bottom, and Sagebrush community with bitterbrush and rye grass near Richmond Summit. Geologically, Boulder Valley is filled with quaternary-aged alluvium in the bottomlands and older alluvium on the fan. In the Tuscarora Mountains the project area crosses the Ordovician-aged Vinini formation, described as black and brown chert and shale, dark-gray limestone, sandstone, and blue gray siliceous tuffs. Near Richmond Summit there is also intrusive rock, Eureka Quartzite, and Hamburg Dolomite (Roberts et al. 1967:32, Plate 3).

EXPECTATIONS

Based on existing literature, including regional scientific research, the review of previously recorded sites, and our extensive work in the Cortez and Crescent Valley areas, it is possible to surmise what types of sites to expect in the areas that have not undergone cultural resource inventory. Included in this process is the identification of areas that potentially have a higher incidence of sensitivity, and especially areas that have a higher potential for eligible resources, i.e., historic properties.

Prehistoric resources could exist anywhere in the subject area and the potential for prehistoric sites varies with location and landform [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FIELD METHODS

GIS data of the project boundaries and previously recorded sites were loaded into a Trimble GPS unit and served to guide the crew in the field. The project was inventoried to Class III standards as defined in the BLM Guidelines and Standards for Archaeological Inventory (BLM 2019 §3.7). For the large block survey areas, pedestrian transects not exceeding 30 m in separation were implemented in cardinal directions; for the linear railway route the crew walked parallel and inside the boundaries, not exceeding 30 meters apart (but sometimes closer) while following the direction of the project area line depicted on the GPS; and to survey narrow road corridors one crew member walked along the shoulder of the road while another walked parallel and 30 m to the outside, flipping at the end, and surveying the other side of the road in the same manner.

Field data were logged on Trimble GPS units with sub-meter accuracy. The crew used digital cameras that meet or exceed current BLM standards. Sites were recorded on the Nevada [BLM] IMACS Site Form. GIS files are plotted against the 1983 North American Datum (NAD 83). Sites were photographed in an at least two directions.

There was no subsurface probing or other testing of subsurface conditions during the inventory, and no artifacts or other materials were collected from sites.

RESULTS OF THE INVENTORY

This report contains information on 114 archaeological sites and 31 isolated finds. The site tally includes 28 updated sites, five previously recorded sites that were not relocated, and 81 newly recorded sites.

ISOLATED FINDS

The 31 isolated finds include [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Appendix C contains additional information on the isolated finds.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Of the 114 archaeological sites, 69 sites are historic, 42 are prehistoric, and three sites are multi-component. Table 2 provides a summary of site descriptions and eligibility recommendations. Roads and lithic scatters are the most prevalent historic and prehistoric site types.

Table 2. Archaeological Sites Summary

SHPO # 26_	Agency # CrNV-	P/H	Description	NRHP	Project Area
None**	62-6623	P	Lithic scatter-not relocated	Not Eligible	■
None**	62-6645	P	Lithic scatter-not relocated	Not Eligible	■
None**	62-6647	P	Lithic scatter-not relocated	Not Eligible	■
EK13311*	12-17175	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EK13326*	12-17174	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EK18314	12-20996	H	Prospect and debris	Not Eligible	■
EK18315	12-21002	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EK18316	12-21003	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EK18317	12-21004	P	Pronghorn driveline (rock alignment)	Eligible (C)	■
EK18318	12-21005	H	Depression and debris scatter	Not Eligible	■
EK18319	12-21006	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	■
EK18320	12-21007	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	■
EK18321	12-21008	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	■
EK18322	12-21009	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU2519*	12-12006	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU2523*	12-12020	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU3203*	12-10583/ 62-19132	H	Simple earth ditch and buried pipeline	Not Eligible	■
EU3705/ S1835*	12-9948	H	Victory Highway/Route 1 dirt road	Eligible (A)	■
EU6466*	12-17144	H	State Route 766 modern road	Not Eligible	■
EU6467*	12-17211	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU6468*	12-17230	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU6563**	12-7186	P	Lithic Scatter-not relocated	Not Eligible	■
EU6564**	12-7683	P	Lithic Scatter-not relocated	Not Eligible	■
EU6565*	12-7684	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU6600*	12-10073	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU6613*	12-10095	H	Utility line ruins	Not Eligible	■
EU6615*	12-10097	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU7383*	12-17807	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU8290/ S2226*	11-9118	H	Transcontinental Telephone Line ruins	Not Eligible	■
EU8291*	12-18811	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU8296*	12-18816	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU8992/ S2210*	12-19515	H	State Route 20 dirt and gravel road	Not Eligible	■
EU9080*	12-10914	H	Abandoned dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10285*	12-21104	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10717	12-20956	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10718	12-20957	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10719	12-20958	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■

SHPO # 26_	Agency # CrNV-	P/H	Description	NRHP	Project Area
EU10720	12-20959	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10721	12-20960	H	Gravel and dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10722	12-20961	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10723	12-20962	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10724	12-20963	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10725	12-20964	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10726	12-20965	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10727	12-20966	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10728	12-20967	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10729	12-20968	P/H	Lithic and ground stone scatter; historic debris	Eligible (D)	■
EU10730	12-20969	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10731	12-20970	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10732	12-20971	P/H	Lithic scatter; historic debris	Not Eligible	■
EU10733	12-20972	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10734	12-20973	P/H	Lithic scatter; historic debris	Not Eligible	■
EU10735	12-20974	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10736	12-20975	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10737	12-20976	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10738	12-20977	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10739	12-20978	H	Simple earth ditch	Not Eligible	■
EU10740	12-20979	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10741	12-20980	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10742	12-20981	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10743	12-20982	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10744	12-20983	H	Simple earth ditch and modern reservoir	Not Eligible	■
EU10745	12-20984	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10746	12-20985	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10747	12-20986	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10748	12-20987	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10749	12-20988	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10750	12-20989	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10751	12-20990	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10752	12-20991	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10753	12-20992	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10754	12-20993	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10755	12-20994	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10756	12-20995	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10757	12-20997	H	Insulator cache	Not Eligible	■
EU10758	12-20998	H	Simple earth ditch	Not Eligible	■
EU10759	12-20999	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10760	12-21000	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	■

SHPO # 26_	Agency # CrNV-	P/H	Description	NRHP	Project Area
EU10761	12-21001	H	Mine complex	Not Eligible	■
EU10762	12-21010	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10763	12-21011	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10764	12-21012	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10765	12-21013	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10766	12-21014	H	Simple utility line	Not Eligible	■
EU10767	12-21015	H	Telephone line ruins	Not Eligible	■
EU10768	12-21016	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10769	12-21017	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10770	12-21018	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10771	12-21019	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10772	12-21020	P	Lithic and ground stone scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10773	12-21021	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10774	12-21022	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10775	12-21023	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10776	12-21024	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10777	12-21025	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10778	12-21026	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10779	12-21027	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
EU10780	12-21028	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	■
EU10781	12-21029	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	■
LA3569*	62-8461	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	■
LA4344*	62-8459	H	State Route 21 gravel road	Not Eligible	■
LA4922*	11-17803	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■
LA6315*	62-9658	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
LA6324/ S2173*	62-9667	H	Simple earth ditch	Not Eligible	■
LA6811*	62-20112	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	■
LA6812*	62-20113	H	Unimproved dirt road	Not Eligible	■
LA6813*	62-20114	H	Modified drainage	Not Eligible	■
LA7484	63-22358	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
LA7485	63-22359	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	■
LA7486	63-22360	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	■
LA7487	63-22361	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	■
LA7488	63-22362	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
LA7489	63-22363	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	■
LA7490	63-22364	H	Simple dirt road	Not Eligible	■

*Updated site

**Not Relocated

Site Summaries

(No SHPO #)
CrNV-62-6623

Site Description: The site was recorded in 1991 and described as a small, discrete, moderate density CCR debitage scatter with nine bifaces and a flake tool in a 38 x 22 m area. A test probe found four flakes in the first 10 cm. The site location was described as subject to gullying, rivulets, and sheetwash.

A thorough search of the plotted location (site map and NVCRIS) failed to locate the site. The entire area appears to have been affected by heavy machinery and the plotted location of the site is just north of a newly constructed pipeline. It is possible the site has been destroyed or washed away.

NRHP Justification: Although the site was recommended eligible in 1991, we recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site was extremely sparse (14 artifacts) and lacked temporal markers. Even if the site was located the likelihood of substantial, intact deposits that add materially to our understanding of the past, especially with natural the human cause disturbances, appears extremely low (not eligible Criterion D).

(No SHPO #)
CrNV-62-6645

Site Description: The site was recorded in 1991 and described as 11 mottled pink CCR flakes in a 24 x 9 m area. A test unit recovered one flake in the first 10 cm. The site location was described as subject to rivulets and sheetwash.

A thorough search of the plotted location (site form and NVCRIS) failed to locate the site. The entire area appears to have been affected by heavy machinery and it is possible the site has been destroyed or washed away.

NRHP Justification: The site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D) and although the site was not relocated, we concur with that finding. The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criterion A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site had a paucity of materials, its subsequent data potential was extremely low, and it may have been destroyed (not eligible Criterion D).

(No SHPO #)
CrNV-62-6647

Site Description: The site was recorded in 1991 and described as an elongated, moderate to dense debitage scatter of CCR with an Elko series projectile point, a Rose Spring projectile point, and three bifaces in a 69 x 20 m area. Testing recovered 62 flakes in the first 10 cm, 16 flakes from 10-20 cm, and three flakes from 20-30 cm. The site location was sketched next to a drainage.

A thorough search of the plotted location (site record and NVCRIS) failed to locate the site. The entire area appears to have been affected by heavy machinery. It is possible the site has been destroyed or washed away. A historic debris scatter was located within the NVCRIS site boundary and given the number 26LA7487 (CrNV-63-22361).

NRHP Justification: Although the site was recommended eligible in 1991, we recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criterion A or B). As recorded the site lacks constructed features or unique patterning (not eligible Criterion C). The site could not be relocated, and the earlier findings cannot be confirmed. The site may be destroyed, and with it its potential to provide information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EK13311**CrNV-12-17175**

Site Description: This prehistoric site was first recorded in 2012 and described as a Simple Flake Stone Assemblage with 116 chert flakes, one core, and one retouched flake. Maximum density was five artifacts per square meter. [REDACTED] Vegetation is sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and bunchgrass, and the sediment is a light brown silt loam with sparse subangular gravel. Primary impacts to the site are a two-track road, animal bioturbation, and range fire.

Summit relocated the site [REDACTED], although only 75 flakes were observed with a maximum density of 15 per square meter. The core was relocated. The site boundary is slightly modified and reflects current observations.

NRHP Justification: In 2012 the site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D) and we concur with that finding. The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site lacks constructed features or patterning (not eligible Criterion C). The site is in a disturbed and eroded depositional context with very low potential for intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EK13326**CrNV-12-17174**

Site Description: The site is a dirt road previously recorded in 2012 and described as a bladed road 9 ft. wide. Summit recorded two segments that are along the previously recorded section and found it to be as described but wider. [REDACTED]. Vegetation is sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and bunchgrasses, and the sediment is a light brown silt loam with sparse subangular gravel. Primary impacts to the site are neglect and erosion.

Segment 1 is the north segment. It is 202 m (0.13 mi.) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide. [REDACTED] the road has been destroyed by modern mining operations. No artifacts were observed. [REDACTED] No artifacts were observed.

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). We concur with that finding. The road is not clearly or strongly associated with past important events and has no association with a known person (not eligible under Criteria A or B). The road is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible under Criterion C). The road does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible under Criterion D).

26EK18314
CrNV-12-20996

Site Description: The site is a prospect and debris [REDACTED]. Vegetation is tall sagebrush and rabbitbrush. Sediment is eroded gravelly silt loam with sparse cobbles. Site impacts include erosion and possible looting.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Associated debris is spread across the hillside and includes: one oval meat tin; one key-wind side strip can; 10 small-diameter vent-hole milk cans; 20 can fragments; three sanitary cans; one “Royal Baking Powder” slip lid; one small lug bucket; one ash bucket; seven wire nails; one “Cottolene” slip lid; one barrel hoop; one carpet bag frame; one tin clock hand, one decorative cast iron stove or lamp base; one brass .22 bullet; 30 amethyst lantern glass fragments; 30 amethyst patent medicine bottle fragments; one amethyst “Kerr” bottle base fragment; 40 fragments of window pane glass; one white four-hole glass button; 50 fragments of white improved earthenware, some with floral transfer print; 10 fragments of yellow buff earthenware; and one 2 x 5 m area of scattered coal. Cross-dating suggests a ca. 1900-1920 timeframe. All of the debris is crushed and highly fragmented.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not clearly or strongly associated with past important events and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site is a simple, common feature that is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The surface artifacts are nondescript and in very poor condition. The site has a low potential for intact, and especially substantive, buried deposits and the surface assemblage alone does not provide materially new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EK18315
CrNV-12-21002

Site Description: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and there are no constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is a sparse flake scatter lacking in patterning or temporal markers. The site is on a steep hillside with no potential for intact or substantive buried deposits, and the surface assemblage alone does not provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EK18316
CrNV-12-21003

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]. Vegetation is tall sagebrush and rabbitbrush.

Sediment is a very rocky silt loam. Site impacts include erosion and a buried utility line that passes through the site.

The site is [REDACTED] Flakes are cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS) biface thinning and core reduction of all colors. Maximum density is three flakes per square meter. Six flakes were found on top of the hill, the rest of the materials are eroding down the slope.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site lacks diversity or patterning and is on a slope in an eroded depositional context. The site has no potential for intact, substantive buried deposits and the surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EK18317
CrNV-12-21004

Site Description: The site is a probable pronghorn driveline (drift fence). [REDACTED] Vegetation is tall sagebrush, cheat grass, and rye grass. Sediment is a residual gravelly loam with abundant rock outcrops and boulder flows. Site impacts include erosion and decay, and possibly damage from construction of the railroad.

[REDACTED] The alignment is constructed from local andesite cobbles and boulders with irregular coursing. Most sections are at least partially toppled or collapsed; however, some sections are relatively intact. The wall is oriented in a fairly straight line with only slight meanders down the slope. The upper end fades into a natural boulder flow on the hillside, and the lower end disappears at the base of the hill before reaching the railroad tracks. No artifacts were observed.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C and not eligible under Criteria A, B, or D. It is not certain if the site originally had additional components, such as a corral, other drift fences, or hunting blinds, and no artifacts were found in association with the stone feature. The feature itself is also quite basic. As a result, the site lacks sufficient integrity to convey its role in an important event (not eligible Criterion A). The site is not clearly or strongly associated with any specific individual (not eligible Criterion B). The site is a driveline (drift fence). Features of this type are rare in this part of Nevada, and this site retains sufficient structural integrity as well as integrity of design and workmanship so that it does convey distinctive characteristics of a type (eligible Criterion C) (Arkush 1986; Hockett et al. 2013; Hockett and Murphy 2009). While some previous recordings of antelope drives have recommended eligibility under Criterion D for their ability to address questions of subsistence and other matters, it is due to a robust artifact assemblage of projectile points and associated features such as hunting blinds or corrals. This site lacks those other features, has no artifacts, and it is located on a steep hillside with low potential for substantive buried deposits. The site's ability to address research questions lies principally in its location, which has been documented during the current recording (not eligible Criterion D).

26EK18318
CrNV-12-21005

Site Description: The site is a historic debris scatter and a small depression. [REDACTED]

Vegetation is greasewood, rye grass, and low scrub grass. Sediment is a loose pale silt. Site impacts include deterioration and vandalism (shooting), and the site is surrounded by standing water.

Elsewhere on the site is a scatter of other materials including: 10 indeterminate wood fragments; six railroad ties; two utility pole cross arms; five agricultural mower parts; three wagon leaf springs; one “Buick 8 Special” car body; parts of a hay derrick; one 3-piece shovel head; and a tangled bundle of hog wire fencing. All the materials are crushed, shattered, very deteriorated and in poor condition. The car has been shot at.

The Buick 8 body design is a 1950s model.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is a mix of ranch, railroad, and utility parts, none of which is remarkable. The site is not clearly or strongly associated with a specific past important event and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The artifacts are nondescript and represent various local activities. They are a secondary deposit and do not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EK18319 CrNV-12-21006

Site Description: The site is a historic debris scatter [REDACTED]. Vegetation is greasewood and the sediment is a pale silt. Site impacts include general ranching and railroad activities, erosion, and possible flooding.

The debris is along [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] include: several hundred glass fragments in various colors (brown, clear, amber, aqua, and amethyst); 100 can fragments; 10 hole-in-cap cans; 10 sanitary cans; one hand-soldered oval meat tin; four tall rectangular cans; one pipe elbow; one piece of galvanized sheet metal; one furniture spring; one automobile headlight; one wash basin; one sieve; 75 fragments of white improved earthenware; and six brick fragments. The debris is intermixed with modern bottles and aluminum cans. Cross-dating suggests a general date from the early 1900s to the present. All of the materials are crushed, shattered, very deteriorated and in poor condition. Materials south of the fence are similar, and in less amounts than what was inventoried here.

Most of the debris is likely associated with the nearby Tomera Ranch, which is owned by Nevada Gold Mines. The ranch dates to at least 1874 when it appears on the GLO map for [REDACTED]. In 1885 Hannah and Lindley Huntsman received State land patents for the property.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The debris is common materials in very poor condition, form a secondary deposit, and cover a broad timeframe. The site is not clearly or strongly associated with specific past important events and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site is not unique in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The artifacts are nondescript, in poor condition, and broadly dated. The materials do not provide new or information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EK18320
CrNV-12-21007

Site Description: The site is a historic debris scatter [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood and tall sagebrush. The sediment is a loose pale silt. The primary site impacts are the railroad and erosion.

The site is contained [REDACTED] and consists of 30 sanitary cans, two railroad ties, two 4x4 posts entangled in barbed wire, one metal I-beam, and five wire nails. The site has only a broad post-1905 timeframe. The debris is not clearly related to either the nearby ranch or railroad.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not clearly or strongly associated with specific past important events and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site is not unique in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The artifacts are nondescript, in poor condition, and broadly dated. The materials do not provide new or information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EK18321
CrNV-12-21008

Site Description: The site is a historic debris scatter [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood, rabbitbrush, and rye grass. The sediment is a pale silt. The primary site impacts are the railroad and erosion.

The site is domestic debris [REDACTED] and consists of: 17 sanitary cans; 12 vent-hole milk cans; seven can fragments; one tall rectangular can that is cut in half; one coke bottle; one brown bottle base; one Ball jar; one colorless base; one aqua glass fragment; and one amethyst glass fragment. A general cross-date is around the 1940s but includes materials dating from the 1880s to the 1970s. The debris is not clearly related to the nearby ranch, the railroad, or the road.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not clearly or strongly associated with specific past important events and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site is not unique in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The artifacts are nondescript, in poor condition, and broadly dated. The materials do not provide new or information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EK18322
CrNV-12-21009

Site Description: The site is a dirt and modern gravel road [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Vegetation is tall sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and greasewood. Sediment is silt loam with gravels and some cobbles. The primary site impacts are erosion and modern upgrades/maintenance.

The recorded road segment [REDACTED] [REDACTED] The west end begins south of the Union Pacific Railroad's northern tracks and is a simple, unimproved, and rutted two-track. After crossing the tracks, the road widens and is intermittently maintained by blading, but even so is still potholed and rough. East of a cattleguard the road enters a residential neighborhood, and the historic alignment is obliterated by suburban development. No artifacts were observed.

The road is on the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is not clearly or strongly associated with specific past important events – Tyrol is a small, unimportant siding – and the road is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is a simple feature that is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not contain artifacts or other materials that provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU2519
CrNV-12-12006

Site Description: The site was first recorded in 1994 and described as a small, discrete historic trash scatter consisting of three pieces of glass, 34 tin cans, and four can lids [REDACTED]

Summit located a site matching the above description a few meters west of the site boundary depicted on NVCRIS. The site is a debris scatter [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] There is a drainage on the west side. Vegetation is sagebrush, crested wheat, Russian thistle, and cheat grass. Sediment is a light tan gravelly loam. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D), and we concur with that finding. The debris is a secondary deposit not associated with a specific past event or person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site is not distinctive (not eligible Criterion C). The site lacks materials that add to our understanding of the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU2523
CrNV-12-12020

Site Description: The site was first recorded in 1994 and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Summit relocated the site. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is crested wheatgrass with sparse low sagebrush. Sediment is a light tan silty loam. The primary site impact is the widening of Boulder Flat Road (site 26EU10722) as well as grazing, erosion, and possibly range fire.

Possibly due to the above road maintenance only six crushed and fragmented cans were located. The original site datum was located; the site was remapped to reflect current observations.

NRHP Justification: The site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D), and we concur with that finding. The debris is a secondary deposit not associated with a specific important event or an important person (not eligible Criterion A or B). The site is not distinctive in its materials (not eligible Criterion C). The site does not provide new information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU3203
CrNV-12-10583/62-19132

Site Description: The site is a pipeline [REDACTED]. Portions of the site were recorded in 1992 and 2013. [REDACTED] The current recording continues these naming conventions. The vegetation is greasewood, tall sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and cheatgrass. Sediment is a tan silt with occasional gravels. The primary site impact is erosion, grazing, abandonment, and decay.

Feature 1 is a ditch and associated berm [REDACTED]
The south end of the current recording [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] No artifacts were observed.

Feature 2 is a ceramic pipeline and associated ditch [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] No artifacts were located along this recorded portion.

Archival reference is taken from the 2013 site record, with some correction. Feature 1 is an irrigation ditch dug in 1920 [REDACTED] Feature 2 is a ceramic pipeline built in ca. 1960. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] They are linked archivally in the water rights records because both appropriated water from Mill Creek and consequently the later application references the earlier one [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The maps show that the water's destination is "grazing land".

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D), and we concur with that finding. The site is not clearly or strongly associated with past important events and has no associations with a known person significant in history (not eligible Criteria A or B). The ditch and pipeline are not unique nor distinctive in their materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The site does not contain artifacts or other materials that provide new or important information that is not otherwise known about past irrigation systems (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU3705 CrNV-12-9948

Site Description: The site is the Victory Highway (State Route 1), the first segments of which were recorded in Nevada in 1991. Multiple recordings of the highway have been recorded since then: this update overlaps portions recorded in 2006 and 2017. In 2020 NDOT completed a NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form that includes a thorough historic context and evaluation considerations for this historic resource (Borger et al. 2020). That form is referenced for the NRHP evaluation of the currently recorded segment.

Summit recorded four segments of the road; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the vegetation is a mix of tall sagebrush, post-fire cheat grass, rabbitbrush, and rye grass. The sediment is rocky and gravelly residual silt loam. Primary impacts include continual maintenance, erosion, grazing, and range fire. In [REDACTED] the vegetation is tall sagebrush, greasewood, cheat grass, and mustard. Sediment is a grayish light brown silt with gravels. The primary site impact is erosion, cattle trampling/grazing, and maintenance.

Segment 1 is 7.9 km (4.9 mi.) long and [REDACTED], through an unnamed canyon to the mouth [REDACTED]. The update overlaps both the 2006 and 2017 recordings and extends a previously unrecorded section between them. Segment 1 is a single lane, dirt road about 6 m (20 ft.) wide. It is rough, rocky, and rutted in places, but exhibits clear evidence of recurrent maintenance in the form of low berms flanking the bed and long stretches where the road is cut up to one meter into the landform. The west end terminates where modern travel now veers southwest, while the historic alignment of the highway would have continued in a straight line to the northwest. An aerial view shows the historic alignment has been obliterated in this location mostly via ranching activities. Segment 1 continues out of the project area to the northeast. No artifacts were observed.

Segment 2 is an abandoned [REDACTED] is mostly a shallow, flat swale, but occasionally appears as a two-track. This segment measures about 4 m (13 ft.) wide and was recorded in its entirety. No artifacts were observed.

Segment 3 is an [REDACTED], parallel, and east of Segment 1. This stretch is [REDACTED]. This segment was recorded in its entirety. No artifacts were observed.

Segment 4 is a [REDACTED]. The road is maintained and has been graveled and bladed, likely to access a modern powerline. The segment measures 6 m (20 ft.) wide from berm to berm, and the roadbed is about 3 m (10 ft.) wide. [REDACTED] has obliterated the alignment just northwest of the recorded segment. One can was located along Segment 4 that dates to the early 1900s.

Segments 1, 2, and 3 are depicted on [REDACTED] long before the highway was created. According to the State of Nevada Biennial Report of the Department of Highways (Leonard 1921:99) the highway would travel over Boulder Flat, then continue west to the Sheep Creek Range, follow Rock Creek southwest to Stony Point and Rennox, and finally on to Battle Mountain. An exhaustive search of historic maps of Nevada could not locate a map depicting this route, therefore the description by the Department of Highways must suffice.

According to the NDOT historic context, the period of significance for the State Route 1/Victory Highway segments over Richmond Summit would be 1921-1926. This route of the Victory Highway over Richmond Summit was eventually abandoned as a state highway due to its sheer length and the cost of laying a high roadbed [REDACTED]. After the [REDACTED] became part of US 40. Therefore, the segments recorded here never saw use as US Highway 40.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the recorded section of road eligible for the NRHP, as contributing to the Victory Highway, under Criterion A and not eligible under Criteria B, C, or D. The recorded segments date to the beginning of the Victory Highway and represent a direct and important association with that highway system (eligible Criterion A). This segment of roadbed has no clear and direct association with any person important to the development or promotion of the Victory Highway or to the development of Nevada's highway system (not eligible Criterion B). The recorded road segments do not contain distinctive or innovative design elements or materials or show important variation in road construction (not eligible Criterion C). The recorded road sections do not contain materials about road design or use that cannot be otherwise answered or that is already understood about past early highways (not eligible Criterion D). All recorded segments retain integrity of association, and most of the recorded segments retain integrity of location, setting, and feeling, though setting and feeling are reduced at Segment 4 because of the substation and several overhead utilities. Recurrent maintenance and blading of all segments has removed most of the road's historic fabric, but the maintenance has not completely altered the original, basic design and materials.

26EU6466
CrNV-12-17144

Site Description: The site is State Route 766, a modern paved road previously recorded in 2012. Summit revisited and recorded 366 m (0.23 mi.) of a previously recorded section along Segment A, found it to be

as previously described, and added a debris concentration (Concentration 1). An additional 170 m (0.10 mi.) to the northwest of the previously recorded section was recorded for a total length of 536 m (0.33 mi.). The site is located northwest of Carlin. Vegetation consists of rabbitbrush, sagebrush, thistle, and xeric grasses, and the sediment is a pale yellowish-brown silt loam with sparse subangular gravel. Primary impacts to the site are due to heavy machinery and erosion. Concentration 1 consists of seven crushed and deteriorated sanitary cans located 5 m west of the right-of-way fence.

The road is a maintained, paved, and thoroughly a modern state highway. Although it overlays what were once wagon road(s) there are no traces of those historic routes anywhere in the project area. The road also has no historical numerical designation, the 1968 1:24k map *Schroeder Mountain, NV*. shows it as a “secondary highway”. NDOT assigned the number SR766 around 1991.

NRHP Justification: Segments of SR766 have previously been recommended eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A. We disagree with that finding due to a complete loss of all historic integrity except, perhaps location, and recommend the site not eligible under all criteria (A-D). The road is not clearly or strongly associated with specific, past important events (not eligible Criterion A). The site is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criterion B). The road has no remnant, historic design elements that are distinctive (not eligible Criterion C). The site does not contain artifacts or other materials that add materially to our understating of the past (not eligible Criterion D). The site has no integrity of design, materials, or workmanship.

26EU6467 CrNV-12-17211

Site Description: The site is a dirt road previously recorded in 2012 and described as a bladed and 12 to 16 ft. (4-5 m) wide. The site is located northwest of Carlin. Vegetation is sagebrush and xeric grasses, and the sediment is a pale yellowish brown silt loam with sparse subangular gravel. Primary impacts to the site are neglect and erosion.

Summit recorded an overlapping segment and found it the same as the earlier description, except the width. [REDACTED] The road is rutted and not routinely bladed. The road continues to the east and west of the project area. No artifacts were observed.

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D), and we concur with that finding. The road is not clearly or strongly associated with past events or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The site does not contain materials that provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU6468 CrNV-12-17230

Site Description: The site is a two-track road previously recorded in 2012 and described as 9 to 12 ft. (3-4 m) wide. [REDACTED] Vegetation is sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and riparian grasses, and the sediment is a pale brown silt loam. Primary impacts to the site are neglect, water erosion, and cattle grazing.

Summit recorded an overlapping segment and found it similar to the earlier description. The recorded segment is 793 m (0.49 mi.) long and 4 m (13 ft.) wide. The road is rutted and recessed from 15 to 35 cm (6-14 in.) deep and meanders as it cuts across the landform, conforming to the terrain and contours. The road continues to the east and west of the project area. No artifacts were observed.

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D), and we concur with that finding. The site is not clearly or strongly associated with past important events or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The site does not contain materials that add important information on the past (not eligible under Criterion D).

26EU6563
CrNV-12-7186

Site Description: The site was recorded in 1988 and described as [REDACTED]. A thorough search of the NVCRIS-plot and surrounding location failed to locate the site. The site is extremely small.

NRHP Justification: The site was not evaluated in 1988 but based on the description it would not have been recommended eligible under any criteria (A-D). The site was not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible under Criteria A or B), and the site lacked constructed features or patterning (not eligible under Criterion C). The surface assemblage alone would not have provided new or important information on the past (not eligible under Criterion D).

26EU6564
CrNV-12-7683

Site Description: The site was recorded in 1989 and described as [REDACTED]. A thorough search of the NVCRIS-plot and surrounding area failed to locate the site. The site is extremely diffuse.

NRHP Justification: The site was not evaluated in 1989 but based on the description would not have been recommended eligible under any criteria (A-D). The site was not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible under Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features or patterning (not eligible under Criterion C). The surface assemblage alone would not have provided new or important information on the past (not eligible under Criterion D).

26EU6565
CrNV-12-7684

Site Description: The site was originally recorded in 1989 and described as a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Summit located a site matching the above description within the site boundaries plotted on NVCRIS. The site is a [REDACTED]. A drainage skirts the west side of the site. Vegetation is post-fire replacement grasses including crested wheat and burnt sagebrush stumps. Sediment is a gravelly tan silt with some cobbles. The primary site impacts are range fire, reseeding, and grazing. The BLM GIS shapefile for fires indicates it was the Rooster Comb fire from 2017.

The site consists of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Other colors of CCS are minimally present [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Summit updated the site boundary to match current observations and took new overview photographs.

NRHP Justification: In 1989 the site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D), and we concur with that finding. In 1989 it was noted that the site was disturbed by plowing, and a recent fire and reseeded has further disturbed the site. The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible under Criteria A or B). The site lacks constructed features (not eligible under Criterion C). The site is very low density, diffuse, lacks diversity or patterning, and is located in a disturbed and eroded depositional context with very low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible under Criterion D).

26EU6600
CrNV-12-10073

Site Description: Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. first recorded the site in 1999 and described it as a debris scatter of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood and saltbush, and the sediment is loose silt. The primary site impact is erosion and grazing.

Observations in 2021 are consistent with the 1999 documentation. The currently observed materials include [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Some of the previously recorded maker's marks, wire nails and amethyst glass were not relocated. Current and past diagnostic artifacts indicate the debris dates to between the 1920s and 1940s. Summit updated the site boundary to reflect current observations and took new overview photographs.

NRHP Justification: In 1999 the site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria, and we concur with that finding. The site is a secondary deposit and not associated with an important event or person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site is not unique in its design and does not contain materials that provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criteria C or D).

26EU6613
CrNV-12-10095

Site Description: The site is a dismantled overhead utility (electric transmission) line, segments of which was recorded in 1999 and 2003. The previous recording was 7.5 km (4.6 mi.) north of the current recording and described as [REDACTED]

The current recording of the site [REDACTED]. The vegetation is greasewood. The sediment is compact pale playa. Primary impacts to the site include salvage and decay. The currently recorded segment is similar to that described previously. The line is represented by a single tangled strand of galvanized utility wire strung along the ground and caught up in greasewood. [REDACTED]

Three utility poles (Features 1 through 3) were located. Feature 1 is a fallen, manufactured round utility pole, cut in half. It was approximately 6 m (20 ft.) long by 30 cm (12 in.) in diameter. There are two galvanized bolts at the top with wire strung along the ground.

Feature 2 is another fallen pole, also a round manufactured utility pole approximately 6 m (20 ft.) long by 30 cm (12 in.) in diameter. The cross arm is still attached with two galvanized angle braces. The lowest part of one insulator is still attached to the cross arm. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Feature 3 is a fallen and heavily splintered utility pole identical to Features 1 and 2. It retains the cross arm with one galvanized angle brace. This pole also has a wood peg bolted at the top. Wire is found strung along the ground.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The Buckhorn Mine built a steam power plant in Beowawe and ran a 33,000-volt line to power the mill, mine, and all of the Buckhorn Mining Company buildings in the Cortez Mountains. The mill only ran until the beginning of 1916, but it is unknown when the utility line was decommissioned and dismantled.

NRHP Justification: The site has previously been recommended not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). We concur with that finding. The site was part of a short-lived attempt at milling in the Buckhorn Mining District. The mill (and the district as a whole) was a failure and the utility line does not have strong association with past important events (not eligible Criterion A). The line is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criterion B). The utility line is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The scant remaining artifacts and other materials do not provide new or information that is not already understood about past utility systems (not eligible Criterion D). Additionally, the site lacks integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, and association, and while materials are nominally present, they are no longer a coherent whole.

26EU6615
CrNV-12-10097

Site Description: The site is a simple two-track road [REDACTED]. The site was previously recorded in 1999 and 2003, 7.5 km (4.5 mi.) north of the current recording, and described as a “Class 2” dirt road segment with seven artifact concentrations. Vegetation is greasewood and the sediment plays silt. The primary site impact is erosion.

The currently recorded 591 m (0.37 mi) long, 3 m wide segment of road is roughly north-south, meanders somewhat as it navigates around greasewood, and is slightly rutted and recessed on the landscape. The road still receives occasional traffic and there are modern bottles and cans that have been shot, as well as spent skeet. The road continues to the north and south out of the project area. No artifacts were observed.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible to the NRHP under all Criteria (A-D). We concur with that finding. The site is not clearly or strongly associated with important past events and has no associations with a known person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The site has no associated artifacts and does not provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU7383
CrNV-12-17807

Site Description: The site is a dirt road previously recorded by Summit Envirosolutions in 2013. It was described as a simple dirt road 3 m wide (10 ft.), from 0-10 cm (0-4 in.) deep, and with a small berm along one edge indicating it may have been bladed at one time. The site is located in southeast Crescent Valley. Vegetation is shadscale, sagebrush, and bud sage. The sediment is grayish light brown silt with gravels. The primary impact to the site is erosion and grazing.

The current recording of the road is 401 m (0.25 mi.) long and similar in description to the earlier recording. The road is in poor condition and washed out by a drainage in two places. People have been driving along the east side of the road where it is washed out. Where the road is intact, it was bladed, 6 m (20 ft.) wide from berm to berm, while the roadbed itself is about 2.5 m (8 ft.) wide. At the north end the road is sunken up to 1 m (3 ft.) in places. The road continues out of the project area to the south and north.

[REDACTED]

The site appears on the 1869 GLO map for T27N, R48E as branching north off [REDACTED]. On the 1938 USGS 15-minute *Cortez, Nev.* the road continues to the south of the other road and directs travel from either Fourmile Canyon or Mill Canyon across the valley, eventually connecting with State Route 21.

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D), and we concur with that finding. The road is a simple cross-valley connector to resources in the mountains. The road is not clearly or strongly associated with specific past events and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The associated artifacts do not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU8290
CrNV-11-9118

Site Description: The site is the scant remains of the [REDACTED]. This update partially overlaps with a previously recorded segment recorded in 2017. The 2017 portion was described as [REDACTED]. It was interpreted as a secondary deposit related to the dismantling of a line and was [REDACTED].

Summit recorded multiple [REDACTED], a total distance of 10.8 km (6.7 mi.). These traces of the line parallels and at times overlaps a [REDACTED] that was created later. The vegetation varies from tall sagebrush and rabbitbrush, cheat grass, burnt sagebrush, and greasewood. The sediment is silt with occasional gravels. Primary impacts to the site include abandonment and dismantling, possible looting, erosion, grazing, range fire, agriculture field development, and maintenance of the adjacent road and its shoulder (blading).

This update recorded [REDACTED]. Maker's marks represent the companies of Pyrex, Hemingray, and the Whitall-Tatum. Other materials include wood

fragments of four very [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The remains are very scarce and represented by a few scattered parts, most of which are embedded in the roadbed and in very poor condition.

The line is labeled the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] A line through Welches Canyon is referred to as the transcontinental telephone line in the State of Nevada Biennial Report of the Department of Highways (Leonard 1921:103) and as the Bell Telephone Company's transcontinental line in a 1922 Eureka Sentinel newspaper article (Eureka Sentinel [EU], 18 February 1922:1). The transcontinental telephone line was tested in 1914 and opened on January 25, 1915 in conjunction with the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco (AT&T 2014).

When the recorded segment was dismantled is uncertain. A 1996 site record of the line noted that the original square 8x8 redwood poles were replaced by circular creosote poles 1 ft. in diameter. At the same time, the aqua Hemingray insulators were replaced by colorless insulators and metal threaded pegs in 1930. The few pole fragments and cross arm located along the current project area are too deteriorated to determine their shape or diameter, but the colorless insulators and threaded metal pegs indicate that the original transcontinental line was replaced in this location as well. None of the insulators post-date the 1950s.

NRHP Justification: Previously recorded segments where the line is no longer standing, has been replaced, and has lost integrity, the site has been recommended not eligible to the NRHP and non-contributing under all criteria (A-D). We agree with these determinations and recommend the currently recorded segment also not eligible and non-contributing under all criteria. The first transcontinental telephone line is a system directly associated with an important event; however, while the recorded segment retains its location and setting, it has lost all other aspects of integrity (especially design, workmanship, and feeling) and it fails to convey its association (not eligible under Criterion A). The idea for the line was conceived by executives at AT&T but they had no direct role in its design or construction and the site is not a good representation of any specific persons associated with the company (not eligible under Criterion B). The site is not distinctive in its design or construction and is not a good representative of a type (not eligible under Criterion C). The scant remains associated with the site do not provide information that is not already known or understood about early telegraph/phone lines (not eligible under Criterion D).

26EU8291 CrNV-12-18811

Site Description: The site is a dirt road previously recorded in 2017 and described as a graded dirt road 10 ft. (3 m) wide, lacking ruts, and is not washed out or overgrown. The current recording is an extension of the previous recording's Segment 2. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The vegetation is post-fire cheat grass. The sediment is silt with some gravel content. Primary impacts include range fire, grazing, and neglect.

The current recording of the road is 450 m (0.28 mi.) long and begins [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Here the road is a simple meandering two-track, 4 m wide, slightly rutted and slightly recessed as it passes over the landform. The recorded segment continues north and south out of the project area. No artifacts were observed.

The road appears on the 1921 GLO map for T34N, R50E as one of many spurs leading from Welches Canyon to points south and west. The updated portion is not depicted connecting with the previously recorded Segment 2 on the GLO map, but they do connect on the 1955 *Winnemucca, Nevada* 1:250,000 USGS map and remain so today.

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). We concur with that finding. The site is not clearly or strongly associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The site lacks artifacts or other materials that can provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU8296
CrNV-12-18816

Site Description: The site is a dirt road in Boulder Valley, portions of which have been recorded in 2001 and 2017. In 2017 a recorded segment was described as abandoned, washed out, and overgrown two-track. The vegetation is post-fire cheat grass, rye grass, sagebrush, and rabbitbrush. The sediment is a rocky and gravelly residual silt loam. Primary impacts include recurrent maintenance and widening, range fire, erosion, and grazing.

The currently recorded segment of road [REDACTED]. The recorded segment is 947 m (0.60 mi.) long, 6 m (20 ft.) wide, and lies 500 m northeast of the 2017 recording. The segment shows evidence of recurrent maintenance such as low berms flanking the bed. The northeast end of the road branches off the historic Victory Highway (26EU3705) and continues southwest out of the project area. No artifacts were observed along the segment.

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D), and we concur with that finding. The road functioned as any basic road, and was not the only or main road performing that function. The road did not clearly or strongly contribute to specific past important events (not eligible Criterion A). The road is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criterion B). Continued maintenance and widening has eliminated its historic fabric and elements of design, feeling, and workmanship. The road is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road lacks artifacts or other materials that can provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU8992
CrNV-12-19515

Site Description: This update is a newly recorded portion of historic State Route 20 (SR20), located near Carlin. Several other segments have been recorded in Pine Valley.

This update includes two segments located southeast of Carlin. The onsite vegetation is tall sagebrush, greasewood, rye grass, and rabbitbrush. Sediment is a gravelly silt with some cobbles. Impacts to the site include abandonment of one segment, and railroad construction and maintenance to the other.

Segment 1 is 171 m (0.11 mi.) long, is abandoned and has been for some time. The southern end begins at a fence separating private land from the project area. Bearing north, the roadbed is slightly raised 10 cm (4 in.) above the ground and is up to 7 m (23 ft.) wide. One set of UPRR tracks bisects this segment of road; north of the tracks the road is a rutted, less discernable, two-track that passes through various disturbances and has no sign of improvements. The north end of this segment ends at Segment 2, where the road makes a sharp northeast turn. No artifacts were observed along Segment 1.

Segment 2 is 1,244 m (0.77 mi.) long and 12 m (39 ft.) wide. This segment is a part of modern, maintained (though still dirt) Tomera Road and provides access to a neighborhood west of Carlin. Segment 2 is bladed but infrequently maintained as it is rough with potholes. Proceeding east, the road crosses SR278, makes a sharp turn southeast to again cross the UPRR tracks, and then continues northeast on the south side of the railroad tracks out of the project area.

SR20 evolved from 19th century wagon and toll roads connecting Carlin and the UPRR (then the CPRR/Transcontinental Railroad) with Eureka and mines to the south via Pine Valley. SR20 was designated by the Nevada Highway Department around 1927. However, according to available maps these newly recorded segments were not part of the highway system until much later. These two recorded segments are first depicted on the 1937 Elko County map, but they are simply dirt roads and not yet designated part of SR20. They are first depicted as segments of SR20 on the 1952 USGS 15-minute map *Carlin, Nev.* That designation appears short lived, as the 1955 250k map *Winnemucca, Nev.* shows a new alignment for SR20, one that bypasses these two recorded segments in favor of the modern SR278 alignment.

NRHP Justification: In some cases, and especially where several aspects of integrity are intact, SR20 may be considered an important local transportation route linking communities along US Highway 40 and the Central Pacific Railroad with their counterparts along US Highway 50 (specifically, Carlin, Eureka, and the intermediate mines and ranches), especially during its early development. However, the two recorded segments here have a very short-lived association with that highway and date to a time that is not of particularly demonstrated importance to the road's history. Further, the segments are abandoned, in very poor condition, and fail to convey their connectiveness with that highway system. Because of the lack of integrity and lack of strong association with specific events we recommend these segments not eligible/noncontributing to the site under Criterion A. The recorded segments are not clearly or strongly associated with an important person (not eligible/noncontributing Criterion B). The recorded segments are not unique or distinctive in their design, materials, or construction, and are not good representatives of a type (not eligible/noncontributing Criterion C). The recorded segments do not provide information that is new or that is not already understood about past historic roads (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU9080 CrNV-12-10914

Site Description: The site is a road, a portion of which was recorded in 2000. At that time the southwest recorded portion was described as in the process of abandonment, and the northeast portion as having light but continual use. The vegetation is greasewood, sagebrush, and cheat grass. Sediment is a grayish light brown silt with occasional gravels. The primary site impact is erosion, grazing, and abandonment.

