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[BARNM Historic Context SOW.docx](#)
[FINAL BARNM Historic Context Basic Theme Outline.docx](#)
[16 DRAFT Historic Context BARNM Historic Overview.docx](#)

Alicia,
Look this over and let me know what you think.

Sincerely,

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“It has been said that, at its best, preservation engages the past in a conversation with the present over a mutual concern for the future.” William J. Murtagh

STATEMENT OF WORK
Bureau of Land Management, Nevada
Basin and Range National Monument Historic Context

Introduction

The Basin and Range National Monument (BARNM) was created by Presidential Proclamation on July 10, 2015. The BARNM comprises more than 700,000 acres located in Lincoln and Nye Counties in Nevada. This iconic landscape has been home to various people for more than 10,000 years, the cultural resources present in this landscape present the story of these people.

Early in the development of the management plan for the BARNM it was decided to prepare a historic context that would allow BARNM archaeologists and researchers to understand and evaluate the cultural resources present in the area. It was also decided that this document would be better equipped to evaluate the resources if it contained contributions from a wide variety of professionals who have worked in the region as well as those who are directly responsible for the evaluation of these resources for the National Register of Historic Places.

In January 2016, BARNM Archaeologist, Nicholas Pay, reached out several professional archaeologists to request their assistance in the development of this document. The resulting team resulted in professionals from the BLM Washington Office, BLM Nevada State Office, National Park Service's National Register Program, Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, and many professional archaeologists with on the ground experience in the inventory and evaluation of the resources contained in the BARNM.

The intent of this Historic Context is to create a "Living Document" that has been peer reviewed to ensure accuracy and currency. In order to accomplish this, the assembled team created the Historic Context Basic Template (Attachment A).

The objective of this solicitation is to solicit proposals to review the Class I Inventory that has been completed for the BARNM to ensure that it is complete and to provide DRAFT documents for each of the themes outlined in this Statement of Work. Potential contractors are urged to propose approaches that are responsive to these objectives and are cost effective.

Scope of Work

The Contractor will furnish all personnel, equipment, supervision, transportation, supplies, and incidentals, except those indicated as government-furnished, to perform all work outlined in this scope of work for a period of 1 year from the date of award.

All work conducted for this project will be delivered to the BLM in a digital format on a single External Hard Drive, as well as backed up on Archival Quality DVDs. BLM will provide this drive to the recipient with the digital records outlined in Task I.

Evaluation Criteria

Proposals will be evaluated based on the “Best Value” process. Best Value allows the Government to consider or award to an offer who’s Price might not be the lowest offer, but the offeror’s proposal is more advantageous in Technical Capability and/or Past Performance.

Technical and Past Performance when combined are equal to Price.

The Government will award a contract resulting from this solicitation to the responsible offeror whose offer conforming to the solicitation will be most advantageous to the Government, price and other factors considered. The following factors shall be used to evaluate offers:

Technical Capability

This contract is going to require the use of individuals who are permitted to conduct Prehistoric, Ethnographic, Historic and Architectural work on lands managed by the BLM Ely District. The offeror should provide a response that:

- Demonstrates an understanding of the Cultural Resources located in Eastern and Southern Nevada
- Outlines a clear work plan for accomplishing the tasks requested, including a timeline for completion of tasks.
- Demonstrates specialized experience, equipment and facilities to carry out the requested work.
- Identifies any specialized experience, expert or specialized personnel, specialized services, equipment, and facilities to conduct requested work.

Please submit the following documents with your response to this solicitation:

- Resumes (not to exceed 2 pages per individual) of the Principle Investigators proposed to accomplish the work outlined, and
- A copy of the BLM Nevada Cultural Resources Use Permit that shows the individuals are permitted to carry out the work identified.

Past Performance

The Offeror is cautioned that sufficient information must be presented to enable the Government to evaluate the Contractor's proposed past performance and determine relevancy to the proposed project. It is the quoter’s responsibility to ensure contact references are provided with current and accurate contact information.

Provide a list of at least 3 projects similar in type, complexity, and magnitude completed within the last three years. Include a narrative of the projects to show relevancy to the proposed project. It is desirable, but not required, that references be other Federal Agencies.

Provide work performance references including, at a minimum, the following information:

1. Name of Project
2. Description of the work completed to establish relevancy
3. Contract/Project Number
4. Name of Agency/Entity
5. Location/Address of project
6. Point of Contact (including Phone & email address)

Task I: Class I Review

The contractor will review the Class I inventory that has been completed for the Basin and Range National Monument (BARNM) to ensure that they have an understanding of the resources located within the BARNM. BLM will provide the successful bidder with the electronic Class I Inventory as well as the digital records that accompany this report. These records include; NVCRIS Data cut, digital reports and site forms, Mineral Survey Plats, Mineral Connection Sheets, General Land Office Survey Plats, initial Records Search Tables, and the digital library of References used for BARNM Research.

The contractor will review the class I and ensure that all sites and reports included in the NVCRIS data cut are captured in the Class I, and ensure that the record search tables are complete with all available data. The contractor will also provide Maps created in GIS that show Inventory and Site data from the NVCRIS data cut. BLM will provide a GIS Template for these maps.

The review of the Class I should be done under the direction of a Principle Investigator(s) permitted by BLM Nevada to carry out prehistoric and historic work in the Ely District.

Deliverables:

Digital Files of the Updated Class I report and records search tables, only if changes are necessary based on the new NVCRIS data cut.

Digital Maps of Cultural Resource Inventory and Site Information

Task II: Draft Historic Context Themes

The Contractor will draft stand-alone documents for each of the following themes for the Basin and Range National Monument using the Basic Outline attached to this solicitation and working closely with BLM Staff.

Prehistoric Overview

- Archaic
- Fremont
- Puebloan
- Late Prehistoric
- Rock Writings

Ethnographic Overview

- Neve (Western Shoshone)
- Nuwuvi (Southern Paiute)

Historic Overview *[DRAFT Attachment B]*

- Exploration
- Early Settlement
- Mining (early 20th Century)
- Transportation *[This context has been partially completed under LCAI Project B018 but will need to be reformatted to fit the style and format of this document series.]*
- Military
- Mormons

The successful bidder should take any necessary steps to reduce or eliminate any personal or professional bias in the drafting of these themes. Steps should include the use of a wide variety of source materials from various professionals and experts on each theme. If there are inconsistencies in the interpretation of resources within a theme the contractor will summarize the various points and include information for how those discrepancies could be cleared up using future research within the theme.

All information included in each theme will need to be properly cited and if available the contractor will provide PDF copies of each source used. An annotation should be included in the bibliography entry for each theme to show which sources are in the electronic library. All electronic sources should be delivered to the BLM on an external hard drive and organized by theme to ensure that they can easily be relocated as necessary.

All final draft themes will be delivered to the BLM as Microsoft Word documents to facilitate interagency and peer reviews of the document. These reviews will be carried out by the BLM after the final drafts have been accepted, no work will be done under this contract after BLM has accepted the final drafts of the themes. No printed copies of these documents will be necessary. A draft of the Historic Overview Theme has been provided as Attachment B to provide an example of the style that will be used for each individual theme.

