Nye County, Nevada

Minor Roads Inventory Work Plan

Nye County Minor Roads Inventory Work Plan

Document and Contact Information

Program Manager:	Commissioner Lorinda Wichman
File Name:	Nye County Minor Roads Inventory Work Plan
To obtain this document or to make inquiries:	
Requirements for document acceptance and changes:	Acceptance of, and changes to this document must be reviewed and approved by the point of contact; Commissioner Lorinda Wichman

History of Revision

Date	Version	Comments
October 17, 2011	1.0	

Table of Contents

1.0 Purpose

This work plan (WP) describes Nye County Minor Roads Project requirements and responsibilities for data collection, retention, and distribution for the purpose of adding minor county roads to the Nye County Road Inventory.

2.0 Background

Many western states have the challenge of identifying and maintaining jurisdiction of minor county roads for the use of the public. In areas where federal agencies also have jurisdictional responsibilities to manage public lands there is potential conflict. This work plan is designed to aid in establishing the minor county road (R.S. 2477) rights within a Nevada county.

The goal of the Nye County Minor Roads Project is to complete the Nye County Road Inventory, including the minor roads as defined in NRS 403.170 (c), support each with a collection of historical data allowing for no reasonable challenge to county jurisdiction, and assure public access into the future as required by NRS 403.170, NRS 403.190, NRS 405.204, Senate Concurrent Resolution #6, and all in compliance with 43 U.S.C. Section 932 (repealed Pub. L. 94-579, title VII, Sec. 706(a), Oct, 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2793).

3.0 Responsibilities

3.1 Project Manager

The Project Manager is responsible for approving and managing the work performed under this work plan.

3.2 Nye County Board of Road Commissioners (NCBRC)

The Nye County Board of Road Commissioners is responsible for reviewing road data packages and approving the designation of a minor county road for inclusion in the Nye County Road Inventory. The Board of County Commissioners Point of Contact (BoCC POC) for the project is responsible for coordinating with the project team, BoRC, and other state and federal agencies.

3.3 Project Contractor

The Project Contractor, referred to as Contractor in this work plan, is responsible for collecting data, producing the final road data packages, and transmitting all project documents to Nye County as assigned by the Project Manager. The Contractor shall create and follow a project manual which details the procedures required to create road files. The manual shall be approved by the BoCC POC and the Project Manager.

3.4 Nye County GIS Administrator

The Nye County Geographic Information System (GIS) Administrator is responsible for retaining the data collected by the Contractor and working with the Contractor to determine data format required by the County.

4.0 Guiding Principals

4.1 General Project Principals

1) Prescriptive right-of-way (ROW)/Easement is based on historical use.

2) All roads are not equal (i.e.: creation date, length, disturbed width). Roads will be dealt with individually.

3) Roads maintained by Nye County are excluded.

4) GPS data will be collected along subject roads and assigned a unique identifier. First priority includes roads that access private in-holdings.

5) It will be important to avoid naming convention conflicts.

6) A public hearing is required to present the road files.

4.2 Data Collection

1) Each road will have a file created to ascertain its suitability for R.S. 2477 assertion. The file (in .pdf form) will contain:
   a. Resolution of findings of R.S. 2477 jurisdiction
   b. USGS map that clearly depicts the road
   c. Legal description
   d. Photo documentation of the road. Each file will contain photos which depict important features of the road. Photos will be imbedded with appropriate GIS data.
   e. Historical data:
      (1) Historical documentation must pre-date the overlying federal management reserve status.
      (2) United States Forest Service (USFS) historical reserve can be as early as the 1890s, however most reserves in central Nevada are between 1906 and 1989.
      (3) Bureau of Land Management (BLM) historical reserve status is marked in time by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of Oct. 21, 1976 which upheld the existing rights of way granted by Congress in the Mining Law of 1866.

2) Each road file will contain GPS and GIS derived technical data as described in the Project Manual.
   a. United States Geological Survey (USGS) accepted as the industry standard.
   b. Data form will be .shp files compatible for inclusion in the Nye County GIS system.

3) Roads will be grouped into two categories, each requiring different handling:
   a. Roads with proof establishing use prior to BLM or USFS.
   b. Roads that have been identified, but fail to rise to the level of the prior category.

4) County Line will be provided by the Nye County GIS Administrator.

5) Start of road will be a point in the center of a maintained county road, minor county road~~,~~ .~~-or~~ The start of a road that intersects a State road will begin at the edge of the NDOT right of way unless requested by NDOT otherwise.~~-~~

6) The end of a road will be a point in the center of a connecting maintained county road, minor county road, State road, at the intersection of the county line, where the road terminates, or at a point where the road is no longer traversable by the Contractor . The road will be collected to its present day terminus which in some cases may exceed the depicted length on relevant surface management maps.

4.3 Data Distribution

1) Contractor coordinates with public works staff and BoCC POC.
2) The Nye County Board of Road Commissioners (NCBRC) Public Hearing and the NCBRC Resolution must be completed and approved before the road file can be recorded.
3) Once the roads have been recorded with the County Clerk's and Recorder's offices, the roads file data will be distributed digitally to the Nye County GIS Administrator.
4) Public works will distribute to the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT), as needed.
5) The BoCC POC will distribute to other agencies as a courtesy.

4.4 Data Retention

The entire file is to be kept in one location which the public can access. To that end, Nye County Administration maintains electronic copies on line at www.nyecounty.net .

The recorder's office, as the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) dictates, will record the entire file, and maintain storage and custody of minor road inventory files.

4.5 Board of Road Commissioners Agenda Package and Road Validation

Minor county roads are defined ~~by~~ in NRS 403.170(c) as maintained by use. Procedures to establish R.S. 2477 jurisdiction on minor county roads are as follows:

1) Compile a brief chronological summary to be included on the agenda item.

2) Secure resolution number from County Clerk (NRS 405.191). Although resolutions are not specifically required by the NRS, Nye County has used this method to insure accurate retrieval of the actions of the board.

3) As required by NRS 405.195, a public hearing must be held concerning the road and the findings of the hearing reduced to writing. The NRS is specific to public petition for the road. Project coordinator for the road project has established a team from the GIS data collection/research staff, Public Works Director, GIS Administrator, District Attorney staff

member, natural resources staff and a commissioner. ~~A total of eight individuals serve as petitioners for each road to fulfill this NRS requirement.~~

4) Per SB 49, the Board of Road Commissioners "may locate and determine the width of the rights-of-way and open those rights-of-way for public use for the purpose of designating county roads pursuant to NRS 403.170 and 405.191 or taking any other action concerning those rights-of-way. The Board of Road Commission resolution designates the road as a ***minor*** county road. A public hearing is held and the results are reduced to writing in the form of a road commission resolution.

5) The map of the road and the resolution are filed with the county clerk and the county recorder and finally, a copy to the Nevada Department of Transportation (NRS 403.190).

6) The complete package including, but not limited to data described in Section 5.3 is submitted for the Board of Road Commissioners consideration.

A. Record approved package with County Recorder
B. Provide approved package to GIS Administrator to be included in inventory.
C. Provide road inventory to Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT).
D. Provide digital inventory updates to USFS and BLM. (optional)

The SB 49 mentioned above ~~will~~ also includes language to define the state acceptance. NDOT provides criteria for submittal of minor county roads and will provide an acknowledgement of the roads.

5.0 Procedures

The purpose of this section is to describe the process by which a road is added to the Nye County Road Inventory, as depicted in Attachment 1.

5.1 Road Selection

Roads which fall within the scope of the Nye County Minor Roads Inventory Project are minor roads not maintained by Nye County and which can be proven to have existed prior to 1976 (for roads traversing BLM) or the date of forest reserve as referenced below, (for roads traversing Forest Service) and are maintained by use. These non-maintained minor roads are most typically known as "2-tracks". It is important to note that there are instances where individuals (not associated with Nye County Public Works) or a federal agency have conducted maintenance and those roads are also included in this project.

1) Roads within the USFS which provide access to private property (i.e. land patent, homestead entry, mineral claim, water right, etc.) are the **highest priority**.