The currently recorded 510 m (0.32 mi.) segment of the road is nothing more than a swale. The road is completely overgrown and abandoned. The roadbed is soft silt, and water is pooling on it. There are berms 0.5 m (1.6 ft.) high and 4 m (13 ft.) apart. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The previous site record suggests the road is significant to the Cortez Mining District by connecting it to the Safford Mining District and to the towns of Barth and Palisade.

NRHP Justification: The site was previously recommended eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A (and not eligible under Criteria B, C, or D) because of a supposed connection between the Safford and Cortez Mining Districts as well as the towns of Barth and Palisade. We do not concur with that statement and recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D).

Following the route on the GLO maps and the 1937 General Highway map of Eureka County indicates this road never went east of Frenchie Ranch until the 1950s, so it did not go to the above towns and mining district during the Cortez Mining District's peak historic operations (ca. 1886-1940). The Cortez Mining District also has no documented important connections to that district or those communities, especially after 1950. The road did connect the Dean, Dewey Dann, and Frenchie Ranches but in that role the road is operating like any cross-valley road and was not the only road providing that service. The site therefore is not directly associated with specific past important events (not eligible Criterion A). The road is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criterion B). The road is not distinctive in its design or construction (not eligible Criterion C). The road lacks artifacts or other materials that provide new or important information about the past (not eligible Criterion D). The road is abandoned and overgrown. The site maintains integrity of location and to a nominal degree setting but lacks in all other aspects.

26EU10285 CrNV-12-21104

Site Description: The site is a dirt road. A previously recorded segment west of the current recording is "In process" in the NVCRIS database and no site record or any other information about the site is available. The current recording of the road consists of three contiguous straight southwest-trending segments. [REDACTED]

The vegetation changes from tall sagebrush and rabbitbrush at the east end to cheat grass and burned sagebrush, to greasewood at the west end. The sediment is silt with occasional gravels. Primary impacts include erosion, grazing, abandonment, range fire, and agriculture.

Segment 1 is 4,590 m (2.9 mi.) long and is the westernmost segment. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This segment of the road is abandoned, likely due to its low elevation contributing to wetter conditions. For nearly its entire length there is a second set of ruts that deviate and parallel the main track, which is 22 m (72 ft.) wide and recessed on the landscape from 0.3-0.6 m (1-2 ft.). The segment continues out of the project area to the west. Five railroad ties were observed at the west end of Segment 1.

Segment 2 is 5,906 m (3.7 mi.) long. Segment 2 is intermittently maintained with blading and has 5 m wide, parallel swaths of tilled vegetation on each side. The road passes through a large swath of range fire and a long stretch of cheat grass that may be demarcating former agricultural fields. The total disturbance width is from 10-18 m (33-59 ft). No artifacts were observed along Segment 2.

Segment 3 is 1,249 m (0.78 mi.) long. [REDACTED]

The road is a rutted and recessed two-track that has fallen out of favor to a road located to the north. It has been bladed in the past. There is a parallel abandoned older alignment 10 m (33 ft.) north of the usable road. The abandoned road is heavily eroded, overgrown, and a somewhat flat swale that varies from 20-40 cm (8-16 in.) in depth with several washouts. The overall footprint of the road is from 8-20 m (26-66 ft.) wide where the older alignment exists. The east end of the road segment descends a steep hill right before Welches Creek. From the creek east is a heavily grazed meadow and the road no longer exists. No artifacts were observed along Segment 3.

[REDACTED] however, the first depiction of the road is on the 1955 *Winnemucca, Nevada* 1:250,000 USGS map

indicating the two resources are not directly related. On the 1955 map the road continues straight southwest across Boulder Valley to the Sheep Creek Range.

NRHP Justification: The previous NRHP recommendation is unknown; however, we recommend the road not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is a basic, and likely later, cross-valley connector with some portions falling out of favor while others are still used. The road is not clearly or strongly associated with specific past important events and has no association with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10717
CrNV-12-20956

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED] located in north Boulder Valley, on the west side of Boulder Creek. Vegetation is tall sagebrush, greasewood, and cheatgrass, and the sediment is a light grayish brown silt loam. The primary site impacts are erosion and cattle grazing.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and the site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site lacks diversity or temporal markers and is in an eroded depositional context with low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10718
CrNV-12-20957

Site Description: The site is a simple two-track road in the southeast portion of Crescent Valley. Vegetation is sparse sagebrush, greasewood, and cheat grass. Sediment is a light brown silt with gravels and cobbles. The primary site impacts are erosion and heavy cattle trampling. The recorded 565 m (0.35 mi.) long segment of road is not maintained and there is vegetation growing in the middle. The road is about 3 m (10 ft.) wide and sunken down 5 cm (2 in.) into the ground. No artifacts were observed. The road continues west and east out of the project area.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is not clearly or strongly associated with past important events and has no associations with a known person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is a simple dirt two-track and is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road has no associated artifacts or other materials and does not provide new important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10719
CrNV-12-20958

Site Description: The site is a dirt two-track road in the southeast portion of Crescent Valley. Vegetation is greasewood. Sediment is a white alkali silt. The primary site impacts are erosion and cattle trampling.

The road is recorded in two segments. Segment 1 begins on the west side of another historic road (site 26LA4922). This segment has been bladed in the past but has vegetation down the center and is drivable. Segment 1 is 149 m (489 ft.) long, the roadbed is 3 m (10 ft.) wide, and it is 5 m (16 ft.) wide from berm to berm. No artifacts were observed. Segment 1 continues southwest out of the project area.

Segment 2 begins on the east side of the historic road. This segment is 377 m (1,237 ft.) long, 2 m (7 ft.) wide, and has been abandoned. Sagebrush grows within it, and it is not drivable. No artifacts were observed. Segment 2 continues to the northeast out of the project area.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the recorded road segments not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is not clearly or strongly associated with past events and has no associations with a known person (not eligible Criterion A or B). The site is a simple dirt road and is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road has no associated artifacts or other materials and does not provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10720
CrNV-12-20959

Site Description: The site is a gravel road segment and a dirt two-track segment in the southeast portion of Crescent Valley. Vegetation is greasewood. Sediment is a white alkali silt. The primary site impacts are erosion, cattle trampling, and modern maintenance.

The road is recorded in two segments. Segment 1 begins on the west side of another historic road (site 26LA4922). This segment is a well-used and maintained road. Segment 1 is 311 m (0.19 mi.) long, the roadbed is 5 m (16 ft.) wide, and it is 7 m (23 ft.) wide from berm to berm. No artifacts were observed. Segment 1 continues northwest out of the project area, where it intersects with another road.

Segment 2 begins on the east side of the other historic road. This segment is 284 m (0.18 mi.) long, 4 m (13 ft.) wide, and has been abandoned. This road segment is currently not drivable. Two displaced railroad ties are located next to the road. Segment 2 continues to the southeast out of the project area where it intersects with another historic road (site 26EU9080).

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is a simple cross-valley connector/resource access road. The road is not clearly or strongly associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road has no diagnostic artifacts or other materials and does not provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10721
CrNV-12-20960

Site Description: The site is primarily a modern gravel road with a short dirt two-track segment at the north end of Crescent Valley. Vegetation is greasewood and rabbitbrush. Sediment is a light brown silt with occasional cobbles. The primary site impacts are erosion, cattle trampling, and modern maintenance. A modern powerline parallels the road along the north side, and the railroad is north of the powerline.

The road is recorded in two segments. Segment 1 is a well-used gravel road that is maintained, and it has runoff features along each edge. Segment 1 is 2,416 m (1.5 mi.) long, the roadbed is 14 m (46 ft.) wide, and it is 22 m (72 ft.) wide from berm to berm. No artifacts were observed. Segment 1 continues southeast out of the project area; the northwest end becomes Segment 2, an abandoned alignment. The currently used alignment curves west to intersect with SR306.

Segment 2 begins at the northwest end of Segment 1. At one time this segment was also bladed and maintained but it is now abandoned and overgrown. The recorded segment is 274 m (0.17 mi.) long, the roadbed is 4 m (13 ft.) wide, and 6 m (20 ft.) wide from berm to berm. Scattered historic debris and four debris concentrations (dumps) were found along Segment 2. The segment continues northwest out of the project area towards Beowawe.

General debris located along Segment 2 includes:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is not clearly or strongly associated with important events and is not associated with an important person

(not eligible Criterion A or B). Segment 1 has lost integrity by modern maintenance, and Segment 2 is a simple dirt road that is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). Materials along the road are common types and do not provide new or important information about the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10722**CrNV-12-20961**

Site Description: The site is Boulder Flat Road, a wide and well-maintained gravel road in Boulder Valley. Vegetation is tall sagebrush, cheat grass, and greasewood. Sediment is a light brown silt. The primary site impact is modern maintenance.

The road is recorded in three segments. Segment 1 is the middle of the three segments. Segment 1 is well maintained (graded and graveled with runoff features) with 3 m wide bladed flanks along each side. The recorded portion is 3,113 m (1.9 mi.) long, the roadbed is 10 m (33 ft.) wide, and it is 18 m (59 ft.) wide from berm to berm. A powerline along the east side crosses to the west side towards the north end of the segment. The road continues north and south out of the project area. Feature 1, a borrow pit, is located along Segment 1. No artifacts were located along this segment.

Segment 2 is the southernmost segment. The recorded portion is 432 m (0.27 mi.) long and is similar in design and maintenance as Segment 1. Powerlines parallel the road along the east side. The road continues north and south out of the project area. No artifacts were located along this segment.

Segment 3 is the northernmost segment. The recorded portion is 9,921 m (6.2 mi.) long and is similar in design and maintenance to Segments 1 and 2. Segment 3 continues out of the project area to the northeast and southwest.

Boulder Flat Road is depicted on the 1955 1:250,000 maps *Winnemucca, Nevada* and *McDermitt, Nevada*. These maps show the road beginning near Dunphy, NV at the south end, and continuing to the Rossi Mine at the north end. The road receives abundant local traffic, especially by area ranches and mines but utility trucks, service trucks, and general use were also observed.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the recorded road segments not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). There is no indication the road played a clear or specific role in past important events, and the road is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road receives continual maintenance and has been widened, removing all historic fabric except integrity of location. The road is not unique in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10723**CrNV-12-20962**

Site Description: The site is a dirt two-track road in north Boulder Valley. Vegetation is cheat grass and weeds. Sediment is a light brown silt with cobbles. The primary site impacts are erosion, overgrazing, and fire. The recorded 372 m (0.20 mi.) long segment of road is not maintained and there is vegetation growing in the middle. At one time it may have been bladed and is 6 m (20 ft.) wide. The roadbed itself is about 3 m (10 ft.) wide. No artifacts were observed. At the southwest end, the historic alignment has been

obliterated by a catchment basin, and a modern two-track road now skirts this disturbance to connect with Boulder Flat Road. The road continues northeast out of the project area.

The road is first depicted on the 1955 1:250k *Winnemucca, NV*. USGS map. On this map the road is a connector between Boulder Flat Road and another more easterly north-south trending road (site EU10759).

NRHP Justification: We recommend the recorded road segment not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is not clearly or strongly associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is a simple dirt two-track and is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road has no associated artifacts or other materials and does not provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10724 **CrNV-12-20963**

Site Description: The site is a dirt two-track road in north Boulder Valley. Vegetation is sparse cheat grass and weeds. Sediment is a light brown silt with cobbles. The primary site impacts are creek washout, overgrazing, and fire. The recorded 627 m (0.39 mi.) long segment of road is abandoned, very faint, and Boulder Creek has washed out a section. The road is 3 m (10 ft.) wide and recessed 5 cm (2 in.). One shattered colorless bottle with a threaded finish was observed along it. The recorded road segment begins at Boulder Flat Road in the east, and ends at a fence with pivot fields on the other side.



NRHP Justification: We recommend the recorded road segment not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is not clearly or strongly associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is a simple dirt two-track and is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road has no associated artifacts or other materials and does not provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10725 **CrNV-12-20964**

Site Description: The site is a wide dirt road in north Boulder Valley. Vegetation is sparse weeds. Sediment is a light brown silt with gravels. The primary site impacts are Boulder Flat Road maintenance, fence construction, overgrazing, and range fire.

The road is recorded in two segments. Segment 1 is 455 m (0.28 mi.) long and was bladed in the past. This segment measures 14 m (46 ft.) wide from berm to berm, and the roadbed is 7 m (23 ft.) wide. Segment 1 is divided by a modern fence. On the north side the road is not maintained and there are two parallel tracks running along it. South of the fence, the road is similar in appearance, however, it is abandoned and overgrown with burned vegetation. One church-key opened beverage can was found along the south portion of Segment 1. Segment 1 has been obliterated near Boulder Flat Road, likely from road shoulder maintenance. Segment 1 continues to the northeast out of the project area.

Segment 2 begins on the east side of Boulder Flat Road and heads due east to connect to Segment 1. This segment is 307 m (0.19 mi.) long, 5 m (16 ft.) wide, barely visible, and has no recent evidence of being used. This segment is a simple two-track.

[REDACTED] The 1968 7.5-minute map *Rodeo Creek SW, NV*. does not depict the south portion of Segment 1, suggesting the road was abandoned by 1968. Segment 2 was created at an unknown time to access Segment 1 from Boulder Flat Road. In the 1950s/early 1960s the mine was a small producer (Heitt 2019).

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). While Segment 1 apparently connected to a mine in the Tuscarora Mountains, the mine was a small producer when this road was in use. The road did not play a clear and important role in local events (not eligible Criterion A). The road is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criterion B). The road is a simple form that is not distinctive in its construction or materials. Portions are abandoned, overgrown, and faint, reducing its overall integrity of design and workmanship (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not contain materials that can provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10726
CrNV-12-20965

Site Description: The site is a wide dirt road in north Boulder Valley. Vegetation is sparse scrub. Sediment is a light brown silt with gravels. The primary site impacts are erosion, overgrazing, and range fire.

The 430 m (1,410 ft.) long recorded segment is abandoned but it was bladed in the past. The road measures 15 m (49 ft.) wide from berm to berm, and the roadbed is 7 m (23 ft.) wide. The west end begins at Boulder Flat Road, and it bears east and continues out of the project area. One quart-sized motor oil can was located along it.

The road is on the 1959 *Eureka County Nevada* General Highway map as branching off Boulder Flat Road and heading due east to a road on the other side of the valley. The road is also on the 1968 7.5-minute map *Rodeo Creek SW, NV*.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the recorded road segment not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is a cross-valley connector. The road is not clearly or strongly associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not contain materials that provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10727
CrNV-12-20966

Site Description: The site consists of segments of dirt and gravel roads in north Boulder Valley. Vegetation is sparse, post-fire scrub. Sediment is a light brown silt with gravels. The primary site impacts are maintenance, creek washout, overgrazing, and range fire.

The road was recorded in three segments. Segment 1 is on the east side of Boulder Flat Road and signed “Boulder Creek Road.” The recorded segment is 434 m (1424 ft.) long, it is maintained via blading and the application of gravel, and it is flanked by runoff controls. Segment 1 is 8 m (26 ft.) wide total, and the roadbed is 7 m (23 ft.) wide. A set of buried metal pipes in one location serve as culverts.

Segment 2 is west of Boulder Flat Road. This segment is 321 m (1,053 ft.) long and 4 m (13 ft.) wide. The road was bladed in the past but is now a simple two-track. There is vegetation down the middle, but it appears to still receive occasional use. This segment ends at a fence.

Segment 3 is abandoned and begins on the other side of the fence from Segment 2. Segment 3 is 179 m (587 ft.) long and continues west until it disappears into a pivot irrigation field. The roadbed is 3 m (ft.) wide, and the barely discernable berms are 7 m (23 ft.) apart. This segment is heavily trampled by cattle.

The road is on the 1965 7.5-minute map *Sheep Creek Range SE, NV.* and the 1968 7.5-minute map *Rodeo Creek SW, NV.*

NRHP Justification: We recommend the recorded road segments not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is not clearly or strongly associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10728
CrNV-12-20967

Site Description: The site is an unimproved dirt road in central Boulder Valley. Vegetation is greasewood. Sediment is light gray alkali silt with gravels. The primary site impacts are erosion and cattle trampling. The recorded segment is abandoned, 2 m (6.6 ft.) wide, recessed 30 cm (1 ft.), and it was recorded for 550 m (0.34 mi.). The road continues out of the project area to the northeast and southwest. One metal ring was found along it.

The road is on the 1968 map *Rodeo Creek SW, NV* as a connector between two windmills.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is not clearly or strongly associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is a simple dirt two-track and is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not contain artifacts or other materials that provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10729
CrNV-12-20968

Site Description: The site [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood, tall sagebrush, budsage, and prickly pear. Sediment is a light brown silt with gravels. The primary site impact is erosion and cattle trampling.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the prehistoric component of the site eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D and not eligible under Criteria A-C. The prehistoric component is not clearly associated with a significant event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The prehistoric component lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The prehistoric component has a diverse assemblage,

diagnostic indicators, and may have a buried and intact archaeological component. Sites of this size and complexity are rare in Crescent Valley and as such the site has potential to provide new and important data on the past (eligible Criterion D).

We recommend the historic component of the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The historic component is not clearly associated with an important event or person, is not distinctive in materials, and does not provide important information on the past.

26EU10730

CrNV-12-20969

Site Description: The site [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood and tall sagebrush. Sediment is a light brown silt with abundant gravels. The primary site impacts are erosion and cattle trampling.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is limited to two artifacts in an eroded depositional setting, with extremely low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10731

CrNV-12-20970

Site Description: The site is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood, tall sagebrush, and budsage. Sediment is a light brown silt with abundant gravels. The primary site impacts are erosion and cattle trampling.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is diffuse, lacks diversity or patterning, and is located in an eroded depositional context with very low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10732

CrNV-12-20971

Site Description: The site is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood and tall sagebrush. Sediment is a light brown silt with gravels. The primary site impacts are erosion and cattle trampling.

[REDACTED]

The historic component consists [REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the prehistoric component of the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The prehistoric component is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The prehistoric component lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The prehistoric component is diffuse, lacks diversity or patterning, and is located in an eroded depositional context with very low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

We recommend the historic component of the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The historic component is essentially an isolated artifact. The historic component is not associated with an important event or person, is not distinctive, and does not provide important information on the past.

26EU10733
CrNV-12-20972

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood, tall sagebrush, and rabbitbrush. Sediment is a light brown silt with abundant gravels. The primary impacts are erosion and cattle trampling.

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is limited to two flakes and a piece of shatter and is in an eroded depositional setting. The likelihood of additional, intact and substantive buried materials is extremely low, and the surface artifacts alone do not provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10734
CrNV-12-20973

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood and tall sagebrush, rye grass, and rabbitbrush. Sediment is a light brown silt with abundant gravels. The primary site impacts are erosion and cattle trampling.

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the prehistoric component of the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The prehistoric component is not associated with an important event or an important

person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The prehistoric component lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The prehistoric component is low quantity, very diffuse, and located in an eroded depositional context with low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. A lone obsidian artifact is not a suitable sample size for sourcing studies, and there are no temporal markers. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

We recommend the historic component of the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The historic component is essentially an isolated find. The historic component is not associated with an important event or person, is not distinctive, and does not provide important information on the past.

26EU10735**CrNV-12-20974**

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood and tall sagebrush. Sediment is a light brown sand. The primary impacts are erosion and cattle trampling.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is a simple lithic assemblage with no temporal markers. The site is in a poor depositional setting with low potential for intact, and especially substantive, buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10736**CrNV-12-20975**

Site Description: This site is several segments of dirt road, some of which has been replaced by a modern gravel road alignment called the Dean-Dann-Spa Road. The recorded portions are in east-central Crescent Valley. Vegetation is greasewood and pickleweed. Sediment is a white alkali silt. The primary site impact is erosion, cattle trample, replacement with a modern gravel road, and off-road vehicle travel.

The road is recorded in four segments. Segment 1 was recorded for 381 m (0.24 mi.) and is the westernmost segment. Segment 1 is abandoned but was bladed in the past. The road is 7 m (23 ft.) from berm to berm and the roadbed itself is 4 m (13 ft.) wide. The road is a fluffy silt with no gravels evident. Large greasewood shrubs are growing along its edge and sporadically down the middle. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Segment 1 continues southwest out of the project area, and at the northeast end a modern gravel road (Segment 2) has obliterated the abandoned historic segment.

Segment 2 was recorded for 467 m (0.29 mi.). Segment 2 is a modern road that has obliterated all historic fabric. This section is a maintained gravel road that has been bladed and widened, and its flanks have runoff control features and cleared vegetation. The total footprint is 24 m (79 ft.) wide, and the roadbed is 14 m (46 ft.) wide. No artifacts were observed along Segment 2.

Segment 3 begins at the east end of Segment 2 and was recorded for 220 m (0.14 mi.). Segment 3 is another old alignment like Segment 1, is similar in appearance to that segment, and is also abandoned. No artifacts were observed along Segment 3. The east end of Segment 3 continues out of the project area.

Segment 4 was recorded for 416 m (0.26 mi.), is not contiguous with Segments 1, 2, or 3, and is the easternmost recorded segment. This section is similar in dimensions and condition as Segments 1 and 3, except that the roadbed is muddy and more heavily eroded. [REDACTED]

The west end of this segment continues out of the project area, and the east end terminates where it is obliterated by the modern gravel road.

[REDACTED] On this map there is an arrow indicating the road continues on to Tenabo at the west end, and it ends at Frenchie Ranch at the east end. The road functioned as a simple cross-valley connector.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the recorded portions of the road not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road did not play a clear and direct role in specific past important events and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not contain artifacts or other materials that provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10737
CrNV-12-20976

Site Description: The site is a simple dirt road on the north side of the Dry Hills in Crescent Valley. Vegetation is post-fire rye grass and Russian thistle, and the sediment is a fine silt. Site impacts include erosion, range fire, and grazing.

The road is recorded in two segments. Segment 1 is the southernmost segment and was recorded for 46 m (151 ft.). It is 6 m (20 ft.) wide, rutted and recessed on the landscape, and has been largely abandoned in favor of a road to the west. The segment continues southwest out of the project area. No artifacts were observed along Segment 1.

Segment 2 is the northernmost segment and was recorded for 650 m (0.40 mi.). This portion is 8 m (26 ft.) wide, has evidence of being bladed in the past, but is currently rough and rutted. The road continues northwest out of the project area. No artifacts were observed along Segment 2.

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is a cross valley connector, is not clearly or strongly associated with specific past important events, and it is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is a simple dirt two-track and is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not contain materials that provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10738
CrNV-12-20977

Site Description: The site is a simple bladed dirt road in north Crescent Valley, southeast of Beowawe. Vegetation is post-fire scrub grass and greasewood, and the sediment is a gravelly silt loam. The primary site impacts are erosion, range fire, and grazing.

The road segment was recorded for 914 m (0.6 mi.) and is from 6-10 m (20-33 ft.) wide. There is a low earth berm along the south edge suggesting it was bladed at least once in the past. The road is very straight, barely rutted, and nearly flush with the landform. It likely receives occasional, infrequent traffic. The west half of the recorded segment has a bladed swath of ground parallel to its south edge that extends the corridor width to 10 m (33 ft.). There are no associated artifacts.

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is a cross valley connector, is not clearly or strongly associated with specific past important events, and it is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is a simple dirt two-track and is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not contain materials that provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10739

CrNV-12-20978

Site Description: The site is the abandoned McConnell Ditch/Corbett Canal in north Crescent Valley, southeast of Beowawe. Vegetation is tall sagebrush, greasewood, rabbitbrush, and mixed grasses. The sediment is a gravelly silt loam with areas of cobbles. The primary site impact is erosion, decay, grazing, and road and train traffic.

The canal was recorded for 666 m (0.4 mi.). The feature is a simple earth ditch from 6-10 m (10-33 ft.) wide at the top, 0.5-1.5 m (1.6-4.9 ft.) wide at the bottom, and from 1-1.5 m (3-4.9 ft.) deep. Beginning at the east end of the recorded segment, the canal passes under two sets of tracks of the Union Pacific Railroad (26EU6589 and 26EU6557), with culverts that are recorded with the railroad. Exiting under the tracks, the ditch turns west. The banks are eroded and overgrown with dense vegetation with occasional piles of dirt indicative of past cleanout/maintenance activities. South of the railroad tracks the ditch passes under the Beowawe-Stafford Canyon Road (site 26EU10721) via a corrugated metal culvert. This culvert is overgrown with thick vegetation and almost completely filled with sediment from blading the road, suggesting the ditch has been abandoned for some time. There are dislocated wood fence posts and some tangles of barbed wire along its route. The ditch continues to the west and east out of the project area.

In the recorded location the ditch is not shown on the 1957 15-map *Beowawe, Nev.* It does, however, show up in a 1959 water rights application (Serial No. 17977). On the accompanying water application map the feature is called the McConnell Ditch, and it appears to connect with a “McConnell Canal” in Section 06, west of Beowawe. The recorded feature, therefore, may be a 1950s extension of an older water feature. The name *McConnell* likely refers to Joseph McConnell, who received Federal and State land patents in the Beowawe area in 1881 and 1899, respectively. His land patents, however, are in a different location than the McConnell Ranch (Sections 04 and 08 for the patents, vs. Sec. 06 for the ranch). Although called the McConnell Ditch in 1959, the paperwork was filed by a Pete Sansinena, who was owner of the McConnell Ranch at the time of the filing.

On the 1986 7.5-min. map the feature is labeled “Corbett Canal.” How that name became attached to the feature is uncertain. No relevant historical information could be found on the names Corbett or Sansinena.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). Archival research on the names Corbett, McConnell, and Sansinena found no data proving any of these names were of demonstrated local importance, and no evidence that this irrigation feature contributed a clear, strong,

and direct link to their lives or livelihoods (not eligible Criteria A or B). The feature is a simple earthwork that is not distinctive in its design or materials, is not rare, and is not a good example of a type (not eligible Criterion C). The earthwork does not contain information that is not otherwise known about past irrigation systems and does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10740**CrNV-12-20979**

Site Description: The site is a short, two-track road on the crest of the Tuscarora Mountains at Richmond Summit. Vegetation is post-fire scrub grass and lupine, and the sediment is a gravelly and rocky sandy loam. Site impacts include erosion, range fire, road maintenance, and very heavy cattle grazing.

The road is recorded in two segments separated by a large modern (active) water tank, round trough, and stock pond. Segment 1 is the northernmost and is 145 m (476 ft.) long and 3 m (10 ft.) wide. This segment is a slightly recessed two-track that has been bladed at some point in the past. A modern but abandoned exploration road cut extends off of this segment bearing west and ascending the mountain slope.

Segment 2 is the southernmost section and is 245 m (804 ft.) long and 3 m (10 ft.) wide. It is a slightly recessed two-track that has been bladed at some point in the past. No artifacts were observed.

The 1968 7.5-minute map *Welches Canyon, NV*. shows this road making a small loop off of the Victory Highway (site 26EU3705) to access a corral. The corral is no longer there but is replaced by the water tank and pond. The area around the tank and pond is extremely trampled.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site was a short access road to a corral that is no longer extant. The road is not clearly or strongly associated with past important events, and it is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is a simple dirt road and is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road has no associated artifacts and does not otherwise provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10741**CrNV-12-20980**

Site Description: The site is a two-track road on the west side of the Tuscarora Mountains, just below Richmond Summit. Vegetation is post-range fire scrub grass and lupine with sparse rabbitbrush and tall sagebrush. The sediment is a sandy loam. Site impacts include erosion, range fire, neglect, and grazing.

The recorded road segment is 217 m (0.13 mi.) long and 3 m (10 ft.) wide. The road is abandoned, or very rarely used, rutted, and bears west off of the Victory Highway (site 26EU3705). The road meanders as it cuts across the open ground. A 4x4 wooden claim post was located along it. The road continues west out of the project area.

The 1968 7.5-minute map *Welches Canyon, NV*. shows this road accessing a mine further up the hill. The mine is part of the Richmond Mining District which around 1907 had very brief and uneventful activity (Heitt 2019).

NRHP Justification: We recommend the recorded segment not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is not clearly or strongly associated with past important events and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site is a simple dirt road and is not distinctive in its

materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The site does not contain materials that provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10742**CrNV-12-20981**

Site Description: The site is a dirt road on the west side of the Tuscarora Mountains near the mouth of Welches Canyon. Vegetation is post-range fire grass with sparse tall sagebrush. The sediment is a gravelly, colluvial silt loam. Site impacts include erosion, range fire, neglect, and heavy grazing.

The recorded road segment is 180 m (0.11 mi.) long and 3 m (10 ft.) wide. It is a simple meandering and rutted two-track. The road bears east off of the Victory Highway (site 26EU3705) and continues up Welches Canyon out of the project area. Shattered glass insulators and a possible deteriorated telephone post that were part of the first transcontinental telephone line are located nearby and recorded separately (site 26EU8290). No other artifacts were observed.

The road is on the 1921 GLO for T34N, R50E, which also shows the telephone line utilizing Welches Canyon. The 1937 Eureka County Highway map shows the road continuing east over the Tuscarora Mountains to what is now State Highway 766. Richmond Summit, however, was the preferred route through this part of the Tuscarora Mountains and the one used by the Victory Highway.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the road not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). Although Welches Canyon was used by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph line, that resource and this road developed independent of one another. There is no indication that the road performed any clear, specific, or critical role with that utility line (not eligible Criterion A). The road is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criterion B). The road is a simple dirt track and is not distinctive in its design or materials (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not contain materials that provide new or important information on past transportation (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10743**CrNV-12-20982**

Site Description: The site is an abandoned dirt road on the west fan of the Tuscarora Mountains. Vegetation is post-range fire cheatgrass and the sediment is a pale silt. Site impacts include erosion, range fire, neglect, and grazing.

The recorded road segment is 426 m (0.26 mi.) long and 3 m (10 ft.) wide. The road is an eroded, sunken, fairly straight swale with a modern T-post fence paralleling its east side. This road bisects another road (site 26EU10285) and originally continued north and south out of the project area, although about 100 m north of the current recording the road is obliterated by an active pivot irrigation field. No artifacts were observed.

The road is on the 1937 Eureka County Highway map as a north-south cross valley connector. The recorded segment still appears on the 1968 7.5-minute map *Rodeo Creek SW, NV*.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is not clearly or strongly associated with past important events and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). It is a simple dirt road that is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road lacks artifacts or other materials that can provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10744
CrNV-12-20983

Site Description: The site is a simple earth ditch with associated features in north Crescent Valley, southeast of Beowawe. Vegetation is greasewood, rye grass, and tall sagebrush. The sediment is a disturbed silt loam. Site impacts include erosion, decay, grazing, possibly tillage/agriculture, and later, modern modifications.

The site consists of the ditch (Feature 1), the remnants of three headgates (Features 2, 3, and 4), and later modifications that are probably not historic (Features 5, 6, and 7).

Feature 1 is the main ditch, a simple, mechanically excavated (or mechanically maintained) earthwork that is badly eroded and overgrown suggesting it has been abandoned for some time. An 1,894 m (1.2 mi.) segment was recorded, from the Beowawe-Stafford Canyon Road west to a fence marking private land. The feature is 6 m (20 ft.) wide at the top, 1.5-2 m (5-6.5 ft.) wide at the bottom, and from 0.5-0.7 m (1.5-2.3 ft.) deep. A large spoil pile runs along its west edge and was probably the result of backhoe cleanout.



Feature 5 is another, shorter section of ditch immediately north of Feature 1. This may be a later (modern) alteration. This feature is a mechanical cut up to 1.5 m deep with eroded and overgrown sides. Spoil is dumped along its south edge. The west end fades away but bears towards a wellhead just outside of the project area. The east end of the ditch is faint before entering a reservoir (Feature 6).

Feature 6 is a large, heavily trampled reservoir. The reservoir was made by a bulldozer or similar equipment and is probably not historic.

Feature 7 is a small, improvised diversion dam created when an excavator cut through the north bank of Feature 1 and piled spoil in the feature to dam it up, forcing water toward the reservoir (F.6).

The main ditch (F.1) appears on a 1959 water rights map and is labeled the Johnson Ditch. The ditch irrigated fields in Section 08 associated with a ranch of the same name. The 1957 15-min. map *Beowawe, Nev.* shows a lone building labeled Johnson Ranch in the NE¼ of Sec. 08, but the adjacent ditch is not on that map. An unlabeled drainage matching this ditch's alignment is on the 1986 7.5-minute map *Beowawe, NV*. Charles Johnson received a Nevada land patent for most of Sec. 08 in 1899. No other pertinent information about the individual was found.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). Archival research on the name Johnson found no data proving he was of demonstrated local importance, and no evidence that this irrigation feature contributed a clear, strong, and direct link to his life or livelihood (not eligible Criteria A or B). The feature is a simple earthwork both badly eroded and heavily modified. The feature is not distinctive in its design or materials, is not rare, and is not a good example of a type (not eligible Criterion C). The site has lost much of its integrity of design, workmanship, materials, setting, and feeling. The site does not contain information that is not otherwise known about past irrigation systems and does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10745
CrNV-12-20984

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is sagebrush, greasewood, and Russian thistle. Sediment is a silt loam. The primary site impacts are erosion and grazing.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The debris is a secondary deposit. The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The debris is not distinctive in its materials (not eligible Criterion C). The artifacts are nondescript, lack clear association with specific events or a place, and do not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10746
CrNV-12-20985

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood with sparse tall sagebrush. Sediment is a gravelly silt. The primary site impacts are erosion and grazing.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The debris is a secondary deposit. The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The debris is not distinctive in its materials (not eligible Criterion C). The artifacts are nondescript, lack clear association with specific events or a place, and do not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10747
CrNV-12-20986

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
Vegetation is greasewood and the sediment is a high alkali gravelly silt. Site impacts include erosion and grazing.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is diffuse, lacks diversity or patterning, and lacks temporal markers. The site is in a poor depositional context with very low potential for additional, intact, or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10748
CrNV-12-20987

Site Description: The site is [REDACTED]
Vegetation is greasewood and the sediment is a high alkali gravelly silt. The primary site impact is grazing.

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is limited to two artifacts with no potential for additional, and especially intact or substantive, buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10749
CrNV-12-20988

Site Description: This site is an [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood and the sediment is a high alkali silt (playa). Impacts include cattle grazing.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Based on NVCRIS the site falls within a large 1 x 3 mile (2 x 5 km) 'site' recorded in 1975 and given number 26EU10. An examination of that 1975 site record reveals that the recorder drew an undefined boundary, with question marks, around their entire sample area and noted the location contained "possible scattered aboriginal campsites." In today's parlance and methodology such an area would get separated into multiple sites, thus a new site number is given to this site located within the old boundary.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not clearly or strongly associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and the site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is very small and diffuse, lacks diversity or patterning, and lacks temporal markers. The site is in a poor depositional setting with very low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10750
CrNV-12-20989

Site Description: The site is a wide, bladed and maintained dirt road on the north side of the Dry Hills in Crescent Valley. Vegetation is greasewood and mustard, and the sediment is a gravelly silt with some cobbles. Site impacts include erosion and blading.

The recorded portion is 642 m (0.40 mi.) long. The roadbed is 8 m (26 ft.) wide and was recently bladed. The road is flanked by plowed swaths that removed native vegetation for a total width of 10 m (33 ft.). No artifacts were observed.

The road is on the 1957 15-minute map *Frenchie Creek, Nev.* and provided access between State Route 21 and the Hot Springs Point area of Crescent Valley.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is not clearly or strongly associated with past important events and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road has been widened and bladed and has lost its historic fabric. The road is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10751
CrNV-12-20990

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood and low scrub bunch grass. The sediment is a high alkali silt (playa). The primary site impact is grazing.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is diffuse, lacks diversity or patterning, and lacks temporal markers. The site is in a poor depositional context with low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10752
CrNV-12-20991

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood and the sediment is a high alkali silt (playa) with fine gravels. The primary site impact is erosion.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The site lacks patterning and is in a poor depositional context with very low potential for additional, and especially intact or substantive, buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide materially new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10753

CrNV-12-20992

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood, rye grass, and saltbush. The sediment is a loose light alkali silt (playa). The primary site impact is erosion.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Based on NVCRIS the site falls within a large 1 x 0.5 mile (2 x 0.7 km) 'site' recorded in 1975 and given number 26EU11. An examination of that 1975 site record reveals that the recorder drew an undefined, generic boundary, with question marks, around their entire sample area and described the location as a [REDACTED] The current examined area has a clear boundary that in no way extends as large as 26EU11. This old site boundary does not reflect today's standards in recording methodology; thus, a new number is given to this site located within the old boundary.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). While the site possesses [REDACTED] it lacks diversity or patterning, and has no tools or temporal markers. The site is in an eroded depositional context with low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible under Criterion D).

26EU10754

CrNV-12-20993

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood, rye grass, and saltbush. The sediment is a loose light alkali silt (playa). The primary site impact is erosion.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Based on NVCRIS the site falls within a large 1 x 0.5 mile (2 x 0.7 km) 'site' recorded in 1975 and given number 26EU11. An examination of that 1975 site record reveals that the recorder drew an undefined, generic boundary, with question marks, around their entire sample area and described the location as a [REDACTED] The current examined area has a clear boundary that in no way extends as large as 26EU11. This old site boundary does not reflect today's

standards in recording methodology; thus, a new number is given to this site located within the old boundary.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criterion A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is diffuse, lacks diversity or patterning, and lacks temporal markers. The site is in a poor depositional context with very low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10755
CrNV-12-20994

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood and saltbush. The sediment is a loose gravelly silt (playa). The primary site impact is erosion.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is diffuse, lacks diversity or patterning, and lacks temporal markers. The site is in a poor depositional context with very low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10756
CrNV-12-20995

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood, saltbush, and bunch grass. The sediment is a loose silt (playa). Site impacts include erosion and grazing.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site lacks diversity or patterning and is in an eroded depositional context with very low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10757
CrNV-12-20997

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood and tall sagebrush, and the sediment is loose silt with some gravel content. Site impacts include erosion and grazing, and the likely salvaging/caching of these materials from an unknown location.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site appears to represent a secondary deposit of a single artifact type. The site is not clearly or strongly associated with an important event, and it is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site is not distinctive in its design (not eligible Criteria C). [REDACTED] are out of context and not unique. They do not provide information that is not otherwise known about past communication systems (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10758
CrNV-12-20998

Site Description: The site is a ditch in the south end of Boulder Valley, north of Dunphy. Vegetation is greasewood and saltbush, and the sediment is loose silt. Site impacts include heavy erosion, decay from abandonment, and grazing.

The recorded segment is 467 m (0.29 mi.) long. The ditch is a simple earth feature 4 m (13 ft.) wide at the top, 1 m (3 ft.) wide at the bottom, and from 0.3-0.7 m (1-2.3 ft.) deep. The ditch was cut into the west flank of a low riser of an otherwise flat landform. The east bank is taller than the west bank to accommodate the slight slope. The ditch is overgrown and heavily eroded and appears to have been abandoned for some time. The feature may have been made, or maintained, mechanically. There are no associated artifacts. The ditch continues to the north and south out of the project area.

When the ditch was constructed is uncertain. The ditch is on a 1948 water rights map and labeled the Rose Canal. According to that map the point of diversion was a flooded gravel pit two miles south of the recorded segment, and the water ran north several miles, to an unknown location, for irrigation purposes. However, the 1957 15-min. map *Dunphy, Nev.* shows another point of diversion, the Rose Dam, even further away and on the Humboldt River. The 1948 gravel pit addition was to supplement when the Humboldt River got too low to feed the canal. The recorded portion of the ditch is not on the 1986 7.5-min. topographic map, suggesting it was abandoned by then. The ditch was one of countless ditches in lower Boulder Valley built over the years by the T-Lazy-S (aka TS/Dunphy) Ranch.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). Although associated with the large TS Ranch operation, that outfit had numerous ditches, and there is no evidence that this feature was an early creation or that it made specific, strong contributions of paramount importance to the ranching outfit (not eligible Criterion A). There is no indication this ditch made a clear and strong contribution to any specific person known to operate the ranch (not eligible Criterion B). The ditch is a simple earthwork that is abandoned and decayed. The feature is not distinctive in its design or materials, is

not rare, and is not a good example of a type (not eligible Criterion C). The site has lost much of its integrity of design, workmanship, materials, setting, and feeling. The site does not contain information that is not otherwise known about past irrigation systems and does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10759
CrNV-12-20999

Site Description: The site is an abandoned dirt road at the south end of Boulder Valley, north of Dunphy. Vegetation is greasewood and saltbush, and the sediment is loose silt. Site impacts include erosion, grazing, and neglect/abandonment.

The road is recorded in two discontinuous segments, both abandoned and heavily washed out. Segment 1 is 778 m (0.48 mi.) long and from 4-6 m (13-20 ft.) wide. This segment has been bladed in the past, is slightly recessed 10-20 cm (4-8 in.), and there are no ruts. The segment is 50 m east of several modern utility lines. Segment 1 continues to the north and south out of the project area. There are no associated artifacts.

Segment 2 is 798 m (0.50 mi.) long and is from 4-6 m (13-20 ft.) wide. There is no evidence of blading, the road is slightly recessed, and it meanders slightly on the landform as it passes through the vegetation. Segment 2 continues to the north and south out of the project area. There are no associated artifacts.

Segment 1 is on the 1893 GLO map for T33N, R49E and Segment 2 is on the 1872 GLO map for T34N, R49E. They are depicted as one contiguous road on the 1955 1:250k map *Winnemucca, NV.*, beginning near Dunphy Ranch and bearing north to connect to the road to Tuscarora in north Boulder Valley.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is a simple cross-valley route. The site is not clearly or strongly associated with past important events and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The recorded segments are simple dirt roads that are not distinctive in their materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not contain artifacts or other materials that add to our understanding of past transportation systems (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10760
CrNV-12-21000

Site Description: The site is an unimproved dirt road in central Boulder Valley. Vegetation is greasewood and saltbush. Sediment is a loose pale alkali silt. Site impacts include erosion, decay/abandonment, and cattle trampling.

The recorded segment is an abandoned dirt road 3 m (10 ft.) wide, slightly recessed, and recorded for 456 m (0.28 mi.). The road meanders slightly across the landform and continues out of the project area to the northeast and southwest, however to the northeast especially, the road becomes difficult to discern. There are no associated artifacts.