As each document is delivered the BLM will have the opportunity to review each document prior to accepting the draft document as the final deliverable for this project. The contractor will need to work with BLM to address any comments they have on this initial review of the draft documents.

All Historic Era themes that have the potential to have associated Architectural or Engineering Resources associated with them should also include an associated theme for the evaluation of these resources in accordance with the Guidelines for Recording and Reporting Architectural Resources in Nevada that was prepared by the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, USDI Bureau of Land Management, and the USDA Forest Service in 2014.

All work done on the Prehistoric Themes will need to be completed out by a Principle Investigator permitted by BLM Nevada to carry out prehistoric work in the Ely District.

All work done on the Historic Themes will need to be completed out by a Principle Investigator permitted by BLM Nevada to carry out historic work in the Ely District.

All work done on the Architectural and Engineering resources will need to be completed out by an Architectural Historian approved by BLM.

All work done on the Ethnographic Themes will need to be completed out by an Ethnographer approved by BLM.

Deliverables

Draft documents of the identified Historic Context Themes

Digital Copies of Sources

Pre-work Conference/Project Authorization

Within five (5) days of award, the recipient of this contract must submit a Fieldwork Authorization Request to the Basin and Range National Monument Manager to authorize the contractor to begin work on this project. Once this work is authorized then the BLM and the recipient will arrange for a pre-work conference to facilitate transfer of the government furnished data.

Copyright

The Contractor agrees that any materials produced from this contract may not be copyrighted, and that all materials and deliverables created from this contract become the property of the government. The Contractor agrees to “indemnify” the government against any claim of copyright infringement, which may result by reason or publication by the government of material in any report pertaining to the contract work submitted by the Contractor.

The BLM retains ownership of, and all rights to, all materials collected, records, data, maps, drawings, photographs, samples, artifacts, GIS products, automated databases, or other products. These items cannot be used by the contractor without written permission from the BLM.

The successful contractor will be given full credit for the initial drafting of these themes in the final version that is published.

Performance Schedule

Task	Calendar Days to Complete	Calendar Days from Award
Fieldwork Authorization	5	5
Task I: Review of Class I	60	65
Task II: Preliminary Draft Historic Context Themes	270	305
Task II: Final Draft Historic Context Themes	60	365

Contracting Officer's Representative

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A HISTORIC CONTEXT FOR THE BASIN AND RANGE NATIONAL MONUMENT

THEME OUTLINE

PREPARED BY:
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FINAL
March, 2016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between January and March of 2016, Basin and Range National Monument (BARNM) Archaeologist, Nicholas Pay, with the assistance of those individuals listed in the Acknowledgements section of this document, drafted an outline that will be used to develop a Historic Context for the Basin and Range National Monument. Presented in this document is the final result of this effort.

This outline is based on *The Components of a Historic Context: A National Register White Paper* by Barbara White (4-9-09) (available online at <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/policy.htm>) and from the following National Register Bulletins:

How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (NRB 15)

How to Complete the National Register Registration Form (NRB 16A)

How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (NRB 16B)

The National Register Bulletins are available electronically at <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/>.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Bureau of Land Management, Basin and Range National Monument would like to express their sincere gratitude to the following individuals for their review and comments as this outline was developed. The contributions made by these individuals will help create a historic context that will be an incredible tool that will allow managers to quickly evaluate and manage the cultural resources that have been, or will be, identified within the Basin and Range National Monument.

We are looking forward to working with many of these individuals and others as we move forward on developing the Historic Context for the Basin and Range National Monument.

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Note: This document should be written in accordance with The Chicago Manual of Style (Current Edition) using the Notes and Bibliography Style with Footnotes.

Each time a source is used, whether through a direct quote or through a paraphrase or summary, it should include a footnote, footnotes will be compiled at the bottom of each page.

Footnotes consist of a superscript number corresponding to a note with the bibliographic information for that source should be placed in the text following the end of the sentence or clause in which the source is referenced.

The first note for each source should include all relevant information about the source: author's full name, source title, and facts of publication. If you cite the same source again, the note need only include the surname of the author, a shortened form of the title (if more than four words), and page number(s).

If you cite the same source and page number(s) from a single source two or more times consecutively, the corresponding note should use the word "Ibid.," an abbreviated form of the Latin ibidem, which means "in the same place." If you use the same source but a different page number, the corresponding note should use "Ibid." followed by a comma and the new page number(s).

The footnote itself begins with the appropriate number followed by a period and then a space.

Theme

A theme is a means of organizing properties into coherent patterns based on elements such as environment, social/ethnic groups, transportation networks, technology, or political developments that have influenced the development of an area during one or more periods of prehistory or history. A theme is considered significant if it can be demonstrated, through scholarly research, to be important in American history.

Fully describe the theme, its geographical limits, the chronological period, and describe its significance to local, regional, or national prehistory or history. This section should not be a dissertation but instead provide a concise summary of what we know about the theme.

Period of Significance

If a theme has multiple periods of significance, consider creating a Sub-Theme to avoid making the theme description too complex.

Sub-Themes

List the sub-themes by which a property identified under this theme could also be evaluated.

Associated Property Types

List and define the various property types expected under this theme. Identify and briefly describe any currently documented Historic Properties for each property type identified.

Determining a Property's Significance

CRITERION A: Association with a Significant Event

Significant Event

Describe known significant events that are present within the historic context and their importance to local, regional, or national prehistory or history.

CRITERION B: Association with a Significant Person

Significant Person or Group

Describe the significant person, persons, and /or group, with are present within the historic context and their individual importance to local, regional, or national prehistory or history.

CRITERION C: Embody Distinctive Characteristics

Theme Outline: Theme

Distinctive Type

Describe the type within the typology and its significance in local, regional, or national prehistory or history

Distinctive Period

Describe the period and its significance in local, regional, or national prehistory or history

Distinctive Method

Describe the method and/or methods and their significance in local, regional, or national prehistory or history.

Represent the work of a master

Describe the qualities that would characterize exceptional workmanship and define what is representative of the individual's career or craft as it relates to the historic context.

Possess high artistic value.

Describe the attributes needed for possessing high artistic value and its significance in local, regional, or national prehistory or history.

Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Define how a district or districts should be identified under Criterion C within this historic context.

CRITERION D: Have Yielded, or Likely To Yield, Significant Information

Research Question

Explain the question's significance; describe why the research question is both relevant and significant to the understanding of local, regional, or national prehistory or history. Research questions presented should not be questions for which there is an agreed upon answer or answers in the archaeological/historical community, unless the information presented calls into question the current understanding of that topic or issue.

Describe the data that must be present in order to address the question. Please keep in mind that in order for resources to be eligible they must contain data that may build on the current understanding of the local, regional, or national prehistory or history.

Theme Outline: Determining a Property's Significance

Assessing Integrity

Rank the seven aspects of integrity to identify which of the aspects of integrity comprise the character-defining attributes for the resource.

Location

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

Materials

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

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Geographical Data

Identify the geographic limits for which properties under this theme are known to exist.

This section should also contain a map of the Geographic Limits.

Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Describe what work has been completed in the past to identify properties associated with this context.