Identification of the road is accomplished by scrutinizing the Travel Management Plan Maps issued by the Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest Ranger District Offices (Austin, Tonopah, Ely and Spring Mountain) for roads which access private property. It is also important to do a section by section comparison of early (i.e. 1968) Forest Service maps with the current Travel Management Plans to locate roads which have been excluded from the contemporary.

The owners of affected private property are notified as to the intent of the Minor County Road Project (via phone, email or USPS) and the research to establish historical use prior to the Forest Service reserve date is initiated, as described in Section 5.3. These high priority roads are grouped by mountain range and collected as seasonal weather conditions and scheduling permit.

Forest reserve dates:
1906 - Reese River Forest Reserve (Toiyabe and Shoshone Ranges)
1906 - Ellsworth Forest Reserve (Paradise Range)
1907 - Toiyabe Forest Reserve (combined the 1906 units)
1907 - Toiyabe National Forest (from Forest Reserve)
1907 - Toquima National Forest (Toquima Range)
1907 - Monitor National Forest (Monitor Range- does not include Hot Creek Range)
1907 - White Pine National Forest (White Pine Range and Grant Range)
1908 - Toquima and Monitor combined with Toiyabe NF
1909 - Nevada National Forest (combined White Pine NF and other areas in White Pine County)
1912 - Nevada National Forest redefined to include Quinn Canyon Range and exclude areas between White Pine Range and Grant Range
1932 - Toiyabe National Forest added to the Nevada National Forest
1938 - Toiyabe National Forest re-established- matches 1932 boundaries
1957 - Nevada National Forest added to Humboldt National Forest
1989 - Hot Creek Range added to Toiyabe National Forest, Spring Mountains expanded into Nye County
1996 - Humboldt and Toiyabe National Forests administratively combined (still officially two proclaimed Forests)

2) Next in priority are roads traversing BLM which access private property (as described above). Roads traversing BLM must be proven to have existed prior to 1976. These roads are identified by examining pre-1976 USGS Topographic Maps and BLM maps which depict land status and also by meeting with local citizens who use the roads in any given area to determine the subject roads importance (priority and use). These roads are then grouped for collection by region as seasonal weather conditions and scheduling permit.

3) Then, general use roads traversing Forest Service and BLM are identified in the same manner described above while simultaneously locating basic supporting evidence, and then grouped and collected as seasonal weather and scheduling permits.

4) There will be roads categorized as No Further Action (NA) because although they may meet the Minor County Roads Project criteria, they provide redundant access, are on private property, or begin or end at or within military zones. Roads for which the accumulation of 'proof of jurisdiction' data and/or GIS data accumulation has started, but issues have been encountered that can't currently be resolved will also be categorized as NA. These roads may be collected and files developed in the future.

5.2 Road Identification

There are basically five different types of roads in Nye County when viewed according to jurisdiction. There are (1) county roads, (2) state highways administered by NDOT, (3) federal highways (interstate system), (4) federal roads created on federally managed lands after the inception of the federal agency's jurisdiction, and (5) private roads.

County roads are basically divided into two major classifications for the purpose of this project, (1) county maintained, and (2) minor, not currently maintained. This project deals with the County's minor, not maintained, roads.

During the course of this project all minor county roads will fall into one of six categories (or stages), as defined below:

UNDEFINED: The road has not yet been identified or located for the purpose of this project.

MAINTAINED: Found to be maintained but not on the County's Maintained Road Inventory

NO FURTHER ACTION (NA): Roads in this category have been initially deemed not to warrant further processing. Examples are road segments not accessible due to restricted area boundaries, minor connector roads, multiple minor roads serving a small area of mineral exploration, small segments of road accessed by roads coming from an adjoining county, roads entirely on private property, and "redundant" roads which serve an area accessed by another road, and roads for which the accumulation of 'proof of jurisdiction' data and/or GIS data accumulation has started, but issues have been encountered that can't currently be resolved.

IN PROCESS: Roads for which the accumulation of 'proof of jurisdiction' data and/or GIS data accumulation has started.

FOLDER COMPLETE: Roads which have complete documentation in the folder and have been submitted for the purpose of recording.

RECORDED MINOR COUNTY ROADS: All work has been completed and the road has been recorded and added to the County's Minor Road Inventory.

5.2.1 Road Numbering System

The following section describes the road numbering system to be used for assigning unique road identifying numbers to the minor roads in Nye County.

A unique 6 digit number will be assigned by and applied to roads as they are cataloged by the Contractor, as follows:

- The first digit for all roads will be 9. The 9 preface will show that all roads thus numbered were identified and numbered during the course of this specific mapping project.

- The second digit will be a 2-9 depending on the 'zone' the road starts in, based on the county's maintained road numbering schema (see Attachment 2). It is acknowledged that some judgment calls will be made by the Contractor.
- The third digit will be a 1-8 depending on the north to south 'sub-zone'. If the road starts in the northern 'sub-zone' 1, this digit will be a 1.
- The fourth, fifth, and sixth digits will be assigned generally in a sequential manner as roads are located and catalogued. Priority roads, by their nature will likely be located and numbered first. Then roads in proximity to priority roads will then be numbered (thus there will be pockets of roads close in number, but the last three digits will reveal little about their location). It is acknowledged that all such numbering is a judgment call by the Contractor.

Example: a minor road located north of Gabbs might be #991130. Roads in proximity could be numbered 991131, 991132, and 991133.

Identifies Minor Roads Project	Zone (2-9)	Sub-zone (1-8)	Sequential Unique Road Number
9	9	1	130

5.3 Developing Road Files

All Minor County Road Project files must include at a minimum:

- A USGS Topographic locator map generated by the Contractor with the subject road called out
- Photographs, edited and annotated with road number and features called out
- A legal description (as indicated on the "Beginning and Ending Points and Legal Description file") which states "The Road Itself Is the Monument" and includes the length and approximate width(s) of the subject road, lat/long coordinates and township, range and section information, as well as the Minor County Roads Project number assignment and common name. Other information regarding jurisdiction and use are also included.
- Annotated supporting evidence, including but not limited to a pre-1976 USGS map, homestead entry survey (and/or field notes), USFS boundary survey field notes, 1800's rectangular survey plats (and/or corresponding field survey notes), water rights, mineral surveys/claims, land patents, excerpts from historical texts and other old maps or newspapers and miscellany. Affidavits from users of the subject road can be included as well.
- QA/QC review report.
- Agenda package documents for the recording process.

All files are created per the Nye County approved Contractor Project Manual. The Contractor Project Manual shall include sufficient detail describing GPS data collection standards, data

collection procedures, data management, and step by step procedures required to develop a complete road file.

The complete folder/file is submitted to the Project Manager for review and action. An example of a completed data package is included in Attachment 3.

Research is exhausted and provided to the Project Manager in its entirety. The Project Manager may elect to not include all of the provided historical evidence in the file for examination by the Road Commissioners and the Board of County Commissioners, but may choose to limit the documents only to those which will support the case for jurisdiction and ultimately be recorded. However, the Contractor will retain all the original research for the subject road, as directed by the Project Manager.

All files (research and GIS) are backed up following any work or changes to the project as specified in the Project Manual. Once the road file has been recorded, the GIS (.shp line work and photos with metadata) are exported to the Nye County GIS Administrator. The contractor retains the original file and provides copies of same to Nye County, as directed by the Project Manager.

6.0 Quality Assurance

Documents generated by this work plan (WP) are Nye County quality assurance (QA) records and shall be submitted to Nye County Public Works by the Contractor. Prior to submittal, the sender shall ensure that each document is complete, legible, and adequately identifiable, as specified in this WP and the Contractor Project Manual.

6.1 Quality Assurance/Quality Control Procedures

The following summarizes the QA review of road file data packages to be performed by the Contractor as specified in the Project Manual.

1) Photos
   a. Assure that road number is accurate and the same on each photo.
   b. Proof call outs.
   c. Assure reference pole is called out (6' Pole).