The road is on the 1893 GLO map for T33N, R49E and does not appear on any later maps.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is not clearly or strongly associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road lacks artifacts or other materials that provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10761
CrNV-12-21001

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is tall sagebrush, rye grass, bitterbrush, and bunch grass. The sediment is a very rocky and gravelly silt loam. Site impacts include erosion, grazing, and later (modern) exploration which included cutting a road through the site.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A bladed road cut enters the site, passes over the waste rock (F.3) and then exits the site. The road was used for exploration (drilling) purposes. Several other exploration (bulldozed) roads are on the surrounding hillside and slopes to the west.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not clearly or strongly associated with past important events, and it is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site contains [REDACTED] that are not unique or distinctive in their design or materials, and they are not rare (not eligible Criterion C). The site does not contain artifacts or other materials that are not already understood [REDACTED] (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10762
CrNV-12-21010

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED] Vegetation is post-range fire dead grass, and the sediment is a light brown silt loam. Site impacts include heavy grazing and range fire.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and the site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is a [REDACTED] lacking in patterning or temporal markers. The site is in a poor depositional environment with very low potential for intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10763
CrNV-12-21011

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is post-range fire dead grass, and the sediment is a pale brown silt. The primary site impacts are grazing and range fire.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). Although there is a [REDACTED] the site as a whole is very small and sparse, lacks diversity or patterning, and is in poor depositional context with very low potential for additional, and especially intact or substantive, buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide materially new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10764
CrNV-12-21012

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is post-range fire dead grass, and the sediment is a gravelly tan silt. Site impacts include heavy grazing, range fire, a gravel road, utility poles, and a small dozer push and scar.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). Although there [REDACTED] the site lacks diversity or patterning, is very diffuse, and has several impacts. The site is in a poor depositional context with very low potential for additional, and especially intact or substantive, buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide materially new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10765
CrNV-12-21013

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is post-range fire reseeded but dead grass, and the sediment is a gravelly tan silt. Site impacts are grazing, range fire, and reseeded tillage.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is very sparse and diffuse, lacks diversity or patterning, and has no temporal markers. The site is in a poor depositional context with very low potential for additional, and especially intact or substantive, buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10766**CrNV-12-21014**

Site Description: The site is an overhead utility (electric transmission) line in north Boulder Valley. Vegetation is dead post-range fire grass, and the sediment is a gravelly silt. The primary site impacts are maintenance and replacement of the poles, cows rubbing against the poles, range fire, and birds nesting on the cross arms.

The 433 m (0.27 mi.) long recorded line segment consists of six utility poles supporting seven lines. The site was recorded from Boulder Flat Road bearing northeast. Only one pole (no. 4) is in the project area. The poles are all wooden, single pole design; most of the poles have two cross arms. The exception is Pole 1 which has four cross arms. Insulators on the bottom cross arm are brown ceramic pin type carrying four lines: the top cross arm has either ceramic pin type or post insulators carrying three lines.

Pole 1 is near the east shoulder of Boulder Flat Road. This pole has a probable date nail (or inspection nail) with “64” stamped into it. The pole has multiple cross arms to assist in turning the line from southwest to south, parallel to the road and beyond the project area.

Pole 3 ties in with a more recent (1980s?) line that bears west-northwest.

Poles 5 and 6 are consistent in design and typical of the line in general. Poles viewed further northeast, beyond the project area, appear similar to Poles 5 and 6.

All of the poles except for Pole 1 have an aluminum tag with “2004” etched on it which may indicate they have all been replaced in that year, either because of age or possibly range fire.

This utility line is on the 1968 7.5-minute map *Rodeo Creek SW, NV*. Other USGS maps depict the line extending from Dunphy Ranch to the Carlin Mine: at both ends it ties in with other utility lines. Pole 1, which is outside the project area, appears to be the only intact, historic pole. All of the others are replacements.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D), due largely to a loss of integrity. Except for one pole the utility line is completely modern, retaining only integrity of location and to some degree setting. Integrity of materials, design, and workmanship are all removed from the site. Regardless, the site is not clearly or strongly associated with specific past important events, and it is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site is a modern utility lacking in historic materials or distinctiveness (not eligible Criterion C). The site does not provide new information that is not already understood about overhead utility systems (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10767
CrNV-12-21015

Site Description: The site is the scant ruins of a downed utility line in north Boulder Valley. Vegetation is burned brush and grass, and the sediment is a gravelly silt. Site impacts include range fire, pole cutting/salvage, possible looting, and grazing.

The recorded segment consists of three downed utility poles over a 184 m (604 ft.) distance. The recorded portion begins at Boulder Flat Road and bears southwest. It is not known if any remnants of the line continue out of the project area.

Pole 1 consists of a low, saw-cut stump and the pole lying nearby. The 10-inch diameter stump is 3 inches tall. The pole is about 15 ft. long. The top of the pole is cut, and the cross arms are missing. A short segment of utility wire is lying nearby, and other long strands of wire are on the ground between Poles 1 and 2.

Pole 2 consists of another cut stump and a nearby pole that has been cut into three sections. One of the pole sections contains two galvanized braces (for the missing cross arm), and another section has a galvanized threaded peg. Three fragments of colorless insulator glass were also observed.

Pole 3 consists of a cut stump and a main pole cut in three segments. The cross arm is cut off but also lying nearby. The cross member is two parallel cross arms with galvanized hardware and eight intact, colorless glass pin type insulators with marks dating to 1962 and 1964. A guy line anchor and part of the guy line are also with the pole. The insulators are arranged in pairs, meaning the utility carried only four lines.

This utility line is not depicted on any maps, but aerial photos dating to 2014 show it still standing. The insulator design and material suggest the line was telephone and not electric, though this is not certain.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The utility line is not clearly or strongly associated with specific past important events and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). This utility is minimally represented and in poor condition. The line is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The site does not contain information that is not already understood about past utility systems (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10768
CrNV-12-21016

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED] Vegetation is reseeded crested wheat, and the sediment is a tan silt with gravels and small cobbles. Site impacts include grazing, range fire, and reseeding/tillage.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is [REDACTED] lacking in diversity or patterning and has no temporal markers. The site is in a poor depositional environment with very low potential for intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10769
CrNV-12-21017

Site Description: The site is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is reseeded crested wheat, and the sediment is a tan silt with gravels and small cobbles. Site impacts include grazing, range fire, and reseeding/tillage. Maximum density is less than one flake per square meter.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site [REDACTED] lacking in diversity or patterning and has no temporal markers. The site is in a poor depositional environment with very low potential for intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10770
CrNV-12-21018

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is reseeded crested wheat, and the sediment is a tan silt with gravels and small cobbles. Site impacts include grazing, range fire, and reseeding/tillage.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is a [REDACTED] lacking in diversity or patterning and has no temporal markers. The site is in a poor depositional environment with very low potential for intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10771
CrNV-12-21019

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is reseeded crested wheat, and the sediment is a tan silt with gravels and small cobbles. Site impacts include grazing, range fire, and reseeding/tillage.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is [REDACTED] lacking in diversity or patterning and has no temporal markers. The site is in a poor depositional environment with very low potential for intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10772
CrNV-12-21020

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
Most of the site is on the east side of a dry wash. Vegetation is rabbitbrush and reseeded crested wheat, and the sediment is a tan silt with gravels and small cobbles. Site impacts include grazing, range fire, and reseeded/tillage.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site lacks diversity or patterning, has no temporal markers, and is in an eroded depositional context with low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10773
CrNV-12-21021

Site Description: The site is two segments of a dirt road in north Boulder Valley. Vegetation is cheat grass, reseeded crested wheat, and tansy mustard. Sediment is a gravelly pale silt with sparse cobbles. Site impacts include erosion, abandonment, overgrazing, range fire, and reseeded/tillage.

The road branches off of Boulder Flat Road (site 26EU10722) and bears west toward the Sheep Creek Range, outside of the project area. Segment 1 was recorded for 213 m (0.13 mi.) and is 4.5 m (15 ft.) wide. The segment starts at Boulder Flat Road as a narrow, shallow swale. As it progresses west the segment widens and appears as an overgrown two-track with eroded ruts. This segment is abandoned; a modern T-post fence that crosses over it does not have a gate and blocks access.

Segment 2 was recorded for 215 m (0.13 mi.) and is 8 m (26 ft.) wide. This segment is a simple unimproved dirt track that is slightly rutted and recessed as it meanders along on the landscape. Segment 2 continues west out of the project area. No artifacts were observed.

The road is on the 1955 1:250k map *Winnemucca, NV*. On that map the two segments merge and continue east into the Sheep Creek Range.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is a simple resource access road. The site is not clearly or strongly associated with past important events and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is a simple two-track and is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not contain artifacts or other materials that provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10774
CrNV-12-21022

Site Description: The site is a dirt road in north Boulder Valley. Vegetation is tall sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and cheatgrass. Sediment is pale silt with sparse gravels. Site impacts include erosion, overgrazing, and range fire.

The 408 m (0.25 mi.) long recorded segment is 4 m (13 ft.) wide, unimproved, and both rutted and recessed on the landform. At the west end it branches off Boulder Flat Road (site 26EU10722) and bears east through the project area. East of the project area the road is washed out at a drainage but appears faintly on the other side and continues out of the project area. No artifacts were observed.

The road is on the 1968 7.5-minute map *Rodeo Creek NV*. On that map the road provides access to a windmill and corral.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is a simple resource access road. The site is not clearly or strongly associated with past important events and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is a simple two-track and is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not contain artifacts or other materials that provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10775
CrNV-12-21023

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is barren due to range fire, and the sediment is a loose gravelly silt. Site impacts include grazing and range fire.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criterion A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is extremely sparse and diffuse, lacks diversity, has no temporal markers, and is in a poor depositional context with very low potential for additional, and especially substantive, buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10776
CrNV-12-21024

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
Vegetation is barren due to range fire, and the sediment is a tan gravelly silt. Site impacts include grazing and range fire.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks

constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site lacks diversity or patterning, has no temporal markers, and is in poor depositional context with very low potential for additional, and especially intact or substantive, buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10777
CrNV-12-21025

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED] Vegetation is barren due to range fire, and the sediment is a tan gravelly silt. Site impacts include grazing and range fire.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site lacks diversity or patterning, has no temporal markers, and is in a poor depositional context with low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10778
CrNV-12-21026

Site Description: The site [REDACTED] Vegetation is barren due to range fire, and the sediment is a tan gravelly silt. Site impacts include grazing and range fire.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site lacks diversity or patterning and is in a poor depositional context with very low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10779
CrNV-12-21027

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED] Vegetation is barren due to range fire, and the sediment is a tan gravelly silt. Site impacts include grazing and range fire.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site lacks diversity or patterning and is in a poor

depositional context with very low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10780**CrNV-12-21028**

Site Description: The site is a simple dirt road on the north side of the Dry Hills in Crescent Valley. Vegetation is shadscale community, and the sediment is a fine silt with some gravels. Site impacts include erosion, range fire, and grazing.

The 618 m (0.38 mi.) long recorded portion of the road is 5 m (16 ft.) wide, slightly recessed, rutted, and meanders slightly as it cuts down the fan. The road may have been bladed at one point. Currently the road is being used as an access/driveway to a permanently parked Winnebago and fifth wheel trailer. The road continues northwest and southeast out of the project area. No artifacts were observed.

The road is on the 1902 GLO map for T30N, R49E. It is shown branching southeast off the road that goes around Hot Springs Point (site 26EU10737), traversing through the Dry Hills, and continuing to the mouth of Sod House Creek.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is a simple cross-valley connector. The road is not clearly or strongly associated with an important event and is not associated with an important person (not eligible under Criteria A or B). The road is a simple dirt two-track and is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road has no associated artifacts or other materials that can provide important information on the past (not eligible under Criterion D).

26EU10781**CrNV-12-21029**

Site Description: The site is a simple dirt road in central Crescent Valley. Vegetation is greasewood and tall sagebrush, and the sediment is a rocky gravelly silt. Site impacts include erosion and grazing.

The recorded portion of the road is 432 m (0.27 mi.) long, 5 m (16 ft.) wide, slightly recessed, rutted, overgrown, eroded, and abandoned. The road continues north and south out of the project area. No artifacts were observed.

The modern, improved Dean-Dann-Spa County Road (site 26EU10736) bisects this road.

The recorded portion of the road does not appear on the 1869 GLO map for T28N, R48E., but it does appear on the adjacent 1881 GLO map for T29N, R48E. On that map the road connected the Dean Ranch to a road that later became SR21 (site 26LA4344).

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is not clearly or strongly associated with specific past important events, and it is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is a simple dirt two-track and is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road has no associated artifacts or other materials and does not provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26LA3569
CrNV-62-8461

Site Description: The site is a simple dirt road, portions of which have been recorded in 1995, 2003, 2006, 2018, and 2020. The currently recorded segment is 570 m north of a segment recorded in 2003 and is in west Crescent Valley, near the historic town of Tenabo. Vegetation is shadscale and the sediment is a very gravelly silt loam. The primary site impact is abandonment, erosion, grazing, and modern roads crossing it.

The recorded portion of the road is 429 m (0.27 mi.) long, 3.5 m (11 ft.) wide, and appears as a faint abandoned trace. The road continues north and south out of the project area. No artifacts were observed.

This portion of the road is depicted on the 1949 USGS 15-minute map *Crescent Valley, NV*. On that map the road is one of several cross-valley connectors between other roads.

NRHP Justification: Over multiple times the site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). We concur with that finding. The site is not clearly or strongly associated with past important events or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The site does not provide new or important information about the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26LA4344
CrNV-62-8459

Site Description: This update is to a portion of State Route 21 (now SR306), an early 20th century road that ran from US Highway 40 at Beowawe south through Crescent Valley and Grass Valley to US Highway 50 at Austin. Tenabo, Cortez, and area ranches were also connected at various times. Multiple segments of State Route 21 have been recorded in Crescent Valley and Grass Valley. Many of the previously recorded segments recorded do not acknowledge their association with State Route 21. The site numbers used on this site record include a segment recorded immediately to the west and a segment recorded 3 km to the south beginning at the mouth of Cortez Canyon. The current recording includes five segments, some of which are discontinuous, but all are on the alluvial plain in south Crescent Valley. Vegetation varies from tall sagebrush, greasewood, and rabbitbrush, to alfalfa, thistle, and mustard. The sediment is a light brown gravelly silt.

Segment 1 is the northernmost recorded segment and 860 m (0.54 mi.) long. The road is cut by the Dean-Dann-Spa Road. Segment 1 is wide, bladed, maintained, and is now labeled the Dean Ranch Road – it is essentially one of their driveways. The roadbed is 8 m (26 ft.) wide and flanked by 6 m (20 ft.) wide bladed swaths that strip native vegetation and create shallow runoff channels. Segment 1, south of the Dean-Dann-Spa Road, was getting bladed at the time of the recording. A telephone line is buried along the west side of the road. Segment 1 continues north out of the project. To the south the historic segment is destroyed by pivot fields, with a new bypass alignment veering to the southwest to avoid the field. There is no historic fabric left of Segment 1. One sanitary, church-key opened, “Pennzoil” motor oil can that dates from 1933 to the 1960s was located along this segment.

Segment 2 was recorded for 313 m (0.19 mi.) and is a faint, abandoned linear swath on the landscape. The segment is between the modern Hilltop Road alignment at the northwest end and the modern Dean Ranch Road at the southeast end. The segment passes through a highly disturbed reclaimed area that was tilled at one time. The road is 10 m (33 ft.) wide and flanked by shallow runoff channels. The channels fade away after 30 m (98 ft.) from the northwest end. Bearing southeast, the road becomes increasingly faint and nearly invisible on the landscape. The northwest end continues out of the project area, and the southeast end is destroyed by the Dean Ranch Road. No artifacts were observed along Segment 2.

Segment 3 was recorded for 102 m (0.06 mi.). The southwest half is currently the entrance to a gravel pit and the northeast half is an abandoned 10 m (33 ft.) wide remnant scar that is destroyed by an active alfalfa field. No artifacts were observed.

Segment 4 was recorded for 698 m (0.43 mi.). Beginning at Dean Ranch Road and going south, the segment passes through a gate and continues south out of the project area. The road is not maintained but was bladed in the past. The roadbed is 5 m (16 ft.) wide and flanked by shallow runoff channels. The east channel has a modern buried telephone line along it, there are two large-diameter pipelines buried underneath, and it crosses Indian Creek. Artifacts located along Segment 4 include a hubcap, two white improved earthenware fragments, one milk glass cosmetic jar that dates from 1923 to the 1960s, one tobacco tin, and five can fragments.

Segment 5 is the southernmost segment recorded for 570 m (0.35 mi.). This portion is a modern, maintained, and improved gravel road with ditches and berms on each side, although there is vegetation growing in the drainage and on the berms as well as potholes. The total width is 16 m (52 ft.) wide from berm to berm and the roadbed itself is about 6 m (20 ft.) wide. The road continues both north and south out of the project area. A new, buried large-diameter pipe cuts under part of the road. Associated artifacts include: four quart-sized motor oil cans; one crushed vent-hole milk can; one church-key opened beverage can; one cone-top can with a threaded finish and interlocking side seams; one short can with interlocking side seams; one small sanitary can; and one colorless glass fragment. The artifacts along Segment 5 date from the 1940s to the 1960s. A previous recording in 1995 recorded a parallel, probably older, segment of State Route 21 50 m (164 ft.) to the west of Segment 5.

The Nevada Highway Department created SR21 around 1927 in a typical fashion of cobbling together existing dirt roads that connected then-populated places like Cortez, Tenabo, and the Dean Ranch. Over the ensuing years the highway went through various alignments, and places like Tenabo and the Dean Ranch were eventually bypassed in favor of straighter runs through Crescent Valley. In the 1950s maintenance of SR21 was shortened only from Beowawe to Gold Acres, with the Grass Valley portion falling to the county's responsibility.

Segments 2, 4, and 5 are first depicted on the 1937 General Highway Map for Lander County and labeled State Route 21. Segments 1 and 3 first appear on the 1949 USGS 15-minute *Crescent Valley, Nev.* map as State Route 21, but on that later map Segment 3 is no longer part of the highway system.

NRHP Justification: Some segments of State Route 21 are previously recommended eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A and/or D, however, we recommend the current recorded segments not eligible/noncontributing under all criteria (A-D) due either to their not dating to a specifically important time period for the road and/or a loss of key elements of integrity. The segments recorded here have been abandoned, destroyed by alfalfa fields or gravel pits, or are widened and improved such that they have lost all historic fabric and integrity except location and to some degree setting. The recorded segments are either not clearly or strongly associated with specific past important events or fail to convey that association (not eligible/noncontributing Criterion A). The recorded segments are not associated with an important person (not eligible/noncontributing Criterion B). The recorded segments are not unique or distinctive in their design (not eligible/noncontributing Criterion C). The recorded segments do not contain artifacts, features, or other materials that provide new or important information that is not already known about past transportation systems (not eligible/noncontributing Criterion D).

26LA4922
CrNV-11-17803

Site Description: The site is a dirt road previously recorded four times by Summit Envirosolutions in the years 1999, 2006, 2013, and 2017. The current project recorded the road in two segments. The vegetation for the currently recorded segments is sagebrush, cheat grass, globemallow, and prickly pear. The sediment is grayish light brown silt with sparse gravels. The primary impact to the site is erosion and cattle trampling.

Segment 1 was recorded for 639 m (0.40 mi.) and is a two-track road that has been bladed in the past. The roadbed itself is 2.5 m (8 ft.) wide and the entire disturbance corridor is 6 m (20 ft.) wide from berm to berm. Segment 1 continues to the southwest and northeast out of the project area and remains in use.

Segment 1 artifacts include a chewing tobacco tin, an upright tobacco tin, and a rubber tire that dates from 1920 to the 1960s. Concentration 1 is 25 x 23 m (82 x 74 ft.) and consists of an aluminum “Presto” jar lid; 40 vent-hole milk cans; 20 sanitary cans; a one gallon-sized internal friction can; one upright tobacco tin; one rectangular oil can; one sanitary multi-serve can; one colorless jar; and one colorless bottle base. Artifacts within Concentration 1 date from 1927 to the 1930s.

Segment 2 is 7,093 m (4.4 mi.) long and located in central Crescent Valley, between Brock Canyon and Hot Springs Point. This segment is a basic, unimproved dirt road, 5 m (16 ft.) wide, recessed up to 20-30 cm (8-12 in.), and occasionally rutted. Vegetation is greasewood, rye grass, and saltbush. The sediment is a white fine silt (playa) with gravels. The road is subject to inundation by water and portions have standing water on it. Modern trash consisting of beer bottles and crushed aluminum cans are located along its route. The road meanders casually as it bears north/south across the landform and continues north and south out of the project area. The Dean-Dann-Spa County Road (site 26EU10736) crosses over this road; berms along that road have cut off access to this site. One fragmented can was found along Segment 2. Due to being cut off by the Dean-Dann-Spa County Road and being wet and inundated by water, Segment 2 is abandoned. Impacts to Segment 2 include maintenance of the county road, heavy erosion, and flooding/inundation.

Segment 1 and a portion of Segment 2 are on the 1869 GLO map for T28N, R48E. Segment 2 is also on the 1881 GLO map for T29N, R48E. Segment 1 remains in use and based on trash along its route, Segment 2 was cut off/abandoned recently.

NRHP Justification: Previously recorded segments have consistently recommended the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). We concur with that determination and recommend the currently recorded segments also not eligible/non-contributing to the site under all criteria. The road is not clearly or strongly associated with past important events and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not contain artifacts or other materials that provide information that is not already known or understood (not eligible Criterion D).

26LA6315
CrNV-62-9658

Site Description: The site was recorded in 1999 and [REDACTED]. The site's dimensions are not noted on the site record but the scale on the sketch map indicates it was approximately 35 x 14 m, a size much smaller than the shape depicted on NVCRIS. [REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood and shadscale. Sediment is a brown silt. The primary site impact is erosion and grazing.

A thorough search of the NVCRIS plot and information in the accompanying site record located one tan CCS shatter fragment, and one CCS biface just north of the NVCRIS boundary for this site.

NRHP Justification: The site was previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D), and we concur with that finding. The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is limited to two items 40 m apart, located in an eroded depositional context with no potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The site does not provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26LA6324
CrNV-62-9667

Site Description: This update is to a section of ditch in Crescent Valley, portions of which have been recorded in 1999, 2012, and 2018. The current recording is 850 m to the southeast of the 1999 recording. The vegetation is alfalfa and grasses. The sediment is a grayish tan silt with occasional cobbles. Site impacts include new farming, road construction, and a gravel pit.

The current recording consists of two segments. Segment 1 is 75 m (246 ft.) long and appears as an ephemeral raised mound or berm 4 m (13 ft.) wide and 15 cm (6 in.) high. It is heavily disturbed and the area may have been tilled in the past. The northwest end disappears into an active pivot irrigation field, and the southeast end is obliterated by a modern driveway to the Dean Ranch. No artifacts were observed.

Segment 2 is 74 m (243 ft.) long and begins east of the Dean Ranch driveway. This segment looks like a narrow trench or eroded ditch about 1 m (3 ft.) wide, slightly V-shaped, and 15 cm (6 in.) deep. The southeast end is obliterated by a gravel pit and an active pivot irrigation field. No artifacts were observed.

This ditch is depicted on the 1949 USGS 15-minute map *Crescent Valley, Nev.* and is no longer shown on the 1985 *East of Tenabo* 7.5-min. map.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the recorded portions not eligible/noncontributing to the NRHP under all Criteria (A-D), in large part due to a near complete loss of key aspects of integrity. While the Dean Ranch may be eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and/or B, its important period would be on its 19th century founding and operation under its originator, Joe Dean. Joe Dean died in 1885 and thereafter the ranch did not operate in an exemplary fashion or out of the norm of other area ranches. The recorded portions of the site very likely date to a much later period (ca. 1940s) and did not contribute strongly to specific past important events (not eligible/noncontributing Criterion A). The ditches are not contemporary with Joe Dean's tenure, no other ranch operators are of demonstrated importance, and this site did not play any direct role to any person's history (not eligible/noncontributing Criterion B). The recorded portions are abandoned or destroyed by a gravel pit and past or active irrigation fields. The recorded portions are not distinctive in their construction or design (not eligible/noncontributing Criterion C). The recorded portions do not provide new or important information that is not already known or can be inferred from existing documentation on past water conveyance systems (not eligible/noncontributing Criterion D). The recorded portions lack integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and fail to convey any association or feeling with past activities.

26LA6811
CrNV-62-20112

Site Description: This update is for a dirt road, portions of which have been recorded in 1999, 2011, 2015, and 2018, with multiple site numbers being assigned with each new recording. The current recording is 600 m southeast of the 1999 and 2015 overlapping recordings. While technically part of Hilltop Road, the portion in Crescent Valley (east of SR306) is known locally as the Dean Ranch driveway. West of SR306 the road through the Shoshone Range eventually connects with Battle Mountain. On the west side of the range it is also known as Bullion Road.

The currently recorded segment is 132 m (433 ft.) long and abandoned. The segment appears as both a heavily disturbed wide, low berm and occasionally as a wide, recessed swale. It varies from 3-8 m (10-26 ft.) wide and 0-15 cm (6 in.) deep. The northwest end begins at an active alfalfa field and bears southeast toward Dean Ranch Road. The entire landform has been tilled and disturbed some time ago. On the east side of Dean Ranch Road, the road has been destroyed by another alfalfa field. The vegetation is alfalfa and the sediment grayish tan silt with occasional cobbles. The primary impact to the site is farming. No artifacts were observed.

The currently recorded segment appears on the 1869 GLO map for T28N, R48E. It is also on the 1949 15-min. map *Crescent Valley, Nev.* and still in use in the 1980s according to the 1986 7.5-min. map *East of Tenabo, NV.* The pivot irrigation field, built sometime after 1986, forced a realignment. Historically, the recorded segment is in the valley where it served as one of several cross-valley connectors.

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D) and we concur with that finding. The site did not clearly or strongly contribute to specific past important events and is not directly associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The recorded segment is abandoned and in very poor condition. The segment does not contain unique or distinctive materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not contain artifacts or other materials that contribute to a broader understanding of past transportation systems (not eligible Criterion D).

26LA6812
CrNV-62-20113

Site Description: The site is a dirt road [REDACTED] in Crescent Valley, portions of which have been previously recorded in 2011, 2015, and 2018. The current recording is 250 m to the southeast of the 2015 recording. They are separated by an alfalfa field. The sediment is grayish light brown silt with occasional gravels. The primary impacts are road construction, water erosion, and agriculture.

The currently recorded segment is 462 m (0.3 mi.) long, abandoned, and in very poor condition. Within the project area the road is a heavily eroded and barely discernible low berm 6 m (20 ft.) wide and 30 cm (1 ft.) high. It is overgrown with tall sagebrush and rabbitbrush. The south end is washed out by seasonal runoff before terminating at the intersection with SR21 (site 26LA4344). The north end has been obliterated by a newly constructed gravel road and an active alfalfa field.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The road appears on the 1937 Lander County General Highway map as a cutoff between SR21 and the town of Tenabo. The road is shown in the same capacity on the 1949 15-min. map *Crescent Valley, Nev.* In both cases the road is one of several options cutting across the valley. Creation of the pivot field destroyed access to this road, which occurred sometime after 1986.

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D), and we concur with that finding. The road is a simple cross-valley connector. The road is not clearly or strongly associated with past important events or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). The associated artifacts and the road do not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26LA6813
CrNV-62-20114

Site Description: The site is a modified drainage, portions of which were previously recorded in 1999, 2015, and 2018. In 1999 the site was described as an overgrown, abandoned, and V-shaped ditch 9 ft. (2.7 ft.) wide and 2 ft. (0.60 m) deep. By 2015 the area had been tilled leaving nothing but an ambiguous linear scar on the surface. The vegetation is volunteer alfalfa and sparse low sagebrush. The sediment is a grayish tan silt with occasional cobbles. The primary impact to the site is farming and road construction.

The current recording is 670 m to the southeast of the overlapping 1999 and 2015 recordings. The currently recorded segment is 126 m (412 ft.) long and exists between an active pivot irrigation field at the northwest end, and the modern Dean Ranch driveway at the southeast end. The recorded segment appears as a low berm about 8 m (26 ft.) wide and only 20 to 40 cm (8-16 in.) high that has been tilled over at some point in the past. No artifacts were observed.

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D), and we concur with the finding. The recorded portion is completely destroyed. It cannot convey any association with past events or persons, has no distinctive elements, and cannot provide information on the past (not eligible Criteria A, B, C or D).

26LA7484
CrNV-63-22358

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is greasewood and shadscale. Sediment is a compact light brown silt with few gravels. The primary site impacts are erosion and cattle trampling.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is diffuse, lacks diversity or patterning, and is located in a depositional context with very low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26LA7485
CrNV-63-22359

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Vegetation is sparse rabbitbrush and Russian thistle. Sediment is a brown silt with gravels. The entire area is disturbed, and the site has been impacted by heavy machinery traffic (reseeding?), cattle trampling, erosion, and wind.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is a trash scatter lacking specific association with an activity or theme, and dates to a broad timeframe. The site is not clearly or strongly associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site is not distinctive in its materials (not eligible Criterion C). The site does not contain artifacts or other materials that provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26LA7486
CrNV-63-22360

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Vegetation is reseeded rabbitbrush, tansy mustard, and Russian thistle. Sediment is a brown silt with gravels. The entire area is disturbed, and the site has been impacted by heavy machinery traffic, a road, cattle trampling, and wind erosion.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is a trash scatter lacking specific association with an activity or theme, and dates to a broad timeframe. The site is not clearly or strongly associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site is not distinctive in its materials (not eligible Criterion C). The site does not contain artifacts or other materials that provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26LA7487
CrNV-63-22361

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Vegetation is very sparse greasewood and tall sagebrush. Sediment is a brown silt. The entire area is disturbed, and the site has been impacted by heavy machinery traffic, cattle trampling, and wind erosion. The site boundary lies within the NVCRIS site boundary for previously recorded site CrNV-62-6647, however, this is a prehistoric site, therefore this debris scatter was given a new site number.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is a trash scatter lacking specific association with an activity or theme. The site is not clearly or strongly associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site is not distinctive in its materials (not eligible Criterion C). The site does not contain artifacts or other materials that provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26LA7488
CrNV-63-22362

Site Description: The site is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vegetation is tall sagebrush and cheatgrass. Sediment is a brown silt. The primary site impacts are erosion, cattle trampling, and possibly pipeline construction.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is extremely sparse and lacks temporal markers. The potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits is extremely low and the surface materials alone do not provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26LA7489
CrNV-63-22363

Site Description: The site is a [REDACTED] located in the south portion of Crescent Valley. Vegetation is tall sagebrush, bud sage, and mustard. Sediment is a deflated and compact brown silt. The impacts are erosion, cattle trampling, and tracks from a caterpillar-type tractor.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). [REDACTED] It is diffuse, lacks diversity, patterning, or temporal markers, and is located in an eroded depositional context with very low potential for additional intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26LA7490
CrNV-63-22364

Site Description: The site is an abandoned dirt road and a debris concentration in the center of Crescent Valley. Vegetation is shadscale, greasewood, and rabbitbrush. Sediment is a gravelly silt. Site impacts include erosion, trampling, and grazing.

The recorded 311 m (0.19 mi.) long segment of road is an abandoned, 10 m (33 ft.) wide, previously bladed swath of ground that is slightly recessed with low berms on each side. The northwest end of the road branches off of historic SR21 (26LA4344) and continues southeast out of the project area until it is wiped

out by an active pivot irrigation field, about 300 m beyond the recorded segment. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Feature 1 is a shallow runoff channel for the road. Concentration 1 is a 6 x 6 m (20 x 20 ft.) debris scatter located at the end of the runoff channel. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The road appears on the 1949 15-minute map *Crescent Valley, Nev.* The road served as a cutoff between the Dean Ranch and SR21.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible to the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The road is a simple inter-valley cutoff. The road is not clearly or strongly associated with specific past important events and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is a simple bladed swath and is not distinctive in its materials or design (not eligible Criterion C). Associated artifacts are nondescript and a secondary deposit. The materials do not provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

SUMMARY

In the spring and summer of 2021 Summit conducted a Class III cultural resources inventory of 5,241 acres for Nevada Gold Mines' Cortez Ore Transportation Route that will link the Cortez, Gold Quarry, and Goldstrike mines. The project includes a mix of railway, conveyors, and access roads as well as several material (borrow) pits or other blocked out lands, and a couple of small alternate routes. The principal route runs from Cortez north through Crescent Valley to Beowawe (Area 1). Additional rail then runs from Carlin north to Gold Quarry west of Maggie Creek (Area 2). A second rail in Boulder Valley connects the Dunphy powerplant with Goldstrike (Area 3). Access roads and material yards also connect the project with the Dean Ranch in Crescent Valley and the Tuscarora Mountains via Richmond Summit.

This report contains information on 114 archaeological sites, including 33 previously recorded sites and 81 newly recorded sites. As a result of the Class III inventory, three archaeological sites are recommended or previously determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and 111 sites are recommended or previously determined not eligible for the NRHP. Eligible sites include segments of the historic State Route 1/Victory Highway, a prehistoric lithic and ground stone scatter, and a prehistoric pronghorn antelope driveline. Appendix F is a standalone report addressing four architectural resources and their respective NRHP recommendations.

In addition to the newly recorded or updated sites mentioned above, the railway project area encounters an additional 94 sites. These sites are within survey areas that are less than 20 years old, have an eligibility determination, and have concurrence on that determination. For tracking purposes this second group of sites are tallied below in the Management Recommendations section but otherwise not further addressed until necessary, i.e., if or when mitigation becomes necessary.

Mining, ranching, and infrastructure have impacted various parts of the project area to varying degrees. Boulder Valley has an inordinate number of transmission lines and several active and idle pivot irrigation fields. Portions of the project area are also impacted by range fire. In areas of agriculture the natural vegetation has been replaced with pivot alfalfa fields, or it has been overgrazed and trampled so that only

dirt or cheatgrass remains. Large-diameter pipelines related to NGM infrastructure (RIBs) crisscross Crescent Valley and the project area.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

NGM has proposed a Cortez Ore Transportation Route that will link the Cortez, Gold Quarry, and Goldstrike mines. The project includes a mix of railway, conveyors, and access roads as well as several material (borrow) pits or other blocked out lands, and a couple of small alternate routes. The principal route runs from Cortez north through Crescent Valley to Beowawe. Additional rail then runs from Carlin north to Gold Quarry west of Maggie Creek. A second rail in Boulder Valley connects the Dunphy powerplant with Goldstrike. Access roads and material yards also connect the project with the Dean Ranch in Crescent Valley and the Tuscarora Mountains via Richmond Summit.

All areas of proposed new ground disturbance and buffers have been inventoried to Class III standards for archaeological inventory (BLM 2019). The current inventory identified three eligible archaeological sites and previous inventories identified five (Table 3), for a total of eight eligible sites within the NGM Ore Transportation Project. If these eight eligible sites cannot be avoided, mitigative measures that will offset adverse direct and indirect effects will be implemented. Examples of mitigation procedures could include but are not limited to data recovery in the form of controlled excavations, GPS mapping, line drawings, or photographs, UAV mapping, and public outreach/interpretation.

Table 3. Additional Sites within the Railway Project Area

SHPO # 26_	Agency # CrNV-	P/H	Description	NRHP	Report	Project Area
EU1484	12-7326	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1-2958	■
EU1506	12-7325	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1-3102	■
EU1528	12-7387	P	Lithic and ground stone scatter	Not Eligible	1-2502 Part B	■
EU1545/ EU6543	12-4061/ 12-7443	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1-2502 Part B	■
EU1997	12-11148	P	Lithic scatter (The Yaha Site)	Eligible (D)	1-1644	■
EU2213	12-11524	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1-3102	■
EU2445	12-11624	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1-2502 Part B	■
EU3496	12-11562	P	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	1-1788	■
LA2943	62-7539	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	6-1716	■
LA3157	62-7708	H	Mining complex	Eligible	6-3019	■
LA3159	62-7710	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA3162	62-7713	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA3166	62-7717	H	Prospects and habitation	Eligible	6-3019	■
LA3167	62-7718	H	Prospects	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA3168/ LA3169/ LA3186	62-7719/ 62-7720/ 62-7737	H	Mining and habitation complex	Eligible	6-3019	■
LA3170	62-7721	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA3172	62-7723/ 62-9415	H	Dredging Site	Not Eligible	6-3019	■

SHPO # 26_	Agency # CrNV-	P/H	Description	NRHP	Report	Project Area
LA3174/ LA3175	62-7725/ 62-7726	H	Milling complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA3176	62-7727	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA3177	62-7728	H	Prospects	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA3178	62-7729	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA3179/ LA3193	62-7730/ 62-8464	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA3180/ LA5851	62-7731/ 62-9410	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA3181	62-7732	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA3183	62-7734	H	Gold Quartz Mine	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA3192/ LA3197	62-8463/ 62-8468	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA3198	62-8469	H	Prospects	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA3626	62-9391	H	Road	Not Eligible	6-3154-1	■
LA4410/ LA5859	62-11671	H	Buildings and debris	Eligible	1-2532/6-2454, 6-2494	■
LA4433	62-11619	H	debris scatter	Not Eligible	1-2532/6-2454, 6-2494	■
LA4908	62-11756	H	Road	Not Eligible	1-2523/6-2556	■
LA4910	62-11758	H	Road	Not Eligible	1-2523/6-2556	■
LA4911	62-11759	H	Road	Not Eligible	6-3154, 1-2523/6-2556	■
LA4913	62-11766	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	1-2523/6-2556	■
LA4914	62-11767	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	1-2523/6-2556	■
LA5696	62-17401	H	Prospects	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5710	62-17415	H	Prospects	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5712	62-17417	H	Cairns and debris	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5726	62-17431	H	Road and debris	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5757	62-17456	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5759	62-17458	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5760	62-17459	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5761	62-17460	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5762	62-17461	H	Prospects	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5763/ LA5764	62-17462	H	Road	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5771	62-17469	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5772	62-17470	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5773	62-17471	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5774	62-17473	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5775	62-17474	H	Cairns and debris	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5776	62-17475	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5777	62-17476	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5780	62-17479	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5781	62-17480	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■

SHPO # 26_	Agency # CrNV-	P/H	Description	NRHP	Report	Project Area
LA5782	62-17481	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5783	62-17482	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5784	62-17483	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5785	62-17484	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5786	62-17485	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5793	62-17492	H	Road	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5794	62-17493	H	Road	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5795	62-17494	H	Road	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5802	62-17501	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5806	62-17505	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5807	62-17506	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5810	62-17509	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5811	62-17510	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5812	62-17511	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5815	62-17514	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5816	62-17515	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5820	62-17519	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5821	62-17520	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5822	62-17521	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5827	62-17526	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5828	62-17527	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5829	62-17528	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5830	62-17529	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5831	62-17530	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5832	62-17531	H	Prospect	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5833	62-17532	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5834	62-17533	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5835	62-17534	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5836	62-17535	H	Prospects	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5837	62-17536	H	Prospects	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5838	62-17537	H	Prospects	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5839	62-17538	H	Prospects	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5840	62-17539	H	Prospects	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5841	62-17540	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5842	62-17541	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5843	62-17542	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5844	62-17543	H	Prospects	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5845	62-17544	H	Tailings piles	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA5850	62-9409/ 62-9414	H	Mining complex	Not Eligible	6-3019	■
LA6294	62-6646	H	Debris scatter	Not Eligible	6-3154	■

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**APPENDIX A:
Literature Search Summary**

Report Number	Title	Reference	Year
1-4	NSO Archaeologic Technician Training Session (Hot Springs Point), Eureka County	White, William W., III and Robert York	1975
1-5	NSO Archaeologic Technician Training Session (Crescent Valley Site), Eureka County	White, William W., III and Robert York	1975
1-19	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance Along Proposed Carlin Bypass & Preliminary Investigation of Four Sites Along Proposed Highway Construction Projects Near Carlin, Elko County, Nevada	Rusco, Mary, Andy Jensen, and Evelyn Seelinger	1975
1-36	CRs Report Field Worksheet: Carlin by Pass Pit Run Gravel and Sand Free Use Permit (F6 (003)), Elko County	Law, Richard R. and Robert York	1976
1-69	Phillips Petroleum Company Shallow Temperature Gradient Holes (3209(G-4), Eureka County	White, William W., III and Robert York	1976
1-121	Letter Report for the United Geophysical Corporation Seismic Lines Project, Crescent Valley, Elko County	Davis, Jonathan O.	1977
1-235	Reconnaissance of Material Site for Use on SR51, E.A. #: 70739-2, Elko County, Nevada	Sutton, Paula	1979
1-326	Archaeological Reconnaissance of Six Shallow Temperature Gradient Hole Locations Near Beowawe, Nevada, for Chevron Resources Company	Toll, Susan	1980
1-372	CRs Report: Carlin Gold Road Clearance - Welches Creek Area	Bowers, Gary	1981
1-465	CRs Report: Pine Valley Roadside Safety and Betterment Sr278(Sr51), Mile Post Eu-78.42 to Ek-2.902 (from NADB)	Moore, J., L. Steinberg, and G. Tomlinson	1980
1-520	CRs Report No. 1-520(N): The City of Carlin is to Be Granted a Recreation and Public Purpose Lease for a Sanitary Landfill	Jaynes, Stanley	1982
1-525	CRs Report: Sr 766 Betterment Wo# 20728	Moore, J.	1981
1-588	U.S. Dept. of Energy Geothermal Drill Pads	Covington, C	1981
1-682	Carlin Gold Mine (6-96)	IMR	1983
1-781	Chucker Canyon Pasture Fence	Gardetto, Jeff	1984
1-825	The Final Report On The Elko to Carlin Transmission Line CR Inventory		1984
1-828	The Archaeological Reconnaissance of Seismic Lines from Mound Valley to Dixie Flats, Elko County and From Pine Valley to Crescent Valley, Elko and Eureka Counties, Nevada for Geo Seismic Services (IMR JOB #500)	IMR	1984
1-845	IR-080 Betterment, EA#71169		1984
1-902	Western States KV Transmission Line	Spencer	1985
1-1905	CR Inventory of Various Spring, Fence, and Well Locations in Elko and Eureka Counties, Nevada	Newsome, Daniel K.	1994
1-1922	Evaluation of Seven CR Properties Recorded by Desert Research Institute in or Near Barrick Goldstrike's Clydesdale Parcel, Eureka County		
1-1926	CR Inventory of Miscellaneous Well, Access Road, and Fence Locations in Elko and Eureka Counties, Nevada	Schroedl, Alan R.	1993
1-1941	CR Inventory of Portions of Sections 4 and 5, T. 35N, R. 49E, Eureka County, Nevada	Newsome, Daniel K.	1994
1-1964	Rainbow Fence, Eureka County	Birnie, Robert I.	1995
1-1970	City of Carlin Land Exchange, Elko County	Stadelman, Janice	1995
1-1984	CR Inventory of Newmont Gold Company's Spur Haul Road, Eureka County, Nevada	Dillingham, Eric	1999
1-1985	An Archaeological Inventory of the Sierra Pacific Power Transmission Line from Falcon to Mule Canyon, Near Beowawe, Elko County, Nevada	Whitesides, Scott M.	1995
1-1988	CR Inventory of Private Lands in the Bootstrap/Capstone Area, Elko and Eureka Counties, Nevada	Crosland, Richard, Michael F. Moore, and Lorna Billat	1995
1-1990	Frenchie and Scott's Gulch Green Strips, Eureka County, Nevada	Newsome, Daniel K.	1995
1-1993	Intensive CRs Inventories Of The Rose Green Strip and Road Project: Part of BAER 99 Fire Rehabilitation, Eureka County	Dillingham, Eric	2000
1-1994	CR Inventory of 280 Acres of Private Land in the Boulder and Rodeo Creeks Area, Eureka County, Nevada	Cozby, Warren R. Jr. and William B. Fawcett	2003
1-2021	Open Site Archeology in Little Boulder Basin: 1992 Data Recovery Excavations in the North Block Heap Leach Facility Area, Eureka and Elko Counties, North-Central Nevada	Stratford, Mary K.	1995
1-2022	Archaeological Probing of Sites CrNV-12-7946 and CrNV-12-7947, Elko and Eureka Counties	Schroedl, Alan R., et al. Schroedl, Alan R. and Mary K. Stratford	1995