Bibliography

HISTORIC CONTEXT: HISTORIC
POPULATION

BLM Ely District Cultural Resources Report
8111 CRR NV 040-16-2138

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DRAFT
March 16, 2017

HISTORIC CONTEXT: HISTORIC POPULATION

March 16, 2017

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HISTORIC CONTEXT: HISTORIC POPULATION

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HISTORIC POPULATION (1492 CE – 1970 CE)

The earliest Euro American influence in the Great Basin stems from the Spanish colonization of Mexico and the North American Southwest. The Papal Bull “Inter Caetera,” issued by Pope Alexander VI on May 4, 1493, played a central role in the Spanish conquest of the New World. This document stated that any land not inhabited by Christians was available to be “discovered,” claimed, and exploited by Christian rulers. Further, it declared that “the Catholic faith and the Christian religion be exalted and be everywhere increased and spread, that the health of souls be cared for and that barbarous nations be overthrown and brought to the faith itself.” This “Doctrine of Discovery” became the basis of all European claims in the Americas as well as the foundation for the United States’ western expansion. (Alexander VI, 1493)

The creation of the Viceroyalty of New Spain in the America’s was the first of the four viceroyalties that Spain created to govern its conquered lands in the new world. New Spain was established in 1535 and would eventually grow to include all of the lands north of the Isthmus of Panama, Upper and Lower California, and the Spanish possessions along the Gulf of Mexico, Florida and the Caribbean. (Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2013) After this area was claimed by Spain it would remain under Spanish claim until 1822 when Mexico won their independence. (Berkin, 2017) There are not a lot of records associated with Spanish activities in the Great Basin and this may be due in part to the weakness of Spain’s claims on the territory, or their lack of interest in the region. (D’Azevedo, 1986, p. 500)

Most Historians begin their discussion of the history of the State of Nevada in 1776 with Father Francisco Garcés, and his expedition to California from Santa Fe as this is the first written account of visitors to the region. However, the majority of the area would remain unexplored for decades. The interior of Nevada would not be explored until Jedediah S. Smith’s expedition from 1826 to 1827, Peter Skene Ogden’s explorations between 1828 and 1829, and John C. Fremont’s explorations from 1842 to 1854. (Bancroft, 1890, pp. 26 45)

For decades following the initial colonization of the Spanish missions in the Southwestern United States people were looking for a path from Santa Fe to California. In 1829, Antonio Armijo set out with a group of men supplies towards the San Gabriel Mission in California. After arriving at the mission, they traded the goods for horses and mules and headed back to Santa Fe. This caravan successfully opened a trade route between Santa Fe and San Gabriel (near present day Los Angeles). This trade route is now known as The Old Spanish Trail. The Old Spanish Trail would initially follow parts of Jedediah Smith’s routes of 1826 and 1827, and Rafael Rivera’s route of 1828, the trail would lead them through Nevada roughly following present day Interstate 15. (Bowers, 2006; U.S. NPS, 2017)

In 1846, President James K. Polk, following the doctrine of Manifest Destiny, launched a war with Mexico for control of California and what is now the Southwest United States. The Mexican American War would mark the first U.S. Armed conflict fought primarily on foreign soil. (Bowers, 2006)

In an attempt to escape persecutions, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons), under the direction of Brigham Young, left Nauvoo, Illinois and settled at the Great Salt Lake, an area still within the sovereignty of Mexico. (Bowers, 2006) According to the National Park Service from 1847 to 1869, nearly 70,000 people would make the 1,300 mile journey, mainly on foot, along the Mormon Trail from the Nauvoo, Illinois to Salt Lake City. (U.S. NPS, 2016) (Bowers, 2006)

After the pioneers arrived in the Salt Lake Valley, they began to spread out and settle the more fertile parts of the Great Basin. During the Brigham Young administration (1847 1877) alone, they founded nearly four hundred settlements. Each of these towns were set up based on instructions given by the Prophet Joseph Smith, who emphasized the advantages of living in compact communities rather than on isolated farms. Joseph Smith's ideas about city planning are contained in a document known as the City of Zion plan, which he prepared in 1833. In the

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original plat, the 1 mile square townsite was divided into 10 acre blocks separated by roads that were 8 rods (132 feet). The center strip of blocks was slightly larger to accommodate the public buildings. Each 10 acre block was divided into two rows of 10 lots that created 20 ½ acre lots per block. No lot in the city was to contain more than one house and it was to be built 25 feet from the street, and in the center of the lot so that a small yard could be planted. The rest of the lot was to be used for gardens. All houses were to be built of brick and stone, and the town was surrounded by agricultural fields and farms. In general, Mormon towns are characterized by large uniform blocks oriented to the cardinal directions, separated by wide streets, and divided into large lots. (Ludlow, 1992)

In 1848, following the Mexican American War, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidlago was signed. (Bowers, 2006) Under the terms of the treaty Mexico ceded to the United States Upper California and New Mexico. This was known as the Mexican Cession and included present day Arizona and New Mexico and parts of Utah, Nevada, and Colorado. Mexico relinquished all claims to Texas and recognized the Rio Grande as the southern boundary with the United States (see Article V). The United States paid Mexico \$15,000,000 "in consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States" (see Article XII of the treaty). (Gray, 2016)

Seeking formal recognition from the federal government in 1849, Brigham Young, President of the LDS Church and leader of the pioneers now living in the Salt Lake Valley, proposed the "State of Deseret". The proposed boundaries were to be Oregon on the north, the Green River on the east, Mexico on the south, and the Sierra Nevada on the west, including a portion of the Southern California seacoast. The federal government, however, rejected Young's proposed state name and borders. Beyond the complications of the slavery issue, the petition for statehood was weakened by several other factors. The first was the tremendous size of the proposed State of Deseret with boundaries extending into southern California. In addition, the small population of Deseret (less than 12,000 in 1850 excluding Native Americans) was far short of the 60,000 required for statehood by the Northwest Ordinance of 1784. Further, the Anti Mormon sentiment in Congress added further weight to these reasons for organizing Utah Territory rather than admitting Deseret into the Union as a state. The Utah territory would later be established by an act of Congress on September 9, 1850 as part of the national Compromise of 1850. The compromise admitted California into the Union as a free state and designated Utah and New Mexico as territories with the right to decide whether to permit slavery or not. Utah Territory's newly established borders stretched from California all the way east to the peaks of the Rocky Mountains. The Oregon Territory bordered Utah to the North and the 37th parallel bordered it to the South. (Johnson J. O., 1992; Powell, 1992)

In October of 1849, a group of pioneers known as the San Joaquin Company, grew impatient in Salt Lake City where they were looking at the possibility of having to wait until spring to head to the gold fields of California. After hearing about the Old Spanish Trail and hiring Captain Jefferson Hunt the company headed south. Captain Hunt was the only person in town that knew the route and was willing lead this group. Hunt would travel only as fast as the slowest wagon and the groups growing impatience would boil over when a young man rode into camp with a hand sketched map that showed a "short cut" across the desert to a place called Walker Pass. Most of the company would decide to leave the direction of Hunt near the location of present day Enterprise to follow the "short cut". Almost as soon as this group left, they ran into the Beaver Dam Wash, a gaping canyon on the present day Nevada Utah line. At this point most of this group got discouraged and went back to the direction of Captain Hunt. However more than 20 wagons would decide to continue on, including the Bennett Arcan Party and the Jayhawkers, the so called "short cut" that had lured the Lost '49ers away from Captain Hunt's wagon train proved to take four months, cost the lives of many men, and lead to the naming of Death Valley. (U.S. NPS, 2017) The Bennett Arcan Party and the Jayhawkers would be the first documented people of European decent to enter what is now Lincoln County, Nevada.