2) USGS Topographic Locator Map
   a. Assure that the road number is depicted on the bottom and is accurate.
   b. Assure that arrows point to the correct track.
   c. Assure that the road is not covered by township and range information.
   d. If the subject road traverses BLM, assure that the map publish date is 1976 or earlier. If the map publish date is after 1976, assure that the collection data (aerial photo) and field check date are included in a text box on the topographic map.
   e. Assure that a reference number is printed on the map.
   f. Assure that a print date is printed on the map.
   g. Assure that the quad name is printed on the map.

3) Beginning and Ending Points and Legal Description

a. Assure that the road number is accurately depicted.
b. Assure that total horizontal length is accurate.
c. Assure that beginning lat/long and ending lat/long are copied accurately from the center line report.
d. Assure that beginning and ending township, section and range are accurate (based on the 2009 Travel Management Plan Map, USGS or BLM surface management status maps).

4) 2009 Forest Service Travel Management Plan
   a. Assure that the road number is accurately depicted.
   b. Assure that the arrows point to the subject road.
   c. Assure that the text box identifies the map source and the road number.
   d. Assure that the road is the same road as depicted on the USGS topographic map locator map.

5) Survey Plats, Homestead Entry Surveys, Land Patents and pre 1976 Topographic Maps
   a. Assure that the subject road is properly depicted with arrows.
   b. Assure that the maps are identified in a text box by date and source.

6) Historical Tomes and Miscellaneous Evidence
   a. Assure that the references are cited in a text box with the subject road number annotated.

7) Survey Field Notes
   a. Assure that the field note is identified with a date and source of record and page number (i.e. 1913 Boundary Survey, Federal Records and Archives, San Bruno, California, page 37).

8) Water Rights
   a. Assure that the water right legal description supports the subject road.
   b. Assure that relevant dates and information are highlighted or called out with a box.

6.2 Documentation of Issues and Exceptions

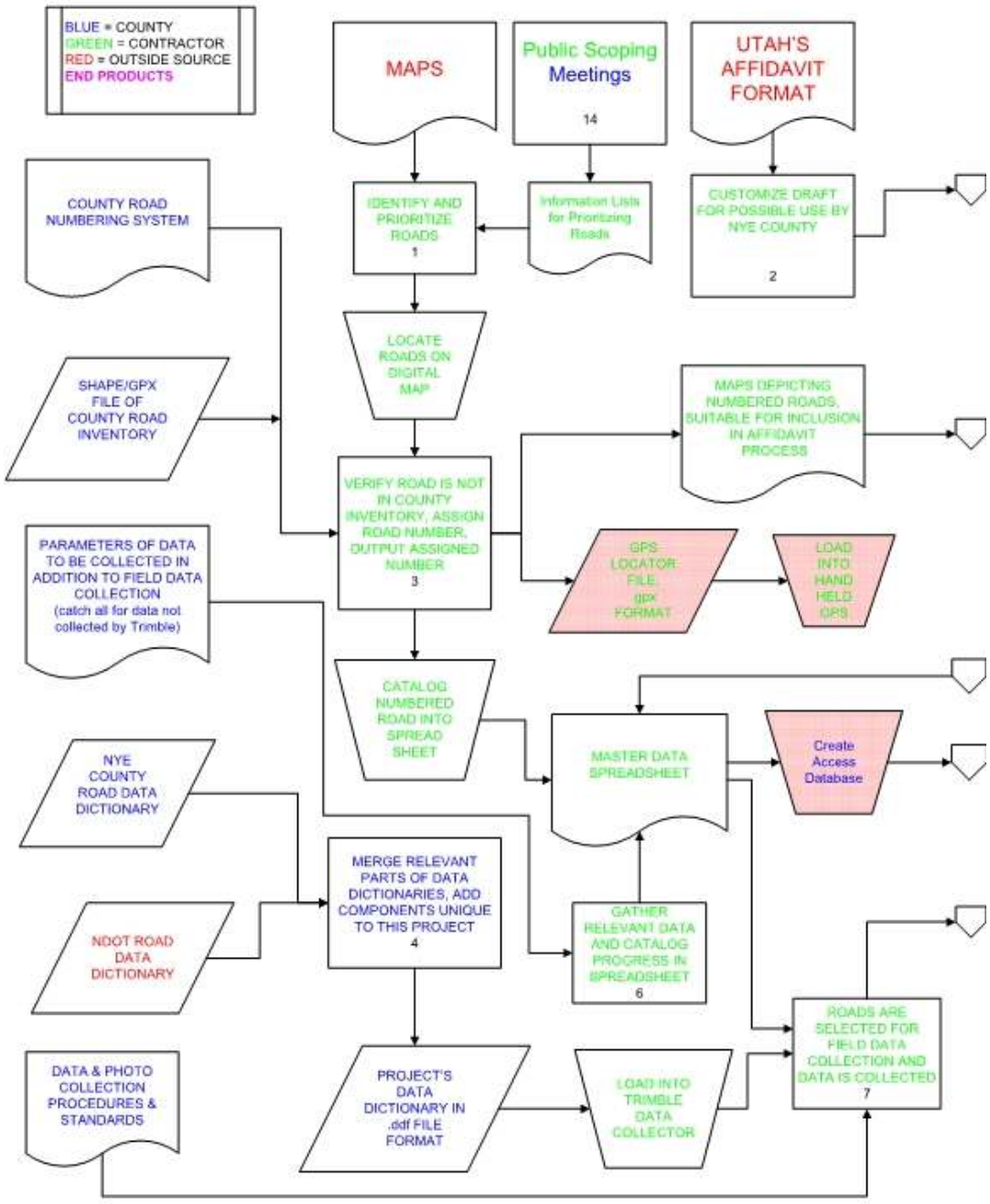
After the first year of the project, all procedures and quality review were re-visited. This has resulted in an established procedure that will be followed from this point on. Roads recorded and roads on the NCBRC Agenda recorded prior to the issue of the subject work plan and Contractor Project Manual, will not reflect the changes. All the exceptions found prior to establishing the work plan are documented in the "Exceptions' listed in the Contractor Project Manual. Field work, project exceptions and other issues are reflected on daily time sheets and in Contractor files. This data is included in the data transmitted to the POC.