Report Number	Title	Reference	Year
1-2023	Nevada Department of Transportation CRs Report: SR278 Resurfacing, Elko and Eureka Counties	Stearns, Steven M.	1996
1-2051	Woodruff EFR Fence, Elko County, Nevada	Farrell, Jenna	2000
1-2063	Mathews Parcel ROW, Elko County, Nevada	Dillingham, Eric	2001
1-2081	A CRs Inventory of Beowawe/Linka Fire Buckhorn Area Eureka County, Nevada	Vierra, Robert K. and Thomas F.	2000
1-2105	Dry Hills Green Strip Project, Eureka County	Langheim	2001
1-2125	CRs Inventory and Evaluation Report for the WiTel Communications, Inc. Interstate 80 Fiber Optic Cable Installation Project, Elko, Eureka, Lander, Humboldt, Pershing, Churchill, Lyon, Storey, and Washoe Counties, Nevada	Gibson, Shawn M.	2001
1-2135	Dumphy Fire Rehabilitation Survey, Eureka County	Underbrink, Susan, Phil de	2002
1-2155	An Intensive CRs Inventory of the Rodeo Fire Drill-Seeding, Eureka County, Nevada	Barros, Jay Sander, and Christina Kelly	2005
1-2159	Data Recovery Excavations at Site 26EK4688, Elko County, North-Central Nevada	Gibson, Shawn M.	2001
1-2180	Rodeo Fire Hand Line Inventory, Eureka County	Fawcett, William B.	2002
1-2262	Barrick Goldstrike Proposed Mineral Exploration Drill Site NBC-89 Adjacent to Bell Creek, Eureka County, Nevada	Birmie, R. L., J. R. Bright, M. R. Corbeil, M. T. Seddon, A. R. Schroedl, and B. L. Tipps	2001
1-2267	Enver Mkulic Access Road, Eureka County	Wiseman, Michelle	2002
1-2284	Intensive CRs Inventory of California Trail Wayside Interpretive Sites In Northeastern Nevada	Fawcett, William B.	2002
1-2309	Intensive CRs Inventory of Parcels Proposed for 2003 BACA Land Sales, Elko, Eureka, and Lander Counties	Murphy, Timothy W.	2002
1-2392	A Class III CRs Inventory of 58 Acres in Section 27, T. 36N, R. 49E in Boulder Valley, Eureka County, Nevada	Fawcett, William B.	2003
1-2397	A Class III CRs Inventory of 837 Acres in Newmont Mining Corporation's South Operations Area, Elko and Eureka Counties	Fawcett, William B.	2004
1-2419	BACA Land Sales 2004, Elko County	Schroedl, Alan R.	2004
1-2507	Intensive CRs Inventory of Barrick Gold Exploration Mining Notice in Carlin Valley and Welches Canyon, Eureka County	Birmie, Robert I. and Michelle K. Knoll	2006
1-2509	BACA Parcel - Carlin, Elko County	Dixon, Teresa L.	2006
1-2510	Class III CRs Inventory of the Mike Addition, Eureka County, Nevada	Fawcett, William B.	2005
1-2584	2006-2007 Fire Seasons Cultural Resource Inventories and Damage Assessments (Dozer Line Inventories), Elko and Eureka Co	Hockett, Bryan	2006
1-2587	23 Years of Cumulative Effects on the California National Historic Trail, Elko and Eureka Counties	Bright, Jason R.	2006
1-2595	Data Recovery Excavations at Five Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in the Little Boulder Basin, Eureka County, Nevada	Jensen, Jill	2008
1-2637	Intensive CR Inventory of Addition to the Bobs Flat III Fire Drill Seeding and Green Strip, Eureka Co (Victory Highway)	Fawcett, William	2008
1-2730	Susie and Maggie Creek Fish Barriers, Elko County	Cannon, Michael	2008
1-2755	Class III Inventory for Approximately 2 Acres for the Falcon Substation Expansion, Elko County	Riley, Leslie M.	2008
1-2774	Archaeological Damage Assessment for Archaeological Site 26EK4740, Elko County	Jensen, Jill	2009
		Gilreath, Amy	2010
		Fawcett, William B.	2010
1-2779	Class II and III CRs Inventory for the Tuscarora Sagebrush Habitat Restoration Initiative Project, Elko and Eureka Cos	Cannon, Michael D., Amy Spurling, Lisa Benson, Lindsey Kester, Nicole Herzog, Kristine Kisman, and Victor Villagran	2010
1-2792	CRs within the Pine Mountain Allotment: An Evaluation of Effects Arising from Cattle Grazing Permitted by the BLM, Elko	Fawcett, William B.	2010
1-2809	Class I CR Inventory for the Ren Property and Section 16, and update of the SWCA and Barrick Class I Records for the Barrick Goldstrike Property	Adams, Jesse	2011

Report Number	Title	Reference	Year
I-2811	Data Recovery at Four Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Along the Bootstrap Haul Road Associated with the Dee Arturo Project, Elko and Eureka Counties, Nevada	Cannon, M. D., L. Fenner, S. Creer, S. Lechert, L. Benson, and M. A. Vicari	2014
I-2839	A Negative Class III Inventory of the I-80 Right-of-Way from MP 1.45-2.25 at the West Carlin Interchange, Elko County	Smith, Beth P.	2010
I-2849	Class III CR Inventory of the Dean Hill Communications Site Project Area in Eureka County, Nevada	Barger, Nicole and Corigan Kushma	2011
I-2855	A Class III CR Inventory of 19 Corcholes, Boreholes, and Section Corners for Cortez Gold Mines, Eureka County, Nevada	McQueen, Robert; and Shaun Richey	2011
I-2864	CR Inventory of Section 27, T. 36N, R. 49E, Eureka County	Schroedl, Alan R.	1997
I-2869	Class III Inventory and Evaluation of the California National Historic Trail, Bureau of Land Management, Elko District	Fryman, Leslie and Jeremy Call	2011
I-2948	Class III CR Inventory of Previously Unsurveyed Parcels within the Goldstrike Mine Boundary, Elko and Eureka Counties, Nevada	Lechert, Stephanie, Jesse Adams, and Nicole Barger	2012
I-2953	Probing and National Register Reevaluation of 26EU1785 in the Barrick Goldstrike Mines Operations Area, Eureka County	Lechert, Stephanie et al.	2014
I-2958	Goldstrike 2013 Mitigation and Reevaluation	SWCA	
I-2968	A Class III CR Inventory for the Newmont Gold Quarry Mine Expansion Project in Elko and Eureka Counties, Nevada	Stoner, Edward, Mark Estes, and Jaclyn Raley	2014
I-2998	Chukar Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Projects, Eureka County, Nevada	Langston, Lucinda	2015
I-3030	A Class III Archaeological Inventory Conducted on Behalf of the Eureka Pipeline Project, Eureka County, Nevada.	Zeier, C., R. Reno, M. Drews, J. Hall, and S. Tiley	2014
I-3053	A Class III Inventory of two section corners in Crescent Valley, Eureka County.	Klemmens, G.	2014
I-3101	Data Recovery at Three Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in the Barrick Goldstrike Mines Operations Area, Eureka County	Cannon, Michael D. et al.	2015
I-3102	Data Recovery at 4 Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in the Barrick Goldstrike Mine Operations Area, Elko and Eureka Co.	Vicari, Mary Ann et al	2017
I-3194	A Class III Inventory of 2,156 Acres for the SO 3336 Targeted Grazing Deomstration Plots Project	Adams, Jesse	2017
I-1026	CR Inventory the Rain Project Area, Elko County, Nevada	Clay, Vickie L. and C. Lynn Furnis	1986
I-1042	CR Inventory and Testing in Little Boulder Basin, Eureka County, Nevada: Final Report	Russell, Kenneth W., Alice M. Tratebas and Alan R. Schroedl	1986
I-1063	SR 306 Betterment NDOT EUO31-87R	Peterson, F.	1987
I-1122	CRs Inventory Of The Sierra Pacific Powerline Route, Rain Mine Project, Elko County, Nevada	Burke, T.	1987
I-1220	The Archaeological Reconnaissance of Geo Seismic Line Pa-4, Crescent Prospect, Elko County, Nevada	Zerga, D.	1988
I-1221	The Archaeological Reconnaissance Of Five Magazine Sites/Landing Zones in Pine and Crescent Valleys, Elko County	Zerga, D.	1988
I-1243	The Archaeological Reconnaissance Of Geo Seismic Line PA-3, Crescent Valley Prospect, Eureka County, Nevada	Zerga, D.	1989
I-1244	Barrick Goldstrike Mine Survey - North Parcel	Stephanie D. Livingston and Patricia A Hicks	1989
I-1248	Archaeological Inventory Of Santa Fe Pacific Mining Company's Proposed Boulder Valley Exploration/Access Road	Young, B.	1989
I-1268	Class II and III CR inventory in the Bootstrap Operations Area	Betsy Tipps	1989
I-1287	Class III CR Inventory in the Ranch Reservoir Area, Eureka County, Nevada	Tipps, Betsy L. and Gary M. Popek	1990
I-1308	Proposed Land Sale to the City of Carlin	Raven, Shelly	1990

Report Number	Title	Reference	Year
1-1321	Class III CR Inventory in the Ranch Reservoir Area, Eureka County, Nevada: A Fourth Alternative for the Pipeline	Hause, Larry L. and Gary Popek	1990
1-1323	Class III CR Inventory of the Santa Fe Pacific Parcel, Eureka County, Nevada	Schroedl, Alan R.	1990
1-1324	Class III CR Inventory of the Lower James Creek Area, Section 12, T. 33N, R. 51E, Eureka County, Nevada	Popek, Gary M. and Amy E. Strand	1990
1-1341	CR Inventory of the Tusc-Mac Area, Eureka County, Nevada	Tipps, Betsy L., Gary M. Popek, and Larry L. Hause	1990
1-1342	CR Inventory, Monitoring, and National Register Evaluations in the Little Boulder Basin Area, Eureka County, Nevada	Schroedl, Alan R. and Betsy L. Tipps	1991
1-1345	Class III CR Inventory of a Portion of Section 34, T. 36N, R. 49E, Eureka County, Nevada	Popek, Gary M.	1990
1-1403	A Class III Inventory of Newmont Gold Company South Operations Area, Eureka County, Nevada	Lennon, Thomas J. and Robert R. Peterson	1991
1-144/1-144-2	Original Report and Addendum for the T-Lazy-S Land Exchange and Right-of-Way Application #N-18685 Project, Elko County	Armentrout, Donald J. and Lynda L. Armentrout	1978
1-1443	CR Inventory of Five Parcels in the Upper Boulder Valley, Eureka County	Tipps, Betsy L., et al.	1991
1-1480	Test Hole and Access Road, Eureka County	Brewster, Melvin G.	1991
1-1488/6-1368	A CR Inventory of 5676.9 Acres in Eureka and Lander Counties, Nevada	Raven and McCabe	1991
1-1489/6-1381	A Class II Sample Survey for the Cortez Cumulative Effects Study Area, Lander and Eureka Counties	Delacorte, Michael G. et al	1992
1-1501	A CR Inventory of 60 Acres of the Lorri/KL Claim and 5.5 Miles of Linear Transect for a Proposed Pipeline for Newmont Exploration Limited in Eureka County, Nevada	Hause, Larry	1991
1-1504	A CR Inventory of Two Linear Transects and Sixteen Small Parcels for the Paiute Pipeline Company in Elko, Eureka, Lander, Humboldt, Pershing, Washoe, Storey, Churchill, and Nye Counties, Nevada	Hause, Larry and Mitch Marken	1991
1-1505	The Schroeder Mountain Road Survey, Eureka County	Popek, Gary M. and Betsy L. Tipps	1991
1-1509	The Newmont Rodeo Creek Survey: Class III CR Inventory of a Portion of Section 19, T. 36N, R. 50E, and a Portion of Section 24, T. 36N, R. 49 E, Eureka County, Nevada	Tipps, Betsy L., Gary M. Popek, and Kathleen M. Heath	1991
1-1520	An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed 120kV Transmission Line from Coyote Creek to Bazza, Elko and Eureka Counties, Nevada	Botti, Nancy and Robert R. Kautz	1992
1-1523	An Assessment of 141 Cultural Properties Recorded by DRI and P-III Associates in the North Block of Barrick Goldstrike Mines Betze Project, Little Boulder Basin Area	Schroedl, Alan R. and Betsy L. Tipps	1991
1-1527	An Assessment of National Register Eligibility of 29 Cultural Properties Recorded by Desert Research Institute and P-III Associates, Inc., in the Eastern Portion of the North Block of Barrick Goldstrike Mine, Inc.'s Betze Project, Little Boulder Basin Ar		
1-1564	Dunphy Hills Seeding, Eureka County	Newsome, Daniel K., et al.	1992
1-1565	A CR Survey of 26.3 Miles of the Proposed Paiute Pipeline Elko Lateral Loop--Elko to Beowawe, Elko and Eureka Counties	Deitz, Frank	1992
1-1574	Data Recovery Excavations at Site 26EU1505, Eureka County, Nevada	Hause, Larry and Tom Burke	1992
1-1584	The Archaeology of James Creek Shelter, Eureka County	Tipps, Betsy L. and M. Kate Stratford	1996
1-1601/6-142	Geophysical Services Inc. Seismic Test Lines #2 and #3 in Crescent Valley, Lander and Eureka Counties, Nevada. NADB 1253624.	Elston, Robert G. and Elizabeth E. Budy	1986
1-1606	Investigation of 3 Pits for Use on SR766 from SR221 (Carlin) to Carlin Gold Mile (EA#71166), Elko and Eureka Cos	Brown, Bonnie and Cashion Callaway	1978
1-1614	Open Site Archaeology in Little Boulder Basin: 1993-1994 Data Recovery Excavations in the North Block Tailings Impoundment Area, Eureka and Elko Counties, North-Central Nevada	Moore, Joseph M.	1984
		Schroedl, Alan R., et al.	1996

Report Number	Title	Reference	Year
1-1621	An Archaeological Investigation and Evaluation of 2194 Acres in the Mill Canyon Area, Eureka and Lander Counties	McCabe, Allen and Ronald L. Reno	1994
1-1626	CR Inventory of the Mike Parcels, Eureka County, Nevada	Newsome, Daniel K.	1992
1-1638	Data Recovery Investigations at the Yaha Site: An Open Prehistoric Camp Site Along Rodeo Creek, Northern Eureka County	La Fond, André and Joe B. Jones	1995
1-1640	CR Inventory of the Gold Quarry Parcels, Elko and Eureka Counties, Nevada	Newsome, Daniel K.	1992
1-1643	Class III CR Inventory of Portions of Sections 13 and 24, T. 36N, R. 49E, Eureka County, Nevada	Tipps, Betsy L. and Gary M. Popek	1992
1-1644	CR Inventory of Barrick Goldstrike Mines, Inc.'s Dewatering Pipeline in Eureka County, Nevada	Newsome, Daniel K., Gary M. Popek, and Betsy L. Tipps	1993
1-1647/6-1357	A CR Inventory of Drill Pad Sites and Improvements at the Cortez Gold Mines, Lander and Eureka Counties, Cortez, Nevada	Kautz, Robert R.	1990
1-1649	REN Parcel Site Reevaluation Along Bell Creek, Elko County, Nevada	Newsome, Daniel K. and Betsy L. Tipps	1992
1-1651	CR Inventory of the GOX Parcels and Summary of the South Operations Area Project, Elko and Eureka Counties, Nevada	Newsome, Daniel K. and Betsy L. Tipps	1997
1-1665	CR Inventory of Barrick Goldstrike Mine, Inc.'s North Wing Tailings Disposal Area, Elko County, Nevada	Newsome, Daniel K.	1993
1-1684	Class III CR Inventory of Portions of Section 17, 18, 19, 20, and 30, T. 36N, R. 50E, Eureka County, Nevada	Tipps, Betsy L., Gary M. Popek, and David A. Kice	1993
1-1687	Bell Creek to Mickle Transmission Line, Eureka County	Kautz, Robert R.	1992
1-1708	Synthetic Report of the CR Investigations for the Northwest Pipeline Expansion Project, Paiute Pipeline Company Segments, Elko and Eureka Counties, Nevada	Marken, Mitchell W.	1992
1-1715	CR Inventory of the Boulder Valley Radio Tower Location in Section 32 of T. 36N, R. 49E, Eureka County, Nevada	Newsome, Daniel K. and Betsy L. Tipps	1997
1-1719	Maiden's Grave Cemetery, Eureka County	Hockett, Bryan	1997
1-1722	CR Inventory of the Maggie Creek Pipeline and Reservoir Area, Eureka and Elko Counties, Nevada	Kice, David A.	1992
1-1725	CR Inventory of the Newmont Gold Company Mill Ore Haul Road and Related Parcels in Eureka Co.	Newsome, Daniel K.	1992
1-1726	The Schroeder Mountain Project: A CRs Inventory of a 1760 Acre Parcel near Maggie Creek Canyon, Eureka County, Nevada	Jenkins, Paul Christy and Christine Savage Palmer	1993
1-1741	Archaeological Monitoring Results for the Dry Susie, Susie, Maggie and Marys Creek, Archaeological Monitoring Areas on the Elko Lateral Loop, Paiute Pipeline Construction, Elko County, Nevada	Soper, Deborah Lynne	1993
1-1744	Class III CR Inventory of a Portion of a Power Line in Section 23, T. 36N, R. 49E, Eureka County, Nevada	Tipps, Betsy L., Gary M. Popek, and David A. Kice	1993
1-1746	CR Inventory of Miscellaneous Parcels in the Gold Quarry South Operations Area	Tipps, Betsy L. and Daniel K. Newsome	1993
1-1774	CR Inventory of the Carlin Trend and Valmy Trend Land Exchange Parcels, Elko, Eureka, and Humboldt Counties	Newsome, Daniel K., Jason R. Bright, and Betsy L. Tipps	1999
1-1788	An Archaeological Inventory of a Proposed 345/120kv Transmission Line Between The Valmy, Falcon, and Bell Creek Stations in Humboldt, Lander, and Eureka Counties, Nevada	Kautz, Robert R.	1993
1-1800	CR Inventory of Private and Public Lands Along and Near Bell, Boulder, and Rodeo Creeks in Northern Boulder Valley, Eureka County	Newsome, Daniel K., Gary M. Popek, and Betsy L. Tipps	1993
1-1807	Additional CR Inventory of the Newmont Gold Company Mill Ore Haul Road and a Portion of the Maggie Creek Drainage, Eureka and Elko Counties, Nevada	Kenzle, Susan C.	1993
1-1810	The Dean Ranch Fence Project, Eureka County	Weinberg, M. Cristina	1998
1-1824/6-1596	An Archaeological Survey in Whirlwind Valley, Lander and Eureka Cos.	Ataman, Kathryn, et al.	1994
1-1849	Depression-Era Quicksilver Mining in Little Boulder Basin: Data Recovery at Site 26FU1523, Eureka County, Nevada	Jones, Joe B.	1994
1-1850	CR Inventory of 520 Acres of Private land in Boulder Valley, Eureka County, Nevada	Newsome, Daniel K.	1996

Report Number	Title	Reference	Year
I-1867	CR Inventory of Six Fence Corridors Within the T.S. Ranch Operations Area, Elko and Eureka Counties, Nevada	Newsome, Daniel K.	1994
I-1871	Dean Ranch Water Pipeline & Associated Facilities, Elko County	Nelson, Kenneth	1999
I-1886	CR Inventory of Eight Groundwater Monitoring Wells in Elko and Eureka Counties, Nevada	Newsome, Daniel K.	1994
I-1897	Open-Site Archaeology: 1996 Bootstrap Data Recovery Excavations, Elko and Eureka Counties, North-Central Nevada	Schroedl, Alan R., et al.	1998
I-1973/6-2131	A Class III CRs Inventory of Sierra Pacific Resources 345 kV Transmission Line	Ataman et al.	2002
I-2131/6-2307	A CRs Inventory Survey for Two Underground Cable Segments, Crescent Valley and Diamond Valley, Nevada	Hutchins, James	2001
I-2224/6-1153	The Archaeological Reconnaissance of Crescent Valley Segments of Nevada Bell's Rural Improvement Program	Stornetta, S.	1988
I-2229B/6-2131-3	Sierra Pacific Falcon Project: Mitigation of Potential Visual Impacts to Significant or Unevaluated Historic, Active Ranch Complexes in Nevada	Ataman, Kathryn Ataman, Kathryn and Angus Quinlan	2005 2010 2010
I-2229G/6-2131-13	The Sierra Pacific Falcon Project: Archaeological Excavations in Central and Eastern Nevada	Cannon, Michael	2010
I-2502 A	Probing and Reevaluation Results for site 26EU1486 (CRNV-12-7344), Eureka County, Nevada		
I-2502 B	Probing and National Register Reevaluation of Archaeological Sites in the Barrick Goldstrike Mines Operations Area, Elko and Eureka Counties, Nevada		
I-2523/6-2556	A Class III Inventory of 14 Parcels for Cortez Gold Mines Cortez Hills Expansion Project, Lander and Eureka Counties	Cannon, Michael D. et al	2011
I-2730 A	Susie and Maggie Creek Fish Barriers, Elko County	McQueen, Robert	2008
I-2767 A	Class I CR Inventory for the Barrick Gold Exploration Arturo Project, Elko and Eureka Counties, Nevada	Jensen, Jill, Ryan Howell, and Brian Yaquinto	2011
I-2777/6-2799	A Class III Inventory of 19 Seep/Spring Locations Lander and Eureka Counties, Nevada	Adams, Jesse	2011
I-3026/6-3180	A Class III Inventory of 871 Acres in the Cortez Mountains for Barrick Gold Mines' Harrys Point Project, Eureka County	McQueen, Robert and Melissa Murphy	2010
I-3060/6-3038-2	The Mill Canyon Corridor Project: A Class III CRs Inventory of 2,576 Acres in Mill Canyon, Cortez Mining District, Lander and Eureka Counties, Nevada	Richey, C. S., and R. McQueen	2015
I-3194	A Class III CRs Inventory of 2,156 Ac for the SO 3336 Targeted Grazing Demonstration Plots Project, Eureka and Elko Co	McQueen, Robert, Jennifer Sigler, and C. Shaun Richey	2015
I-3255/6-3245	A Class III CRs Inventory Report for Material Sources EU08-03, EU06-05, EU06-04 in Eureka County	Adams, Jesse	2017
3-1200	A CRs Inventory Along the Proposed AT&T Optic Facility Corridor	Pollock, A., et al.	2018
6-53	CRs Report: Material Pit I-080-3(35)241 E.A. 71037	Hemphill, Martha L.	1988
6-74	CRs Report: Zeda Corp. Material Pit, Ea71037	Barker, N. L.	1980
6-167	CRs Report: Cortez Canyon Gravel Pit (Nv060-Ear8-83)	Moore, J. Magdal	1982
6-220	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Beowawe Prospect, Lander and Eureka Counties, Nevada, Part a (from NADB)	Welch, Patrick	1978
6-361	Eureka Land Sale	Budy, Elizabeth	1979
6-936	SR 306 Betterment Lander County	Crabtree, Robert	1981
6-1110	A CRs Survey of Geo Seismic Services' Antlers Prospect, Eureka and Lander Counties, Nevada	Bunch, James H.	1987
6-1368	A CRs Inventory of 5676.9 Acres in Eureka and Lander Counties, Nevada	Zerga, D. and B. Price	1988
6-1368-3	A CRs Inventory for the Gold Acres Pipeline Expansion Project in Crescent Valley, Lander County, Nevada: Addendum 3	Raven, Shelly and Allen McCabe	1991
6-1380	Cortez Gold Gravel Pit	McCabe, Allen McGonagle, R.	1993 1991
6-1528	The Whirlwind Project: A CRs Inventory of 37 Miles of 120 kV Route in Lander County for Sierra Pacific Power Company	Johnson	1992
6-1576-2	A Class III Inventory of the AMAX Robertson Project, Lander County, Nevada	Mehls et al.	1996
6-1711	Cortez Gold Mines Haul Road Inventory	Hause	1994
6-1716	A CRs Inventory of Five Parcels Totalling 95 Acres for Cortez Gold Mines in Southern Crescent Valley, Lander County	Hause, Larry	1994
6-1753	A Cultural Resources Inventory of a 750 ac Parcel for Cortez Gold Mines' South Cortez Mine Area in Lander County	McCabe, Allen	1995

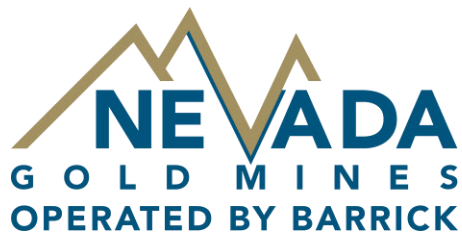
Report Number	Title	Reference	Year
6-1756	A Class I Inventory of Nevada Bell's Fiber Optic Cable, Alternative B, From Battle Mountain to Eureka, Lander and Eureka Counties, Nevada	Montgomery	1995
6-1784	AMAX Drilling near the Robertson Project Boundary	Johnson	1995
6-1909	Class III Inventory of a Proposed 550 Acre Gravel Source Area in Southern Crescent Valley, Lander County, Nevada	Burke, T.	1995
6-2103	A Class III Inventory of Approximately 233 Acres as Part of the Cortez Gold Mines' Coral Claims Exploration Project in Triplett Gulch, Lander County, Nevada	Mackey, B., V. Clay, and A. McCabe	1998
6-2328	Gravel Pit Expansion for Cortez Gold Mines	Patsch, O.	2001
6-2369-3	A Class III Inventory of Two Additional Parcels for Cortez Gold Mines Pediment Project Lander County, Nevada	McCabe, Allen	2004
6-2442	A Class III Inventory for CGM Southern Crescent Valley Alluvial Fan Survey, Lander County, Nevada	McCabe, A.	2003
6-2494	On the Margins of the Upper Cortez: A Class III CR Inventory in Grass Valley and Cortez Canyon, Lander County, Nevada	McQueen, Robert; Ataman, Kathryn and Stephanie Liv	2006
6-2560	Cortez Gold Mines Crescent Valley Overhead Utility Corridor	McQueen, Robert	2006
6-2700	A CR Inventory of 50 Proposed Drill Locations and Access Routes for Nevada Pacific Gold, Lander County, Nevada	Vierra, Robert K.	2005
6-3019	Class III Survey for the Robertson Mine Lander County, Nevada	Memmott, Margo, et al.	2013
6-3019-1	Letter Report for the National Register Analysis of the Bullion Mining District, Lander County	McQueen, Robert	2018
6-3019-2	A Class III Inventory of Approximately 2,246 Acres for Nevada Gold Mines' Robertson Exploration Area in Lander County	McQueen, R., R. Davide, and L. Lafayette	2020
6-3019-2	A Class III CRs Inventory of Approximately 2,246 Acres for Barrick's Robertson Exploration Area in Lander County	R. McQueen, R. Davide, L. Lafayette	2019
6-3019-D	The Architecture of the Bullion Mining District: Tenabo, Gold Quartz, and Triplett Gulch, Lander County, Nevada	Blustain, Jonah and Mella Rothwell Harmon	2012
6-3048	A Class III CRs Inventory of 212 Acres in Crescent Valley, Lander County, Nevada for the Cortez Hills Expansion Project.	McQueen, Robert	2011
6-3057	A Class III CR Survey of an NDOT Material Source Pit in Crescent Valley, Lander County, Nevada	Baker, Jeffrey L. and Annette J. Thompson	2012
6-3154	A Class III CRs Inventory of Four Parcels for the Deep South Expansion Project, Lander and Eureka Counties	McQueen, Robert and Linsie Lafayette	2016
6-3154-1	A Class III CRs Inventory of 865 Additional Acres for the Deep South Expansion Project, Lander and Eureka Counties	McQueen, Robert and Linsie Lafayette	2016
6-3154-3	A Class III CRs Inventory of 14 Acres for the Deep South Expansion Project, Lander and Eureka Counties, Nevada P20	McQueen, Rob	2017
6-3159	Class III CRs Inventory of Approximately 379 Acres	Lafayette, Linsie	2015
18-374	CR Inventory of 2330 Acres of Private Land in Boulder Valley, Eureka and Lander Counties, Nevada	Newsome, D.	1996
NDOT EU12-004R	Dunphy to Emigrant Pass Interchange: Dowel Bar Retrofit	Smith P., Beth	2012
NDOT EU10-022R	Replacement of Substandard Structures G-324 and B395 near Dunphy, Eureka County, Nevada (Victory Highway)	Creger, C.	2013
NDOT LA17-046P	A Class III CRs Inventory of Material Source LA17-01, Lander County, Nevada	Sprengeler, Kari and Shannon Goshen	2018
NDOT LA17-046P-1	Material Source LA17-01 Architectural History Report, Lander County	Thomas, Alexis	2018

**APPENDIX B:
Site Location Maps**

**APPENDIX C:
Isolated Finds Data**

**APPENDIX D:
Photograph Logs**

APPENDIX E:
Site Records (Separate Cover)



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January 22, 2026

The cultural reports contained herein are the “client” facing report and should have all confidential data redacted and/or omitted. However, they may contain references to confidential information and include maps to cultural resources.

Thank you for your understanding.

Nevada Gold Mines



Additional (2022) Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for a Proposed Ore Transportation System in Lander and Eureka Counties

BLM Elko District, Tuscarora Field Office Report

BLM1-3481

An Addendum to BLM1-3385; aka the NGM Railway Project



March 2023

Prepared by:
Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.
Reno, Nevada
Summit Project 1376-0134 addendum

Prepared on behalf of:
Nevada Gold Mines
Elko, Nevada

Additional (2022) Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for a Proposed Ore Transportation System in Lander and Eureka Counties

An Addendum to BLM1-3481; aka the NGM Railway Project

Submitted to:

Bureau of Land Management
Elko District, Tuscarora Field Office Report BLM1-3481

Prepared on behalf of:

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Nevada Gold Mines
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Prepared by:

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Summit Project 1376-0134 (2022 Add-On)

March 2023

ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY

Nevada Gold Mines (NGM) has proposed a Cortez Ore Transportation Route that will link the Cortez, Gold Quarry, and Goldstrike mines. The project includes a mix of railway, conveyors, and access roads as well as material pits and staging areas. The principal route is a railway running from Cortez north through Crescent Valley to Beowawe, where it links with the existing Union Pacific Railroad. A new railway in Boulder Valley would be built from the TS powerplant north to Goldstrike. A third new rail line would run from Carlin north to Gold Quarry.

The project is approximately 70 miles long and passes through a mix of private and public lands. In 2021 Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. (Summit) completed the bulk of the Class III inventory, bypassing about 5 linear miles of private lands that NGM had not secured passage (McQueen and Lafayette 2022). NGM has since modified the proposed route, including avoidance of some private lands and other design or engineering changes. In the fall of 2022 Summit completed additional Class III inventory of the project area. This report of approximately additional 1,211 acres serves as an addendum to that earlier work. Public lands (226 ac) are managed by the Bureau of Land Management and private lands (985 ac) are held by a variety of interests.

The current project area was a linear corridor that varied from 1 to 120 meters in width. The 2022 survey areas were confined to the Crescent Valley and Boulder Valley segments: there was no additional survey along the Carlin-Gold Quarry segment.

This report contains information on 21 archaeological sites, including 16 previously recorded sites and 5 newly recorded sites. Three of the 16 previously recorded sites were not relocated during the inventory, and one site was found to be misplotted and outside of the project area. As a result of the Class III inventory, three archaeological sites are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), one site is recommended unevaluated pending testing, and 17 sites are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. [REDACTED]

Sites recorded during the 2022 addendum inventory.

SHPO # 26_	Agency # CrNV-	P/H	Description	NRHP
*EU2013	12-8622	P	Lithic scatter	Eligible
*EU2017	12-8626	P	Lithic scatter (Not relocated)	Not eligible
*EU2475	n/a	P	Lithic scatter (Not relocated)	Not eligible
*EU2513	12-12000	P	Lithic scatter	Eligible
*EU2517	12-12004	P	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated
*EU2522	12-12009	P	Lithic scatter (Misplotted)	Not eligible
*EU3499	12-11568	P	Lithic scatter (Not relocated)	Not eligible
*EU3705/ EU4649 EU6495	12-9948/18810	H	Victory Highway	Not eligible
*EU10285	12-21104	H	Road	Not eligible
*EU10287	12-21352	H	Road	Not eligible
*EU10289/10766	12-21014	H	Utility Line	Not eligible
*EU10722	12-20961	H	Road	Not eligible
EU10755	12-20994	P	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
EU10764	12-21012	P	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
*EU10767	12-21015	H	Telephone line	Not eligible
*EU10773	12-21021	H	Road	Not eligible
EU10941	12-21347	P	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
EU10942	12-21348	P	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
EU10943	12-21349	P	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
EU10944	12-21350	P	Lithic scatter	Eligible
EU10945	12-21351	P	Lithic scatter	Not eligible

* Updated site

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Nevada Gold Mines (NGM) has proposed a Cortez Ore Transportation Route that will link the Cortez, Gold Quarry, and Goldstrike mine operations. The transportation project includes a mix of new and existing railway, conveyors, and access roads as well as several material pits or other lands slated for support services (i.e., switch yards, laydown yards, sidings, etc.). The principal route is a railway running from Cortez north through Crescent Valley to Beowawe, where it links with the existing Union Pacific Railroad. A new railway in Boulder Valley would be built from the TS powerplant north to Goldstrike. A third new rail line would run from Carlin north to Gold Quarry.

In 2021 Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. completed the bulk of the Class III inventory. By 2022 NGM had modified the proposed routes in Crescent and Boulder Valleys, necessitating additional inventory, which Summit completed in the fall of that same year. This addendum work totals approximately 1,211 acres (Figures 1 through 17). The Class III inventory was intended to close gaps in existing coverage.

AGENCY CONSULTATION

The addendum survey was on a mix of private and public lands, the latter administered by the Bureau of Land Management Elko District, Tuscarora Field Office (BLM). Private lands are held by a range of individuals, trusts, or companies, including some lands held by NGM themselves. NGM negotiated with private landowners to have project access through their holdings.

Similar to the original inventory, the Elko District requested Summit have a Native American Cultural Resource Specialist (CRS) participate in or monitor the Class III inventory. Summit coordinated this request with the Te-Moak Tribe, however, no one participated in the undertaking. Several tribal members had participated in the larger, original inventory.

DATES OF INVESTIGATION AND PERSONNEL

Inventory occurred in the fall of 2022. Robert McQueen, Principal Investigator, supervised the project assisted by Richard Waterman, Tim Dann, and Tarah Leeland. The report is written by Robert McQueen; Richard Waterman managed the GIS data and graphics production.

MAP REFERENCES

USGS 1:100,000 *Battle Mountain* (1988); *Crescent Valley* (1987)
USGS 1:250,000 *Winnemucca* (1974).

USGS 1:24k (7.5-minute) series *Beowawe* (1986); *Cortez*, (1986); *Cortez Canyon* (1986); *Crescent Valley* (1985); *East of Tenabo* (1985); *Rodeo Creek NW* (1968); *Rodeo Creek SW* (1968); *Sheep Creek Range SE* (1965); and *Tumbleweed Flat* (1985).

USGS 1:62,500 (15-minute) series *Dunphy* (1957); *Beowawe* (1957); *Carlin* (1952); *Crescent Valley* (1949); *Frenchie Creek* (1957); and *Cortez* (1938).

General Land Office (GLO) Survey plats for T27N. R48E. (1869); T28N. R48E. (1869); T28N. R49E. (1902); T29N. R48E. (1881); T30N. R48E. (1917); and T36N. R49E. (1873, 1916).