On 15th October, 1853 John C. Fremont left Saint Lewis with eight American's and ten Delaware Indians. The purpose of undertaking the journey at such a time was to ascertain what amount of snow lay on the proposed route of his father in law's, Colonel Benton, Pacific Railroad project in the depth of winter, and to demonstrate

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completely that the road could be traversed at all seasons of the year. On February 21, 1854 John C. Fremont left Parowan to cross the Sierra Nevada. (Daily Alta California, 1854) Fremont's Path through the region would roughly follow the route made in "1849 by the wagons of those ill fated gold seekers, who had deflected from the Old Spanish Trail and the guidance of Jefferson Hunt, in an attempt to reach California in twenty days." (Spence, The Expeditions of John Charles Fremont, 1984)

In 1858, Col. William Horne Dame was appointed by President Brigham Young to "Lead an exploring expedition into the desert". This expedition would start in Parowan in April 23, 1858, and would consist of 60 men and 20 wagons. Their purpose was to patrol and explore areas suitable to raise grain, keep stock and secure families in case of necessity. The men were instructed to learn the Indians language and to "seek to gain and exercise a salutary influence over them". The key players in this company were William Horne Dame (President of the Company), James H. Martineau (Historian), Ross R Rogers (Sargent of the Guard), J. W. Christian (Captain 1st Ten), George W. Lirrinc (Captain 2nd Ten), and Nephi Johnson (Chief Interpreter). In a letter to Dame from President Young dated June 9, 1858, Dame is instructed to "leave enough of your company selected from those that can most conveniently tarry to farm as much as the soil and water will admit and explore around for secure places for caching, and yourself and the rest of your company may return home...". The mission would conclude July 2, 1859 after Dame and Nephi Johnson returned to Parowan after reporting the results of the expedition to President Brigham Young. An account of this mission can be found in the "History of the Mission to the Desert led by Col. W. H. Dame in the year 1858". (Dame, 1858) This mission would be the first visit of non native people with the specific intent of settling in the region.

Establishing a government for the new Utah Territory would prove difficult. In addition to the issues between Mormons and non Mormons, the issues were exaggerated by the distance to the territorial government, which was located in Fillmore City (later Salt Lake City) which was more than five hundred miles away. The period between 1850 and 1864 was a period of extreme unrest. This unrest was due in part to the massive population growth resulting from the discovery of the Comstock in 1859. Other factors included the inability of the territorial government to deal with issues in that part of the territory, and the unrest that was being felt across the continent because of the slavery issue. After several attempts by the Utah Territorial Government to establish order in the western part of the territory and several petitions by residents in the western portion of the territory for recognition as a separate territory, finally Utah Territory was split and the Nevada Territory was created on February 26, 1861. Later in 1862, the territory was extended one degree east, again reducing the size of the Utah Territory. (Bowers, 2006)

The Homestead Act, enacted in 1862, provided that any adult citizen, or intended citizen, who had never borne arms against the U.S. Government could claim 160 acres (increased to 320 acres in 1909) of surveyed government land. Claimants were required to "improve" the plot by building a dwelling and cultivating the land. After 5 years (reduced to 3 years in 1912) on the land, the original filer was entitled to the property, free and clear, except for a small registration fee. Title could also be acquired after only a 6 month residency and trivial improvements, provided the claimant paid the government \$1.25 per acre. After the Civil War, Union soldiers could deduct the time they had served from the residency requirements. (Public Law 37 64, 1862) A cursory search of the BLM's General Land Office Records shows that between 1882 and 1970 there were more than 140 patents issued in Lincoln County for Homestead Entries under the original act. (U.S. DOI BLM, 2017)

In the fall of 1863, William Haynes Hamblin, Indian Missionary from the Santa Clara area, is shown an outcropping of Silver Ore by Native Americans which will prove to be some of Nevada's riches silver mines. Between 1863 and 1864, a substantial amount of interest grew in the region and on March 18, 1864, the Meadow Valley Mining District was established. (Reeve, 2007)

On May 4, 1864, the first Mormons, Francis Lee's family, arrived in the meadow valley to establish the town of Panaca (the Paiute word for silver). (Angel, 1881; Townley, 1973) In the coming months, tensions between the

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miners and the Indians would increase forcing the miners from Pioche to Panaca for mutual protection. This hostility would put an end of mining at Meadow Valley a time.

The State of Nevada was established by presidential proclamation October 31, 1864 with its eastern boundary located at 39°W of Washington, or just west of 115°W. (Angel, 1881) This line would have been roughly at the same location as present day State Route 318.

In March of 1865, Thomas C. W. Sale (Sayle or Sales), John H. Ely, David Sanderson, Samuel S. Strutt, William McClusky, and Ira Hatch, an Indian interpreter showed the local Indians specimens of ore and one of them men apparently told them that he knew where there was more of the same kind. On March 17, 1865, that Indian led them to the Pahranaagat silver that would become the Ely & Sanderson Lode. The first meeting of the miners was held at Logan Springs on October 16, 1865 to establish the by laws of the Pahranaagat Mining District. In attendance were at least 20 men, including David Sanderson, William H. Raymond, George W. List, and Dr. O. H. Conger (assayer). Reports sent to New York by Dr. Conger in December 1865 and by Standish Rood in January 1866 stoked major interest in the mines, as did a visit to the area by Nevada Governor Blasdel in May 1866; by that summer, as many as 200 men were living in the district. (Giambastiani, et al., 2015)

On May 5, 1866, the eastern boundary of the State of Nevada was moved to 37°W of Washington. Nevada officials attempted to collect taxes from the Mormons in living in Panaca, Clover, Eagle, Spring, and Muddy Valley settlements, payable in only U.S. gold and silver coin. The cash poor Mormons refused to pay these taxes, at least until they knew for sure that they actually lived in Nevada. In the meantime, they continued to pay taxes, in kind, to Utah. (Reeve, 2007)

Excitement in the Pahranaagat Mining District continued and camps were established at “Logan Springs” “Silver Cañon”, “Springer’s Ranch”, and “Hico”, the largest being at Logan Spring. By October 1866, at least five corporations from New York and one from San Francisco were working in the district and in February of 1867, it was estimated that there were 500 miners in the district. Ultimately, the mines of Pahranaagat failed to produce due to their overestimated wealth and the poor management of the mills. Raymond’s mill at Hiko failed and had to be rebuilt, and by 1868, it was estimated that nearly a million dollars had been spent in the district, but only \$20,000 in bullion had been shipped. (Giambastiani, et al., 2015)

The Southern Boundary was located at 37°N until 1867 when the Nevada legislature approved the action of Congress to add the portion of the territory of Arizona that lay to the south of this line, west of the 114 degree west longitude and the Colorado River, and to the east of the boundary of California. This action, taken on January 18, 1867, gave the state of Nevada the permanent boundaries as they are today.