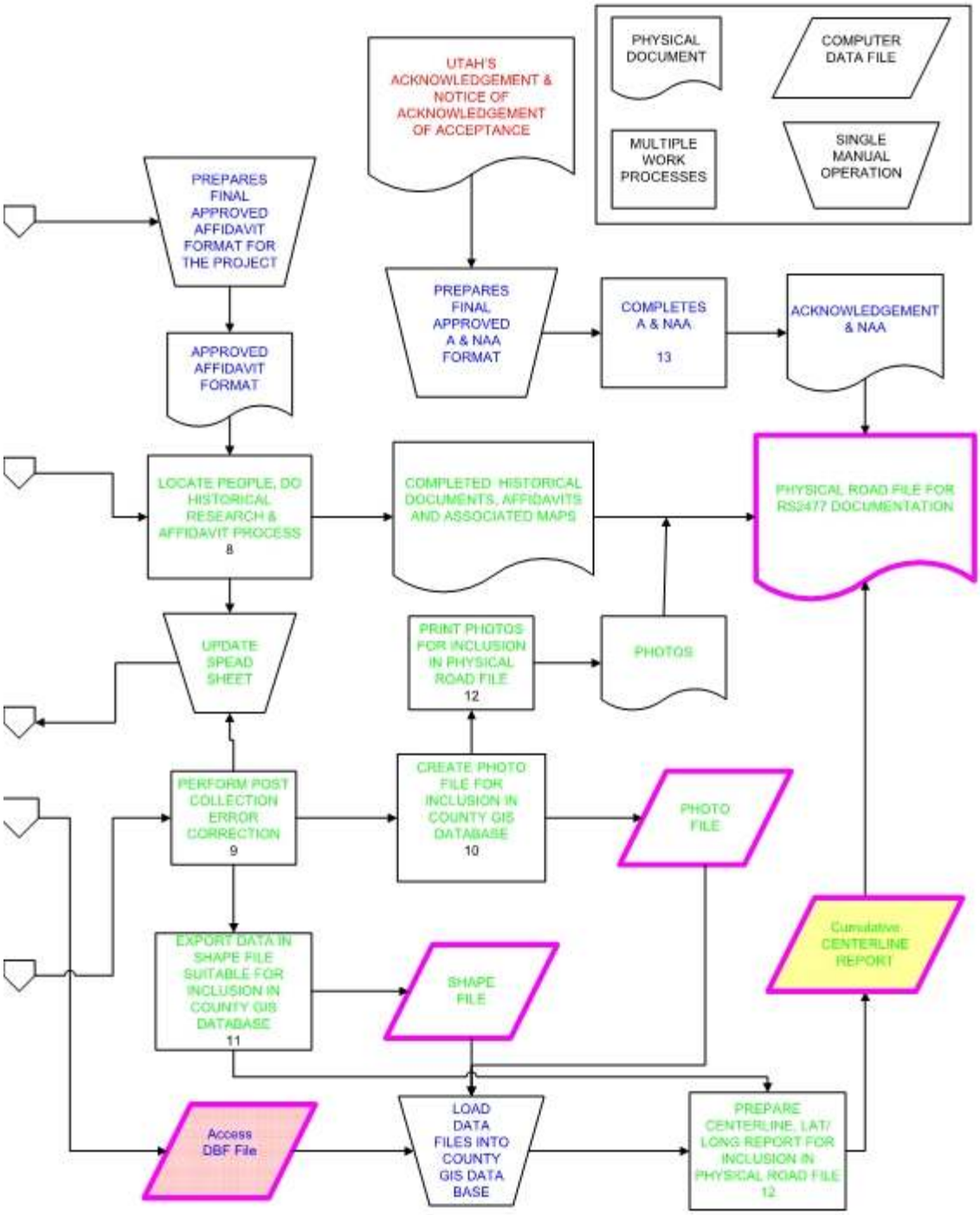
7.0 Attachments

Attachment 1 Process Flow Chart

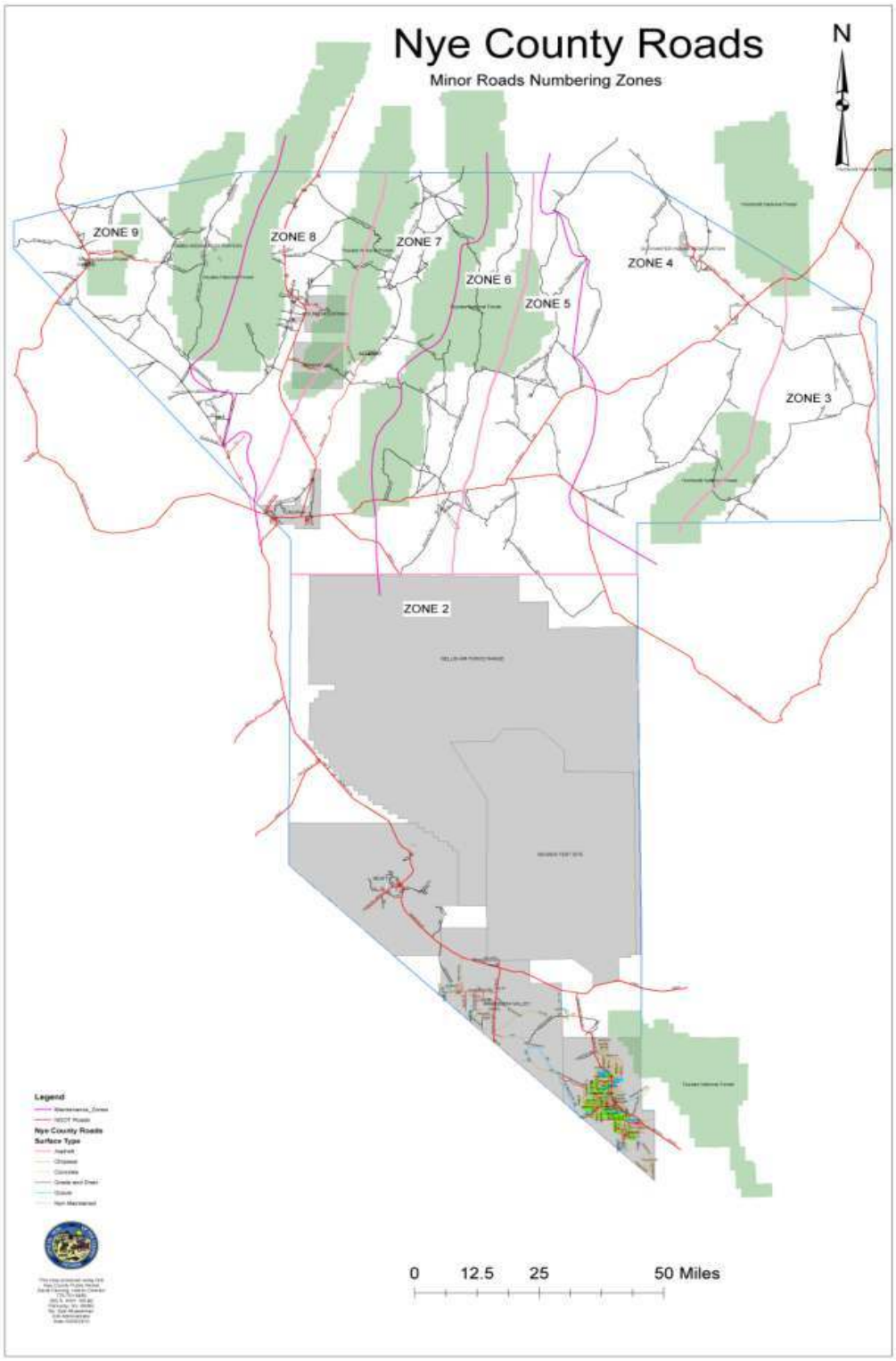
Attachment 2 Road Zones Map

Attachment 1
Process Flow-Chart

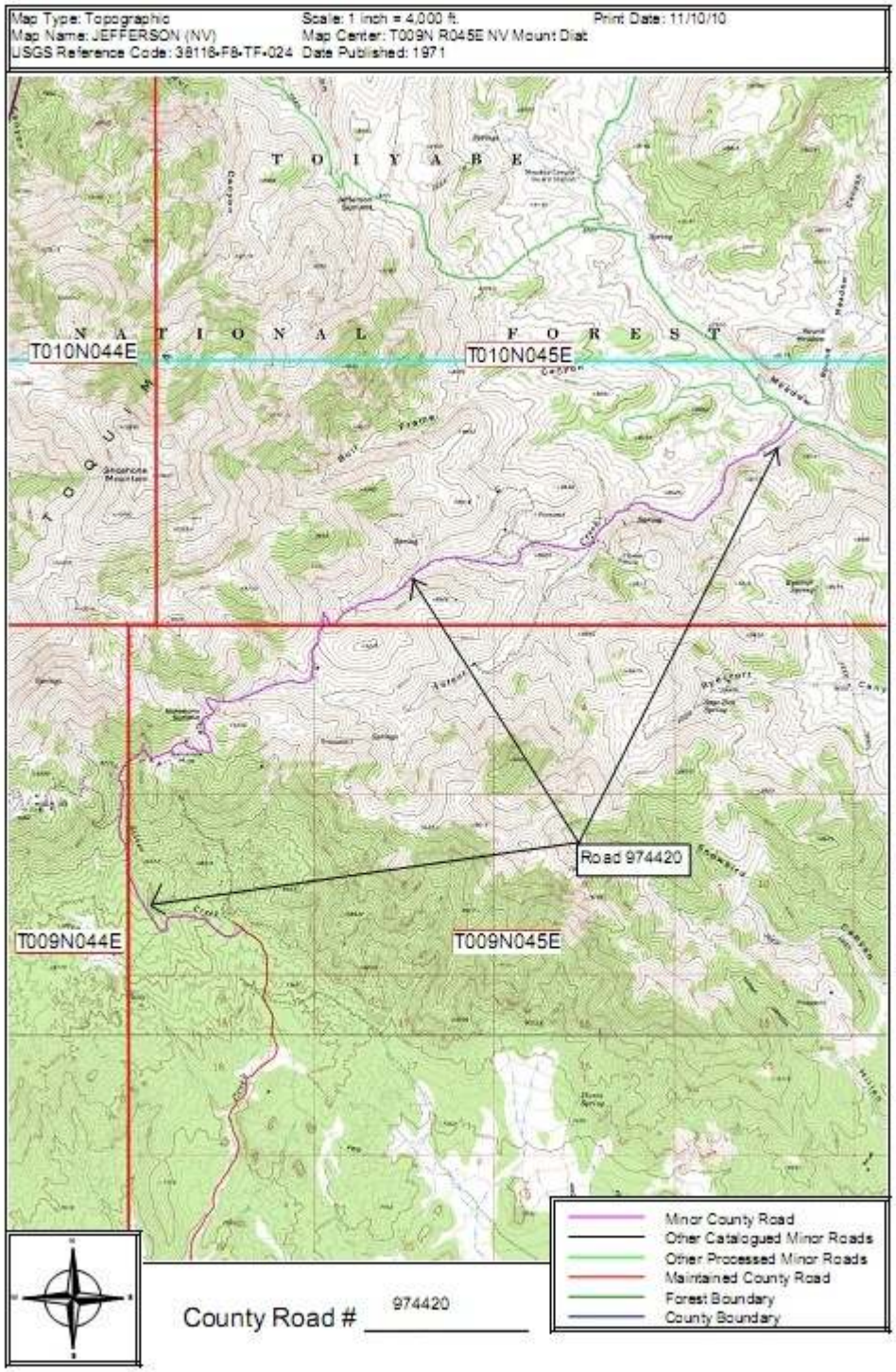



PHYSICAL DOCUMENT
COMPUTER DATA FILE
MULTIPLE WORK PROCESSES
SINGLE MANUAL OPERATION
UTAH'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT & NOTICE OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ACCEPTANCE
PREPARES FINAL APPROVED AFFIDAVIT FORMAT FOR THE PROJECT
APPROVED AFFIDAVIT FORMAT
PREPARES FINAL APPROVED A & NAA FORMAT
COMPLETES A & NAA
13
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT & NAA
LOCATE PEOPLE, DO HISTORICAL RESEARCH & AFFIDAVIT PROCESS
8
COMPLETED HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, AFFIDAVITS AND ASSOCIATED MAPS
PHYSICAL ROAD FILE FOR RS2477 DOCUMENTATION
UPDATE SPEAD SHEET
PRINT PHOTOS FOR INCLUSION IN PHYSICAL ROAD FILE
12
PHOTOS
PERFORM POST COLLECTION ERROR CORRECTION
9
CREATE PHOTO FILE FOR INCLUSION IN COUNTY GIS DATABASE
10
PHOTO FILE
EXPORT DATA IN SHAPE FILE SUITABLE FOR INCLUSION IN COUNTY GIS DATABASE
11
SHAPE FILE
Cumulative CENTERLINE REPORT
Access DBF File
LOAD DATA FILES INTO COUNTY GIS DATA BASE
PREPARE CENTERLINE, LAT/ LONG REPORT FOR INCLUSION IN PHYSICAL ROAD FILE
12