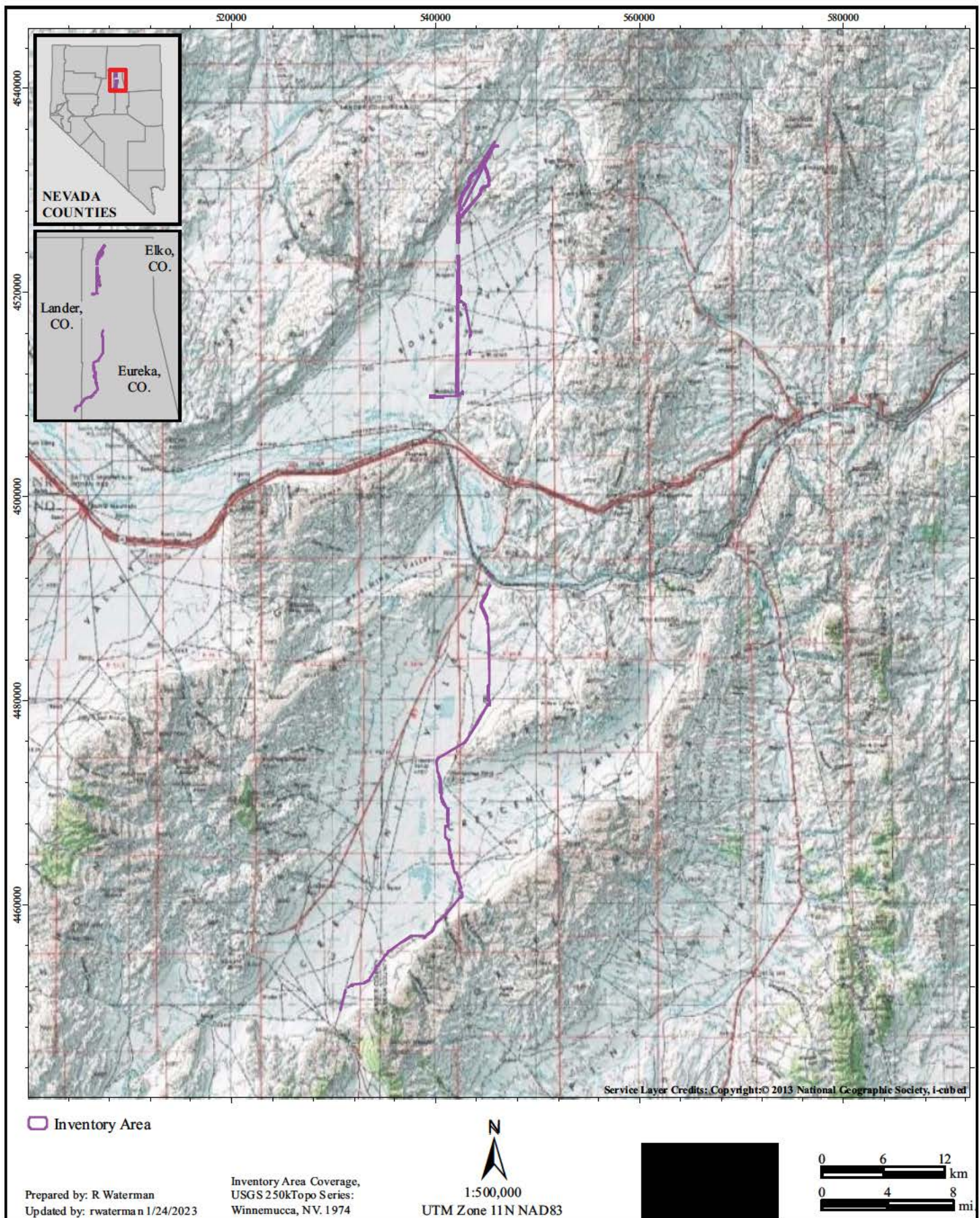


Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map

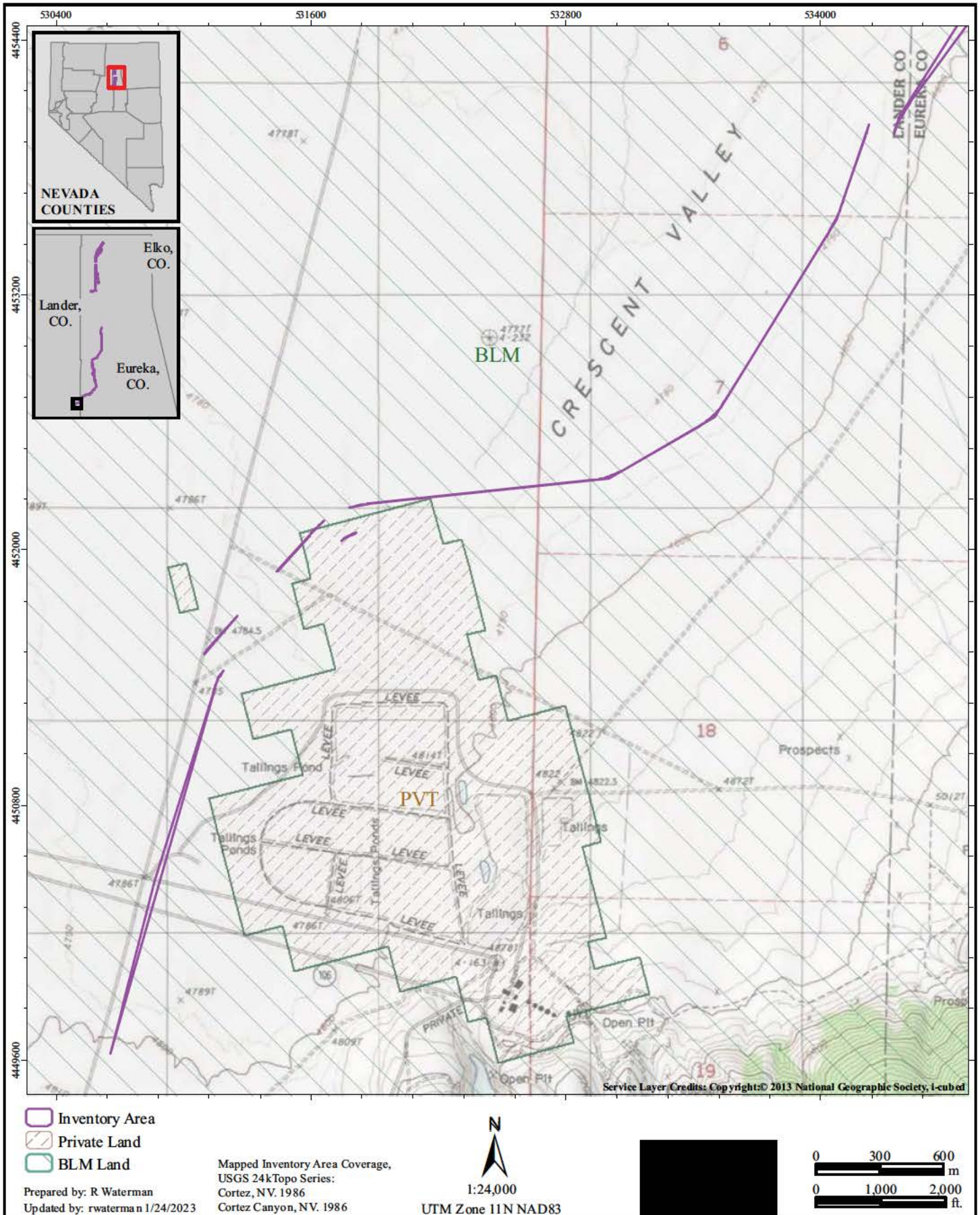


Figure 2: Project Location Map 1

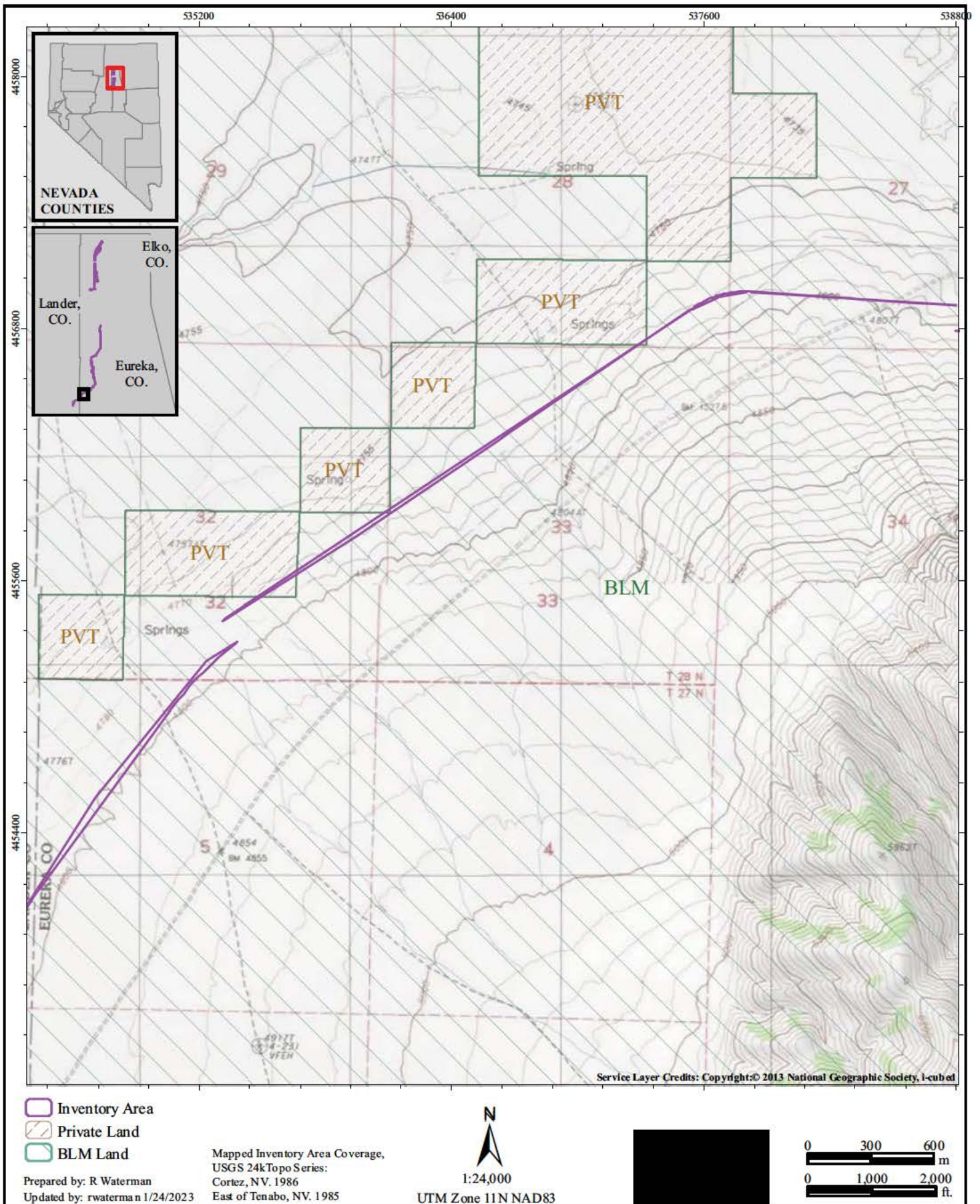


Figure 3: Project Location Map 2

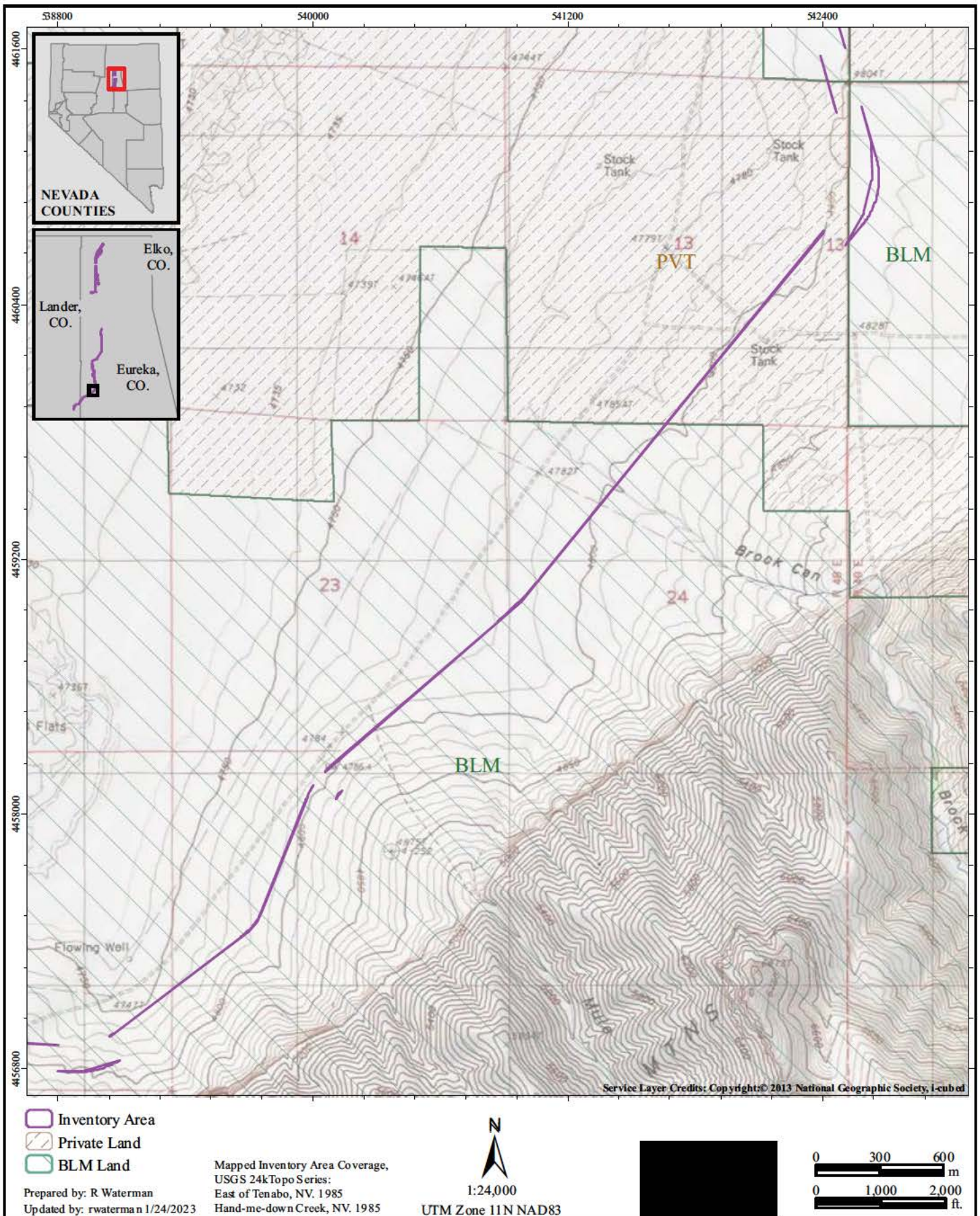


Figure 4: Project Location Map 3

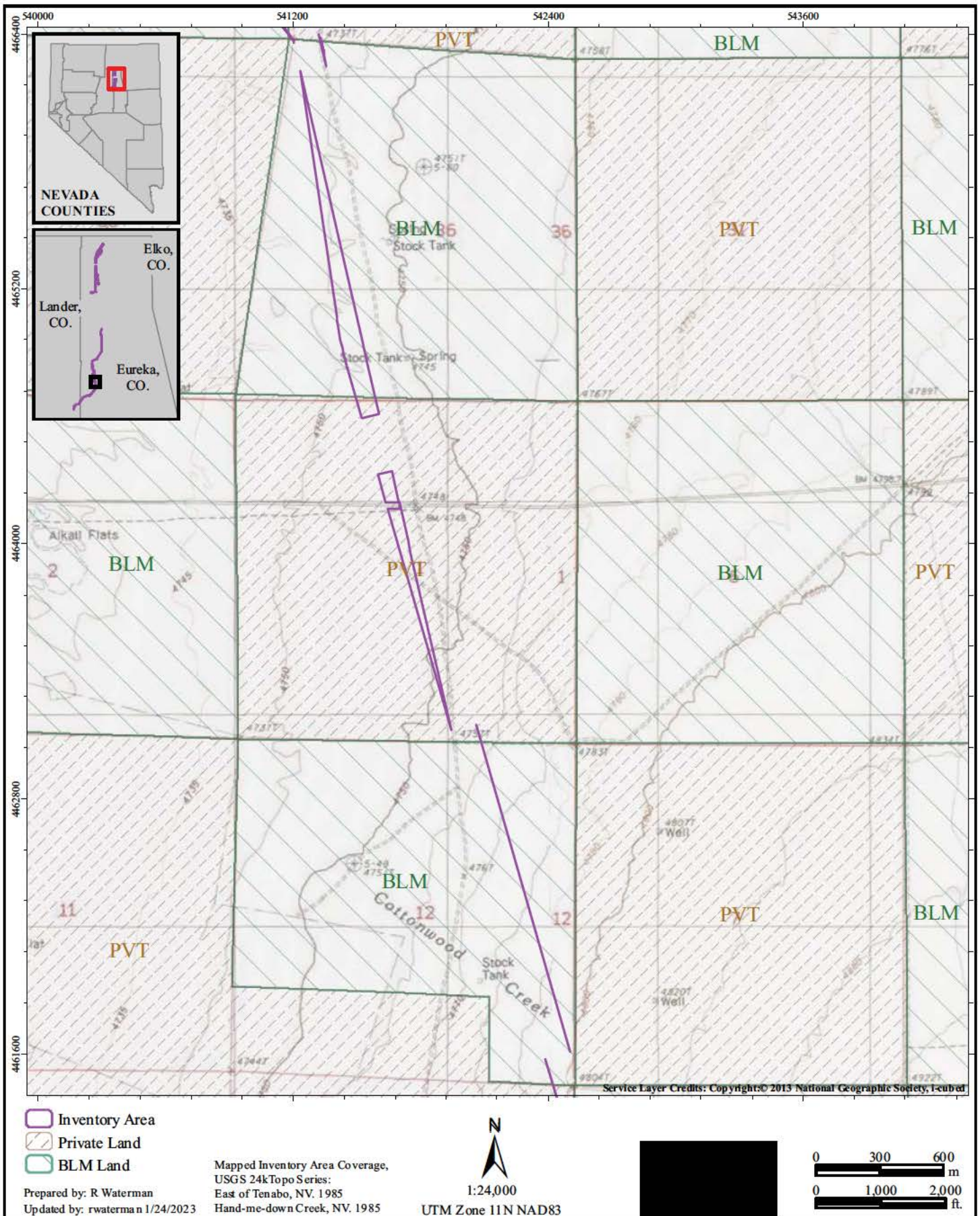


Figure 5: Project Location Map 4

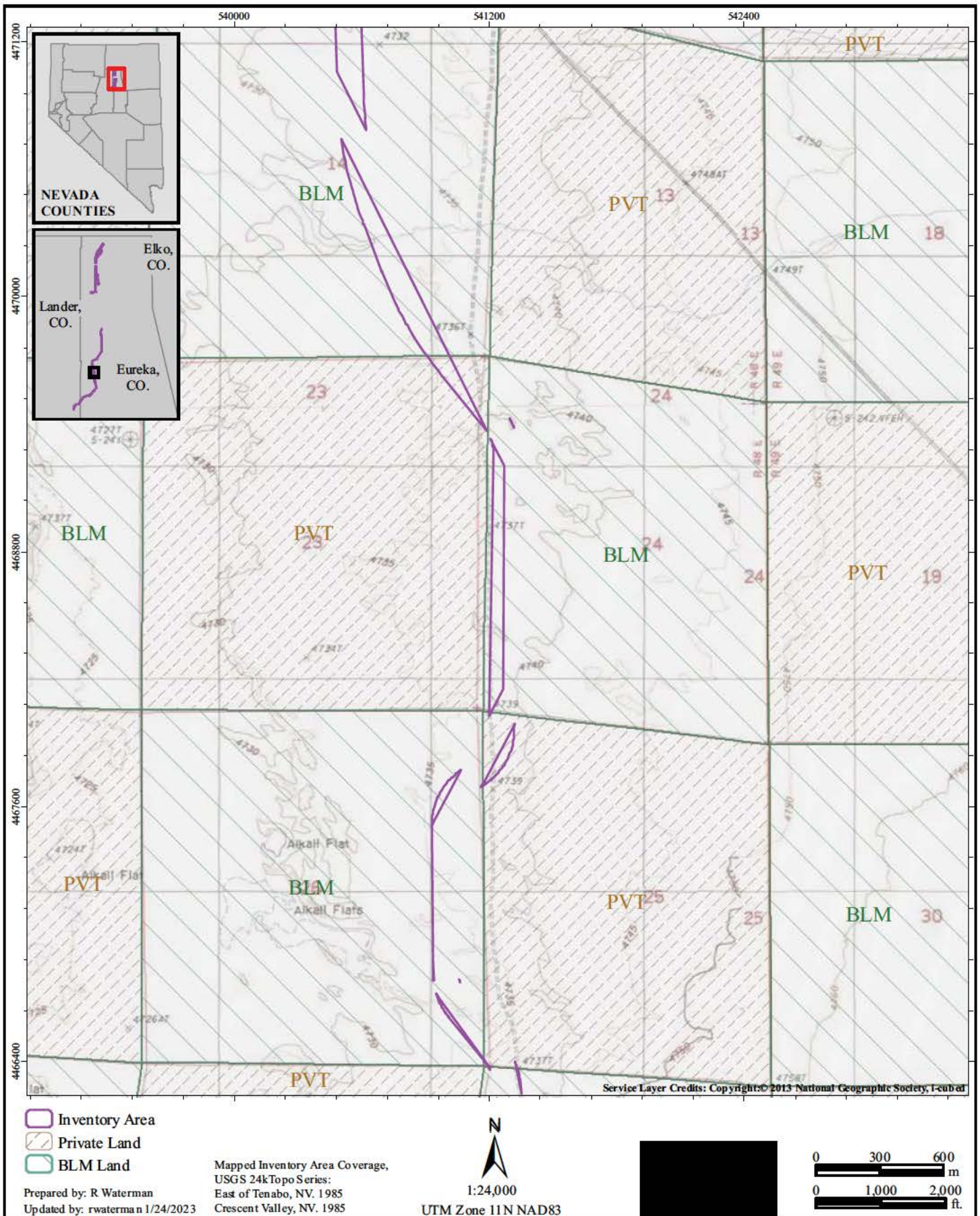


Figure 6: Project Location Map 5

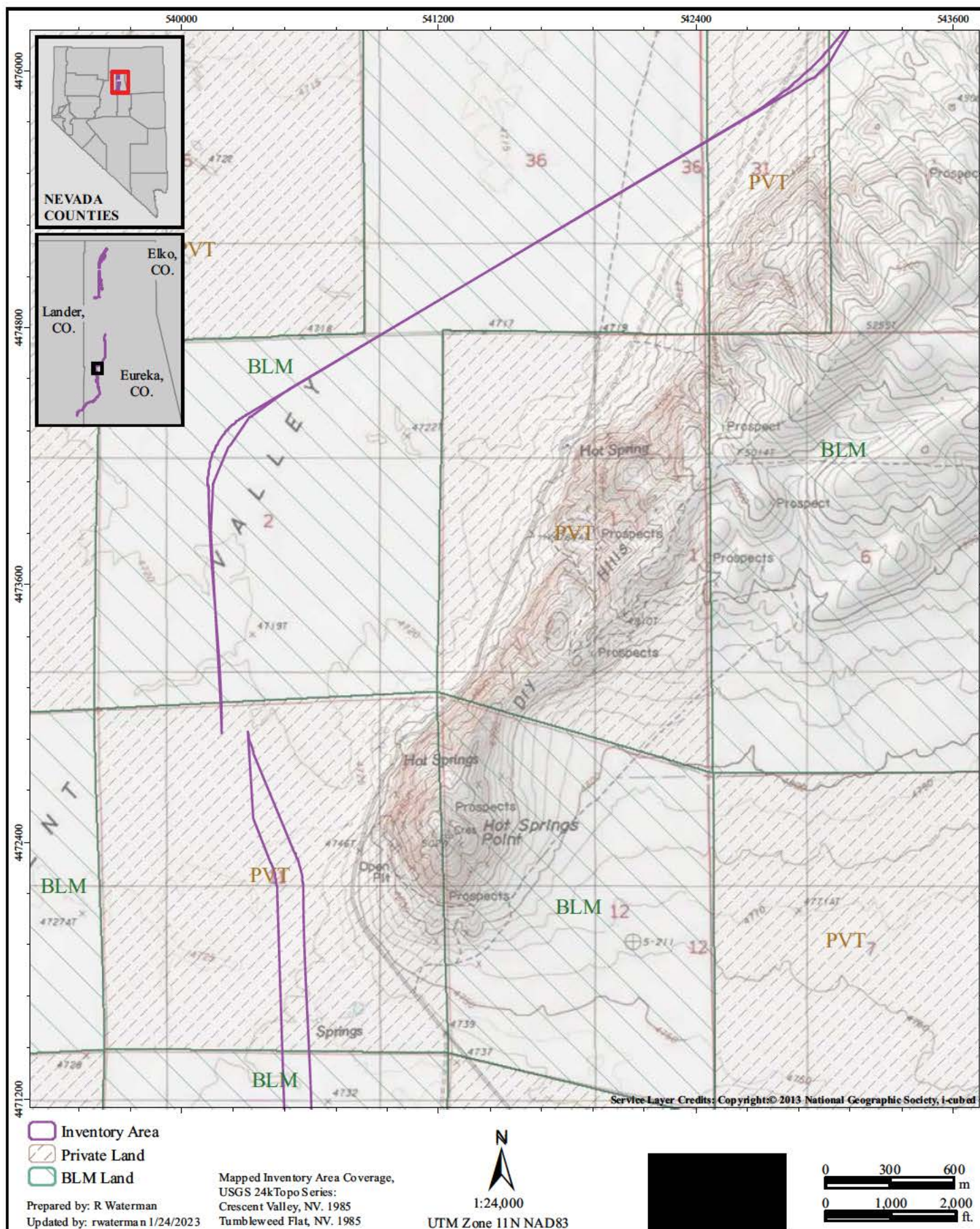


Figure 7: Project Location Map 6

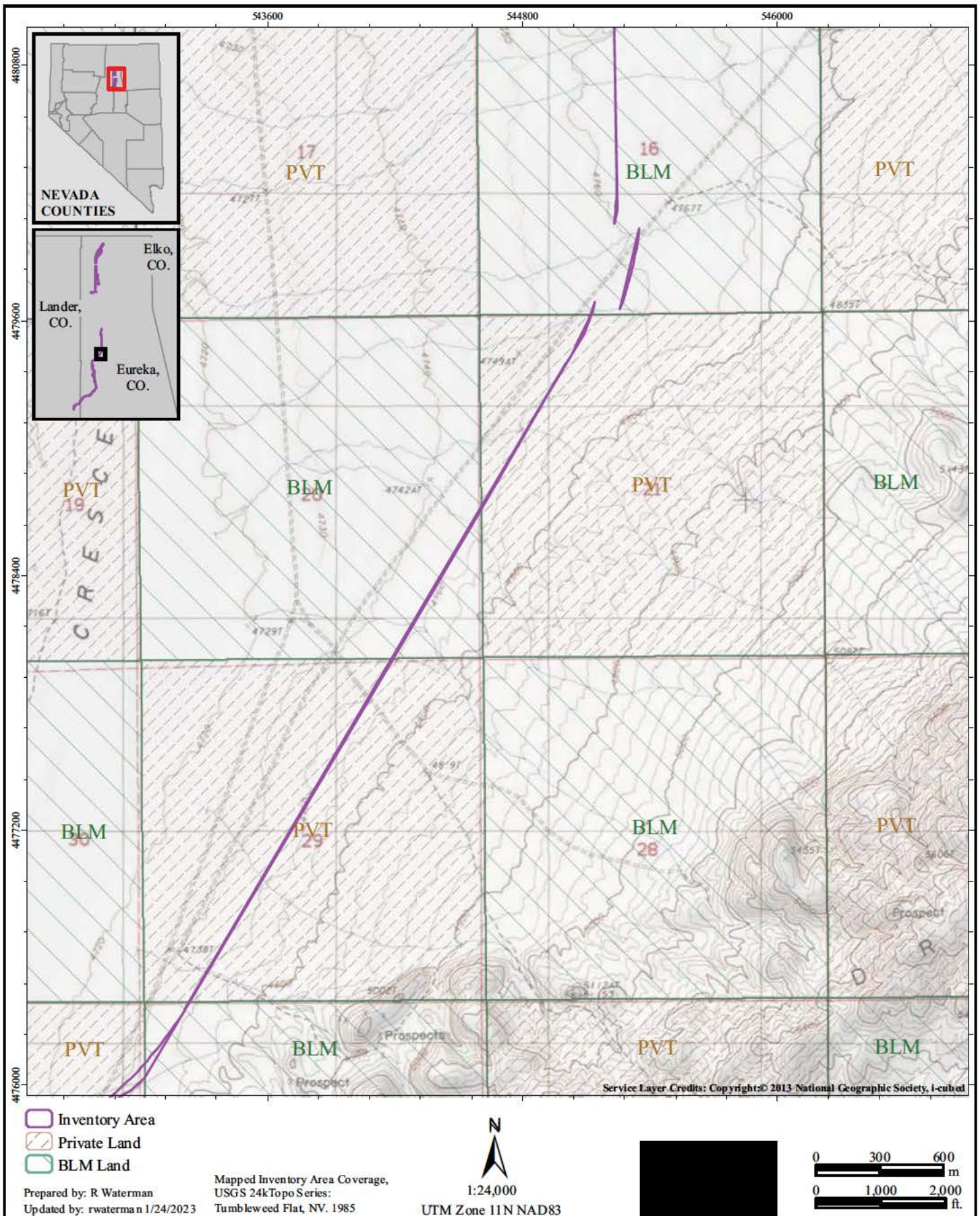


Figure 8: Project Location Map 7



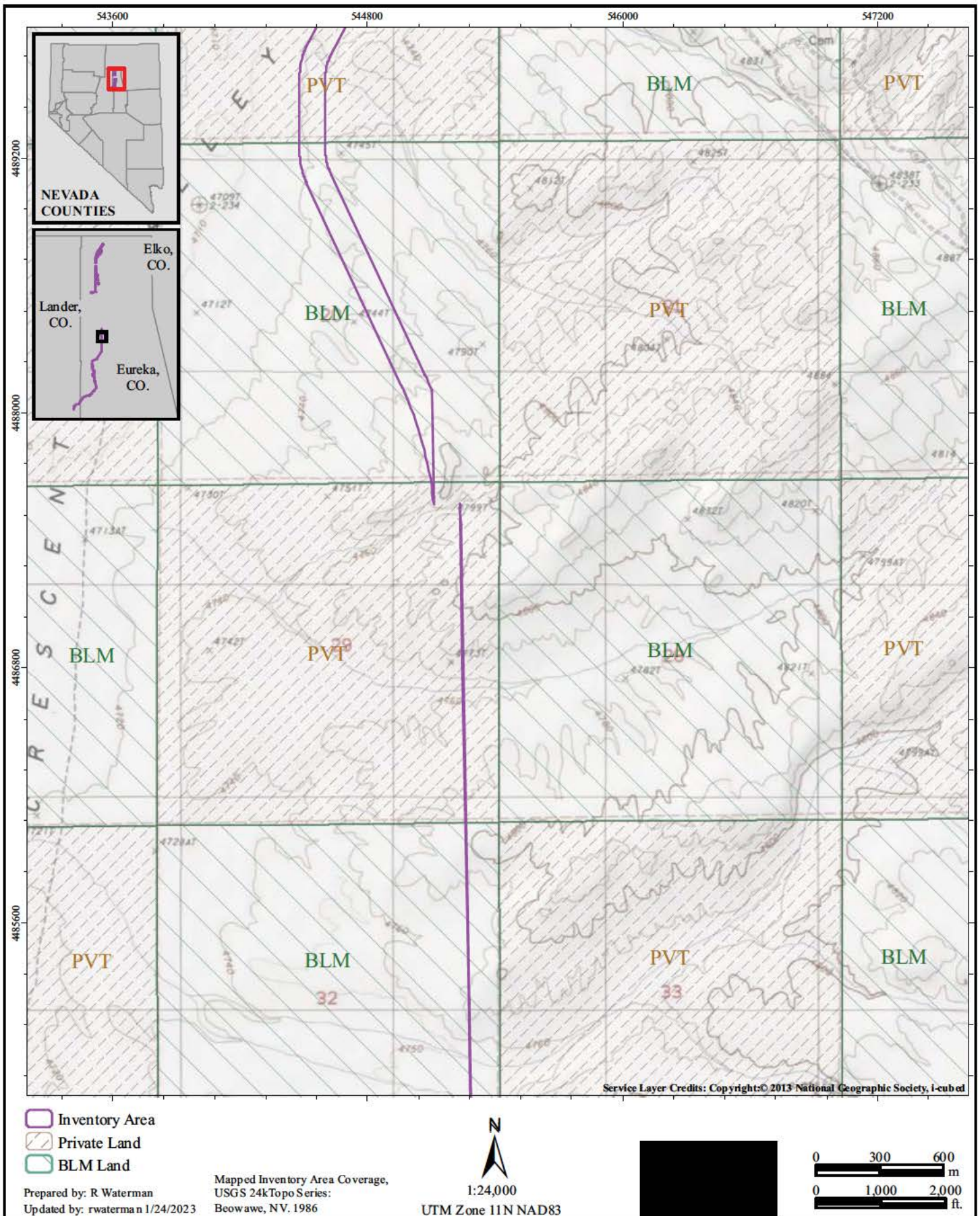
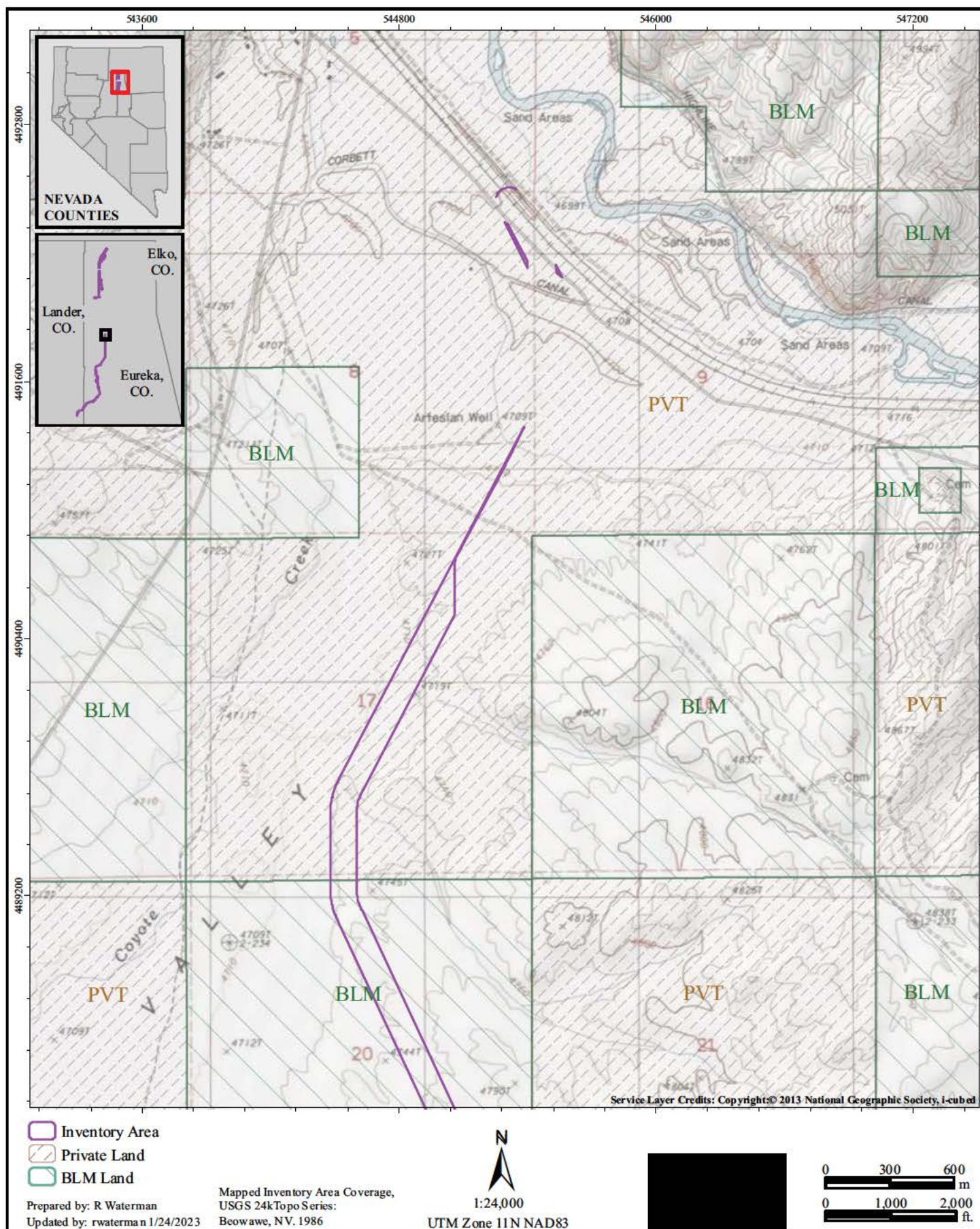


Figure 10: Project Location Map 9



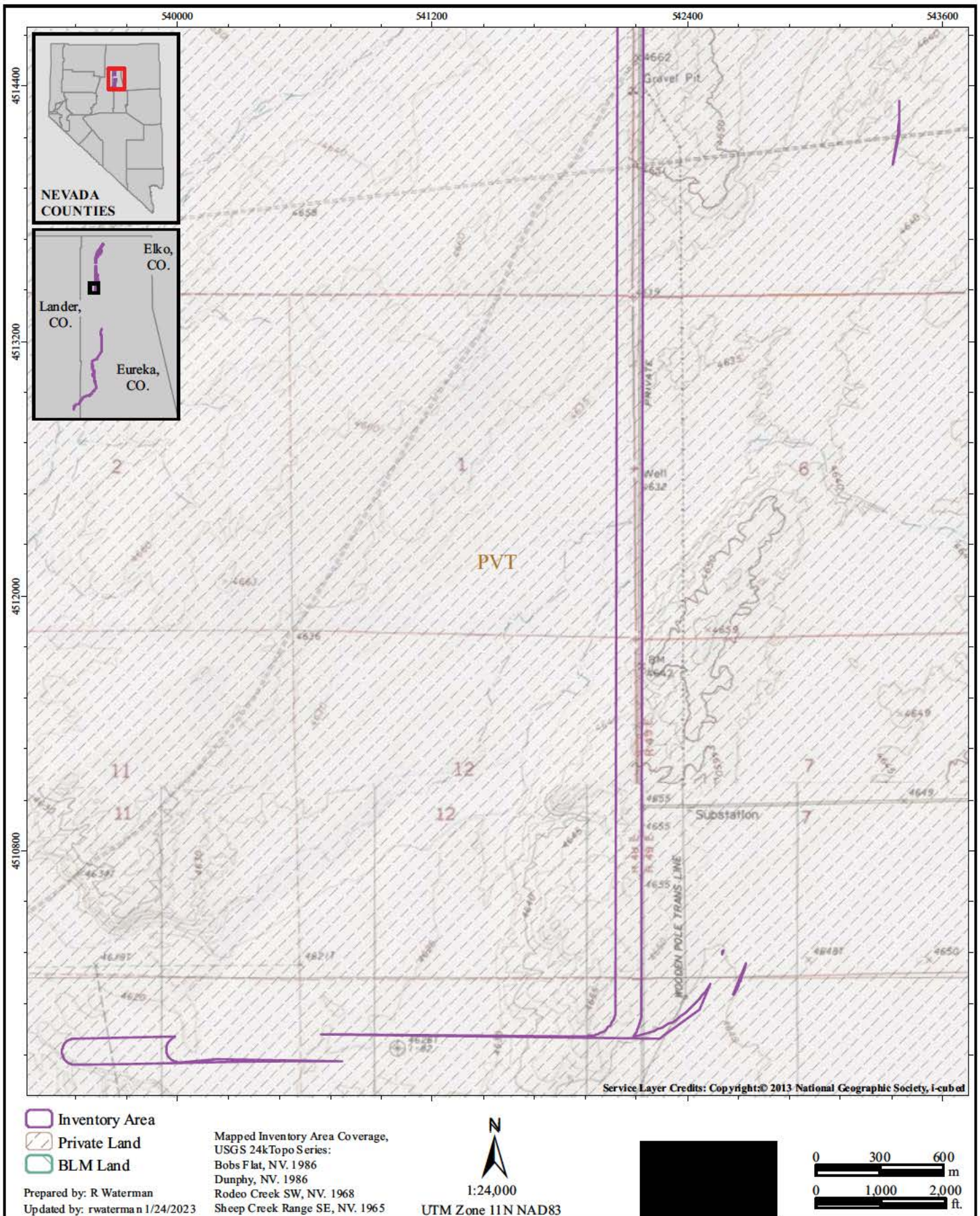


Figure 12: Project Location Map 11

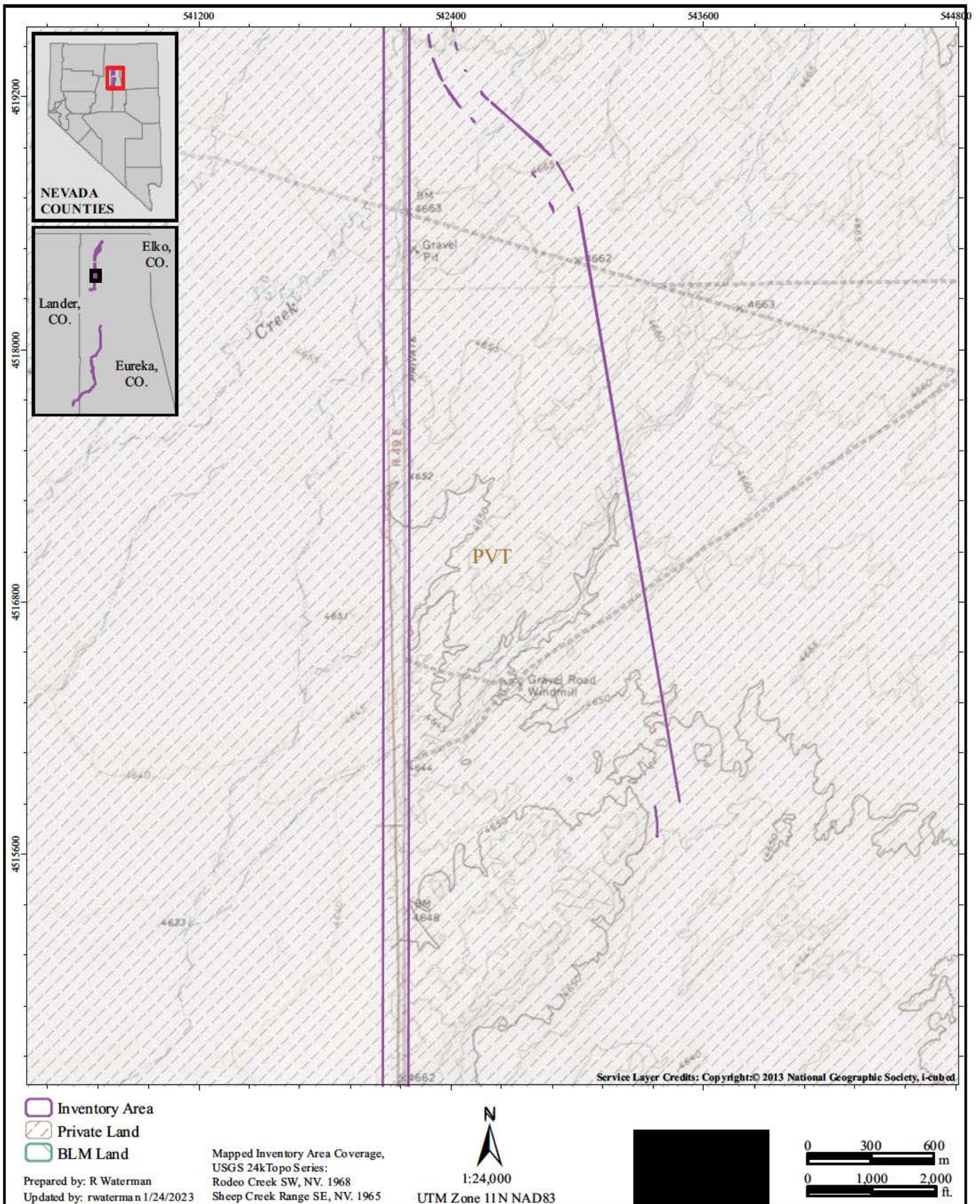


Figure 13: Project Location Map 12

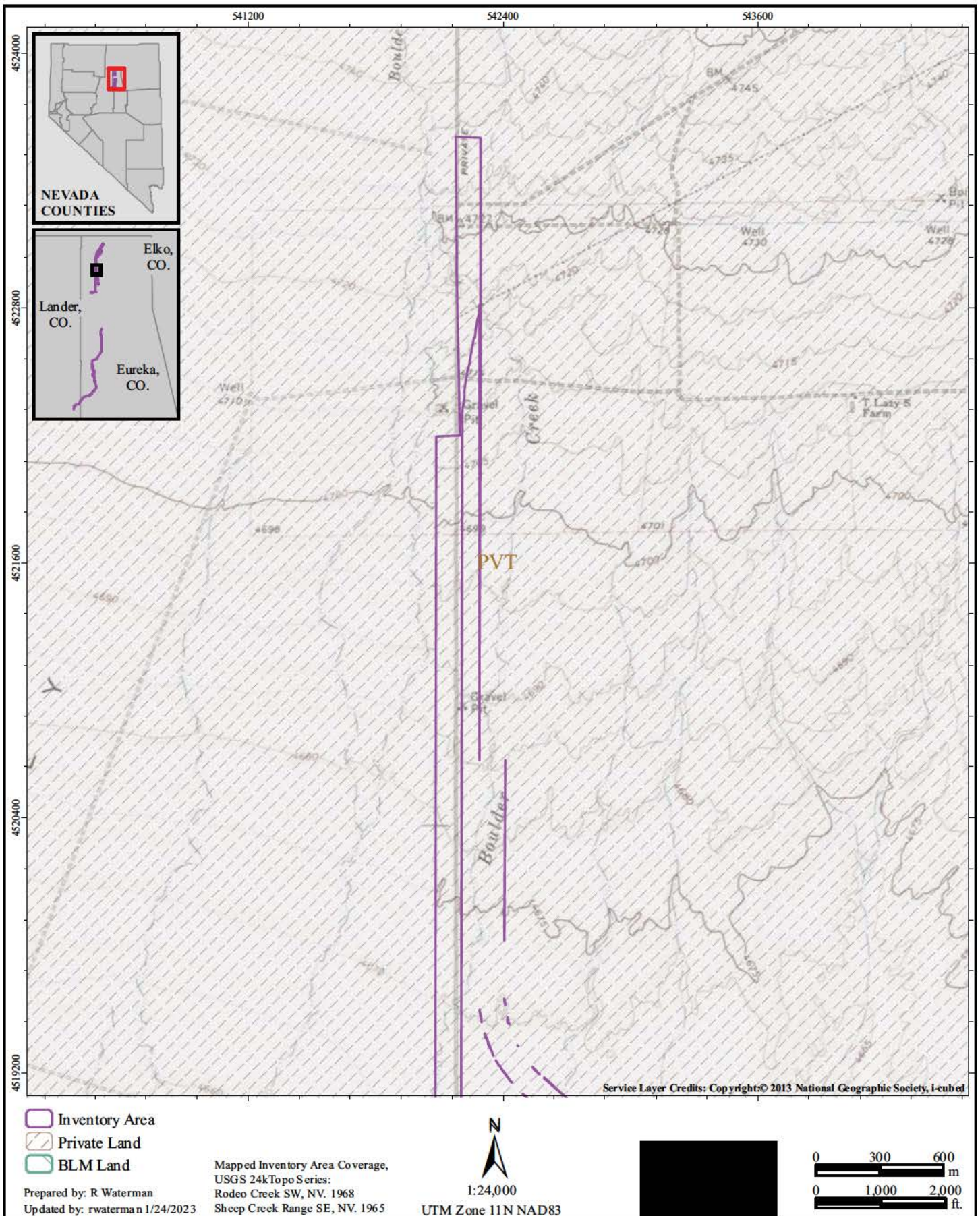


Figure 14: Project Location Map 13



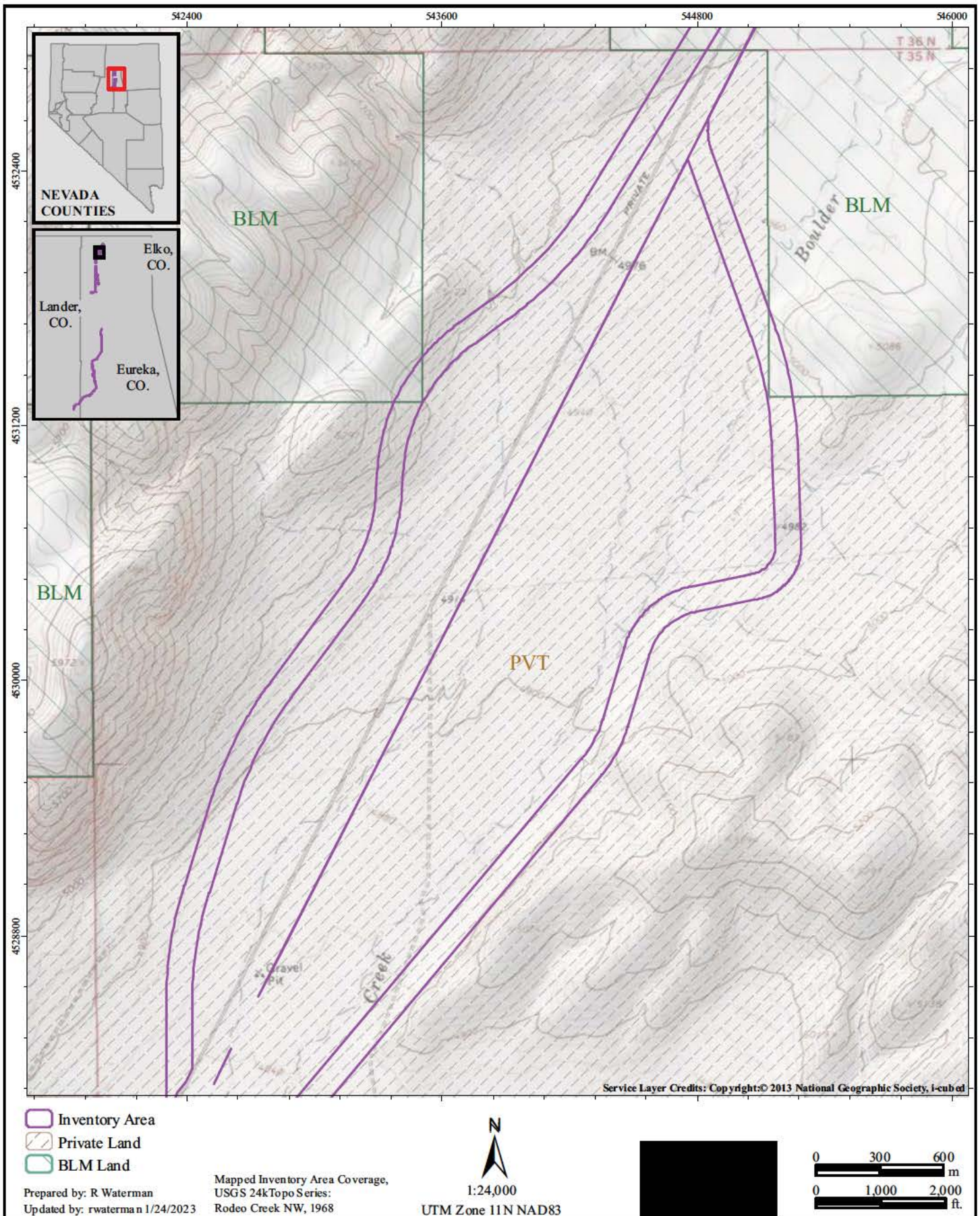


Figure 16: Project Location Map 15



LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The addendum inventory occurred in Crescent and Boulder Valleys.
Mt. Diablo Meridian. Portions of:

T36N R49E Sec. 29, 32, 33;
T35N R49E Sec. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 30;
T34N R49E Sec. 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, 31;
T33N R49E Sec. 7, 18;
T33N R48E Sec. 13, 14;
T31N R49E Sec. 8, 9, 17, 220, 29, 32;
T30N R49E Sec. 4, 9, 16, 20, 21, 29, 31, 32;
T30N R48E Sec. 26;
T29N R48E Sec. 2, 11, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, 36;
T28N R48E Sec. 1, 12, 13, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33;
T28N R49E Sec. 18;
T27N R48E Sec. 5, 6, 7; &
T27N R47E Sec. 12, 13, 23, 24.