By 1869, miners in the Pahranaagat mining district began to show interest in the Meadow Valley area. In March of that year, some of those miners reorganized the district. They renamed it the Ely Mining District after John H. Ely, who later was a partner in the Raymond and Ely Mine at Pioche. Francois L. A. Pioche sent his agent, Charles E. Hoffman, a mining engineer from California, to the Ely District on an exploratory mission to examine its potential and to buy up any promising claims. Hoffman did so, and shortly thereafter, in May 1869, Pioche and other high powered partners organized the Meadow Valley Mining Company, capitalized at six million dollars. At roughly the same time, William Raymond and John Ely bought original titles to claims from Hamblin, Pulsipher and the other early district organizers. The two investors rapidly began to develop their mines and built a mill to process the ore. With this renewed interest, backed this time with San Francisco capital, the dormant strikes sprang to life. By 1870, that camp's contested founding was finally complete and the town of Pioche was properly surveyed and named after Francois L. A. Pioche. (Reeve, 2007)

On June 7, 1869, Lieutenant George M. Wheeler of the United States Engineers was assigned to organize a party that would consist of his assistants, three enlisted men, Lieutenant D. W. Lockwood, 2 non commissioned officers

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and 23 enlisted men. This company was to start at Camp Ruby, Nevada and after being fully equipped, they were to make a thorough and careful reconnaissance starting at the White Pine district and then south to the Colorado River. A full account of this expedition can be found in *The Preliminary Report upon a Reconnaissance through Southern and Southeastern Nevada, made in 1869, by First Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, assisted by First Lieut. D. W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, under the orders of Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, BVT. Maj. Gen. U.S. Army, Commanding Department of California* submitted by the Engineer Department of the U.S. Army in 1875. (Wheeler, 1875) The “*Map showing detailed Topography of the country traversed by the reconnaissance expedition through Southern & Southeastern Nevada*” was completed under the direction of Chief Topographer and Draught Man P.W. Hammel (included as an appendix to this document) represents one of the first detailed maps of Eastern Nevada. (Hamel, 1869)

In 1870, the government finally surveyed the Nevada Utah Border and effectively severed the Mormon settlements in Panaca, Clover, Eagle, Spring, and Muddy Valleys from the Utah Territory. At this time, many Mormons relocated to areas within the Utah Territory with the exception of many in the town of Panaca and other settlements in Lincoln County. (Reeve, 2007)

On March 3, 1877 congress passed the “Desert Land Act” allowed settlers in some arid regions to acquire up to 640 acres of public lands by purchase if they irrigated the land. This legislation had some of the same purposes of homestead laws that was aimed at encouraging the settlement and development of western lands. According to the General Land Office Records, between 1885 and 1998 there were 95 patents issued for Desert Lands Entries in Lincoln County. (U.S. DOI BLM, 2017)

Mining would play an important role in history of Lincoln County. The following table shows the various mining districts that were established in or near to the BARNM.

Mining District	Other Names	Initial Discovery	Initial Organization	Commodity
Pahranagat	Hiko, Irish Mountain, Pahranagat Lake, Crescent, Boomerang	1865	1865	manganese, silver, lead, copper
Freiberg	Worthington, Freyberg, Freiburg	1865	1869	silver, lead, zinc, copper, tungsten
Tempiute	Sheridan, Tem-Piute, Tem-Pah-Ute, Tim-Pah-Ute, Tem Pahute, Tempiute, Timpahute, Don Dale	1865	1869	tungsten, silver, copper, zinc, lead, molybdenum, fluorspar, uranium, arsenic
Silver King	Sunnyside	1874	1874	silver, lead, gold, copper
Sharp	Willow Creek	1918		silver, lead
Quinn Canyon	Willow Creek	1934		fluorspar, beryllium, tungsten
East Pahranagat	Alamo			gold
Golden Gate Range				lead, silver
Seaman Range				gold, mercury, uranium, copper, zinc

(Tingley, Mining Districts of Nevada, 1998)

At the turn of the century Montana copper king and Senator William A. Clark incorporated the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad intending to connect the Los Angeles port of San Pedro, California with Salt Lake City, Utah. The Oregon Short Line, a subsidiary of E.H. Harriman’s Union Pacific Railroad, which already owned a right of way, also intended to develop a Salt Lake Los Angeles route. After frantic filing and counter filing of survey maps and an aggressive track laying race through the Meadow Valley Wash, the two railroads resolved their conflict in 1903 with an agreement on joint ownership of the Salt Lake Route by Clark and Harriman. The tracks reached the site of Las Vegas, Nevada from Utah in October 1904 and from California in January 1905. Las Vegas was a division point on the railroad; the town site was surveyed and lots auctioned on May 15, 1905. The railroad established a subsidiary company, the Las Vegas Land and Water Company to administer the town site and other

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property, and its water. The railroad operated under the name of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad until 1921 when Clark sold his interest to the Union Pacific Railroad and retired. (UNLV Special Collections, 2010)

In June of 1906, the SP, LA&SL began work on the line under a subsidiary, the Caliente and Pioche Railroad (C&P). This line was to be standard gauge, following, for the most part, the existing UP grade. The 1907 flood in Meadow Valley diverted all work away from the branch line. The track finally reached Pioche in October of 1907 with the first traffic making it to town the following month. (Drews, Zeier, & Reno, 2012)

In 1907, G. G. Davis Reservoir Application. Davis undertook an extensive irrigation project for storing and conserving the waters of Cherry, Cottonwood and Pine Creeks, mainly in Nye County, by means of a reservoir at the junction of these creeks. Davis secured in his own name a reservoir right of way from the United States. The Cherry Creek Irrigation Company was incorporated August 27, 1908 in Sharp Nevada. At the "organization meeting of the incorporators and stockholders" of the Cherry Creek Irrigation Company on December 15, 1908, G. G. Davis was elected as Secretary and Treasurer. On April 2, 1909 Davis executed and delivered a deed to the company conveying the reservoir, right of way, water rights, and improvements, with the appurtenances, privileges, and franchises incident thereto, and all the interests of Davis in the property, including the reservoir site, dam, head gates, culverts, ditches and spillways. The deed was recorded with the Lincoln County Recorder on April 3, 1909. (Mighels & Richards, Esq., 1916)

In 1916, the Stock Raising Homestead Act was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson on December 29, 1916. This law allowed a settler to claim 640 acres of non irrigable land that had been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as "stock raising" land. Much like the original Homestead Act Stock Raisers could get lands for a minimal fee, however the main difference with these homesteads is that the United States reserved all of the coal and other minerals along with the right to prospect for, mine and remove these mineral resources. (See Public Law 64 290) A cursory search of the BLM's General Land Office Records shows that between 1922 and 1944 there were 17 patents issued for stock grazing homesteads in Lincoln County. (U.S. DOI BLM, 2017)

On June 28, 1934, congress passed the Taylor Grazing Act resulting in millions of acres of public lands being placed into new grazing districts, thus removing them from any new homestead claims. This effectively ends most new homesteading in most of the contiguous United States.