Attachment 2
Road Zones Map



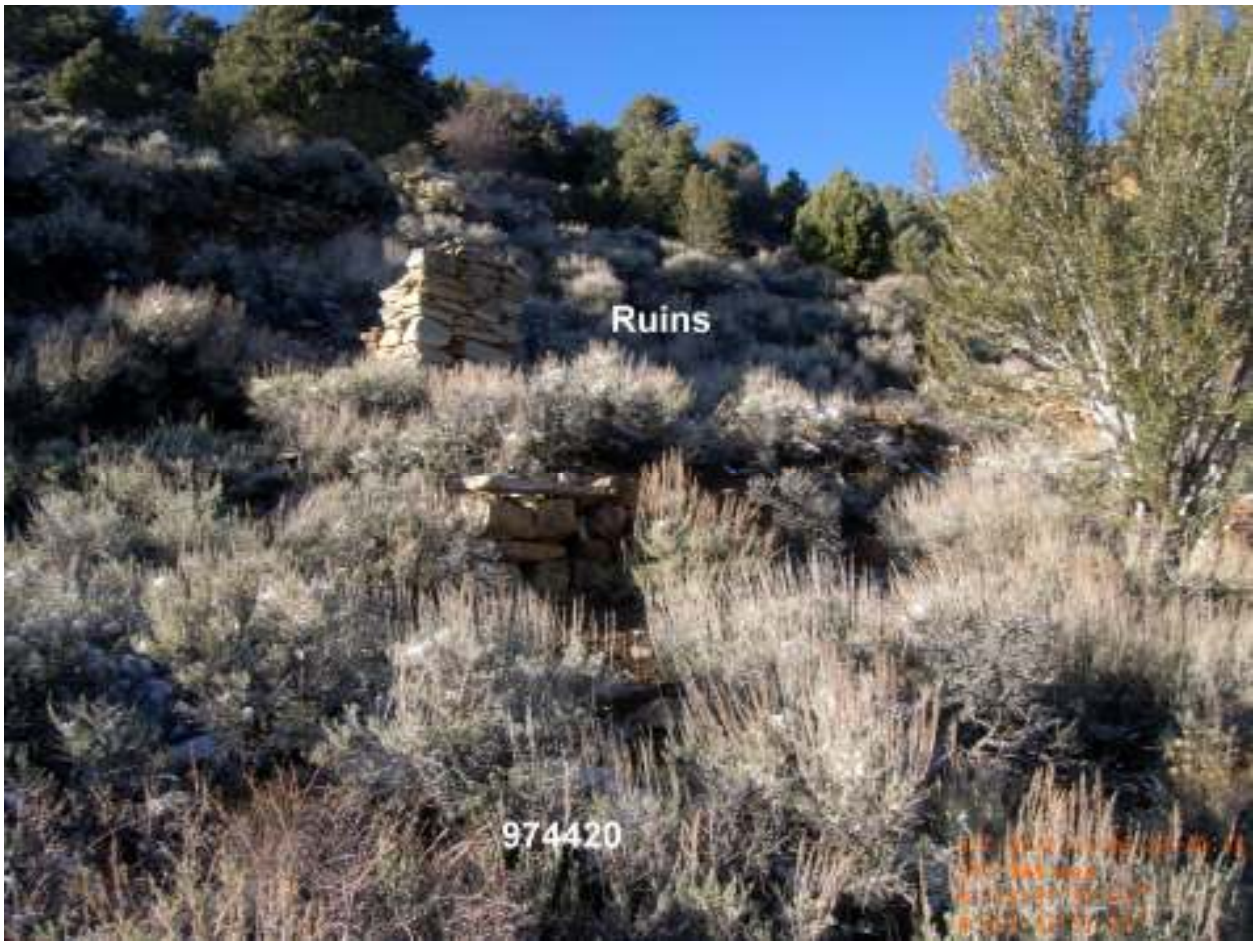
Attachment 3
Road File Example




6' Pole
974420
Start

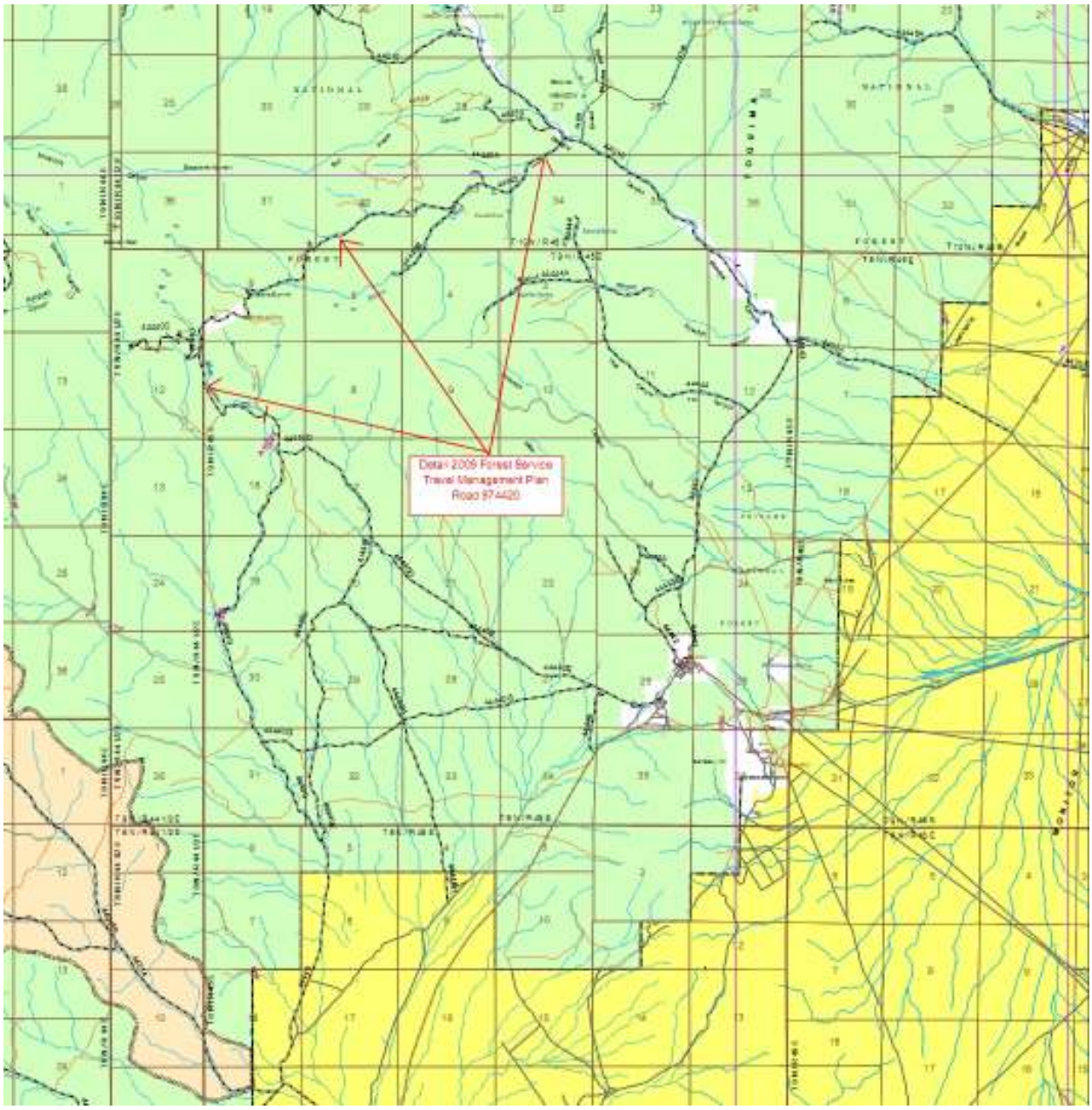

964420


974420


Ruins
974420


974420


6' Pole
974420
End (near where the County Maintained road begins


Data: 2009 Forest Service
Travel Management Plan
Road 974420

Serial No. 03257

THE STATE OF NEVADA

PROOF OF APPROPRIATION OF WATER FOR STOCK WATERING PURPOSES

(1) Name of claimant United States of America - Forest Service

111 N. Virginia, Rm. 601 of Reno
Street and No. or P.O. Box No. City or town

Nevada 89501
State and Zip Code No.

(2) Source of water Shoshone Spring
Name of natural water source.

(3) The water is diverted by headbox and pipeline
Dam, ditch, pipe line, natural channel, spring area, etc.

(4) The water is diverted at the following point(s) NW¼, NW¼, SE¼, Section 32, T.10 N.,
Describe as being within a 40-acre subdivision of public survey, and by course and distance to a section corner. If on unsurveyed land it should
R.45 E., M.D.B. and M., an unsurveyed township, bearing North 28° 20' West
be stated. Diversion over a channel reach must be described by course and distance to a section corner for both the beginning and end of such
at 32,400' from the South quarter corner of Section 26, T.9 N., R.45 E.,
reach.
M.D.B. and M. The quarter corner is a standard brass cap.

(5) The water is impounded in trough adjacent to spring.
Troughs, tanks, pools, reservoir, natural channel, etc.

(6) The construction of the ditch or other works was begun 1939
Date
and completed 1939.
Date

(7) The nature of the claimant's title to the land upon which the source of water and place of use are located is reserved from the public domain lands for National Forest
Patented, deeded, public domain with grazing permit, etc.
purposes on 4-15-1907, and remains as such today.

(8) The claimant's water right ~~was~~ (was not) recorded in the office of the County Recorder of
County, at Page of Book of
NOTE—Failure to record in the county in no way invalidates a water right, but if water right was so recorded, supply full information under (8).

FILED
Oct. 3, 1979
STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE

(9) The approximate number of animals watered by the ~~claimant~~ original user during the first year 1863 (Date), was 416 * cattle, horses, sheep or 100 deer (Other). The watering was conducted during each of the following months cattle - May through October.

Deer - yearlong.

(10) The approximate number of animals watered by the claimant in subsequent years was as follows:

416 cattle and 100 deer.

If water was not used, or used in reduced quantity at any time, full information as to causes and duration of non-use should be given.

(11) The amount of water which has been necessary to be diverted for this purpose has been

.015 ** cubic feet per second.

448.83 gal. per min. equals 1 cubic foot per second.

(12) The works are located at same as point of diversion.

Describe as being within a 40-acre subdivision, section, township and range of public survey. If on unsurveyed land, it should be stated.

Remarks * There were probably more cattle grazed, but at least 416 head were grazed by settlers who moved into the area by 1863. The use of this spring by livestock and deer had been continuous since that time.

Remarks ** This includes water used for consumption by and propagation of wildlife.

The undersigned, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the facts relative to the appropriation of water by United States of America - Forest Service

are full and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

If proof is not made by claimant, deponent should state on this line by virtue of what authority he represents the claimant.

United States of America - Forest Service
Frank J. Ferrarelli, Forest Supervisor
Claimant

By F. J. Ferrarelli

111 N. Virginia, Rm. 601
Street and No., or P.O. Box No.

Reno, Nevada 89501
City, State, Zip Code No.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4 day of SEPT., 19 79

L. L. HALL

Notary Public in and for the County of

L. L. HALL
Notary Public — State of Nevada
Washoe County
My Commission expires Oct. 23, 1982

My commission expires

$10 FILING FEE MUST ACCOMPANY PROOF

Form Aa Rev. 9-72)

405

Amended Proof No. 03754 Map #4 Serial No. 03754

THE STATE OF NEVADA

PROOF OF APPROPRIATION OF WATER FOR STOCK WATERING PURPOSES

(1) Name of claimant United States of America, Forest Service

1200 Franklin Way (Street and No. or P.O. Box No.) of Sparks, (City or town)

Nevada 89431 (State and Zip Code No.)

(2) Source of water Warren Spring (Name of natural water source.)

(3) The water is diverted by spring area (Dam, ditch, pipe line, natural channel, spring area, etc.)

(4) The water is diverted at the following point(s) SE1/4 NE1/4, Sec. 33, T.10N., R.45E., (Describe as being within a 40-acre subdivision of public survey, and by course and distance to a section corner. If on unsurveyed land it should be stated. Diversion over a channel reach must be described by course and distance to a section corner for both the beginning and end of such reach.)

MDB&M (unsurveyed), or at a point from which the SW corner Sec. 32, T.10N., R.45E. bears S72°30'E. at 10,150 feet.

(5) The water is impounded in natural spring (Troughs, tanks, pools, reservoir, natural channel, etc.)

(6) The construction of the ditch or other works was begun (Date)

and completed (Date)

(7) The nature of the claimant's title to the land upon which the source of water and place of use are located is reserved from the public domain for National Forest purposes (Patented, deeded, public domain with grazing permit, etc.)

on 4-15-1907, and remains so today.

(8) The claimant's water right ~~was~~ XXX (was not) recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Nye County, at Page of Book of

NOTE—Failure to record in the county in no way invalidates a water right, but if water right was so recorded, supply full information under (8).