ACREAGE

The addendum inventory addressed new alternate routes and slight modifications to the existing railway corridor. The intent was to maintain a working corridor that is 400 ft. (120 m) wide. The addendum inventory totaled approximately 1,211 acres which is spread along several miles of the proposed route.

Acreage includes approximately 985 acres of public lands and 226 acres of private lands.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Summit reviewed the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Nevada Cultural Resource Information System (NVCRIS) database for any new materials that have appeared since the last inventory. Summit also reviewed historic maps and other archival materials prior to conducting the fieldwork.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The original Class III inventory encountered over 200 previous surveys. The previous work totaled several thousand acres and addresses just about any type of cultural resources work, including large block inventories, ‘spot’ surveys for small undertakings, linear surveys, and a few mitigated sites.

Table 1 summarizes existing inventories that abut the addendum work. The project area crosses through public and private lands, the latter not surprisingly having noticeably less previous investigations.

Table 1. Previous Investigations.

Report	Title	Reference
1-1220	The Archaeological Reconnaissance of Geo Seismic Line PA-4, Crescent Prospect, Elko County	Zerga 1988
1-1243	Reconnaissance of Geo Seismic Line PA-3	Zerga 1988
1-1443	Cultural Resource Inventory of Five Parcels in the Upper Boulder Valley, Eureka County, Nevada	Tipps 1991
1-1489/ 6-1381	A Class II Sample Survey for the Cortez Cumulative Effects Study Area	Delacorte et al. 1991
1-1788	An Archaeological Inventory of a Proposed 345/120kv Transmission Line	Kautz 1991
1-1850	CR Inventory of 520 ac in Boulder Valley	Newsome, unk.
1-1871	Dean Ranch Water Pipeline and Facilities	Nelson 1999
1-1941	Cultural Resources Inventory of Portions of Sections 4 and 5, T. 25N, R.49E, Eureka County	Birnie 1995
1-1985	An Archaeological Inventory of the Sierra Pacific Power Transmission Line from Falcon to Mule Canyon	Crosland et al. 1995
1-2081	A CR Inventory of Beowawe/Linka Fire Buckhorn Area	Vierra 2001
1-2105	Dry Hills Green Strip	Gibson 2001
1-2229	Sierra Pacific Falcon	Ataman et al. 2010
1-2267	Enver Mrkulic Access Road, Eureka County [sic]	Murphy 2002
1-2809	Class I CR Inventory for the Ren Property and Section 16, and update of the Class I Records	Adams 2010
1-3060/ 6-3038-2	The Mill Canyon Corridor Project: A Class III CR Inventory of 2,576 ac in Mill Canyon	McQueen et al. 2016
1-3385/ 6-3352	A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for a Proposed Ore Transportation System in Eureka and Elko Counties	McQueen and Lafayette 2022
1-4/6-1	NSO Archaeologic Technician Training Session (Hot Springs Point)	White and York 1975
1-5/6-2	NSO Archaeologic Technician Training Session	White and York 1975
1-828	The Archaeological Recon of Seismic Lines from Mound Valley to Dixie Flats, and From Pine Val to Crescent Val	Unknown
18-347	CR Inventory of 2,330 ac in Boulder Valley	Newsome, unk.
6-1368	A CR Inventory of 5,676.9 Acres	Raven and McCabe 1991
6-1380-0	Cortez Gold Gravel Pit	McGonagle 1991
6-1381	A Class I Inventory and Class II Survey Sample Design for the Cortez Cumulative Effects Study Area	Gilreath 1991
6-1389	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Mule Canyon Air Quality Monitoring Station	Vierra 1991
6-142/ 1-1601	Geophysical Services, Inc. Seismic Test Lines 2 and 3 in Crescent Valley, Lander and Eureka Counties	Callaway 1978
6-142	Land Sale Near Eureka	Crabtree 1981
6-1711	Cortez Gold Mines Haul Road Inventory	Hause 1994
6-1716	A CR Inventory of Five Parcels Totaling 95 ac for CGM in Southern Crescent Valley	Hause 1994
6-2131	Class III CR Inventory of Sierra Pacific Resources 345 kV Transmission Line	Ataman et al. 2002
6-2556/ 1-2523	A Class III Inventory of 14 Parcels for CGM Cortez Hills Expansion Project	McQueen et al. 2008
6-2560	Crescent Valley Overhead Utility Corridor	McQueen 2006
6-3154	A Class III CR Inventory of Four Parcels for the Deep South Expansion Project	McQueen and Lafayette 2016
6-3154-1	A Class III CR Inventory of 865 Additional Acres for the Deep South Expansion Project	McQueen and Lafayette 2016

Site density varies across the project area. Both Crescent Valley and the bulk of Boulder Valley are largely devoid of archaeological resources, especially precontact sites. The exception is the area around the Dry Hills in Crescent Valley, and the upper end of Boulder/Little Boulder Valley, where precontact sites are more dense.

Post-contact, Euro-American resources are tied to Nevada's common themes of mining and ranching, and because the project sticks to the valleys, transportation sites are well-represented, including numerous dirt roads. The first interstate telephone line and other historic utilities also pass through the project area.

PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

The project area is in north-central Nevada, an area that overlaps previous precontact era archaeological projects and contexts including the Little Boulder Basin (Cannon 2008, 2010; Schroedl 1995); the Ruby Pipeline (Hildebrandt et al. 2016); the Cortez Cumulative Effects (Delacorte et al. 1992); the Cortez Joint Venture (McGuire et al. 2007); and the Cortez Hills Expansion (Johnson and McQueen 2017). This overview uses Cannon and Johnson's (2010:Table 11) revised Little Boulder Basin point chronology and phase date ranges because it includes dated stratified contexts within and adjacent to the project area (Table 1). Much of the data for the revision comes from the Little Boulder Basin (LBB) study area which overlaps the project area to the north; James Creek Shelter (Elston and Budy 1990), located 8 km away from the project area; and Pie Creek Shelter (McGuire et al. 2004), located 68 km away. South Fork Shelter (Spencer et al. 1987), located 24 km away and the Dry Susie Creek site (Reust et al. 1994), located 8 km away have contributed much data regarding subsistence to the region as well. Located 17 km north of the project area lies the Tosawih Quarries, the dominate toolstone source in Boulder Valley throughout all phases (Elston 2006; Seddon et al. 2010:268), although in Crescent Valley it is not well represented (Smith 2017:Figure 33.16; Stoner 2016:5.13).

Omitted from the revised LBB chronology are any phases dating prior to the Pie Creek phase. The omission was intentional as there is nothing of cultural significance before the Pie Creek phase at the sites used to revise the chronology. Therefore, the chronology used here will use the periods defined by the Ruby Pipeline project for earlier cultural manifestations, although it is of a broader regional context than the LBB study area chronology (Hildebrandt et al. 2016:Tables 7 and 8). Notice the chronology here does not include an Early Archaic period. This is because Cannon and Johnson (2010:Table 11) group the Pie Creek Phase into the Middle Archaic, not the Early Archaic as it appears in McGuire and Hildebrandt's chronology. The projectile point typology applied to this melded chronology uses Thomas' (1981) key and typology.

Paleoindian (14,500-12,800 cal B.P.)

The Paleoindian period begins at the Pleistocene/Holocene transition, which occurred during a period of warming, drying, and pluvial lake level decline (Rhode 2016:59). Archaeologists have contemplated a pre-Clovis occupation in North America for decades, but not until recently has it started to gain widespread acceptance. Paisley Caves, located in the northwest of the Great Basin, is one of the few sites that has gained acceptance as a pre-Clovis site. The pre-Clovis component at Paisley Caves dates from 14,500 to 14,100 cal B.P., but other sites in North America date the component from 14,500 to 13,800 cal B.P. It is difficult, unfortunately, to identify pre-Clovis sites because technologically they are similar to other cultural periods, and they lack diagnostic artifacts (McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:74-75) (Table 2).

Table 2. Cultural Periods, Phases, and Diagnostic Artifacts for North-Central Nevada.

Period	Phase	Calibrated Date (cal B.P.)*	Diagnostic Artifacts
Late Precontact	Eagle Rock	600-contact	Desert series and brownware ceramics
Late Archaic	Maggie Creek	1300-600	Rosegate and Elko series
	James Creek	2800-1300	Elko series
Middle Archaic	South Fork	4550-2800	Gatecliff and Humboldt series
	Pie Creek**	5700-4550	Northern Side-notched, Humboldt series
Post-Mazama	None	7800-5700	Northern Side-notched, Humboldt series (In surrounding regions)
Paleoarchaic	None	12,800-7800	Great Basin Stemmed series
Paleoindian	Clovis	13,400-12,800	Clovis, Great Basin Concave Base and Stemmed series
	Pre-Clovis	14,500-13,800	None

*Dates from Cannon and Johnson's (2010:Table 11) were converted from A.D./B.C. to cal B.P.

**Equivalent to Hildebrandt et al.'s (2016) Early Archaic.

Fluted projectile points called Clovis accompanied by large bifaces and flake tools have been long argued by archaeologists to represent the earliest human representation in North America. In other regions outside of the Great Basin, this hunting-oriented assemblage has been found associated with the remains of Pleistocene megafauna. In the Great Basin, however, Clovis points are usually found as surficial isolates and the lack of deposition means that faunal preservation is improbable. Therefore, knowledge about the subsistence of the makers of Clovis points is incomplete. They are found adjacent to wetland habitats though, indicating a reliance on lacustrine resources instead of megafauna as indicated in other regions. Dated contexts outside the Great Basin provide a date range of 13,400 to 12,800 cal B.P. for the Clovis cultural period (McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:72-75). Great Basin Concave Base points are similar to Clovis points and are believed to exist in age between Clovis and Great Basin Stemmed Points, thus they are also included as a diagnostic artifact in the Paleoindian cultural period (King 2016:127).

Paleoarchaic (12,800-7800 cal B.P.)

The Paleoarchaic cultural period covers three environmental periods: the Younger Dryas, Early Holocene, and Middle Holocene. It began 12,800 cal B.P. years ago with the onset of the Younger Dryas, which is cooler and wetter than previously, allowing lakes to recharge. Around 11,700 cal B.P. the onset of the Early Holocene slowly created drier conditions leading to the Middle Holocene beginning at 8,500 cal B.P. The drier conditions shifted the sagebrush and grass steppe into desert scrub and then led to dry lake basins and the formation of dunes (Rhode 2016:60-64).

Diagnostic projectile points and artifacts include Great Basin Stemmed points and crescents in addition to grinding implements, which indicate a diet expansion that included more plants. The use of upland resources and rockshelters located away from wetlands during this time further implies a different land use pattern than previously. Faunal remains show a diet consisting of small mammals, birds, fish, and insects with few instances of large game, and stone material types suggest large conveyance zones due to high residential mobility (McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:76-77). At the Fire Creek Archaeological District (FCAD), however, no ground stone was associated with the Paleoarchaic component (Cunnar 2016:2.16).

In north-central Nevada Great Basin Stemmed points usually occur as isolated artifacts (Cannon and Johnson 2010:58; McGuire 2016:193), [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Post-Mazama (7800-5700 cal B.P.)

The Post-Mazama period is marked by the eruption of Mt. Mazama in 7,800 cal B.P., but it is still within the Middle Holocene environmental period (Rhode 2016:64). Drought persisted, dunes appeared on lake bottoms, and the Humboldt River likely dried up, but it was interspersed with wet periods (Adams and Rhodes 2019:Figure 9). After 6,300 cal B.P., due to an easement of the Middle Holocene drought conditions, western juniper expanded its range to the west and sagebrush increased relative to saltbush. The relatively moister conditions would last the rest of the Post-Mazama and into the Early Archaic (i.e., Pie Creek Phase) (Rhode 2016:64-65).

In regions surrounding north-central Nevada, Northern Side-notched projectile points are the dominate diagnostic of the Post-Mazama period, and some archaeologists propose that they represent the southern migration of a population originating from the Columbia Plateau (McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:80-81). Previous observations concluded that populations were in decline, but the Ruby Pipeline project found that they in fact doubled, though groups remained small (Hildebrandt 2016:366; McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:81). Because of the drought conditions, populations shifted to more productive uplands containing sagebrush and grassland and faunal remains dating to this cultural period consist of large game such as bison and elk (McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:81). Lifeways appear to be similar to the Paleoarchaic in that it consisted of small mobile groups of hunters who traveled relatively far as indicated by the presence of nonlocal obsidian types found within assemblages (Hildebrandt 2016:366). In northern Nevada, diagnostic points of the Post-Mazama period consist of Northern-Side notched projectile points, and to a lesser degree, Humboldt series. But if they are found in north-central Nevada they likely date to the later Pie Creek Phase.

Middle Archaic (5700-1300 cal B.P.)

The Pie Creek Phase (5700-4550 cal B.P) began in the middle Holocene. During this time, it was dry and warm, conditions that caused the desiccation of most lakes and marshlands. Middle Holocene adaptive strategies were restrained by reliable water supplies, therefore water, rather than shelter, was sought for locations of substantial occupation (Grayson 2011). Regionally, towards the end of the Pie Creek Phase, the transition into the late Holocene environmental period saw modern vegetation distributions, although cooler and moister than today. The Humboldt River began to flow again after possibly drying up (Adams and Rhodes 2019:161).

The assemblage of the Pie Creek Phase at Pie Creek Shelter has an increased number of millingstone along with the remains of a diet consisting of easy to gather plants, and small game and fish. Settlement patterns are reflective of residually mobile, bandlike forager groups with relatively brief occupations, as opposed to task specific site locals typical of later phases (McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:82). In the Cortez

Mountains, the first significant occupations began during the onset of this phase, while lowland sites were nonexistent in Crescent Valley (Delacorte et al. 1992:118). They were, however, found in nearby Pine Valley (Stearns and Matranga 1984:282). In north-central Nevada, Northern Side-notched and Humboldt series projectile points are the diagnostic markers of the Pie Creek Phase.

The South Fork (4550-2800 cal B.P.) and James Creek Phases (2800-1300 cal B.P.) occurred during the late Holocene, which is characterized as a wetter and cooler period bringing about the arrival of pinyon-juniper woodlands (Thompson 1984). Subsistence during the South Fork phase at Pie Creek shelter consists of big game and logistical resource hunting (McGuire et al. 2004). At the Dry Susie Creek site there is evidence of house structures and large mammal remains dating to the South Fork Phase that point to use as a residential base camp (McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:83). Another aspect of Middle Archaic hunting activity is the communal pronghorn drive corral. Hockett and Murphy (2009) summarize the evidence for these facilities from north-central Nevada, arguing that their use dates from at least 5,000 years ago through the Terminal Precontact period (see also Hockett et al. 2013).

At the LBB study area (Cannon and Johnson 2010:80), intermittent occupations existed prior to 3200 cal. B.P. with the first continual occupation afterwards. Furthermore, surveys of the Humboldt River bottomlands near Battle Mountain, Whirlwind Valley, and surrounding James Creek indicate the most intense period of occupation to have been between 2300 and 650 cal B.P. – the latter half of the Middle Archaic into the Late Archaic (McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:83). In the Cortez Mountains and Crescent Valley, populations doubled during the South Fork and James Creek Phases along with increased lowland exploitation of seeds (Delacorte 1992:121). Clearly, it is a time of relatively intense human occupation in north-central Nevada.

During the excavations at the LBB study there were not enough single-component sites dating to the James Creek Phase to conduct any meaningful study (Seddon et al. 2010:258), but excavations at Pie Creek Shelter indicate that a focus on large mammals and logistical foraging continued, although decreased exotic toolstone is evidence of a smaller territory range than in the South Fork Phase (McGuire et al 2004:128). One site dating to the South Creek Phase that demonstrates evidence of communal hunting is the Santa Fe Site (26EU1595). [REDACTED] from the project area in the foothills above Boulder Creek, there is evidence of an ambush where mountain sheep were likely the target (Hockett and Murphy 2009:716). Another difference between the two phases is the South Fork Phase is represented by Gatecliff series and Humboldt series points, while the James Creek Phase is represented by Elko series points.

Late Archaic (1300-600 cal B.P.)

The Maggie Creek Phase (1300-600 cal B.P.) occurred during the Late Archaic period, and like the Middle Archaic, was in the late Holocene during a wet, cool period; however, this climatic change is broken up by the Medieval Climatic Anomaly – two periods of severe drought dating between 1100 and 890 cal B.P. and 790 and 650 cal B.P. (McGuire 2016:88). During the Ruby Pipeline project, evidence of a break in settlement occurred between 1100 and 600 ca. B.P. that may be due to the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (McGuire 2016:203). Cannon et al. (2010:167) concluded that the evidence of increased use of large game and less processed plant foods during the Late Archaic indicate a narrow diet breadth; however, McGuire and Hildebrandt (2016:91) disagree with this interpretation and suggest the appearance of this pattern may be because primary habitations shifted to other locations, leaving the LBB a location used for hunting, while plant gathering activities occurred elsewhere. Rosegate series points are markers of the Maggie Creek phase, indicating a change from atlatl and dart to bow-and-arrow, though Elko series points persist.

Sites dating to this phase that demonstrate evidence of communal hunting include the Palisade Canyon Site (26EU2588), and the Point Blank Hill Site (26EU1529). [REDACTED]



Late Precontact (600 cal B.P.-contact)

The Eagle Rock Phase (600 cal B.P.-contact) marks a time of increased habitation components, seen as evidence of the arrival of Numic speakers, who practiced a “family band” settlement organization (McGuire 2016:203). Gone are the large semi-permanent residences with multiple house structures. They became replaced with single family occupations. Only one isolated point dating to this phase was located in the Crescent Valley/Cortez Mountains area, further emphasizing the reliance on the family band (Delacorte 1992:55; McGuire and Hildebrandt 2016:93-94). Another difference between the Eagle Rock Phase and previous phases is the higher ratio of ground stone to flaked stone tools, thermal features, and the appearance of brownware ceramics, which indicate a higher reliance on plant processing over hunting than previously found. Despite the higher intensity of plant procurement, high amounts of artiodactyle bones found at Eagle Rock Phase components indicate that hunting was still important (McGuire 2016:207). For example, at the FCAD a variety of small and large game animals, including sandhill crane were identified (Cunnar et al. 2016:7.1-7.299). Evidence of communal capture of pronghorn, deer, and mountain sheep is prevalent in the Great Basin during this phase as well (Hockett and Murphy 2009:708; Jensen 2007).

During both the Ruby Pipeline and LBB studies, it was found that the presence of obsidian, a distant resource in north-central Nevada, became very rare, while local CCS such as Tosawihi was the preferred toolstone, another indication of the focus of local resources (McGuire 2016:207; Seddon et al. 2010:268). Other regions of the northern Great Basin, however, found an increase in exotic obsidian, perhaps due to the arrival of horses (Hildebrandt 2016:369). Apparently Tosawihi opalite was such a fine toolstone, obsidian was not sought in north-central Nevada. The appearance of Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points (i.e., Desert series), as well as brownware ceramics, mark the beginning of the Eagle Rock Phase.

POST-CONTACT OVERVIEW

The earliest arrivals of people of European descent to north-central Nevada, around 1826, were fur trappers, who entered the study area from the north and east, having come down from rivers and tributaries in their pursuit of beaver and other furs. It is likely artifacts and stories of their exploits preceded their emergence to the existing, local Native population. Larger influxes of Euro-Americans began in the 1840s, with settlers bound for California and Oregon Territories passing through Nevada along the Humboldt River corridor. Permanent settlement of the study area started with a few scant ranches catering to these emigrants (ca. 1840s-1850s), followed after 1860 by miners in pursuit of silver and other precious metals. Roads, telegraph lines, telephone lines were needed to connect the settlements, ranches and mines, and eventually electric power became a commodity connecting resources across the desert.

Farming and Ranching

Ranches in the area developed to cater to the Westward-bound emigrants and were founded along the Humboldt River. Crescent Valley and Boulder Valley, both lacking abundant or readily available water near the travel corridors, were less than ideal locations to settle, but with the arrival of mining in 1863 and construction of the transcontinental railroad in 1868, people did eventually attempt ranching in these areas.

Cattle drives and rearing occurred early in Nevada’s history but boomed after about 1870. After 1880 stock raising began to have a more dominant role in local economies. Several factors encouraged the transition

to cattle rearing, including the general decline in mining activities, the fact that much of Nevada is arid and its land is not suitable to repeated tillage, and the creation of better intra-regional and national transportation systems, especially the railroads. The advent of the transcontinental railroad (1869) and the narrow gauge ‘feeder’ lines made stock raising economically viable across large parts of central Nevada. Stock raising was a permanent industry, and both Eureka and Elko counties were noted as “excellent places for growing hay and feeding stock” (Davis 1913). The devastating “white winter” of 1889-1890, where 40 percent of Nevada’s cattle perished, allowed the sheep industry to expand without competition from the previously established cattle ranches (Young and Sparks 1985:133-135). The Taylor Grazing Act (1934) curbed the sheep industry and guaranteed the predominance of cattle raising that continues in Nevada.

Mining

Although the project entails construction of a railway to connect three of the largest gold mines in Nevada, ironically mining was only minimally represented in the original Class III inventory. The theme of mining is obviously important in the *Silver State*, not only to the current undertaking but to northern Nevada. Mining has a large influence on Nevada’s politics, settlement patterns, economy, and basic social fabric (Hulse 2009, 2017). Mining in central Nevada was responsible for widespread travel and settlement in a relatively barren environment and contributed to punctuated economic development and settlement across the state. The region was perceived as hostile and if not for the draw of mining, growth would have proceeded more slowly (Gruell 2012; Moehring 2004; Rohe 1986, 1995).

The NGM railway project touches on three mining districts defined by Tingley (1998): Cortez; Lynn, and Maggie Creek. The modern open pit Goldstrike Mine in the Lynn District spills over to the Bootstrap Mining District, and with the Maggie Creek district the three form major components of the world-class Carlin Trend gold deposit. Heitt (2019) recognizes some earlier mining district incarnations that overlap or are subsumed by Tingley’s mining districts, including the Schroeder and Richmond districts. Each of these districts are outlined in the original inventory report (McQueen and Lafayette 2022), though the Carlin Trend is discussed here:

The Carlin Trend (cf. Coope 1991; Heitt 2002; Morris 2010; Tingley et al. 1993; Voynick 2020).

The Carlin Trend, as a placename, only dates to the 1980s and describes a massive but disseminated 35-mile-long gold mineralization belt in northeast Nevada. The Carlin Trend contains some of the world’s richest gold deposits. Mining techniques developed here, including gold heap leaching, have spread to all corners of the globe (McQueen 2021). The success here in Nevada is so great that mineral exploration companies elsewhere in the world refer to their work as seeking “Carlin-type” deposits.

John Livermore and Alan Coope are credited with discovering the Carlin mineral deposit in 1961, though mining had been occurring in the area since at least the 1880s. The early mining, however, focused principally on silver, copper, lead, and other minerals, and it was Livermore and Coope that mapped and quantified the gold reserves. Disseminated gold had been known in the area since the 1930s, and was similar to deposits identified at Gold Acres (near Cortez) and Getchell (Vanderburg 1938). In the 1950s USGS geologist Ralph Roberts mapped the Roberts Thrust – named after the mountain where he developed his theory and not himself – which was the occurrence containing the disseminated gold. It was Roberts’ work that allowed Livermore and Coope to make their discoveries north of Carlin ten years later. Coope (1991) provides an excellent background on the discovery of the ‘invisible’ Carlin gold deposits.

Newmont began large-scale, open pit mining at the Carlin Mine in 1965; by 1988 Newmont was the largest gold producer in North America, and in 1991 they poured their 10-millionth ounce of gold. Gold Quarry was the first mine in North America to produce 1 million ounces of gold in a single year, also in 1991. Goldstrike started in 1962 and was acquired by Barrick in 1986. The continued high price of gold has sustained these low-grade-per-ton mines for over 50 years.

Transportation, Communication, and Overhead Utilities

Communication originally traveled along the trails, rails, and roads as paper mail, as part of freight, or on the tongues of travelers. The introduction of telegraph and later telephone systems elevated communication and freed it from the constraints of travel corridors, though they still frequently followed established roads. The addendum project area includes a portion of the Victory Highway and several simple dirt roads. Local resources were tied to mining and ranching activities and the need to connect to the larger transportation systems.

The Victory Highway/US 40/State Route 1

Until 1917 the Nevada legislature relinquished road maintenance to the counties. The year 1917 marks the start of the Nevada Highway Department, whose creation was a prerequisite to receiving Federal highway funding through the Federal Aid Road Act. A state-sanctioned survey by the new department identified three priority east-west routes across the state (Alexander 1919; Mack and Sawyer 1956). The northernmost route was State Route 1 (SR1) which paralleled the Humboldt River, sections of the old California Trail, and the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks from Wendover to Verdi, California. Some road sections were actually on abandoned railroad grade, but in its earliest incarnation SR1 simply cobbled together a path using the best roads available. One of the Highway Department's early priorities was to straighten, shorten, and improve these State Routes as funding became available. While WWI hindered Federal cash outlays to roads, it also highlighted the urgent need to improve the nation's transportation system. Following WWI SR1 was modified and altered as various road segments were improved (Ataman et al. 2000).

In 1921 the Victory Highway Association, a national Good Roads organization honoring America's WWI veterans, formed with the intent of creating a transcontinental highway from New York to San Francisco (Borger et al. 2020, Mehls 2006). Thereafter Nevada's SR1 became more popularly known as the Victory Highway. Because of rampant promotion the name stuck to the road even after receiving its more official, Federal-level designation "U.S. Highway 40" [US40] in the late 1920s. With its designation as a US Highway the road had considerable shifts in its' alignment. The Emigrant Pass segment is the same route used by US40's successor, I-80 (Hobbs 1925; Weingroff 2017; West 1924).

Within the project area, the earliest (ca. 1917) version of SR1 passes through what the Highway Department refers to as 'Boulder Flat,' a notoriously bad section of road. Heading east the road then passes through the Tuscarora Mountains via Richmond Summit, which was considerably north of the destination of Carlin. The State Highway Act specified that SR1 pass through Carlin, Beowawe, and Battle Mountain, but as the State Highway Engineer noted there was no single road connecting these places, and Beowawe was excluded from the selected route (Leonard 1921). In 1920 Eureka County complained about the Beowawe bypass, and it took until 1922 to come to an agreement to move SR1 from Richmond Summit to a route passing over Emigrant Pass (Leonard 1923). The new road eliminated Boulder Flat, noted as the "worst stretch of road on the entire northern route across the state" (Alexander 1919:39). Construction of the new route took several years to complete.

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Line

In June 1914, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph (PT&T) lineman Ralph Knudsen climbed a pole at Wendover, Nevada and made the last splice creating the country's first transcontinental telephone line, nearly 40 years after the invention of the telephone. The first celebratory call from New York to San Francisco was made in January 1915, timed to coincide with the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

Long distance calling had been expanding in parallel with the popularity of the telephone. New York reached Chicago in 1892, and by 1911 calls could be made all the way to Denver (Brown 2021; ETHW 2017). The concept of a true transcontinental telephone line had existed since 1908, when Theodore Vail, president of American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T), expressed desire to create such a system. At the time the technology could not support his dream, as telephone signals weakened over long distances. The integration of vacuum tubes along the line amplified the signal and finally allowed extended-distance calls.

PT&T constructed the line through Nevada and Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph did likewise in Utah. Both companies were subsidiaries of AT&T. The original poles supposedly carried four lines (Lodi News-Sentinel [LNS], 29 July 1954:7). Like most overhead utilities the telephone line utilized rights-of-way next to roads to make construction and maintenance easier. Most of the chosen roads also led to populated places, and hence, potential users. The route of the line across Nevada is not well documented, but by luck within the project area it appears on the 1921 GLO map for T.34N R.50E. On that map the telephone line follows a road descending Welches Canyon in the Tuscarora Mountains, briefly overlapping with the Victory Highway (erroneously labeled the Lincoln Highway on the map) which is coming down from Richmond Summit. Just outside of Welches Canyon the telephone line bears slightly southwest, deviating away from and, unusually, not following several available roads in the area.

Local/County Roads

Unpaved, dusty, and frequently rough or impassable, Nevada's dirt "two-track" roads are innumerable. Historic maps play a pivotal role in identifying and dating these routes, including GLO plat maps and USGS topographic maps. These maps show an evolving network of roads beginning in the 1900s and continuing to the present. Crescent and Boulder Valley's characteristics of open, level terrain and scrub vegetation are amenable to creating roads, shortcuts, and cutoffs just about anywhere someone wanted to take a horse, wagon, or automobile. As can be expected, road density (the number of roads within a square mile) is highest near historically populated places.

Most of the local roads in the project area are these unnamed dirt roads. Nearly all of these roads are at best 'resource roads,' being created to serve a specific need – for example, to access prospects, timber stands, or a water source – and then being largely abandoned once that resource was exhausted or no longer needed. Other roads are relegated to receiving nominal cross-valley traffic. In a broader sense many of the roads are also related to simply passing through the area.

Many roads, especially those maintained by the counties, have acquired labels based on local connection points, such as ranches, local geographic names (i.e., Boulder Flat Road), or other landmarks. Unlike the far more numerous unnamed roads, typically thought of as two-tracks, these named routes likely receive some level of county maintenance that may include widening, blading, grading or gravel applications, cattle guards, culverts or other water controls, and vegetation abatement. Much of the maintenance would be as needed, seasonal, or when time and funds were available. In some cases the local ranches and/or mines are known to either do the work themselves or provide the funding necessary to the county.

Overhead Utilities/Electricity

Electrification started as small, localized plants designed for very specific purposes such as lighting a community or running a mill. At the ultra-local level, in the early 1900s ranchers started installing generator stations to light their barns and outbuildings and electrify their houses (Slagowski 2010). The concept and implementation of a regional or even national ‘grid’ of long-distance electric carriers took much longer to develop, especially in Nevada with its expansive, unsettled lands (Devine 1983; Hughes 1979; Jones 2014). The first electric company in Nevada, the Reno Electric Light and Power Company was established in Reno in 1882. It was a dynamo-powered plant on the north bank of the Truckee River. It was not reliable, however. In 1900, hydroelectric power was installed on the Truckee River at Farad and was designed to service the mines in Virginia City, over 30 miles away (Electrical West 1962:249). After that, numerous hydroelectric power plants were installed along the river. By the 1910s, electrical systems were built throughout the state, including in Beowawe, where a steam plant was built between 1912 and 1913. It consisted of two 350-horsepower “locomobile” units and a transmission line that spanned 35 miles to the Buckhorn Mining District (Leslie 1914; Voss and Scrugham 1914). This Beowawe-Buckhorn powerline supplied electricity to the mill of the Buckhorn Mines Company and outbuildings but only lasted a few years (Johnson 2006:30).

The largest powerplant in the state was the Hoover Dam constructed in 1936; however, due to the great distance to northern Nevada, and the small load needed, it was deemed not worthwhile to build the connecting infrastructure. Despite the powerplants noted above and others, in 1946 approximately half of Nevada’s power came from California. Meanwhile the demand for electricity for use in the household was rising (Electrical West 1962; Johnson 2006:33).

A prolonged drought in 1948 affected the hydroelectric power plants and caused power shortages in western Nevada. These shortages led to restrictions in power use. It also instigated the Sierra Pacific Power Company to purchase power from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company from California. In 1960, a fire in the Sierra Nevada burned powerlines and power was disrupted to the western Nevada region again. After this, reliance on imported electricity was reduced. Sierra Pacific built three steam-driven plants at Tracy along the Truckee River in 1963, and in 1968 two gas and oil-fired plants began operation in Wabuska (Johnson 2006:32-33). The power produced from Tracy linked Beowawe and the Newmont Mine to power via Dunphy in 1965 (McCracken 1993:Milano 40; Reno Gazette Journal [RGJ], 3 February 1965:38).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Studies in central Nevada pre- and post-contact history, archaeology, and ethnography are summarized in numerous texts and edited volumes including Bowers and Muessig (1982), Elston (1986), Hanes and Ball (1982), McGuire et al. (2007), Rusco (1982), Thomas (1982), Thomas et al. (1986), and Welch (1981). The archaeological record indicates that humans have been in the Great Basin for at least the past 14,500 years. Although there is little known cultural variation for the earliest people, variations in settlement and subsistence patterns developed through time (Grayson 2011). Culturally distinguishable groups formed in response to environmental differences and change, and through interaction and exchange with other cultural groups in adjacent regions. Among these latter influences were not only neighboring indigenous peoples, but the effects of European contact. Further impacts occurred as a result of European exploration, immigration, and eventual permanent settlement by non-indigenous groups. These later groups also created their own, distinct variations (Hulse 2017).

The examination of cultural resources includes a determination of significance based on property type, resources present, integrity, and association with time, place, and those themes important to local, state, or

national history. It consists of “those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within history is made clear” (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). The contextual framework includes elements of time, place, and theme. *Time* is the period when identified, important events took place. *Place* is the physical location of those important events. *Theme* is a broad categorization of the various historical activities that took place in the region and is primarily derived from the Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan (White et al. 1991). The preparation of statements of significance for each site use cultural contexts, comparative data with similar sites, and an appraisal of the information potential that the site will yield. A site’s integrity is considered after establishment of significance but is paramount to ultimately determining that a particular site is worth preserving.

Guidelines provided from the National Park Service stipulate that a property must, as a rule, be at least 50 years old and meet significance requirements for listing on the NRHP under at least one of the following criteria:

- Criterion A: Association with major events significant in U.S. history, or;
- Criterion B: Association with persons important in the past, or;
- Criterion C: Representative of the distinctive characteristics of a particular type, period, or method of construction; of the works of a master; of high artistic values; or of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or;
- Criterion D: Have the potential to yield important information to understanding history.

In each instance, the association of a property to one or more of the criteria has to be specific and strong. The property must also retain sufficient *integrity* to convey its significance. There are seven aspects of integrity to measure against a property and in general a property will meet more than one aspect to be eligible.

NRHP ELIGIBILITY OF PRECONTACT SITES

As often is the case, precontact archaeological sites are rarely eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C, although circumstances certainly exist where resources have met these criteria. Precontact sites can be associated with an important aspect of history that could make them eligible under Criterion A, be associated with an important individual that would make them eligible under Criterion B, and may include structures or patterns of features that are representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or exceptional examples of high artistic values, and as such become eligible under Criterion C. However, in the majority of cases precontact archaeological sites are eligible under Criterion D because of their potential to yield important information to our understanding of the past. In most cases, chronologically diagnostic artifacts or features with the potential for dating the site must be present to consider a site eligible for the NRHP. A property is usually not eligible if it cannot be related to a particular time period or cultural group and, as a result, lacks an appropriate context within which to evaluate the importance of the information to be gained. The research domains or themes appropriate to the project area include *Chronology*, *Settlement and Subsistence*, *Lithic Procurement, Production, and Exchange*, and *Site Structure*. These domains are reiterated in Cannon (2010) and Hildebrandt et al. (2016) under slightly different titles.

Theme: Chronology

One of the most critical data classes for reconstructing precontact human activities, land use patterns, and ultimately behavior, is the establishment of chronological sequences. Chronology is perhaps the most important and most basic research issue in any region, particularly in relation to questions involving human adaptation to changing environmental, technological, and population circumstances. The precontact

chronology of the Great Basin is presented as occupational periods representing adaptation strategies which change through time in response to changes in environment and population. The archaeological record shows a long-term transition, covering at least the last 14,500 years, from a dispersed foraging subsistence strategy by small populations to a more intensive collecting pattern by larger populations.

Several projectile point types and series are generally accepted as reliable chronological indicators, although testing with other datable deposits such as organic materials, brownware ceramics, and obsidian hydration, is necessary to refine or narrow chronological presumptions. Minor modifications to the sequence as well as fine-tuning have also been proposed (e.g., Beck 1998; Hockett 1995; Hockett and Goebel 2019; Smith et al. 2013). Developing an understanding of the transitions or transitional periods between one adaptation and the next could allow the north-central Great Basin chronological sequence to be strengthened.

Research Questions and Data Needs

- When did people first enter the Great Basin?
- What are the Prearchaic toolkits and associated technologies? How do these toolkits vary?
- What is the chronology of the north-central Great Basin Archaic? How do chronological indicators vary in time from east to west and north to south in the Great Basin?
- Does the site represent a single occupation or does the site exhibit reuse or reoccupation? If reused, does this obscure distinct temporal activities/occupations of the site, or are they still discernible?
- Were there any population replacements such as that associated with the Northern Side-notched points in the Early Archaic or the Numic expansion and disappearance in the Late Archaic?

Data Needs: Datable artifacts and/or features need to be present at the site. If a site has several temporally diagnostic artifacts suggesting a reuse/reoccupation of the site over time, artifact concentrations need to be temporally and/or functionally distinct to be able to provide clear chronological use of the site.

Theme: Settlement and Subsistence

Settlement/subsistence research focuses on devising models of hunter-gatherer land use within which to identify and classify sites, explain their distribution, and explicate the relationships among them. Change through time in elements of the model then forms the basis for identifying and defining wider changes in adaptive strategy. One of the most influential of these models is Binford's (1980) portrayal of adaptive strategy as a reflection of the spatial and temporal availability of resources. This model has also been applied to a Great Basin context (Cannon et al. 2010; Eerkens et al. 2008; Hildebrandt et al. 2016; Smith et al. 2012; Thomas 1983a, 1983b). The forager-collector continuum accounts for site types by defining the foraging option as the one used when resources are homogeneous, and the collecting option as used when resources are heterogeneous.

Research Questions and Data Needs

With respect to the settlement and subsistence domain, the key research problems entail identification of site and toolkit distribution patterns and sources of specific resources. Research questions regarding settlement and subsistence would address broad, theoretical issues as well as testing and/or supplementing conclusions about hunter-gatherer land use in adjacent areas and in the Great Basin in general. These include:

- What is the pattern of land use in the project area? Is it tied to the exploitation of resources in the immediate vicinity, including water sources, or does it demonstrate use of the area as a travel corridor between adjacent areas? How does land use in the project area compare to adjacent regions?
- Is there a definable adaptive strategy in the project area? Which elements of the collecting or foraging strategies does it draw upon?
- Does the strategy change through time? Specifically, is there resource intensification during the Late Archaic Period? If so, was there logistical hunting of large game preceding intensification?

Data Needs: A wide range of property types could include data useful for addressing questions in the subsistence and settlement research domain. These could vary from small, single component lithic scatters to large, complex sites containing a variety of artifacts, features, and other materials from different time periods. Sites addressing these research questions must, first and foremost, be functionally classifiable, and thus definable with respect to the models. The sites should include a sufficient quantity and variety of cultural material (i.e., fauna, flora, pottery, ground stone, and hearths) and/or features (such as evidence of communal hunting in the form of kill sites and/or pronghorn traps/drivelines) to be placed, as unambiguously as possible, within the functional classification systems informing the postulated land use models. It is important that, with respect to determining site function, and from that extrapolating the relationship to land use, sites include temporal data.

Theme: Lithic Procurement, Production, and Exchange

This research domain is a specialized area within general resource procurement. The theme examines the extraction of lithic material and production of lithic tools, and their eventual distribution through trade or other types of transport. Patterns of toolstone distribution provide data from which spheres of resource use, mobility, and trade can be delineated. Boundaries between areas of toolstone use suggest the existence of long-standing territorial demarcation. Most commonly, toolstone utilization patterns and toolstone sourcing studies of obsidian and basalt have been used to examine mobility, interregional and interethnic contact, and trade (Hildebrandt et al. 2016; Jones et al. 1997; Smith 2010). For example, issues of mobility can be addressed implicitly through distance relationships between raw material sources and artifacts (Cannon 2010; Eerkins et al. 2008; Jones et al. 2003, 2012; Smith 2010; Smith et al. 2012).

With respect to the relationship between artifact design and production, several authors have expanded on Bleed's (1986) ideas concerning economic risk and weapons design, applying it to stone tool distribution, shape, and technological organization. To this effect, trade and exchange patterns have been an ongoing research topic for several decades (Eerkins et al. 2008; Hildebrandt et al. 2016; Hughes 1994; Jackson and Ericson 1994; Smith et al. 2012).

Toolstone distribution is assessed through the identification and definition of sources and the recognition of material from these sources within site assemblages. For example, results of X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis from the Cortez Hills mitigation (Skinner and Thatcher 2010) show materials coming into the area from a wide range of sources, including Oregon (Coyote Wells and Gregory Creek), Idaho (Timber Butte, Owyhee, and American Falls), Utah (Wild Horse Canyon and Black Rock area), and a variety of sources in Nevada (Obsidian Butte, Double H Mountains, Shoshone Mountain, among many others).

In addition to XRF analysis, visually identifying non-volcanic materials is a method used to identify source material. Tosawihl opalite is a visually identifiable local cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS) material located north of the project area in north-central Nevada. The location is one of the largest, most extensively used precontact quarries in the Great Basin (Elston 2006).

Research Questions and Data Needs

Given the location of the project area, a number of basic research questions specific to the lithic procurement/production cycle have the potential to be addressed.

- Are there different lithic sources identified within the project area and, if so, how do they vary?
- Do toolstone diversity and/or distance to identified sources change over time?
- What type of reduction was conducted in the project area – biface or core-flake technology, and does it change over time?
- If material types vary in their quality, are there corresponding differences in reduction and/or maintenance strategy?