On July 22, 1937, congress passed the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act that authorized the federal government to buy back certain farms, including some failed homesteads, which had not been economically viable. The claims were filed on marginal lands where farmers could not make a living. Between 1940 and 1945, the U.S. Government would buy back tracts of land in Lincoln County from settlers as part of 15 separate transactions authorized by this act. (U.S. DOI BLM, 2017)

Beginning in 1940, the United States Military began to use large portions of the Southwest. The Southern Nevada Military Air Training Complex (Edwards & Wedding, 2015) consists of the following facilities that were and are used to design and test military weapons as well as train the military in the use of these weapons: Nevada Test and Training Range, Tonopah Army Air Field, Tonopah Test Range, Nellis Air Force Base, Creech Air Force Base, and the Nevada National Security Site. Despite the large withdrawals of land in Southern Nevada for these military installations, there have been regular exercises outside of the withdrawals on lands located within the BARNM related to training military personnel in warfare tactics.

On July 16, 1946, the Bureau of Land Management was created from a merger of the General Land Office and the Grazing Service, with BLM subsequently given to responsibility to administer homesteading in the United States.

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PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

1492 CE 1970 CE

ASSOCIATED THEMES

Exploration & Expansion of the United States of America
 Settlement
 Mining
 Ranching and Farming
 Transportation
 Military
 The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints (Mormons)
 Architecture

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

The property types described here are deliberately vague, at a minimum, any site determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places should meet these requirements. Ideally, the property will also be evaluated using one of the associated sub themes.

The National Register of Historic Places includes significant properties, classified as buildings, sites, districts, structures, or objects. For purposes of National Register evaluations properties are listed under a single category, using the primary resource. Common sense and reason should dictate the selection of categories. (U.S. NPS, 1997)

OBJECTS

The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. Small objects not designed for a specific location are normally not eligible. Such works include transportable sculpture, furniture, and other decorative arts that, unlike a fixed outdoor sculpture, do not possess association with a specific place. Objects should be in a setting appropriate to their significant historic use, roles, or character. Objects relocated to a museum are inappropriate for listing in the National Register. (U.S. NPS, 1997)

Documented examples of objects within the BARNM include:

STRUCTURES

The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings, those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter. Structures nominated to the National Register must include all of the extant basic structural elements. Parts of structures cannot be considered eligible if the whole structure remains. If a structure has lost its historic configuration or pattern of organization through deterioration or demolition, it is usually considered a "ruin" and is categorized as a site. (U.S. NPS, 1997)

Documented examples of structures within the BARNM include:

BUILDINGS

A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn. Buildings eligible for the National Register must include all of their basic structural elements. Parts of buildings, such as interiors, facades, or wings, are not eligible independent of the rest of

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the existing building. The whole building must be considered, and its significant features must be identified. If a building has lost any of its basic structural elements, it is usually considered a "ruin" and is categorized as a site. (U.S. NPS, 1997)

Documented examples of buildings within the BARNM include:

SITES

A site is the location of a significant event, a historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic value regardless of the value of any existing structure. A site can possess associative significance or information potential or both, and can be significant under any or all of the four criteria. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a historic event or pattern of events and if no buildings, structures, or objects marked it at the time of the events. However, when the location of a historic event cannot be conclusively determined because no other cultural materials were present or survive, documentation must be carefully evaluated to determine whether the traditionally recognized or identified site is accurate. A site may be a natural landmark strongly associated with significant historic events or patterns of events, if the significance of the natural feature is well documented through scholarly research. Generally, though, the National Register excludes from the definition of "site" natural waterways or bodies of water that served as determinants in the location of communities or were significant in the locality's subsequent economic development. While they may have been "avenues of exploration," the features most appropriate to document this significance are the properties built in association with the waterways. (U.S. NPS, 1997)

Documented examples of sites within the BARNM include:

DISTRICTS

A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

A district derives its importance from being a unified entity, even though it is often composed of a wide variety of resources. The identity of a district results from the interrelationship of its resources, which can convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment or be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties.

A district must be significant, as well as being an identifiable entity. It must be important for historical, architectural, engineering, or cultural values.

A district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points. It may even be considered eligible if all of the components lack individual distinction, provided that the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context. In either case, the majority of the components that add to the district's historic character, even if they are individually undistinguished, must possess integrity, as must the district as a whole.

A district can contain buildings, structures, sites, objects, or open spaces that do not contribute to the significance of the district. The number of noncontributing properties a district can contain yet still convey its sense of time and place and historical development depends on how these properties affect the district's integrity.

A district must be a definable geographic area that can be distinguished from surrounding properties by changes such as density, scale, type, age, style of sites, buildings, structures, and objects, or by documented differences in patterns of historic development or associations. It is seldom defined, however, by the limits of current parcels of ownership, management, or planning boundaries. The boundaries must be based upon a shared relationship among the properties constituting the district.

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A district is usually a single geographic area of contiguous historic properties; however, a district can also be composed of two or more definable significant areas separated by nonsignificant areas. A discontinuous district is most appropriate where:

- Elements are spatially discrete;
- Space between the elements is not related to the significance of the district; and
- Visual continuity is not a factor in the significance.

It is not appropriate to use the discontinuous district format to include an isolated resource or small group of resources that were once connected to the district, but have since been separated either through demolition or new construction. (U.S. NPS, 1997)

Documented districts within the BARNM include:

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DETERMINING A PROPERTY'S SIGNIFICANCE

CRITERION A: ASSOCIATION WITH A SIGNIFICANT EVENT

EXPEDITION INTO THE DESERT

In 1858, Col. William Horne Dame was appointed by President Brigham Young to "Lead an exploring expedition into the desert". This expedition would start in Parowan in April 23, 1858, and would consist of 60 men and 20 wagons. Their purpose was to patrol and explore areas suitable to raise grain, keep stock and secure families in case of necessity. The men were instructed to learn the Indians language and to "seek to gain and exercise a salutary influence over them".

LOST 49ERS TREK THROUGH LINCOLN COUNTY (1849)

In 1849, a group of settlers found themselves in Salt Lake City to late in the season to make it over the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the gold fields of California. These folks banded together as the San Joaquin (Sand Walking) Company under the direction of Captain Jefferson Hunt. At the time that the company left Salt Lake City, the company consisted of 110 wagons, and more than 400 people. Near present day Enterprise, Utah, many of the wagons would separate from the group following a short cut shown to them by Orson K. Smith. After reaching the Beaver Dam Wash on the present Nevada Utah Border, all but 26 wagons and 100 people would return to the direction of Captain Hunt and continue onto California. Lacking leadership, this group would end up splitting into several groups and each group would traverse the country from present day Panaca, Nevada to Death Valley. These groups included the Brier Family, Jayhawkers, Mississippians, Bennett Arcan Party, and Georgians. The Bennett Arcan families after a failed attempt to cross the Panamint Mountains sent two young men, William Lewis Manly and John Rogers, on foot to get help. After spending 26 days at Bennett's well Manly and Rogers returned with supplies and the group was eventually able to make it into Southern California. Captain Hunt and the rest of the original company passed through the southern end of Death Valley, within 50 miles of Bennett's Well a full month before the 49ers got to the well. (Bryan & Tucker Bryan, 2009)

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT EXPEDITION THROUGH LINCOLN COUNTY

1869 WHEELER RECONNAISSANCE OF SOUTHERN AND SOUTHEASTERN NEVADA

INITIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SETTLEMENT OF A SIGNIFICANT TOWN

The following list contains the Euro American settlements established within or near the BARNM.