(9) The approximate number of animals watered by the original user during the first year 1867,
Date
was 38 cattle 7 horses 50 deer sheep or Other. The watering
was conducted during each of the following months April through October

(10) The approximate number of animals watered by the claimant in subsequent years was as follows:

416 cattle currently use the water from Warren Spring from May through October. About 50 deer also use this spring.

If water was not used, or used in reduced quantity at any time, full information as to causes and duration of non-use should be given.

(11) The amount of water which has been necessary to be diverted for this purpose has been .015* cubic feet per second.

448.83 gal. per min. equals 1 cubic foot per second.

(12) The works are located at SE1/4 NE1/4, Sec. 33, T.10N., R.45E., MDB&M (unsurveyed)

Describe as being within a 40-acre subdivision, section, township and range of public survey. If on unsurveyed land, it should be stated.

Remarks The use of this spring by livestock and deer has been continuous since 1867.

*This includes water used for consumption by and propagation of wildlife.

Remarks .....

The undersigned, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the facts relative to the appropriation of water by United States of America, Forest Service.

are full and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

If proof is not made by claimant, deponent should state on this line by virtue of what authority he represents the claimant.

United States of America, Forest Service
R.M. "JIM" NELSON, Forest Supervisor.
Claimant

By R M Nelson

1200 Franklin Way
Street and No., or P. O. Box No.

Sparks, NV 89431
City, State, Zip Code No.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of January, 19 84

Marcia Joseph
Notary Public in and for the County of Washoe

My commission expires October 29, 1985

$50 FILING FEE MUST ACCOMPANY PROOF

Amendment to Proof No. 03755 Map #4

Serial No. 03755

THE STATE OF NEVADA

PROOF OF APPROPRIATION OF WATER FOR STOCK WATERING PURPOSES

(1) Name of claimant United States of America - Forest Service

1200 Franklin Way (Street and No. or P.O. Box No.) of Sparks (City or town)

Nevada 89431 (State and Zip Code No.)

(2) Source of water Prospect Spring #1 (Name of natural water source)

(3) The water is diverted by spring area (Dam, ditch, pipe line, natural channel, spring area, etc.)

(4) The water is diverted at the following point(s) NE¼ SW¼, Sec. 5, T.9N., R.45E., MDB&M (Describe as being within a 40-acre subdivision of public survey, and by course and distance to a section corner. If on unsurveyed land it should be stated. Diversion over a channel reach must be described by course and distance to a section corner for both the beginning and end of such reach.) (unsurveyed), or at a point from which the SW corner Sec. 32, T.10N., R.45E. bears N21°00'W at 3,300 feet.

(5) The water is impounded in natural spring (Troughs, tanks, pools, reservoir, natural channel, etc.)

(6) The construction of the ditch or other works was begun ..... (Date)

and completed ..... (Date)

(7) The nature of the claimant's title to the land upon which the source of water and place of use are located is reserved from the public domain land for National Forest purposes (Patented, deeded, public domain with grazing permit, etc.) on 4-15-1907, and remains so today.

(8) The claimant's water right ~~was~~ (was not) recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Nye County, at Page ..... of Book ..... of .....

NOTE—Failure to record in the county in no way invalidates a water right, but if water right was so recorded, supply full information under (8).

(9) The approximate number of animals watered by the ~~claimant~~ original user during the first year 1867 (Date), was 38 cattle, 7 horses, sheep or 50 deer (Other). The watering was conducted during each of the following months:

(10) The approximate number of animals watered by the claimant in subsequent years was as follows:

416 cattle currently use the water from Prospect Spring #1 from May through October. About 50 deer also use this spring.

If water was not used, or used in reduced quantity at any time, full information as to causes and duration of non-use should be given.

(11) The amount of water which has been necessary to be diverted for this purpose has been .015* cubic feet per second.

448.83 gal. per min. equals 1 cubic foot per second.

(12) The works are located at NE¼ SW¼, Sec. 5, T. 9N., R.45E., MDB&M (unsurveyed)

Describe as being within a 40-acre subdivision, section, township and range of public survey. If on unsurveyed land, it should be stated.

Remarks: The use of this spring by livestock and deer has been continuous since 1867.

*This includes water used for consumption by and propagation of wildlife.

Remarks .....

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The undersigned, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the facts relative to the appropriation of water by United States of America - Forest Service

are full and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

.....

If proof is not made by claimant, deponent should state on this line by virtue of what authority he represents the claimant.

.....

United States of America - Forest Service
R.M. "JIM" NELSON, Forest Supervisor
Claimant

By R.M. Nelson

1200 Franklin Way
Street and No., or P.O. Box No.

Sparks, NV 89431
City, State, Zip Code No.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of January, 1984

Marcia Joyce

Notary Public in and for the County of Washoe

My commission expires October 29, 1985

$50 FILING FEE MUST ACCOMPANY PROOF

Form As (Rev. 3-82) O-2001 CR440

Amendment to Proof No. 03756 Map #4

Serial No. 03756

THE STATE OF NEVADA

PROOF OF APPROPRIATION OF WATER FOR STOCK WATERING PURPOSES

(1) Name of claimant United States of America - Forest Service

1200 Franklin Way (Street and No. or P.O. Box No.) of Sparks (City or town)

Nevada 89431 (State and Zip Code No.)

(2) Source of water Prospect Spring #2 (Name of natural water source.)

(3) The water is diverted by spring area (Dam, ditch, pipe line, natural channel, spring area, etc.)

(4) The water is diverted at the following point(s) NW¼ SE¼, Sec. 5, T.9N., R.45E., MDB&M

Describe as being within a 40-acre subdivision of public survey, and by course and distance to a section corner. If on unsurveyed land it should be stated. Diversion over a channel reach must be described by course and distance to a section corner for both the beginning and end of such reach.

(unsurveyed), or at a point from which the SW corner Sec. 32, T.10N., R.45E. bears N33°00'W at 3,900 feet.

(5) The water is impounded in natural spring (Troughs, tanks, pools, reservoir, natural channel, etc.)

(6) The construction of the ditch or other works was begun..... (Date)

and completed..... (Date)

(7) The nature of the claimant's title to the land upon which the source of water and place of use are located is reserved from the public domain land for National Forest purposes (Patented, deeded, public domain with grazing permit, etc.)

on 4-15-1907, and remains so today.

(8) The claimant's water right ~~was~~ (was not) recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Nye County, at Page.....of Book.....of.....

NOTE—Failure to record in the county in no way invalidates a water right, but if water right was so recorded, supply full information under (8).

(9) The approximate number of animals watered by the original user during the first year 1867 (Date), was 38 cattle 7 horses sheep or 50 deer (Other). The watering was conducted during each of the following months April through October

(10) The approximate number of animals watered by the claimant in subsequent years was as follows:

416 cattle currently use the water from Prospect Spring #2 from May through October.

If water was not used, or used in reduced quantity at any time, full information as to causes and duration of non-use should be given.

About 50 deer also use this spring.

(11) The amount of water which has been necessary to be diverted for this purpose has been .015* cubic feet per second.

448.83 gal. per min. equals 1 cubic foot per second.

(12) The works are located at NW¼ SE¼, Sec. 5, T. 9N., R.45E., MDB&M (unsurveyed)

Describe as being within a 40-acre subdivision, section, township and range of public survey. If on unsurveyed land, it should be stated.

Remarks The use of this spring by livestock and deer has been continuous since 1867.

* This includes water used for consumption by and propagation of wildlife.

Remarks .....

The undersigned, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the facts relative to the appropriation of water by United States of America - Forest Service

are full and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

If proof is not made by claimant, deponent should state on this line by virtue of what authority he represents the claimant.

United States of America - Forest Service
R.M. "JIM" NELSON, Forest Supervisor
Claimant

By R.M. Nelson

1200 Franklin Way
Street and No., or P.O. Box No.

Sparks, NV 89431
City, State, Zip Code No.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of January, 1981

Marcia Joseph

Notary Public in and for the County of Washoe

My commission expires October 29, 1985

$50 FILING FEE MUST ACCOMPANY PROOF

Form As (Rev. 1-82)

Amended Proof No. 03758 Map #4 Serial No. 03758

THE STATE OF NEVADA

PROOF OF APPROPRIATION OF WATER FOR STOCK WATERING PURPOSES

(1) Name of claimant United States of America, Forest Service

1200 Franklin Way (Street and No. or P.O. Box No.) of Sparks, (City or town)

Nevada 89431 (State and Zip Code No.)