Data Needs: Property types including data with which to address these questions could vary from small, single component lithic scatters to larger sites including a wide range of tools, debitage, and lithic types, as well as various types of quarries or toolstone extraction locations. Data addressing the research questions could include chronologically diagnostic projectile points, tools, or other artifacts, or datable obsidian or other material; a sufficient quantity of material to characterize the technological aspects of the procurement and/or production activities taking place; identifiable material types within site assemblages, particularly obsidian, but also other sourceable lithic types such as visually unique CCS or fine-grained volcanic (FGV) rock; and sufficient quantities of lithic material within assemblages, identifiable as to source, to support conclusions regarding the relationship among sites and lithic sources, especially in terms of selection of sources and stages of reduction.

Theme: Site Structure

Site structure is the identification and interpretation of activity areas, and relates to the use of space within a site area system. Site structure is a broad research domain relevant to a range of analyses, from the application of basic hunter-gatherer subsistence models to ethnoarchaeological and material culture studies, as well as socio-cultural topics as far reaching as ethnic boundaries and gender roles. Perhaps intuitively, site structure can be critical in establishing site function, which is derived from understanding the activities which took place at a site, its time period, and the site's relationship to its surrounding environment and other sites in the area. Site function is key to placing the site in any sort of land use model or classification (Binford 1977, 1980; Hill et al. 2011; O'Connell 1987; Simms and Heath 1990).

An understanding of site structure is also a means of potentially breaking assemblages in palimpsest sites into finer and finer functional units and finding differences between them. Conversely, if discrimination is impossible even after such fine tuning, then support would be given for the idea of functionally consistent long-term use of a site.

Research Questions and Data Needs

Site structure is closely related to site function, and the research questions within this domain are similar to those regarding settlement and subsistence, as this domain relies heavily upon the determination of site function for the identification of patterns and development of models. Following Seddon and Clark (2010:220), we have intentionally proposed broad research questions so that data can be examined first, and the observed patterns can delineate theoretical perspectives. Site structure in particular, however, has an intra- rather than inter-site focus, leading to questions which could include:

- Are functionally, spatially, and temporally discrete features or groups of artifacts present?

- What types of activities do the artifacts represent? Are specific features or toolkits identifiable? Do these features or artifact groups represent spatial organization? Does this organization reflect social organization, mobility strategy, or domestic life?
- Do similar site types consistently occur on particular portions of the landscape?

Data Needs: Eligible sites would likely include larger lithic scatters, especially those including features and/or discrete activity areas. Small sites that could be characterized in terms of activity areas or features might also be eligible under this domain. Spatially and functionally discrete groups of artifacts or features would be needed. These must include temporally diagnostic artifacts or other datable material.

NRHP ELIGIBILITY OF POST-CONTACT SITES

The historic context includes the themes of *Transportation* and *Communication/Utilities*.

Theme: Transportation

Roads and trails enable the creation and maintenance of economic and social interaction networks and can be used to define the boundaries of a regional community. These networks connect settlements together and link them with the outside world. Within the project area, transportation properties are generally related to mining and ranching. In a broader sense some roads are also related to simply ‘passing through’ (Drews et al. 2012; Marriott 2010).

McGuire et al. (2007) divide transportation routes into a hierarchy of four distinct levels based on the significance of nodes they connected. The first level is National, where the system was designed to bridge Nevada with the West Coast and the rest of the country. These include the Transcontinental Railroad and highways US40 [Victory] and US50 [Lincoln]. The second level is Regional, where the system was oriented in a north-south direction following the trend of Nevada’s valleys. The nodes of the regional system were located at core economic, political, and cultural gravity centers. Regional transportation systems relevant to the current project include State Routes 20 and 21. The third level is Local, where the system connected local gravity centers such as ranches and mining camps to the larger web of national and regional systems. This includes connections between ranches; and between the ranches and towns such as Carlin, Beowawe, and Cortez. Finally, the fourth level is the Resource network that developed primarily to access various resources at their locations on the landscape. Such roads developed through time to access springs, woodlands, foraging areas, and prospects. Due to the variety of these resources, this road network appears fairly random. Resource roads may be quite permanent when leading to long-term use areas such as springs, in areas where topographic constraints are high, as in canyon bottoms, or they may be quite ephemeral when leading to prospects or wood-gathering locations. If these lower-tier roads maintain some longevity, they may show signs of maintenance, such as blading, but rarely exhibit engineering or grading. Roads at this scale abound within mining and ranching areas, connecting various parts of operations within a district. These roads are usually unnamed.

Research questions for Transportation property types include:

- What is the historic developmental trajectory of the road network? Does its development exhibit planned design or other unique aspects? What types of historic structures and features are associated? Are they unique or indicative of local adaptation?
- Are there associated historic debris or refuse dumps? Does this material provide new information about the system or its users?
- Do the physical remains of the site provide new information on past transportation systems that cannot be otherwise learned from other resources, such as archival sources?

NRHP Evaluation of Transportation Properties

By definition all roads lead to places, and concomitantly originated at a place. Roads follow a hierarchy: small roads and trails connect with larger roads that connect with major transportation corridors, that eventually find their way to once or currently settled places. To state that a road is important because it provided access to a resource, or to a market or settled place, is in itself too generic for consideration under Criterion A, because that road is simply functioning the way all roads did. The ‘important event’ has to be demonstrated, including the contribution of the road itself to that event. Inevitably, the end points that the road is connecting should also contain properties demonstrably important under Criterion A on their own merits. Most roads, and nearly all trails, have been created through repetitive use and not by plan or design. Because of this, Criterion B has limited applicability. For consideration under Criteria C the road should show innovative or unusual construction techniques that distinguish it from other roads of the same time period and that are highly distinctive or innovative in transportation evolution. Maintenance is common on even the simplest dirt roads. Blading, laying gravel, or cutting small water diversion features are usually not unique or innovative enough for consideration under Criterion C. Grading or other engineering must be demonstrably unusual or innovative for consideration under Criterion C. Criterion D eligibility requires a distinct collection of materials that can address research questions that cannot otherwise be answered through archival or other research avenues.

Integrity of setting, reflecting its historic character, may be important on upper-tier roads, and by default integrity of location is almost always retained, but these aspects alone are insufficient for eligibility consideration. Roads and trails are frequently organic creations. In those instances, integrity of design and workmanship has limited applicability. For eligibility under Criteria A, B, or C, it is imperative that the road retains sufficient levels of all seven aspects of integrity to convey its importance.

Roads frequently extend beyond the limits of a project area. The BLM Guidelines (2019) require determining eligibility, or more correctly contribution to eligibility, on a segment-by-segment basis. As a portion of a larger system, a segment of a linear site should be evaluated as part of an entire system under Criteria A and B. The recorded portion within a project area should be evaluated under Criteria C and D. The remaining unrecorded portion of the system should be left unevaluated.

Theme: Communication

Prior to the advent of the telegraph, communication was literally carried along roads and rails. Telegraph lines soon paralleled these routes; later, larger phone networks eventually struck out across the landscape. Telephone service arrived slowly and sporadically in Nevada. Larger populated places started local telephone companies, and only gradually connected with other populated places. Ranchers, being inherently isolated from these developments, were even slower to receive telephone service. Early rural telephone lines were functional but rudimentary. Typically they were built by the users themselves and not a phone company (Johnson 2006).

The remains of telephone lines can be scanty, especially if the lines were relocated or scavenged, which is common in resource-scarce Nevada. Properties related to overhead utilities include poles, wires, insulators, and possibly surplus parts. Ad-hoc materials are common on rural lines. For ease of construction and maintenance, lines frequently followed existing road corridors, were integrated with existing fences, or were attached to electrical poles. The actual, physical use of the line is ephemeral and leaves few traces. Research questions are therefore limited to construction and maintenance of the line:

Research questions for Communication property types include:

- Does the physical characteristics of the site provide information about its construction and/or maintenance, especially information that cannot be found in other sources? Is it a designed system, by an engineer, or is it more casual? Are any of its elements unique or distinctive?
- Does the telephone/utility line have associated historic debris, and does this material provide new information about the system or its users?
- What is the role of the communication system to the users?

NRHP Evaluation of Communication Properties

For eligibility under Criterion A, the communication system must have a direct and meaningful association with an important event. A line designed or built by an early telephone pioneer would be eligible under Criterion B. For either Criteria A or B, the association needs to be clear and strong. To meet Criterion C, the recorded segment should show innovative or unusual construction techniques, or be a representative of a type, especially if few examples of the type remain. An eligible segment may show unique construction adaptations to the local terrain and conditions, or early civil engineering. It may be a part of a system that was innovative for its time, conquering major construction obstacles, or it may be a segment of an *ad hoc* user-constructed and maintained line, particularly one that provided service to rural communities or locally significant ranches. The site may be eligible if it can provide meaningful information on past communication systems and that information cannot be obtained from other sources (Criterion D). Like all eligible properties, the resource must retain sufficient integrity to convey its importance. Scavenging is common on small, abandoned rural systems and has a significant adverse effect to integrity of design, materials, feeling, and workmanship.

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The addendum inventory occurred in Crescent Valley and Boulder Valley. Mining, ranching, and infrastructure have impacted various parts of the project area to varying degrees. Boulder Valley has an inordinate number of transmission lines and several active and idle pivot irrigation fields. Interstate 80 and the Union Pacific Railroad lines separate the north and south survey areas. The upper end of the project area terminates at the extensive Goldstrike mine. Wildlife across the project area was sparse and included lizard, rabbit, coyote, and a variety of birds. Free-range cattle were omnipresent.

Crescent Valley lies in the Crescent Valley hydrological unit (Rush 1974). Project elevations range from 4,723 to 4,781 ft. AMSL. Water sources are scarce and include springs and hot springs. Despite the narrow elevation range, vegetation varies from sagebrush to greasewood communities, to barren playa. Portions of the project area are also impacted by range fire. In areas of agriculture the natural vegetation has been replaced with pivot alfalfa fields, or it has been overgrazed and trampled so that only dirt or cheatgrass remains. Large-diameter pipelines related to NGM infrastructure (RIBs) crisscross the valley and the project area. Geologically, the project area in Crescent Valley is made up of Pleistocene and Holocene alluvial fan deposits along the Shoshone Range, valley alluvium and stream deposits in the valley, and playa deposits at the valley bottom (Roberts et al. 1967: Plate 3; Stewart and McKee 1977: Plate 1).

Boulder Valley lies in the Boulder Flat hydrological unit (Rush 1974). Project elevations range from 4,626 to 5,133 ft. AMSL. Boulder Creek is the main drainage in the valley, which originates in the Tuscarora Mountains. Large aqueducts channel water across the valley to the numerous pivot agricultural fields. Much of Boulder Valley has succumbed to range-fires and subsequent over-grazing has resulted in land comprised of dirt, invasive small weeds, or replanted with crested wheat. Areas that have escaped fire consist of thick

greasewood or sagebrush communities. Geologically, Boulder Valley is filled with quaternary-aged alluvium in the bottomlands and older alluvium on the fan (Roberts et al. 1967:32, Plate 3).

EXPECTATIONS

The addendum inventory parallels the original 2021 work, so we had a strong understanding of what to expect this time around. We knew of several lithic scatters that would require updating, as well as several dirt roads. A search on NVCRIS revealed a couple of new sites that were not in the database in 2021. The work was for a solar field project on private land adjacent the TS powerplant. We were able to contact the CRM contractor and obtain copies of the report and site records. These new sites included two dirt roads and two utility/telephone lines.

Based on Summit's 2021 inventory the highest probability for new sites was the Dry Hills in Crescent Valley or in northern Boulder Valley, however, lithic scatters could exist anywhere in the project area, as could debris scatters. In either case any new sites were expected to be small and simple affairs.

FIELD METHODS

GIS data of the project boundaries and previously recorded sites were loaded into a Trimble GPS unit and served to guide the crew in the field. The project was inventoried to Class III standards as defined in the BLM Guidelines and Standards for Archaeological Inventory (BLM 2019 §3.7). For any large block areas, pedestrian transects not exceeding 30 m in separation were implemented in cardinal directions; for the linear portion the crew walked transects parallel to the corridor, still not exceeding 30 meters apart and frequently closer.

Field data were logged on Trimble GPS units with sub-meter accuracy. The crew used digital cameras that meet or exceed current BLM standards. Sites were recorded on the Nevada [BLM] IMACS Site Form. GIS files are plotted against the 1983 North American Datum (NAD 83). Newly recorded sites were photographed in an at least two directions.

There was no subsurface probing or other testing of subsurface conditions during the inventory, and no artifacts or other materials were collected from sites.

RESULTS OF THE INVENTORY

This report contains information on 21 archaeological sites and five isolated finds. The site tally includes 16 updated sites and 5 newly recorded sites.

ISOLATED FINDS

Isolated finds are categorically not eligible for the NRHP per §V.B.1.a.(1) of the 2014 State Protocol Agreement. Appendix B contains additional information on the isolated finds.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Of the 21 archaeological sites, 14 sites are lithic scatters, five sites are roads (including a segment of the Victory Highway), one site is an overhead utility, and one site is a telephone line. Table 3 provides a summary of site descriptions and eligibility recommendations.

Table 3. Archaeological Sites Summary

SHPO # 26_	Agency # CrNV-	P/H	Description	NRHP
*EU2013	12-8622	P	Lithic scatter	Eligible
*EU2017	12-8626	P	Lithic scatter (Not relocated)	Not eligible
*EU2475	n/a	P	Lithic scatter (Not relocated)	Not eligible
*EU2513	12-12000	P	Lithic scatter	Eligible
*EU2517	12-12004	P	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated
*EU2522	12-12009	P	Lithic scatter (Misplotted)	Not eligible
*EU3499	12-11568	P	Lithic scatter (Not relocated)	Not eligible
*EU3705/ EU4649 EU6495	12-9948/18810	H	Victory Highway	Not eligible
*EU10285	12-21104	H	Road	Not eligible
*EU10287	12-21352	H	Road	Not eligible
*EU10289/10766	12-21014	H	Utility Line	Not eligible
*EU10722	12-20961	H	Road	Not eligible
EU10755	12-20994	P	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
EU10764	12-21012	P	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
*EU10767	12-21015	H	Telephone line	Not eligible
*EU10773	12-21021	H	Road	Not eligible
EU10941	12-21347	P	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
EU10942	12-21348	P	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
EU10943	12-21349	P	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
EU10944	12-21350	P	Lithic scatter	Eligible
EU10945	12-21351	P	Lithic scatter	Not eligible

* Updated site

Site Summaries

26EU2013 Update CrNV-12-8622

The site is a lithic scatter originally recorded in 1991 and described as a large (580 x 80 m), [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The vegetation is trampled grasses and dead tall sagebrush. The sediment is a loose, eroded silt with gravels and some cobbles. Site impacts include very heavy grazing, stream erosion, and possibly range fire.

The original site record places [REDACTED] This part of the site was [REDACTED] We confirmed the size and extent of this part of the site boundary, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D and not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C. This update only reviewed a very small part of the site and we defer with that finding. The site is not associated with an important event or person, and the site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criteria A-C). The previous recording notes that the site is large, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]. The site is described as having potential for additional, buried deposits. If such deposits exist and they are intact then the site may add to our understanding of the past (eligible Criterion D).

26EU2017 Update CrNV-12-8626

The site was recorded in 1991 and described as a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

A thorough search of the mapped location in 2022 failed to relocate the site.

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D and not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C. We do not agree with that recommendation. Although the site was not relocated the existing description suggests the site would not meet current eligibility thresholds. The site is small and sparse, and in an eroded depositional setting. The site was recommended eligible because of its 'potential for comparison with similar site types,' however, 30 years of additional regional surveys that have occurred since this site was recorded (1991) clearly show that sites of this type are extremely redundant. As described, the surface assemblage alone does not provide meaningful data on the past, and its location on a hillside suggests that the likelihood of intact deposits is very low (not eligible Criterion D). The site is not associated with an important event or person, and the site lacked constructed features (not eligible Criteria A-C).

26EU2475 Update

The site was recorded in 1991 and described as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

A complete site record is not available on NVCRIS.

A thorough search of the mapped location in 2022 failed to locate the site.

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). Although not relocated, based on its description and location we would likely concur on that recommendation. The site is not associated with an important event or person, and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criteria A-C). As described the site does not provide important information on the past and it is highly unlikely that additional, substantive buried deposits exist (not eligible Criterion D).

**26EU2513 Update
CrNV-12-12000**

The site was originally recorded in 1994 and described as a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] vegetation is dead sagebrush and grasses. the sediment is a loose silt with gravels. Site impacts include very heavy grazing and possible range fire.

In 2022 the site was relocated. The site location is slightly shifted from its previous mapping and is more accurately plotted; site size has also changed to 48 x 38 m and reflects current observations. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended eligible under Criterion D and not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C. We concur with that recommendation but note that testing the site may aid in determining its true data potential. The site is not associated with an important event or person, and the site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criteria A-C). The site is compact and dense, and includes temporal markers. If intact deposits are present, then the site can likely add to our understanding of the past (eligible Criterion D).

**26EU2517 Update
CrNV-12-12004**

The site was recorded in 1994 and described as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The vegetation is dead sagebrush and mashed grasses. The sediment is a loose silt. The primary site impact is extremely heavy grazing.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). With the discovery of possible fire affected rock we recommend the site unevaluated for the NRHP under Criterion D and not eligible under criteria A-C. The site is not associated with an important event or person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The surface assemblage [REDACTED]
The assemblage would not normally justify eligibility under Criterion D. However, the site contains a possible fire affected rock concentration. If there is an associated feature, and the feature is intact and dateable, or contains other useful residues, then the site could add to our understanding of the past. Testing could aid greatly in determining the sites' data potential (unevaluated Criterion D).

**26EU2522 Update
CrNV-12-12009**

The site was recorded in 1994 and described as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

This site is plotted in NVCRIS as being inside the current project area. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] We also noted that the NVCRIS site boundary is about twice the actual size of the site, and the boundary is plotted too far east. No other observations or changes to the existing documentation were made.

NRHP Justification: The site was previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria. We defer on that finding.

**26EU3499 Update
CrNV-12-12009**

The site was originally recorded in 1993 and described as a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] In 1993 the site is described as 100 m east of the county road, however, the NVCRIS site boundary is much bigger than the actual site. A project immediately east of the county road in 2020 did not locate any materials in its project area. Similarly, our project area only covers about 10 m east of the county road, and did not locate any materials.

NRHP Justification: The site was previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria. We defer on that finding.

**26EU3705/EU4649/EU6495 Victory Highway, Update
CrNV-12-9948/18810**

The site is a segment of the Victory Highway, later State Route 1 and US 40. This part of the road has not been previously recorded. The portion of highway within our project area is on private land and has been completely removed from the landscape. This area is completely disturbed and contains a very large modern canal flanked by high fences, a substation, and a three-pole pivot point for an overhead powerline with up to eight guy lines securing it to the ground. No trace of the road was found in the project area. Online aerial imagery indicates the road was still present in 1995.

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site, within the project area, as not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria and a noncontributing element to the Victory Highway. The site no longer exists in this location.

**26EU10285 Update
CrNV-12-21104**

The site is a simple dirt road. The recorded portion is in south Boulder Valley. The vegetation is a low scrub grass and the sediment is a pale loam.

This part of the road was originally recorded in 2020 and described as a simple dirt two-track running east-west across the valley. In 2022 we noticed that within our current project area, immediately west of the

county road, the site has been recently bladed and is now up to 8 m wide. The road bears west toward an area that is under construction for a large solar power field.

The first depiction of this road is on the 1955 1:250k map *Winnemucca, Nev.*

NRHP Justification: The site is twice previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). We concur with that finding. The site is not clearly or strongly associated with an important event and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site is not distinctive in its method or construction (not eligible Criterion C). The road lacks artifacts or other materials that can inform on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10287 Update CrNV-12-21352

The site was originally recorded in 2020 and described as a very faint, basic two-track type road. The site is in south Boulder Valley. The vegetation is a low scrub grass and the sediment is a loam with some gravels.

In 2022 we observed, within our project area, that the ground has been repeatedly driven over and partially bladed or otherwise disturbed. The road is nothing but a faint, shallow linear swale about 4-6 m wide.

The road appears on a 1957 15-minute map south of this location.

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). We concur with that finding. The site is not clearly or strongly associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The road is not distinctive in its construction (not eligible Criterion C). The road does not contain artifacts or other materials that add to our understanding of the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10289/10766 Update CrNV-12-21014

The site is an overhead powerline in south-central Boulder Valley. The vegetation is a mix of tall sagebrush, greasewood, and scrub grass. The sediment is a loose loam with occasional gravels. Maintenance, including the replacement of poles, cross arms, and insulators, is the primary impact to the site's historic fabric.

In 2021 Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. recorded a portion of the line where it pivots from the south and turns northeasterly, bearing across the valley toward the Tuscarora Mountains. In 2020 Great Basin Consulting Group recorded a north-south segment that is parallel and immediately east of the county road, south of Summit's recording. This 2022 update records an approximate 5.2 mile long segment that joins the two previously recorded portions.

The updated portion runs parallel and east to the county road. Two types of poles are along this line, with the primary difference being the upper cross arm. One style has two wooden cross arms capable of carrying seven lines in a 3 over 4 pattern. The upper cross arm is held with galvanized angle braces and contains three vertical insulators – this style was the primary type recorded in 2021. The second style is identical to the 2020 description: about 30 cm diameter and maybe 25 ft. tall. The bottom cross arm is wood and has four brown porcelain insulators; the top has angled, insulated composite arms. The second style is likely a newer replacement. Both styles have some poles with date nails stamped “64,” likely indicating the year of construction (1964), and some poles have aluminum tags with “2004” and/or “2019,” indicating later

inspection years. In several locations nearly all of the poles appear to be replacements. One pole has evidence of a small fire on the cross arm, with a broken brown insulator lying on the ground.

The utility line is on the 1968 7.5-min. map *Rodeo Creek SW*. On that and adjacent maps the line extends from the Dunphy Ranch to the Carlin Mine. The line is still in use and two newer, larger powerlines run parallel and east of this one.

NRHP Justification: The site is twice recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D), due largely to a loss of integrity. We concur with that finding. The line helped electrify the Carlin Mine, which is the precursor to the modern Goldstrike operations. While this association may be important, most of the line has been replaced with newer materials, significantly reducing integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and possibly feeling, such that it fails to convey any significance (not eligible Criterion A). The line is not clearly or strongly associated with a specific individual (not eligible Criterion B). The site is not distinctive in its method of construction and has lost much of its original materials (not eligible Criterion C). The line does not provide information that is not already known or can be inferred from other sources about past utility systems (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10722 Update CrNV-12-20961

The site is Boulder Flat Road, a wide and well-maintained north-south trending road through Boulder Valley. The vegetation is tall sagebrush, greasewood, and various scrub grasses. The sediment is generally a light brown silt. Modern improvements and continued maintenance are the primary impact to its historic fabric.

Three segments of the road were recorded in 2021. This update connects previously recorded Segments 1 and 3 (1.5 miles of new recording), and extends old Segment 1 7.4 miles south to connect with previously recorded Segment 2. The newly recorded portions match the earlier description: the road is graded and graveled and flanked with runoff features and bladed vegetation swaths. The roadbed is approximately 10 m wide and the total disturbance footprint averages approximately 20 m wide. There are no associated artifacts, but modern trash, especially beer bottles and cans, were seen along its length.

The site is on the 1955 1:250k map *Winnemucca, Nev.*

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). We concur with that finding. There is no indication the site played a clear or specific role in past important events, and the site is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). Maintenance and improvements have removed all historic fabric from the site. It is not distinctive in its method of construction (not eligible Criterion C). The site does not contain artifacts or other materials that provide new information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10755 Update CrNV-12-20994

The site is a [REDACTED] The vegetation is greasewood and saltbrush. The sediment is a loose gravelly silt (playa). Site impacts include erosion and grazing.

The site was recorded in 2021 and there are no changes during this revisit. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). We concur with that finding. The site is not associated with an important event or person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site has a poor depositional setting with low potential for buried deposits and does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10764 Update CrNV-12-21012

The site is a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The vegetation is post-range fire dead grass and the sediment is a gravelly tan silt. Site impacts are numerous and include very heavy grazing, range fire, a gravel road, utility poles, and a small bulldozer scar.

The site was recorded in 2021 and there are no changes during this revisit. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). We concur with that finding. The site is not associated with an important event or person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site has a poor depositional context, lacks diversity or patterning, and is very diffuse. The potential for intact or substantive buried deposits is very low and the surface materials alone do not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10767 Update CrNV-12-21015

The site is the downed ruins of a telephone line in north Boulder Valley. The vegetation is scrub grass and greasewood. The sediment is a loose silt. Site impacts include dismantling of the line, salvage or looting, grazing, and possibly range fire.

Three downed telephone poles were recorded in 2021. This update extends the previous segment south 6.5 miles. Along this portion the site is west of the county road and immediately adjacent a modern barbed wire fence. The recorded length includes about 85 nearly equally spaced pole locations. All of the poles are down, and many are missing or cut into pieces. At most locations there is a remnant saw-cut stump and one or more parts lying nearby including cross arms, part of the pole, insulators, and galvanized metal parts including pegs (for the insulators), bolts, and angle braces. Very rarely a strand of utility wire was found, and one pole had an accompanying guy line. A composite profile of the line indicates the poles were about 18-20 ft. tall, with two parallel cross arms that carried four lines on clear glass pintype insulators. The insulators include 'Armstrong' and 'Hemingray' manufacturing marks that date to 1964 and 1962, respectively. Very few clear 'Pyrex' insulators were also observed. North of a large, modern canal there is a 230 m gap where no poles or stumps were found, and south of a dirt road (12-21104) the pole line shifts from running next to the modern fence east to run immediately next to Boulder Valley Road.

The telephone line is not depicted on any maps but the manufacture marks on the insulators suggest a mid-1960s construction. Aerial imagery online shows the line still standing as late as 2014, but when it was abandoned is uncertain.

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). We concur with that finding. The site's integrity is very poor. The telephone line is not clearly or strongly associated with specific past important events and is not associated with an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The line is not distinctive in its method of construction, and is not a good example of a type (not eligible Criterion C). The site does not provide information that is not already known or can be inferred from other sources about past telephone systems (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10773 Update CrNV-12-21021

The site is a dirt road in north Boulder Valley. The vegetation is scrub grass, and the sediment is a gravelly silt with sparse cobbles. Site impacts include erosion, abandonment, heavy grazing, range fire, and reseeding.

The site was originally recorded in 2021 in two segments. This 2022 update simply extends Segment 1 a few meters west outside of the project area. There are no changes to its description: a 4.5 m wide, eroded swale with occasional ruts. The road is abandoned and overgrown. A modern T-post fence that passes over the road does not have a gate to provide passage. Total recorded length of Segment 1 is now 360 meters.

NRHP Justification: The site is previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). We concur with that finding. The site is not clearly or strongly associated with important events or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site is not distinctive in its method of construction (not eligible Criterion C). The site does not provide new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10941 CrNV-12-21347

The site is a [REDACTED] The vegetation is low scrub grass and the sediment is a brown loam. Site impacts include heavy grazing and range fire. The site is approximately 90 m southwest of a buried pipeline.

The assemblage [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is sparse and diffuse and lacks diversity or temporal makers. The site is in a poor depositional environment with low potential for intact buried deposits and the surface assemblage alone does not provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10942
CrNV-12-21348

The site is a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The vegetation is patchy greasewood and a tall, unknown bunch grass. The sediment is a heavily leached high-alkali silt. A bulldozer scar and push pile, a 4x4 claim post, and a small excavated hole are all site impacts.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Based on NVCRIS this site falls within a large (1 x 0.5 mile) 'site' recorded in 1975 and given number 26EU11. An examination of that 1975 site record reveals that the recorder drew an undefined, generic boundary that includes question marks around their entire sample area. This old site boundary does not reflect today's standards for defining site extents, thus, a new number is given to this and other sites located within the old 'boundary.'

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B). The site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). Although it includes a temporal marker the site lacks diversity or patterning and is in a poor depositional setting with low potential for intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not provide materially new or important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10943
CrNV-12-21349

The site is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The vegetation is greasewood and the sediment is a leached, high-alkali silt.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Based on NVCRIS this site falls within a large (1 x 0.5 mile) 'site' recorded in 1975 and given number 26EU11. An examination of that 1975 site record reveals that the recorder drew an undefined, generic boundary that includes question marks around their entire sample area. This old site boundary does not reflect today's standards for defining site extents, thus, a new number is given to this and other sites located within the old 'boundary.'

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B) and it lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site is sparse and low density, lacks patterning, and lacks temporal markers. The potential for additional, intact or substantive buried deposits is low and the surface assemblage alone does not provide important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

26EU10944
CrNV-12-21350

The site is a large, variable density [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The vegetation is greasewood and an unknown, tall bunch grass. The sediment is a leached pale alkali silt. Site impacts include grazing and possibly mineral exploration; the site datum is a 4x4 wood claim post.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Based on NVCRIS this site falls within a large (1 x 0.5 mile) 'site' recorded in 1975 and given number 26EU11. An examination of that 1975 site record reveals that the recorder drew an undefined, generic boundary that includes question marks around their entire sample area. This old site boundary does not reflect today's standards for defining site extents, thus, a new number is given to this and other sites located within the old 'boundary.'

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D and not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C. The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and the site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site has an abundance of material with dense pockets and some possible fire affected rock which may have resulted from human activity. Although no temporal markers were identified [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and it is likely that a closer examination would encounter additional tools, including temporal markers, as well [REDACTED] that could be useful in dating the site (eligible Criterion D). The depositional environment appears very low/shallow, and a testing program would aid greatly in determining the sites' full data potential.

26EU10945
CrNV-12-21351

The site is a dispersed [REDACTED] The vegetation is greasewood and an unknown tall bunch grass. The sediment is a heavily leached and high alkali silt.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Based on NVCRIS this site falls within a large (1 x 0.5 mile) 'site' recorded in 1975 and given number 26EU11. An examination of that 1975 site record reveals that the recorder drew an undefined, generic boundary that includes question marks around their entire sample area. This old site boundary does not

reflect today's standards for defining site extents, thus, a new number is given to this and other sites located within the old 'boundary.'

NRHP Justification: We recommend the site not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria (A-D). The site is not associated with an important event or an important person (not eligible Criteria A or B), and the site lacks constructed features (not eligible Criterion C). The site lacks temporal markers and patterning and is in a poor depositional setting, with low likelihood of intact or substantive buried deposits. The surface assemblage alone does not add materially important information on the past (not eligible Criterion D).

SUMMARY

In the fall of 2022 Summit conducted additional Class III cultural resources inventory for NGMs' proposed ore transportation project. This addendum survey of approximately 1,211 acres is in Crescent and Boulder Valleys. The new inventory addressed proposed alternate routes that resulted from engineering/design changes or to avoid private lands.

This report contains information on 21 archaeological sites, including 16 previously recorded sites and 5 newly recorded sites. Three of the 16 sites were not relocated during the inventory. As a result of the Class III inventory, three archaeological sites are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), one site is recommended unevaluated pending testing, and 17 sites are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Eligible and unevaluated sites are lithic scatters of various complexity.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

NGM has proposed a Cortez Ore Transportation Route that will link the Cortez, Gold Quarry, and Goldstrike mines. The project includes a mix of railway, conveyors, and access roads. The principal route runs from Cortez north through Crescent Valley to Beowawe. Proposed new rail in Boulder Valley would run from the TS powerplant north to Goldstrike, while a third leg runs from Carlin north to Gold Quarry.

All proposed new ground disturbance is inventoried to Class III standards (BLM 2019). Additional inventory may be needed as plans get modified. For now, all eligible or unevaluated sites will be avoided. Once specifics on the project is known there will be a need for defining areas of potential effect, including direct and indirect effects. Any adverse effects will be mitigated in accordance with the type of effect after consulting with managing agencies and development of an approved Historic Properties Treatment Plan.

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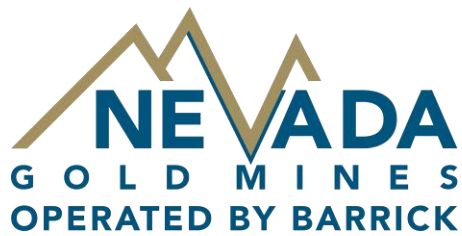
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APPENDIX A: Site Location Maps

APPENDIX B: Isolated Finds Data

APPENDIX C: Photograph Logs

APPENDIX D: Site Records



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January 22, 2026

The cultural reports contained herein are the “client” facing report and should have all confidential data redacted and/or omitted. However, they may contain references to confidential information and include maps to cultural resources.

Thank you for your understanding.

Nevada Gold Mines



Appendix F:
**An Assessment of Architectural Resources Associated with the NGM Ore
Transportation Project in Eureka and Elko Counties.**

*from A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for a Proposed Ore Transportation System in Eureka and
Elko Counties*

Bureau of Land Management	
Elko District, Tuscarora Field Office	Report BLM1-3385
Battle Mountain District, Mt. Lewis Field Office	Report BLM6-3352



December 2021

Appendix F:
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Counties*

Submitted to:
Bureau of Land Management
Elko District, Tuscarora Field Office
Report BLM1-3385/6-3352, Appendix F

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Summit Project 1376-0134 NGM CRR

December 2021

ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY

Nevada Gold Mines (NGM) has proposed a Cortez Ore Transportation Route that will link the Cortez, Gold Quarry, and Goldstrike gold mines. The project includes a mix of railway, conveyors, and access roads as well as several material (borrow) pits or other blocked out lands, and a couple of small alternate routes. The principal route runs from Cortez north through Crescent Valley to Beowawe, all in Eureka County. A second proposed new railway runs from Carlin (Elko County) north to Gold Quarry west of Maggie Creek. A third new railway in Boulder Valley would connect the Dunphy powerplant with Goldstrike.

The proposed main railway route is approximately 70 miles (112 km) long; with access roads the total linear project length is approximately 125 miles (200 km) long. The project includes a mix of private and public lands, the latter administered by the BLM Battle Mountain and Elko Districts with the Elko District as the lead agency. Private lands entail multiple owners.

The Project Area is buffered to 500-ft. (150 m) total width for the main travel corridor, and a 100-ft. (30 m) buffer around the borrow pits, access roads, or other ancillary areas. The buffered project area is about 6,601 acres. In the spring and summer of 2021 Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. (Summit) conducted a Class III cultural resources inventory of the project area.

This appendix contains information on four architectural resources encountered during the Class III inventory. The main body of the report contains information on archaeological resources. The four architectural resources include two overhead telephone/graph line structures along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks; a corral structure at Carlin, Nevada; and a Quonset hut building at the Wintle Ranch in Crescent Valley.

Project Area Architectural Resources				
Resource No.	State Site No. 26_	Agency No. CrNV-_	Type	Eligibility?
B18904	n/a	n/a	Quonset hut	Not eligible
S2905	n/a	n/a	Corral	Not eligible
S2906	EU6557	11-5612	SPRR Utility	Contributing A
S2907	EU6589	11-10733	WPRR Utility	Contributing A

As a result of this assessment, we recommend the Quonset hut (B18904) at Wintel Ranch and the corral (S2905) at Carlin not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under all criteria. We recommend the two communication lines (S2906 and S2907) as contributing elements, under Criterion A, to their respective Southern Pacific and Western Pacific Railroads. Within the project area the railroad grades, both part of the Union Pacific, are thoroughly modern incarnations.

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INTRODUCTION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Nevada Gold Mines (NGM) has proposed a Cortez Ore Transportation Route that will link the Cortez, Gold Quarry, and Goldstrike mine operations. The transportation project includes a mix of new and existing railway, conveyors, and access roads as well as several material pits or other lands slated for support services (i.e., switch yards, laydown yards, sidings, etc.).

The project area is broken into three general areas (Figures 1 through 4). The principal route (Area 1) is a new railway that runs from Cortez north through Crescent Valley to Beowawe, where it connects with the existing Union Pacific Railroad. Material is moved east to Carlin on the UPRR tracks where it is transferred to another new railway (Area 2) running north to Gold Quarry. A second proposed new railway in Boulder Valley (Area 3) connects to existing rail lines at the Dunphy/TS powerplant and bears north to Goldstrike. Access roads and material yards also connect the project with the Dean Ranch in Crescent Valley and the Tuscarora Mountains via Richmond Summit.

The proposed main railway route is approximately 70 miles (112 km) long; with access roads the total linear project length is approximately 125 miles (200 km) long. The project includes a mix of private and public lands, the latter administered by the BLM Battle Mountain and Elko Districts, with the Elko District as the lead agency. Private lands entail multiple owners.

In 2020, NGM requested Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. (Summit) conduct a Class III cultural resources inventory of the proposed railway project area, which Summit completed in the summer of 2021. Architectural resources were encountered in three locations: on lands originally associated with the Wintle Ranch (now owned by NGM under their Dean Ranch holdings); along the UPRR tracks east of Beowawe; and along or near the UPRR Tracks just west of Carlin. All the resources are abandoned except the corral at Carlin which might receive infrequent use. Per BLM guidelines, architectural resources require the submittal of a report that is separate from the archaeological inventory. Archaeological components are reported and evaluated in the main body of the report (McQueen and Lafayette 2021).

CLIENT AND AGENCY CONSULTATION

Client: Nevada Gold Mines, 1655 Mountain City Highway, Elko Nevada 89801. Contact is Stephanie Stoeberl, Permitting Specialist.

Agency: The Elko BLM, Tuscarora Field Office is the lead reviewing agency, including on lands normally managed by the Battle Mountain District.

Private lands are owned by a variety of parties. NGM facilitated permission to access private lands not in their possession. NGM requested that the entire project be surveyed to BLM standards, regardless of land status or jurisdiction. A Fieldwork Authorization was issued from the BLM Elko District prior to starting the undertaking. Summit had already conducted a literature review with the BLM and on the NVCRIS database for the entire Cortez railway project lands.

At the time of the project the BLM offices remained under COVID-19 lockdown protocols. Physical access to files was not possible but BLM staff were able to provide most of the needed literature.