INITIAL DISCOVERY AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A SIGNIFICANT MINING DISTRICT

The following table shows the various mining districts that were established in or near to the BARNM.

Mining District	Other Names	Initial Discovery	Initial Organization	Commodity
Pahranagat	Hiko, Irish Mountain, Pahrnagat Lake, Crescent, Boomerang	1865	1865	manganese, silver, lead, copper
Freiberg	Worthington, Freyberg, Freiburg	1865	1869	silver, lead, zinc, copper, tungsten
Tempiute	Sheridan, Tem-Piute, Tem-Pah-Ute, Tim-Pah-Ute, Tem Pahute, Tempiute, Timpahute, Don Dale	1865	1869	tungsten, silver, copper, zinc, lead, molybdenum, fluorspar, uranium, arsenic
Silver King	Sunnyside	1874	1874	silver, lead, gold, copper

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Mining District	Other Names	Initial Discovery	Initial Organization	Commodity
Sharp	Willow Creek	1918		silver, lead
Quinn Canyon	Willow Creek	1934		fluorspar, beryllium, tungsten
East Pahrnagat	Alamo			gold
Golden Gate Range				lead, silver
Seaman Range				gold, mercury, uranium, copper, zinc

(Tingley, Mining Districts of Nevada, 1998)

CRITERION B: ASSOCIATION WITH A SIGNIFICANT PERSON

JEDEDIAH STRONG SMITH

Smith is best known as an explorer and fur trapper who experienced more of the west between 1822 and 1831 than any other explorer who would spend time in the Great Basin.

Smith's route that is most significant to the Basin and Range National Monument is his route taken in the Spring of 1827. In 1827, he and two trappers traversed the Sierra Nevada from California over Ebbetts Pass, and then crossed Nevada, roughly following the route of present U.S. Highway 6. They reached the Utah Nevada border near present Gandy, Utah, and then continued on to Skull Valley. They passed south of the Great Salt Lake and arrived at the 1827 rendezvous on Sweet Lake (Bear Lake) at present day Laketown, Utah. (Beck & Haase, 1989) It is unlikely that Smith spent much time in Lincoln County as trappers started gathering for the 1827 rendezvous in June and broke up around July 13, 1827. (Gowans, 2005)

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT

John C. Fremont was born in Savannah, Ga. on January 21, 1813. He pursued classical studies at Charleston College from 1828 1830. He was an instructor in mathematics in the United States Navy 1833 1835. He was a civil engineer assistant 1838 1839. He explored the territory between the Missouri River and the northern boundary of the United States. He was appointed as second lieutenant of Topographical Engineers of the United States Army 1838. In 1842, he commenced explorations and surveys for an overland route from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. He was major of a battalion of California Volunteers in 1846. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of United States Mounted Rifles in 1846 and ordered to act as Governor of California by Commodore Stockton. General Kearny, United States Army, revoked this order and placed him under arrest for mutiny, he was tried by court martial, found guilty, and pardoned by President James Polk, but later resigned. He settled in California on the Mariposa grant. He was appointed commissioner to run the boundary line between United States and Mexico in 1849. Upon the admission of California as a State into the Union was elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate and served from September 10, 1850, to March 3, 1851. In 1856, Fremont ran an unsuccessful campaign as the first Republican candidate for president of the United States. He was appointed major general in the Union Army by President Abraham Lincoln in May 1861 and placed in command of the western military district, until he was removed in December 1861. He was appointed to command the mountain department in February 1862 and resigned in June 1864. He was again nominated for as a third party presidential candidate in 1864, but lost to the incumbent Abraham Lincoln. He served as the Governor of Arizona Territory from 1878 1881. He was appointed a major general in the United States Army on the retired list in 1890. He died in New York City on July 13, 1890 and was initially buried in the Trinity Church Cemetery. He was later reinterred in Rockland Cemetery, Nyack, N.Y. on March 17, 1891. (United States Congress, 2017)

Of specific interest to the history of Lincoln County, and the Basin and Range National Monument are the explorations of John C. Fremont from 1843 1844 and from 1853 1854. During his Second Overland Expedition of

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1843 44, after barely reaching Sutter's Fort in March of 1844, he and his men rested up and then headed back home following the Old Spanish Trail through Southern Nevada. (Fremont J. C., 1845; Fremont J. C., 1886) Fremont would actually enter what is now Lincoln County during his final expedition from 1853 54 and his way to California. This expedition would lead him not only through Lincoln County but right through the middle of the BARNM. (Spence, The Expeditions of John Charles Fremont, 1984)

ASABEL (ASA) BENNETT

Bennett was the leader of the Bennett Arcan Party with the Death Valley 49ers. Later, Bennett was one of the members of the White Mountain Missionaries during the Expedition into the Desert lead by William Horne Dame.

WILLIAM LEWIS MANLY

Manly and John Rogers were sent on foot to California to find help for the Lost 49ers.

JOHN ROGERS

Rogers and William Lewis Manly were sent on foot to California to find help for the Lost 49ers.

THE WHITE MOUNTAIN MISSIONARIES

William Horne Dame (President)
James H. Martineau (Historian)
Ross R Rogers (Sargent of the Guard)
J. W. Christian (Captain of the 1st Ten)
George W. Lirrinc (Captain of the 2nd Ten)
Nephi Johnson (Chief Interpreter)

See Dame (1858) for a complete list of all of the members of the Expedition into the Desert.

FRANCIS LEE

Lee's Family is one of the first LDS families to arrive in Meadow Valley. They arrive on May 4, 1864 hoping to convert grassy bottomlands into farms and cattle pastures. (Townley, 1973)

WILLIAM HAYNES HAMBLIN "GUNLOCK BILL"

William Hamblin was born 12 Oct 1830 in Bainbridge Ohio to Isiah Hamblin and Daphne Haynes. The 1830 census has Isaiah Hamblin living in Munson, Geauga, Ohio. The 1840 census has Isaiah Hamblin living in Spring Prairie, Wisconsin Territory. The family then moved to Iowa in 1845. (Ancestry, 2017) William left Iowa 14 July 1849 with the George A. Smith/Dan Jones Company and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on 26 30 October 1849. (LDS Church, 2017) In his younger years, William gained the nickname of "Gunlock Bill" from Smith because he was an expert repairman of gunlocks when rifles were so scarce during the early history of the Saints in Utah. William married Mary Amelia Leavitt in Salt Lake City on October 24, 1850. The 1850 census has William Hamblin living in Toole, Utah Territory. He resided with his wife in Tooele, Utah where his first four children were born until ca. 1851 when they move to Southern Utah. Hamblin married Mary's younger sister Betsey Leavitt in 24 August 1854, and would fill several missions to the Indians in the southern Utah Territory, including two missions in 1858 and 1860 to visit the Moquis Indians east of the Colorado River. In August of 1857, George A. Smith came to the basin to warn the Saints about Johnston's Army. While he was there he named the place where the Hamblin's were living "Gunlock" in honor of the area's first settler William 'Gunlock' Hamblin. (Ancestry, 2017)

Irving Telling, "History of William Haynes Hamblin," in A preliminary Study of the History of Ramah, New Mexico. According to Telling, Hamblin spent two years in California attempting to recover in the gold fields a significant loss of wealth he experienced when a business partner swindled and then abandoned him. While he was

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in California, Hamblin's two wives did not hear from him for two years and "thought he must be dead." He returned, however, without much money, but he did have "three wagons loaded with everything." (Reeve, 2007)

In 1864, Hamblin staked a claim on an area of high grade silver ore that was shown to him earlier by some friendly Indians likely while he was on another mission to the Indians in the region. Hamblin died in Clover Valley, Nevada on 8 May 1872, according to family legend he was poisoned after being subpoenaed to testify in Pioche regarding a claim dispute. (Reeve, 2007)

JOHN H. ELY

John H. Ely quickly becomes a major player in the development of mineral resources in the Great Basin. Ely was part of the organizing party of the Pahrnagat Mining District in 1865. He and Raymond would also be highly influential in the development of the Ely Mining District. His partnership with William H. Raymond will be highly influential in the development of nearly every major mining district in Lincoln County.

John H. Ely married Emma Atchison (Townley, 1973), which would create a bridge between the miners and the Mormons.

WILLIAM HENRY RAYMOND

The Illinois, Indiana, and Webster claims located on the Hiko vein in the Pahrnagat Mining District were bonded to William Henry Raymond and they become the chief asses of the companies he organized in New York City early in 1866. Raymond organized the International Silver Mining Company, and the Pahrnagat Valley Silver Mining Company, which would become Raymonds parent company for all of the milling work in the district. While on Mount Irish, Raymond meets John H. Ely and after this point these two men would be associated in the development of southeastern Nevada's mineral resources. (Townley, 1973)

In 1869, William H. Raymond and John Ely came to Pioche and acquired possession of the Burke claim, which was the nucleus of the second of the two great mining companies whose history constitutes the major part of the early history of Pioche. Raymond, with the help of some of the Panaca settlers, brought over from Pahrnagat Valley a 5 .stamp mill and set it up at Bullionville, a mile west of Panaca, where there was abundant water. The stamps of this mill began to drop in February, 1870, on ores hauled down from the Burke mine. (Westgate & Knopf, 1932)

CHARLES E. HOFFMAN

Mining Engineer sent to the Ely Mining District by Francois L. A. Pioche to examine the mineral potential and to buy claims in the district. (Abbott, 1907)

FRANCOIS LOUIS ALFRED PIOCHE

Pioche was one of the most prominent San Francisco bankers and financiers of the West who was partially responsible for the development and financing of the Ely Mining District. The town of Pioche Nevada is named after him due to his early influence in the district. In 1868 F. L. A. Pioche sent in Charles E. Hoffman, a metallurgist, who bought the claims that later became the nucleus of the Meadow Valley Mining Co.'s property and who erected a smelter on the hillside back of the courthouse. (Westgate & Knopf, 1932)

ORGANIZERS AND/OR KEY PLAYERS OF THE PAHRNAGAT MINING DISTRICT

THOMAS C. W. SAYLES, JOHN H. ELY, DAVID SANDERSON, SAMUEL S. STRUTT, WILLIAM MCCLUSKY AND IRA HATCH.

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This group of men located the Pahrnagat Mining District in March of 1865. These men, while at Panacker City, in Southern Utah, hear reports of a silver mountain near a lake. They were shown by an old Indian the ore that would become the Ely & Sanderson lode on the 17th March 1865. (Angel, 1881; Eckley, 1867)

GEORGE W. LIST

DR. O. H. CONGER (ASSAYER)

ORGANIZERS AND/OR KEY PLAYERS OF THE FERGUSON (DELAMAR) MINING DISTRICT

JOHN FERGUSON

JOE SHARP

GEORGE M WHEELER

Wheeler was the First Lieutenant with the United States Army Corps of Engineers in charge of the Reconnaissance through Southern and Southeastern Nevada that was conducted in 1869, from Fort Ruby to the Colorado River.

E. H. HARRIMAN

Union Pacific Railroad

SENATOR WILLIAM A CLARK

Montana copper king and Senator

EUGENE HOWELL

A man who has labored to improve Lincoln County is Eugene Howell, a member of the 11th session of the Nevada legislature, elected in 1882 on the democratic ticket. He was the originator of a petition to congress to appropriate money for the improvement of the Colorado River. The matter was not acted upon by congress, and Gov. Adams vetoed a bill introduced in the Nev. legislature by Howell and passed, to appoint a commissioner to gather statistics on the subject to be presented to congress. The navigation of the Colorado would be a great boon to the mineral and agricultural regions bordering on it. Howell was the democratic nominee for state senator in 1884, but was defeated. In 1886, he declined the nomination of state comptroller. As a mining man, Howell has been connected with firms in Bristol, in the Pahrnagat district, and the White Pine district. He was born in Eureka, Plumas co., Cal., on March 21, 1858, and was educated for a practical metallurgist, although he has been engaged in merchandising in Bristol. (Bancroft, 1890, p. 274)

G. G. DAVIS

CRITERION C: EMBODY DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS

Distinctive Type

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Distinctive Period

Distinctive Method

Represent the work of a master

Possess high artistic value.

Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

CRITERION D: HAVE YIELDED, OR LIKELY TO YIELD, SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION

Research Question

ASSESSING INTEGRITY

Rank the seven aspects of integrity to identify which of the aspects of integrity comprise the character defining attributes for the resource.

Location

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

Materials

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

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

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Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

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RECOMMENDED READINGS

History of Nevada with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men and Pioneers edited by Myron Angel published in Oakland by Thompson and West in 1881.

History of Nevada, Colorado, and Wyoming: 1540 1888, Volume XXV in the Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft published in San Francisco by The History Company, Publishers in 1890.

A History of the State of Nevada: Its Resources and People by Thomas Wren published in New York by the Lewis Publishing Company in 1904.

The History of Nevada edited by Sam P. Davis in two editions published in Reno by the Elms Publishing Company in 1913.

Lincoln County, Nevada: 1864 1909, A History of a Mining Region, by James W. Hulse published in Reno & Las Vegas by University of Nevada Press in 1971.

History of Nevada, 2nd edition by Russell R. Elliot in Lincoln by University of Nebraska Press in 1987.

The Silver State: Nevada's Heritage Reinterpreted, 3rd edition by James W. Hulse published in Reno & Las Vegas by University of Nevada Press in 2004.

The Sagebrush State, 4th Edition: Nevada's History, Government, and Politics by Michael W. Bowers published in Reno & Las Vegas by University of Nevada Press in 2013.

Nevada: A History of the Silver State by Michael Green published in Reno & Las Vegas by University of Nevada Press in 2015.

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