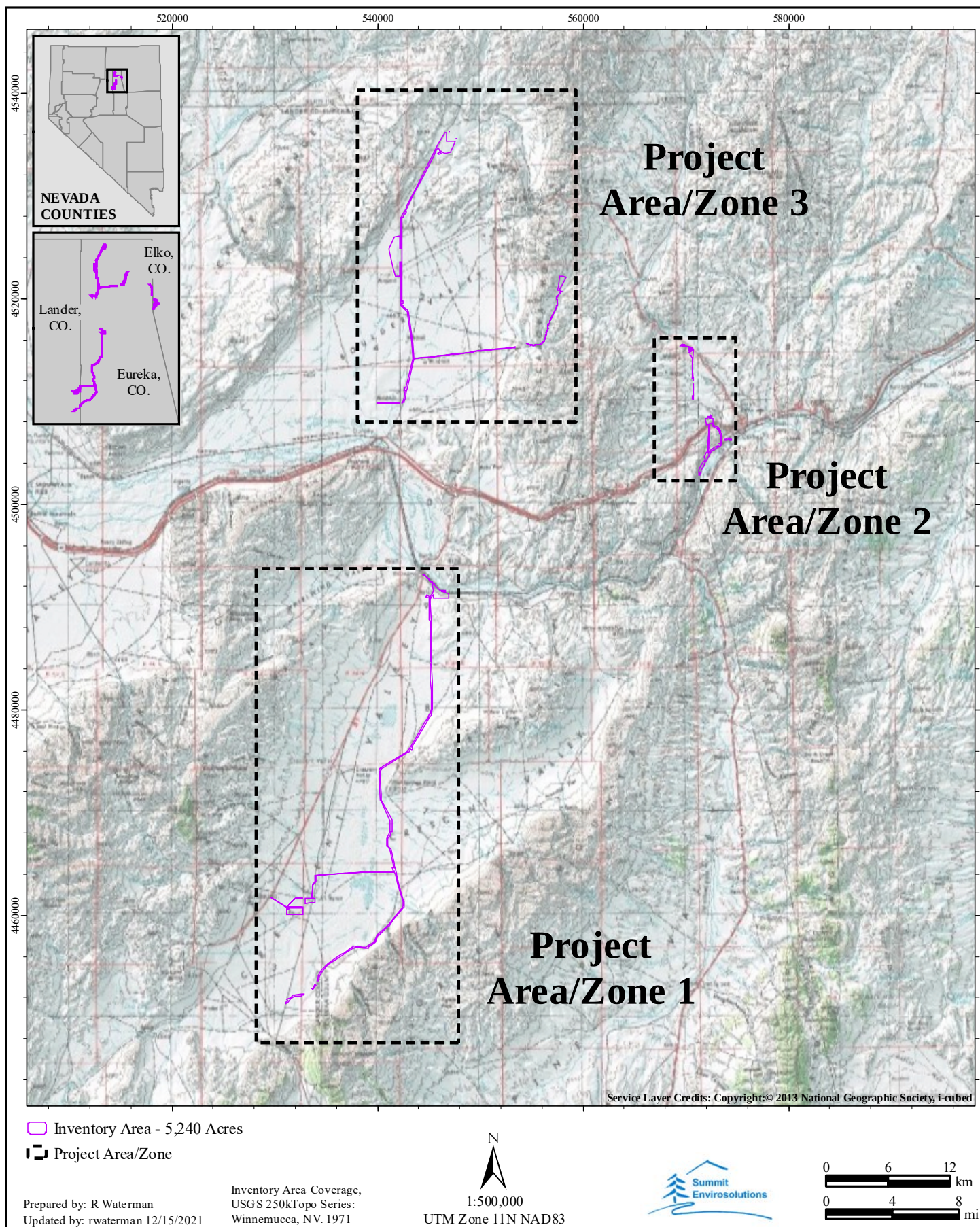


Figure 1:
Project Vicinity Map

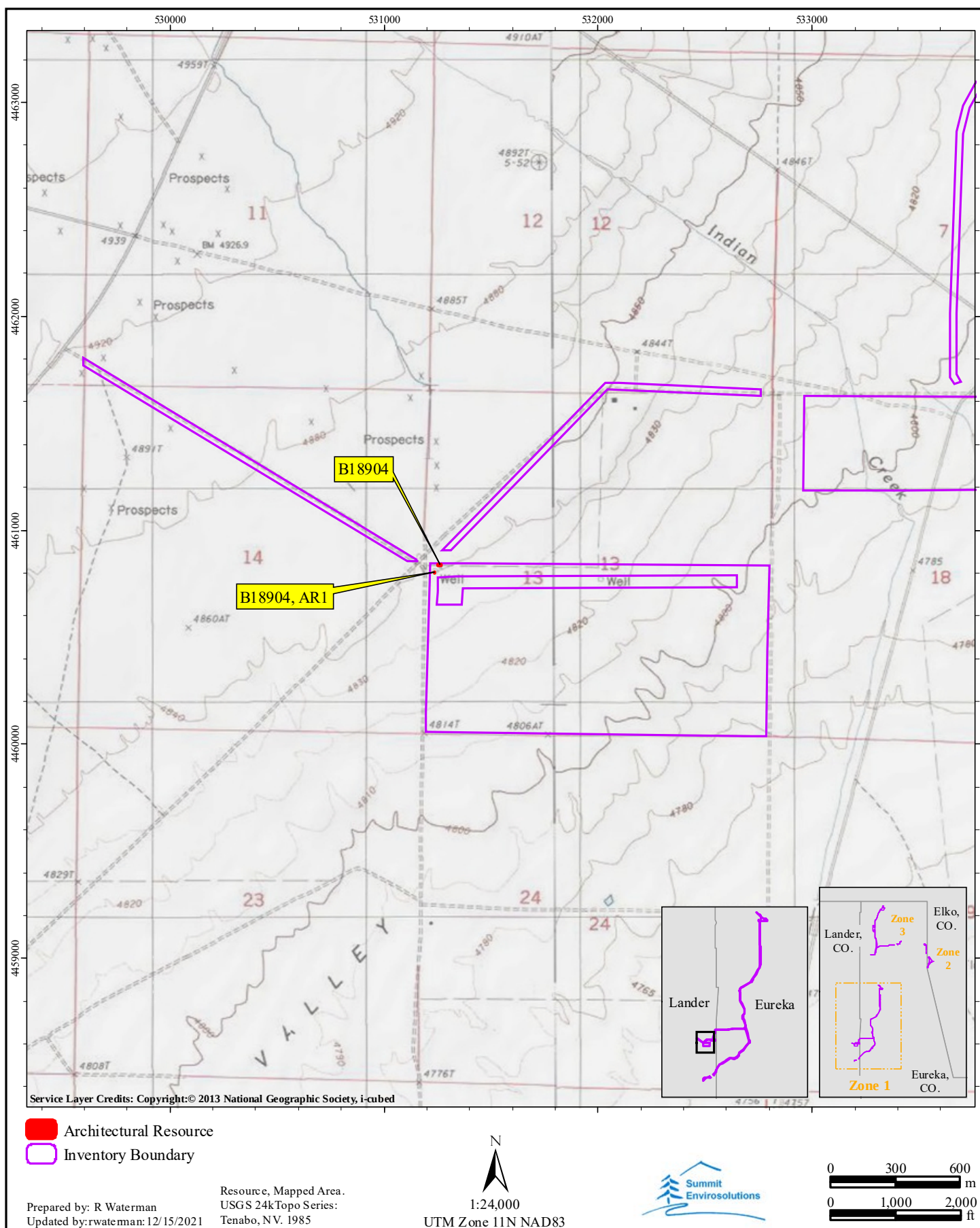


Figure 2:
Project Area - Crescent Valley Vicinity

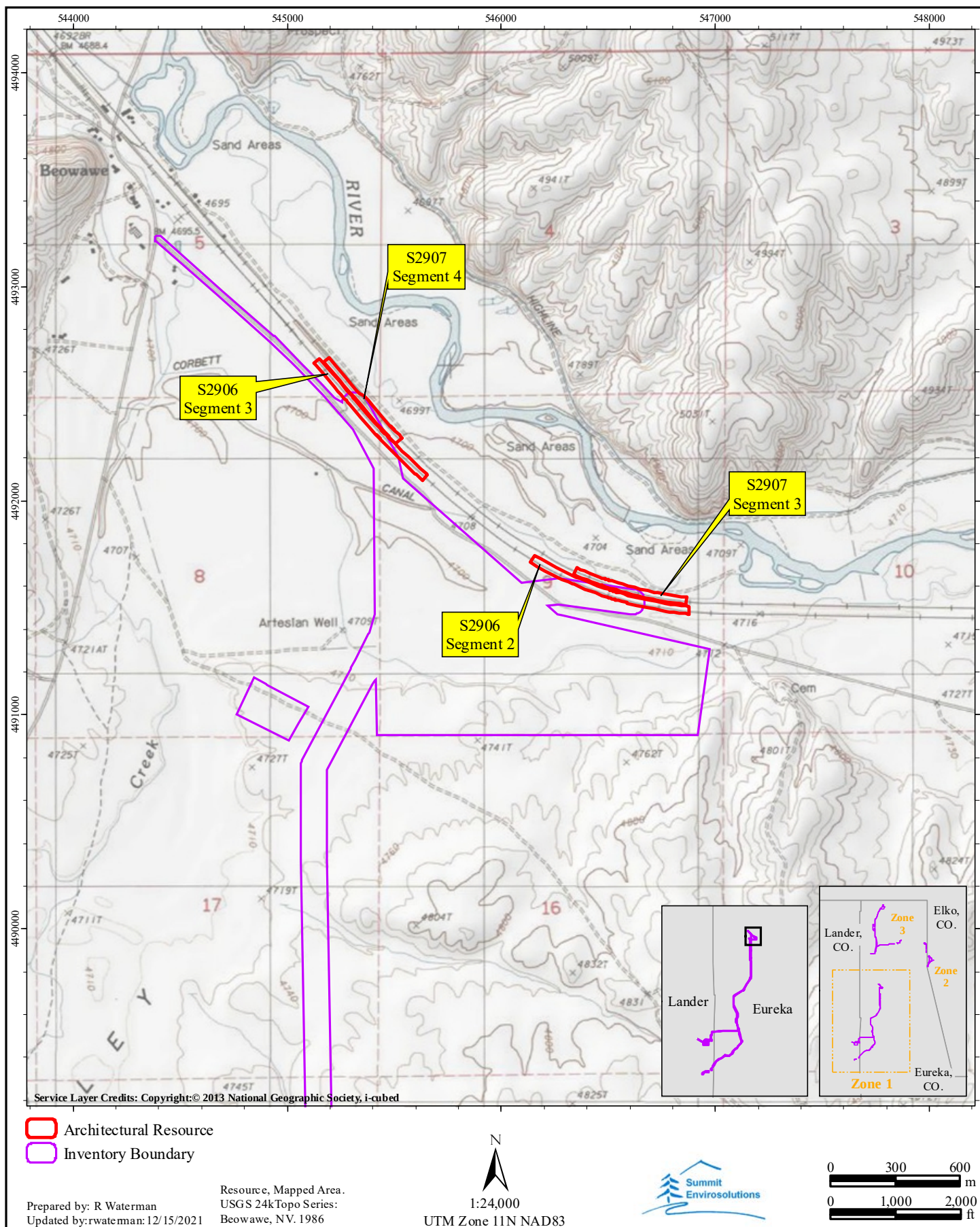


Figure 3:
Project Area - Beowawe Vicinity

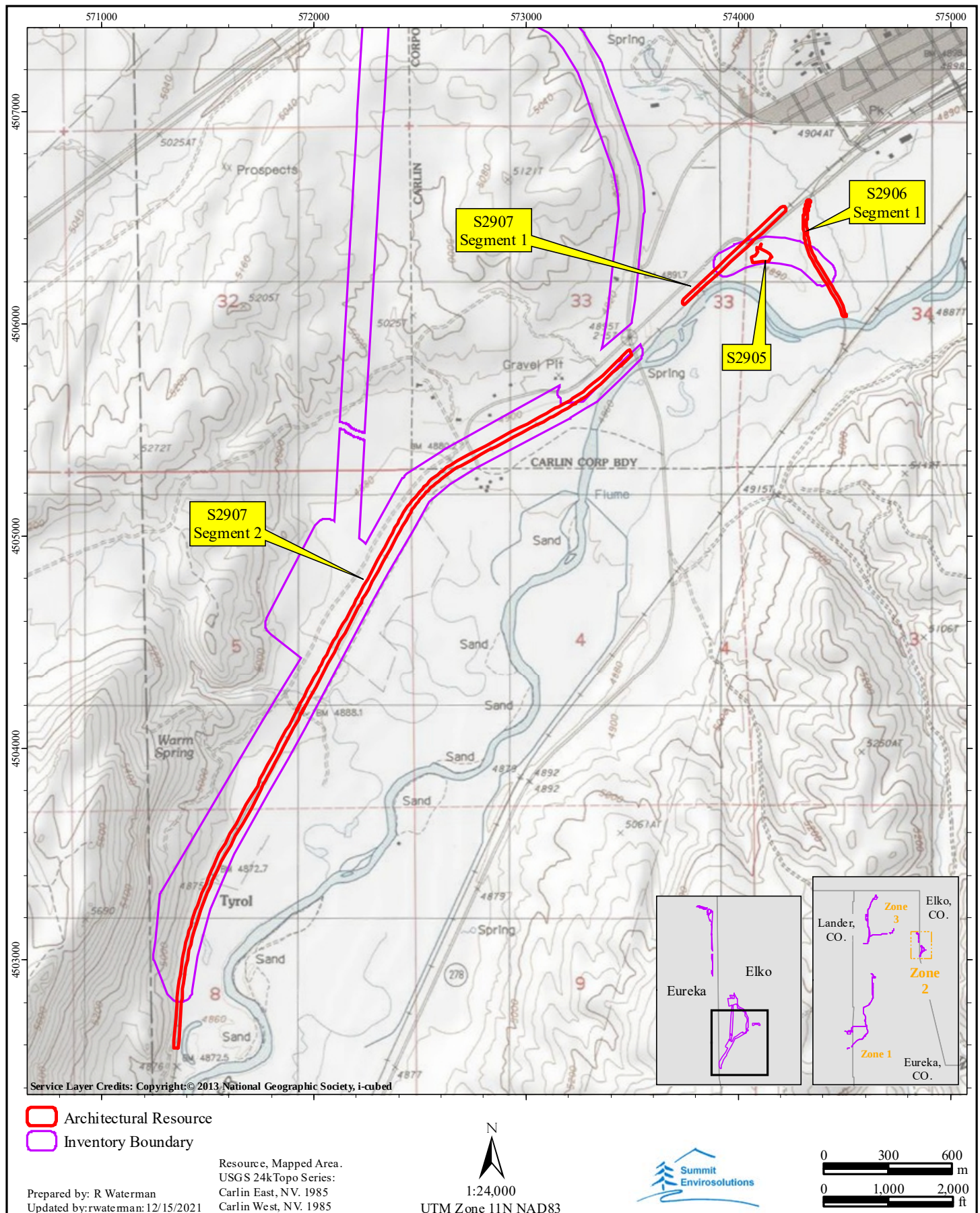


Figure 4:
Project Area - Carlin Vicinity

DATES OF INVESTIGATION AND PERSONNEL

Inventory occurred in the spring and summer of 2021. Robert McQueen, Principal Investigator, supervised the project assisted by Linsie Lafayette and Richard Waterman. The report and NARA forms are written and compiled by Robert McQueen; Richard Waterman managed the GIS data and graphics production.

MAP REFERENCES

USGS 1:100,000 *Battle Mountain* (1988); *Crescent Valley* (1987)

USGS 1:24k (7.5-minute) series *Beowawe, NV* (1986); *Carlin East, NV* (1985); and *Tenabo, NV*. (1985).

USGS 1:62,500 (15-minute) series *Beowawe, Nev.* (1957); *Carlin, Nev.* (1952); and *Crescent Valley, Nev.* (1949).

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Recorded resources are found in:

Resource	Township	Range	Section
B18904 (Quonset)	28N	47E	13
S2905 (Corral)	33N	52E	34
S2906 (SPRR Utility), Elko Co.	33N	52E	33, 34
Eureka Co.	31N	49E	09
S2907 (WPRR Utility), Elko Co.	33N	52E	33, 34
Eureka Co.	31N	49E	09

ACREAGE

The total project area is about 6,601 acres. The recorded architectural resources are found on less than 10 total acres, all privately held.

PROJECT AREA AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Inventory occurred in Crescent Valley, Boulder Valley, west of Carlin, and in the Tuscarora Mountains. It also included portions of Elko, Eureka, and Lander counties. Architectural resources are found in a rural part of Crescent Valley, along the railroad tracks east of Beowawe, and west of Carlin. The north end of Crescent Valley and survey areas near Carlin are impacted by the I-80 interstate and the Union Pacific railroad lines, and development of Carlin.

Crescent Valley lies in the Crescent Valley hydrological unit (Rush 1974). Project elevations range from 4,700 ft. (AMSL) near the Humboldt River at the north end to 4,920 ft. (AMSL) on the east fan of the Shoshone Range. Other sources of water in Crescent Valley that cross the project area include Indian Creek and Cottonwood Creek, as well as numerous springs and hot springs, but they sink into the valley and do not flow into the Humboldt River. Despite the narrow elevation range, vegetation varies from sagebrush to greasewood communities, to barren playa. In areas of agriculture, like the Wintle Ranch, the natural vegetation has been replaced with pivot alfalfa fields, or it has been overgrazed and trampled so that only dirt or invasive cheatgrass remains (Figure 5). Large-diameter pipelines related to NGM infrastructure (RIBs) crisscross the valley and the project area. Geologically, Crescent Valley is made up of Pleistocene

and Holocene alluvial fan deposits along the Shoshone Range, valley alluvium and stream deposits in the valley, and playa deposits at the valley bottom (Roberts et al. 1967; Stewart and McKee 1977).



Figure 5. Quonset hut on abandoned farmland in Crescent Valley.

West of Carlin the project area straddles the Maggie and Mary's Creek hydrological units (Rush 1974). Project elevations range from 5,160 ft. (AMSL) at the north end in the foothills of Marys Mountain, to 4,880 ft. (AMSL) at the Humboldt River, and back up to 5,120 ft. (AMSL) at the south end on a steep hillside near Emigrant Pass. Vegetation at the north end is Sagebrush community with rabbitbrush and bunchgrass, and along the Humboldt River and the steep slope at the south end is Greasewood community with rabbitbrush and rye grass. Development around Carlin has resulted in invasive grasses and other nonnative plants (Figure 6). Geologically, there is quaternary alluvium along Maggie Creek and sedimentary deposits on the foothills of Marys Mountain, and alluvium along the Humboldt River (Coats 1987; Roberts et al. 1967).



Figure 6. Abandoned overhead utility line near Carlin.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

This large Class III inventory encounters over 200 previous inventories (see Appendix A in main report). The previous work totals several thousand acres and addresses just about any type of cultural resources work, including large block inventories, ‘spot’ surveys for drill pads or other small undertakings, linear surveys associated with highways, transmission lines, and seismic lines, as well as testing plans and a few mitigated sites.

The project area crosses through public and private lands, the latter unsurprisingly having noticeably less previous investigations on them. The project covers a broad geographic area, but because this is a proposed railway that needs to maintain moderate grades, the project tends to stay in the valleys and valley margins.

Previously recorded historic resources in or near the project area are tied to Nevada’s common themes of mining and ranching, and because the project sticks to the valleys, transportation sites are well-represented, including historic state highways, the Victory Highway, and the Transcontinental and Western Pacific Railroads, along with numerous unnamed dirt roads. Although the California Trail passes through the region, no intact remnants of the trail were found within the project area.

Regional architectural studies are a good help in placing the newly recorded resources in their local context (Table 1). This is especially prudent in terms of identifying unique or localized building forms or construction (including use of a regionally distinct materials), and in understanding whether certain resources are increasingly rare or threatened.

Table 1. Local Architectural or Other Contextual Studies.

Report No. BLM_	Resource Name	Resource Types	Reference
1-2229d	Utility Historic Context	Overhead Utilities	Johnson 2006
6-3019	Tenabo (townsite)	Commercial & Residential buildings, Mine structures	Blustain and Harmon 2012
6-3025/ 1-2848	Horse Ranch	Log and stone buildings, stone walls, fences	Ross-Hauer and McQueen 2013
6-3222-0	JD & Willow Creek Ranches	Corrals, fences, outbuildings	McQueen 2019a
1-3244	Frenchie Ranch	Outbuildings	McQueen 2019b

Archival research included searches at the BLM offices, the NVCRIS database, Eureka and Elko County Assessors Offices, historic newspapers, historic maps, and the collections of the Northeast Nevada Museum. Stanford University Library’s digital photograph collections of the Transcontinental Railroad, and the Denver Public Library digital collection of railroads in Nevada were especially useful for the two utility lines. Summit’s library has an extensive collection of published local and regional history.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES AND HISTORIC DISTRICTS

There are no NRHP-listed properties in the project area. Various parts or associated features of the Transcontinental Railroad are recorded in the Western U.S., including a segment of railroad grade in Utah, several railroad depots in various Western states, and Golden Spike National Historical Park in Utah. None of the resources in this study are directly related to that historic event.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Architectural resources are associated with the themes of *Ranching and Farming*, and *Communication*, with the latter directly tied to the Southern and Western Pacific Railroad lines. The focal area is north-central Nevada. Regionally, the earliest ranches were developed to cater to the Westward-bound emigrants and hence were founded along the Humboldt River. Pine Valley, a prominent and direct feeder of the Humboldt, quickly attracted other settlers. As mining developed in the surrounding mountains, additional lands were opened up for ranching and farming, who could market their goods to the mining camps. The introduction of the Central Pacific railroad (1869) also encouraged the opening of additional lands and the settlement along their ‘checkerboard.’ Farmers literally bought into the notion that their goods could be brought to the railroad and shipped anywhere in the U.S.

As Nevada’s ‘ideal’ farming lands were increasingly staked the more marginal lands were opened up. Historically, Crescent Valley was sparsely settled and a less-than-ideal place for farming or ranching, especially when compared to the relatively lush Pine Valley to the east. Crescent Valley is largely fed by water originating in the Cortez Mountains, and so the original ranches of the late 19th and early 20th centuries located near one of the few prominent canyons that disgorged its annual spring runoff. However, each year heavy spring flows reduced to a trickle by late summer. This kind of water supply can only support a very finite number of settlers (Wycoff and Dilsaver 1995). The Wintle Ranch is a latecomer to the valley and relied on pumped well water for its irrigation. Farming in Crescent Valley was marginal and many of the small operators eventually got folded into every larger ranching enterprises, especially the Dean Ranch holdings which is now owned by Nevada Gold Mines.

Wintle Ranch

There is little historical information on the Wintle Ranch. Historic records at what is commonly known as the ‘Wintle Ranch’ first appear in a water rights application by Lennox L. Mauldin in April of 1953, followed by Mrs. Charles A. Aquandro in November of the same year. Both applications were for irrigation and domestic purposes, and both were withdrawn. Then in 1955, J.L. McCloud filed an application for the same location. McCloud subsequently filed a well log in 1957 that described the well as using an “8” turbine pump.” In 1960 McCloud assigned the well to Rolly W. Alexander who submitted a map proving beneficial use of the land in 1962. The map depicts the well, ditches, and 2 ft. furrows for irrigation in fields of clover and alfalfa. These furrows are still visible on a 1995 Google Earth aerial image, but an aerial image from 2006 shows several Rapid Infiltration Basins (RIBs) and pipelines put in place by Placer Dome Inc. (now NGM).

The placename ‘Wintle’ is apparently associated with the last residents on the property prior to its takeover by NGM precursor Placer Dome, which occurred around 1993. The Quonset hut recorded for the project is not on the 1949 USGS map of the area, suggesting a mid-1950s or early 1960s construction. The property was a small ranch (320 acres) that changed hands several times and does not appear to have been overly successful.

Central Pacific (CPRR)/Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) and Telegraph/Telephone Line.

The Federal government's Pacific Railroad Act of 1862 marked the beginning of the transcontinental railroad (Myrick 1992). Construction of the Central Pacific Railroad (CPRR) began in Sacramento in 1863, but due to political and financial delays, and construction hardships through the Sierra Nevada, by 1868 the railroad had only gotten a few miles past Reno (Myrick 1992). Thereafter construction across the rest of the state increased exponentially, famously reaching the linkage point with the Union Pacific Railroad at Promontory, Utah in May 1869. Construction crews passed through the Beowawe-Palisade-Carlin area late in 1868, establishing Beowawe in October and Carlin in December that year.

Along with the actual railroad grade, construction of the CPRR included building a new transcontinental telegraph line, moving the existing line north from the central route of the emigrant trail. Because the new line was constructed immediately parallel to the tracks it appears in several of Alfred Hart's famous photographs he took of the CPRR construction. The new telegraph line consisted of poles about 20 ft. high, with a single, short cross arm with not more than two wires suspended under it (Figure 7).



For the next 30 years the only large-scale improvement to the CPRR was the complete replacement of the tracks with heavier rail. A few of the tighter curves, including at Palisade, were also reduced. In 1899 the Southern Pacific Company took over control of the CPRR, and surveyors explored to improve and shorten the railway route. This resulted in several realignments in Nevada, including the Beowawe-Carlin stretch through the project area (Myrick 1992; Patterson et al. 1991).

The railroad, since 1996 part of the Union Pacific, continues to operate as an essential carrier of interstate commerce. As part of the largest rail system in North America the line carries over 4.5 million carloads per year. From 1899 to today the railroad undergoes continual maintenance to all aspects of its trackage and infrastructure and is a thoroughly modern railway.

Similarly, from its construction in 1869 until the mid-20th century the parallel telegraph line was maintained and upgraded, including larger poles able to carry multiple lines and the eventual inclusion of telephone service. Telegraph service continued to be an important, affordable means of long-distance communication into the 1950s (Nonnenmacher 2001). The communication system is now abandoned but exactly when that occurred is uncertain. Best estimates are sometime in the 1970s.

Figure 7. Telegraph line under construction in the Nevada desert, ca. 1868. Alfred A. Hart collection, image PC0002_322, Stanford Library.

Western Pacific Railroad (WPRR) and Telegraph/Telephone Line

For the first 35 years of its existence the CPRR/SPRR held a virtual monopoly on western bound traffic. Things changed in 1903 when a new rival line, the Western Pacific Railroad (WPRR), started surveying its own railroad from Utah to California. Across much of Nevada the old and new railroads ran parallel to one another, creating friction over rights-of-way and easements held by the SPRR. A compromise was not reached until 1907 and construction of the WPRR could finally begin (Brehm 2021).

Construction of the WPRR through the project area began in the summer of 1907. Ironically, through much of Palisade Canyon the WPRR used the old SPRR grade (abandoned in 1903 for a new alignment), saving them immense construction costs. WPRR progressed westward and was completed in California in 1909. Regular freight and passenger traffic through Nevada started in 1910 (Patterson et al. 1991).

With the two railroads in stiff competition and both lines busy with traffic, in 1924 they entered into a joint or shared-track agreement to share their parallel trackage through a large swath of Nevada. WPRR rail would carry eastbound traffic and the SPRR would carry westbound traffic. This agreement held even after absorption of the WPRR by the Union Pacific Railroad in 1982. The WPRR tracks continue to be an integral part of the Union Pacific system, carrying hundreds of cars per day through Nevada. Like the SPRR the road is continuously maintained and thoroughly modern.

Also like the SPRR, along much of its route the WPRR had its own set of parallel telegraph/telephone lines. Photographs taken in 1935 at Beowawe capture some poles in the background. One of the images shows three different utility lines (Figure 8). One line has poles with a single small cross arm at the top carrying three lines. A second pole line appears to have two cross arms and an unknown number of lines. The third line has a single, longer cross arm carrying up to seven lines. It is likely one of the three lines belongs to the SPRR (the two railroads are immediately next to each other at Beowawe), and the largest line may be part of an electric line for the town. Like the SPRR communication line, the WPRR line underwent maintenance and improvements over time, and presumably carried both telegraph and telephone service. When the WPRR lines were abandoned is uncertain but likely occurred at the same time as the SPRR lines.



Figure 8. Train at Beowawe, 1935.

Note the three utility lines on either side of the tracks. Image OP-16015, Denver Public Library.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

RANCHES AND FARMS

Nevada's rural architecture is a study in functionality. Early buildings were modest and transitory in nature; they are usually vernacular, built of local materials, and reflect on the Great Basin's geographic isolation (Marshall 1995; Owen 1997). Vernacular architecture is defined as the common building of a given place and time; the individual will have been guided by a series of conventions built up in their locality, paying little attention to what may be fashionable (Carter and Cromley 2005; Cranston 1991). The function of the building would be the dominant factor, aesthetic considerations, though present to some small degree, being secondary and minimal.

The typical central Nevada ranch consisted of one or more residences and numerous specialized outbuildings including hay barns, loafing sheds, milk houses, cool storage cellars, granaries, sheds, privies, slaughterhouses, tack houses, shops, garages, smoke houses, spring houses, poultry houses, and various other shelters. If the operation was large there might be a bunkhouse for hired hands. Large families usually necessitated a school. While typically constructed to serve a specific purpose, over time a building's function might change as agricultural pursuits change and new structures are built – rarely were buildings immediately abandoned or torn down. Although historically most ranches had fewer than 10 functional buildings (Trewartha 1948), it is not uncommon to encounter ranches with many more. Generally, numerous buildings reflect a long occupation on a ranch (McCracken and Howerton 1996).

Nineteenth and early-20th century ranch structures generally have a low, long rectangular shape, with a low-pitched gable or nearly flat shed roof. Buildings such as barns or equipment sheds often had doors on a gable end, while dwellings and animal sheds usually had entrances on the long side (Marshall 1995; Owen 1997). It is extremely common to see use of local materials, especially the use of stone but also earth (both adobe and as dugouts) and local timber which because of its small size in Nevada was typically not milled. Often, roofs were covered in corrugated metal or dirt. Exterior sheathing might include corrugated sheet metal, flattened metal cans, and horizontal or vertical wood siding, including board and batten. Single-wall construction was a common framing technique (Grahm 2015). Buildings made from salvaged railroad ties are common at ranches in proximity to rail lines. While several different material types were utilized in ranch construction, they had in common the qualities of accessibility and low cost. Manufactured building materials, such as milled lumber and brick, were rarely used due to their high cost and difficulty in transportation. Salvaging materials from nearby mining camps, and/or moving whole buildings was common.

Ranch buildings tend to follow common forms but frequently exhibit nuances reflecting local needs or constraints. Rarely do they display clear ethnic connections. They are typically built into the landscape, rather than being imposed upon it. Combined with local materials, these 'simple' (i.e., vernacular) buildings have a very organic appearance that blend into their surroundings rather than stand out, and accentuate the local Great Basin palette.

Barns and Outbuilding Forms.

Large barns were uncommon in central Nevada, as generally livestock was wintered outdoors (Crofut 1970; Carpenter et al. 1941). Often, an open shed across one side of a corral was considered sufficient shelter for poor weather. Although large barns were uncommon, smaller versions exist and could be constructed of local stone, railroad ties, or of timber-frame construction. Usually the largest structure on a ranch, the plan and arrangement of space within a barn can sometimes be associated with the cultural background of those who built it, but function remains the overriding consideration (Davis 2003).

Sheds and outbuildings take a variety of forms and materials. They serve numerous semi-specific purposes and oftentimes these are repurposed buildings having a second, third, or more life. Typical outbuildings include animal sheds (coops), pump houses, water storage houses, equipment and tool sheds, blacksmith shops, food or grain storage, and cool storage. Privies are a common outbuilding, but because of their unique function are sometimes addressed separately. Depending on purpose and anticipated need, sheds may be built extremely sturdy or quite flimsy. Stone, wood, railroad tie, and earth are common 19th century building materials, with milled lumber and corrugated metal complimenting or replacing the more organic local materials beginning in the 1920s. Outbuildings typically have a low shed or gable roof, with the door under the narrow, gable end. Windows and roof vents are reserved for buildings where people intend to work inside them (Owen 1997).

COMMUNICATION

Prior to the advent of the telegraph, communication was literally carried along roads and rails. Telegraph lines soon paralleled these routes; later, larger phone networks eventually struck out across the landscape. Telephone service arrived slowly and sporadically in Nevada. Larger populated places started local telephone companies, and only gradually connected with other populated places. Ranchers, being inherently isolated from these developments, were even slower to receive telephone service. Early rural telephone lines were functional but rudimentary. Typically they were built by the users themselves and not a phone company (Johnson 2006).

The remains of telephone lines can be scanty, especially if the lines were relocated or scavenged, which is common in resource-scarce Nevada. Properties related to overhead utilities include poles, wires, insulators, and possibly surplus parts. Ad-hoc materials are common on rural lines. For ease of construction and maintenance, lines frequently followed existing road corridors, were integrated with existing fences, or were attached to electrical poles. The actual, physical use of the line is ephemeral and leaves few traces.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Significance of historic resources is judged on the basis of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36CFR§60.4). A property must meet at least one of the four National Register Criteria and retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The association must be specific and strong. Except in extremely unusual circumstances, the property must also be over 50 years old. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion A. Properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Criterion B. Properties associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Criterion C. Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a particular type, period, or method of construction;
- Criterion D. Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Integrity is the ability of a resource to convey a sense of the past as it relates to one or more areas of significance. The evaluation of integrity is grounded in an understanding of a resource's physical features and how they relate to its significance. Resources that have been substantially altered may not retain

sufficient integrity to convey their importance. There are seven aspects or qualities that in various combinations define integrity. A resource that retains its integrity will possess several of the following aspects:

Location is the particular place where the historic resource was constructed or the specific place where the historic event took place. It involves relationships between the resource and place.

Setting is the general physical environment of a historic property. It refers to the character of the place in which the resource played its historical role.

Design is the combination of natural and cultural elements that create the form, plan, spatial organization, and style of a property. Design results from conscious and unconscious decisions over time about where areas of land use, roadways, buildings and structures, and vegetation are found in relationship to natural features and to each other. Design also relates to the functional organization of vegetation, topography, and other characteristics.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of craftsmen's labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site.

Feeling is the quality a historic resource has in evoking the aesthetic or historic sense of the past. Feeling is dependent on the resource's physical characteristics ability to convey its historic qualities.

Association is the direct link between a property and an important historic event or person. Association depends on an area having "a collection of...structures, and other visible features that convey a strong sense of connectedness between the [location] and a contemporary observers ability to discern the historical activity that occurred" (Noble and Spude 1997:21).

The process of evaluating a cultural resource for eligibility for the NRHP necessitates the placement of the property within a relevant context. A context identifies the thematic, geographical, and chronological framework within which a property's significance is evaluated, adding specific detail to the four general significance criteria (Criteria A-D) outlined above. The architectural context provides a framework for evaluating the significance of the project's architectural resources.

SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

This appendix contains information on four architectural resources (Table 2): two overhead telephone/graph line structures along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks; a corral structure at Carlin, Nevada; and a Quonset hut building at the Wintle Ranch in Crescent Valley.

Table 2. Project Area Architectural Resources

Resource No.	State Site No. 26__	Agency No. CrNV-__	Type	Eligibility?
B18904	n/a	n/a	Quonset hut	Not eligible
S2905	n/a	n/a	Corral	Not eligible
S2906	EU6557	11-5612	SPRR Utility	Contributing A
S2907	EU6589	11-10733	WPRR Utility	Contributing A

Architectural descriptions and NRHP eligibility recommendations follow.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

B18904

Wintle Ranch Quonset Hut and Water Tank

Building B18904 is an abandoned Quonset hut on a property in Crescent Valley known as the Wintle Ranch. The Quonset hut served as a shed/shop or similar outbuilding. The building is located on the edge of what was an irrigated farm field about 1 mile north of the ranch house.

The 48 x 20 ft. building is a typical arched Quonset oriented east/west on the landscape. The building rests on three 8x8 beams along its long axis and 2x6 joists. The long beams are 10-12 ft. long with butt joints. The walls/roof are composed of arched, galvanized, and corrugated sheet metal panels 28 in. wide and about 10-12 ft. long bolted to interior metal framing. Framing is light I- and L-beams. The flooring is simple wide boards.

Fenestration is on the end walls (east and west elevations) and consists each of a centered, doorway flanked by square window openings. Only the west elevation door is intact; it is of simple 1x12 board construction and is wider than normal (workshop door). Only one windowpane remains, is 6-light, and has lower hinges for a hopper style opening. Windows on the west elevation may be fixed. All openings have simple board surrounds. The east windows had screens.

The interior is only partially accessible. The western two-thirds of the interior was a large, open room and has a wooden shelving unit along the north wall. The eastern one-third of the interior has drywall on the walls and ceiling, was insulated, and has a plywood floor, giving it a more formal or finished appearance. A simple 3 ft. wide board porch runs the width of the building in front of the east entry. The building was wired for electricity.

150 ft. southwest of the Quonset hut is a riveted steel water tank set on a cribbing made from repurposed railroad ties. The cribbing is eight courses high, capped with 2x12 boards, and in-filled with rocks and earth. A metal ladder ascends the east side. USGS maps and water applications indicate owners drilled a well in this location in the late 1950s.

The building and water tank are believed built sometime around 1960 and were abandoned by the mid-1990s. It was at that time that Placer Dome (precursor to Nevada Gold Mines) acquired the property and constructed five Rapid Infiltration Basins (RIBs) on the former alfalfa/clover field, though as many as 12 RIBs may have been planned or built. The RIBs are abandoned but the deep pits and adjacent large dirt piles remain. Additionally, two large-diameter dewatering pipes pass along the ground surface immediately by the Quonset hut. Along with the buildings' abandonment these aspects greatly diminish its historic, farm/ranch ruralness and integrity of setting and feeling.

The Quonset hut is not on the 1949 USGS map of the area further suggesting a mid-1950s or early 1960s construction.

S2905**Carlin Corral**

S2905 is an asymmetrical, multi-pen corral located just west of Carlin, Nevada. The corral is just south of a dirt road that parallels the Western Pacific (now Union Pacific) Railroad tracks. The corral's loading chute utilized the road and not the railroad. The corral backs up against marshy lands that are part of the Humboldt River floodplain.

The corral is in good condition, measures 250 x 230 ft., and covers about 0.87 acres. The feature has the all the basic components and layout of a working corral: six pens or bays, a crowding pen and working alley leading to a squeeze chute (for inoculation and other treatments), and a scale that exits into a central loading chute and ramp. Various gates provide access between pens and several points of entry to the corral itself. One pen has a large round metal trough.

Materials used in the corrals' construction include railroad ties for most of its posts, and a mix of log (3-5 in. dia.) and boards (1x8, 2x8, 2x12, and 4x10) for cross rails. Much of the wood is clearly replacement and/or later modification. Bolts, nails, wire, and rope are used for joinery. Gates are a mix of various 'Powder River' (tubular metal) styles and are indicative of multiple, as-needed replacements over the years. Plywood lining the interior of the squeeze chute passageway creates solid walls.

The scale area is a Type S, 20,000 lb. (10-ton) metal frame design on an 8 x 16 ft. poured concrete scale pit with a manual Fairbanks Morse beam scale. The scale's last inspection tag is from 2012. The squeeze chute is metal and also manually operated. The equipment does not appear to have been used for some time.

The loading ramp is typical construction with solid wall siding, railroad tie framing and flooring, and a hinged double gate accessed by a set of stairs on each side. Both the working chute and loading ramp have exterior, elevated catwalks allowing ranchers to safely work while moving the animals.

The scale and squeeze chute are no longer functional but the rest of the corral appears to still receive intermittent use. The Elko County Assessor lists the corral and all equipment dating to 1972 but that could not be independently verified. The corral is not on any USGS maps, including maps from 1952, 1975, 1985, or even 2018. However, a 40+ year resident of Carlin remarked that the corral "has been here as long as I can remember." The feature includes signage indicating ownership by the Elko Land and Livestock Co., which is both a massive conglomerate and a subsidiary of Newmont Mining (now Nevada Gold Mines). Formed in 1978, the EL&L Co. eventually comprised a dozen ranches entailing 1.2 million acres (Featherston 2018). The Tomera Ranch, west of the corral, is also part of the EL&L/Newmont/Nevada Gold Mines holdings. Given the investment needed to construct the corral, and its location on the edge of town, it is possible the corral dates closer to whenever EL&L obtained the property.

The corral sits on the edge of Carlin in a rural, undeveloped setting interrupted by the railroad tracks immediately nearby, and the town of Carlin only a few blocks east. The mixed and replacement materials used in the corrals' construction are generally in-kind with its original fabric but does detract overall feeling. The corral is well made and displays good workmanship and design elements.

S2906 (26EU6557, CrNV-11-5612)**Southern Pacific Railroad Telephone/graph Lines**

S2906 is the abandoned telegraph/telephone line parallel to the historic Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, now part of the Union Pacific Railroad. The line was recorded in three segments: Segment 1 is along a switch track south of Carlin (Elko County), and Segments 2 and 3 are east of Beowawe (Eureka County).

The associated railroad tracks are a thoroughly modern, major commerce carrier and not discussed or evaluated.

The Segment 1 telephone/graph line is parallel to the west side of a single crossover between the historic WPRR and SPRR tracks south of Carlin. This crossover allows westbound trains to move from the northern mainline tracks to the southern mainline tracks, and vice versa.

The Segment 1 communication line consists of 10-inch diameter, round poles about 20-30 ft. tall with two crossarms. The top arm has 10 insulator pegs, and the bottom arm has 8 pegs (18 line total capacity). A few of the poles have guy lines for added support. The uninsulated wire is loose or detached in places and some of the poles are listing. The pin type insulators are an opaque, black color possibly made of plastic or rubber.

The Segment 2 line is east of Beowawe. The poles are north of the railroad tracks and have a parallel set of poles from the WPRR to the immediate north. The SPRR line consists of 9-inch diameter poles about 15-20 ft. tall. The poles have two crossarms with the top capable of carrying 10 lines and the bottom 8 lines. At present the pole only has 6 lines, all on the bottom crossarm (paired at 4 and 2 respectively). The poles have a mix of clear and aqua glass pin type insulators. A few of the poles have guy lines.

Segment 3, also east of but closer to Beowawe, has a mix of 8x8 square poles and 9-inch diameter round poles, both about 15 ft. tall. The poles retain the pattern of two crossarms capable of 18 total lines (10 and 8), but are still only carrying 6 lines, all on the bottom crossarm. Insulators are still a mix of colored glass pin types.

In all cases the communication line is abandoned.

S2907 (26EU6589, CrNV-11-10733)

Western Pacific Railroad Telephone/graph Lines

S2907 is the abandoned telegraph/telephone line parallel to the historic Western Pacific Railroad tracks, now part of the Union Pacific Railroad. The line was recorded in four segments: Segments 1 and 2 are between Carlin and Palisade Canyon (Elko County), and Segments 3 and 4 are east of Beowawe (Eureka County). The associated railroad tracks are a thoroughly modern, major commerce carrier and not discussed or evaluated.

Segment 1, just west of Carlin, there is a two-track road parallel and sandwiched between the WPRR tracks and the pole line. The poles here are 9-inch diameter and about 15 ft. tall. The poles are designed to carry two crossarms but currently only have one. The crossarm that is present originally carried 10 lines but is now only carrying six. Insulators are attached to the poles with metal pegs. The insulators are glass pin types in with at least six different styles including clear, aqua (dominant), and a frosted black example that is possibly plastic or rubber. Galvanized bracing holds the crossarm in place and the wire is insulated.

Continuing west of Tomera Ranch is Segment 2. Here the poles have acquired a second, upper crossarm which has metal pegs but no insulators: everything remains on the lower crossarm. Grey ceramic insulators are now part of the mix as well as the glass types, and some of the poles are 7x7 square, possibly representing later replacements.

Segment 3 begins about 2 miles east of east of Beowawe. The poles along this stretch are identical to the Carlin Segment 1 poles: 9-inch diameter and about 15 ft. tall, with a single crossarm holding 10 pegs but only carrying eight lines. Insulators are a mix of clear and aqua glass pin types. Some of the poles have guy lines.

Segment 4 is about 1 mile east of Beowawe. There are two sets of WPRR tracks, a mainline and a siding. The poles are south of the lines, between the WPRR and SPRR tracks. The poles have two crossarms: the top arm has 10 pegs but is only carrying six lines; the bottom arm can carry eight lines but has only four. Insulators remain a mix of aqua and clear glass pin types. Pegs are a mix of threaded metal and wood.

In all cases the poles are upright but starting to lean. The wire is loose and in severed on places, and some of the insulators have been stolen.

NRHP RECOMMENDATIONS

B18904

Wintle Ranch Quonset Hut and Water Tank

We recommend building B18904 not eligible for the NRHP under all Criteria (A through D). The building is part of a small and short-lived farm/ranch property that operated from about 1953 to 1993. There is no indication the building or the ranch made lasting or important contributions to local farming and ranching history (not eligible Criterion A). The property passed through several hands, none of which are of demonstrated importance to local history (not eligible Criterion B). Quonset huts in general are simple, utilitarian forms that an owner can modify in a myriad of ways to meet their needs. The building example at this site remained in its most basic form. The building is not distinctive in its design or materials, does not display creative or elaborate alterations, and is not rare (not eligible Criterion C). The building does not provide new or important information on the past that is not already understood or can be inferred from other sources (not eligible Criterion D).

S2905

Carlin Corral

We recommend S2905 not eligible for the NRHP under all criteria. The corral is not located on one of the Elko Land & Livestock large operations and its role in their operations, or other possible ranch owners, is not demonstrably clear or strong (not eligible Criterion A). There is no evidence the corral has strong association with or made important contributions to a historical person (not eligible Criterion B). The corral is a basic type and is not distinctive in its form, materials, or design. The corral is not rare and is not an exceptional example of a type (not eligible Criterion C). The corral does not provide information that is not already known or can be inferred from other sources about past ranching activities (not eligible Criterion D).

S2906 (26EU6557, CrNV-11-5612)

Southern Pacific Railroad Telephone/graph Lines

We recommend the SPRR overhead communication lines, S2906, as contributing to the NRHP eligibility of the SPRR under Criterion A, and not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, C, or D. The communication poles are not the original, 1869 incarnation but represent later upgrades and improvements to the system. Throughout its operation the telephone/graph line had a clear and strong association with the SPRR and served an integral and direct component to the daily operations of that railroad. The lines also provided a quick, efficient, and reliable communication link between the communities it served (eligible Criterion A). The utility is not clearly or directly associated with any known important person (not eligible

Criterion B). The recorded segments of communication line are constructed in a manner consistent with other wood-pole utility lines. They are not unique or distinctive in design and are not rare (not eligible Criterion C). The communication line does not provide new information on past overhead utilities that is not already known or understood from other sources (not eligible Criterion D).

S2907 (26EU6589, CrNV-11-10733)**Western Pacific Railroad Telephone/graph Lines**

We recommend the WPRR overhead communication lines, S2907, as contributing to the NRHP eligibility of the WPRR under Criterion A, and not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, C, or D. The telephone/graph lines have a clear and strong association with the WPRR and served an integral and direct component to the daily operations of that railroad. The lines also provided a quick, efficient, and reliable communication link between the communities it served (eligible Criterion A). The utility is not clearly or directly associated with any known important person (not eligible Criterion B). The four recorded segments of communication line are constructed in a manner consistent with other wood-pole utility lines. They are not unique or distinctive in design and are not rare (not eligible Criterion C). The communication line does not provide new information on past overhead utilities that is not already known or understood from other sources (not eligible Criterion D).

SUMMARY

The Class III inventory of the NGM-proposed railway project resulted in the documentation of four architectural resources. The resources are related to the themes of ranching and communication, with the latter being two large, abandoned overhead telephone systems adjacent the Union Pacific's double set of railroad tracks. Historically the rail lines were separate entities, namely the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific Railroads.

Per agency guidelines (BLM 2019, USDI 2014), architectural resources are reported under separate cover and given their own, unique Nevada Architectural Resources Assessment (NARA) forms and SHPO Resource Numbers. Architectural resources are evaluated for the NRHP individually and independent of any archaeological sites on which they reside.

As a result of this assessment, we recommend the Quonset hut (B18904) at Wintel Ranch and the corral (S2905) at Carlin not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under all criteria. We recommend the two communication lines (S2906 and S2907) as contributing elements, under Criterion A, to their respective Southern Pacific and Western Pacific Railroads. Within the project area the railroad grades, both part of the Union Pacific, are thoroughly modern incarnations completely lacking any historic fabric.

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NARA FORMS

B18904	Wintle Ranch Quonset Hut & AR-1, Water Tank
S2905	Carlin Corral
S2906	SPRR Telephone/graph Line
S2907	WPRR Telephone/graph Line