(2) Source of water Flower Mine Spring (Name of natural water source.)

(3) The water is diverted by spring area (Dam, ditch, pipe line, natural channel, spring area, etc.)

(4) The water is diverted at the following point(s) NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 33, T.10N., R.45E., (Describe as being within a 40-acre subdivision of public survey, and by course and distance to a section corner. If on unsurveyed land it should be stated. Diversion over a channel reach must be described by course and distance to a section corner for both the beginning and end of such reach.)

MDB&M (unsurveyed), or at a point from which the SW corner Sec. 32, T.10N., R.45E. bears S75°00'E. at 7,800 feet.

W1 4-91 P2

(5) The water is impounded in natural spring (Troughs, tanks, pools, reservoir, natural channel, etc.)

(6) The construction of the ditch or other works was begun (Date)

and completed (Date)

(7) The nature of the claimant's title to the land upon which the source of water and place of use are located is reserved from the public domain for National Forest purposes (Patented, deeded, public domain with grazing permit, etc.)

on 4-15-1907, and remains so today.

(8) The claimant's water right XXX (was not) recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Nye County, at Page of Book of.

NOTE—Failure to record in the county in no way invalidates a water right, but if water right was so recorded, supply full information under (8).

(9) The approximate number of animals watered by the claimant during the first year 1867 (Date), was 38 cattle 7 horses sheep or 50 deer (Other). The watering was conducted during each of the following months April through October

(10) The approximate number of animals watered by the claimant in subsequent years was as follows:

416 cattle currently use the water from Flower Mine Spring from May through October. About 50 deer also use this spring.

If water was not used, or used in reduced quantity at any time, full information as to causes and duration of non-use should be given.

(11) The amount of water which has been necessary to be diverted for this purpose has been .015* cubic feet per second.

448.83 gal. per min. equals 1 cubic foot per second.

(12) The works are located at NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 33, T.10N., R.45E., MDB&M (unsurveyed)

Describe as being within a 40-acre subdivision, section, township and range of public survey. If on unsurveyed land, it should be stated.

Remarks The use of this spring by livestock and deer has been continuous since 1867.

*This includes water used for consumption by and propagation of wildlife.

Remarks .....

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The undersigned, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the facts relative to the appropriation of water by United States of America, Forest Service.

are full and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

.....
If proof is not made by claimant, deponent should state on this line by virtue of what authority he represents the claimant.

.....

United States of America, Forest Service
R.M. "JIM" NELSON, Forest Supervisor.

Claimant

By R.M. Nelson

1200 Franklin Way
Street and No., or P. O. Box No.

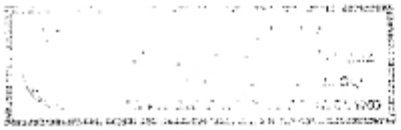
Sparks, NV 89431
City, State, Zip Code No.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of January, 1984.

Marcia Joseph

Notary Public in and for the County of Washoe

My commission expires October 29, 1985



$50 FILING FEE MUST ACCOMPANY PROOF

Serial No. 02726

THE STATE OF NEVADA

PROOF OF APPROPRIATION OF WATER FOR STOCK WATERING PURPOSES

FILED
Dec. 22 1971
STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE

(1) Name of claimant United States of America, Forest Service

324 - 25th Street (Street and No. or P.O. Box No.) of Ogden (City or town)

Utah 84401 (State and Zip Code No.)

(2) Source of water Silver Spring (Name of natural water source.)

(3) The water is diverted by Livestock water directly on spring. (Dam, ditch, pipe line, natural channel, spring area, etc.)

(4) The water is diverted at the following point(s) (Describe as being within a 40-acre subdivision of public survey, and by course and distance to a section corner. If on unsurveyed land it should be stated.)

a point in Lot 7 ($SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$) Section 6, T. 9 N., R. 45 E., M.D.B.&M.,

which bears N. 08°24' E. 1133 feet from the SW corner of said Section 6.

(5) The water is impounded in (Troughs, tanks, pools, reservoir, natural channel, etc.)

(6) The construction of the ditch or other works was begun (Date)

and completed (Date)

(7) The nature of the claimant's title to the land upon which the source of water and place of use are located is (Patented, deeded, public domain with grazing permit, etc.)

This land was reserved from the public domain for National Forest purposes by Presidential Proclamation on March 1, 1907.

(8) The claimant's water right ~~was~~ (was not) recorded in the office of the County Recorder of .....County, at Page.....of Book.....of.....

(9) The approximate number of animals watered by the claimant during the first year 1880 (Date) was 110 cattle 20 horses 3,000 sheep or ..... (Other) The watering was conducted during each of the following months

May, June, July, August, September, and October

(10) The approximate number of animals watered by the claimant in subsequent years was as follows:

The total number of domestic livestock watered in subsequent years has remained relatively stable, except that the number of horses and sheep have decreased, while the number of cattle have increased. Approximately 420 cattle will be watered in 1972.

(11) The amount of water which has been necessary to be diverted for this purpose has been

.015 cubic feet per second.

448.83 gal. per min. equals 1 cubic foot per second.

(12) The works are located at

Describe as being within a 40-acre subdivision, section, township and range of public survey. If on unsurveyed land, it should be stated.

Remarks The spring originates on National Forest land. Livestock have watered directly on the spring without need for development or diversion.

Remarks.....

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The undersigned, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the facts relative to the appropriation of water by United States of America, Forest Service

are full and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

.....

If proof is not made by claimant, deponent should state on this line by virtue of what authority he represents the claimant.

.....

.....
Claimant

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOREST SERVICE
VERN HAMRE, Regional Forester

By S. L. Cuskelly
S. L. Cuskelly, Acting Regional Forester
324 25th Street
Street and No., or P.O. Box No.
Ogden, Utah 84401
City, State, Zip Code No.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of December, 19 71

Dorothy A. Davis

Notary Public in and for the County of Weber

My commission expires 3-1-73

BARCELONA is eight miles west of Belmont, in Spanish Belt District, which is situated in the Smoky Valley, or Toquima, range. Ore was discovered by a party of Mexicans in 1867. In 1875 the district was detached from the Philadelphia District and organized as at present. During the following year Barcelona was started, and attained a population of 150. It contained a store, blacksmith shop, assay office, three boarding-houses, etc., but was deserted in the latter part of 1877, by reason of the cessation of work in the mines. In 1879 the mines started up again, and about 500 tons of ore were taken out. The ores of the district are rich, and prospects are promising. The formation is between slate and porphyry, running northeast and southwest, the veins running with it, and dipping to the east at an angle of forty-five degrees. The ores are base, requiring roasting. They contain antimony, zinc and iron, and some have yielded twenty dollars per ton in gold and $380 per ton in silver. There is plenty of spring-water at the mines, and nut pine, white pine and cedar are abundant in the neighborhood. The principal mines are the Barcelona, Ligusia, Altocana, Enterprise, and San Pedro. The shaft of the Barcelona is 180 feet deep; the tunnel of that mine is 1,300 feet long. Freight is teamed from Austin, eighty miles to the northward, at the rate of fifty dollars per ton. The ores taken out are worked at Belmont, Austin and Eureka; but it is believed that a mill will soon be erected at the mines. The records of the district are kept by George Nichoil, at Belmont.

http://theusgenweb.org/nv/nye/nye1881.htm

healthy children, and its handsome church with organ and a rector who "not only pointed the road to heaven but led the way!" Diversions included dances, coasting on bobsleds down the main street, and croquet on grounds located at the lower end of that thoroughfare. A race course known as Monitor Park was laid out southeast of the suburb of East Belmont and such nags as "Nigger Baby" and "Belmont Brown" raced there.

Production continued until 1887 when most mines were shut down after recovering over $15 million. By 1900 only a few businesses and a score of people were left, and in May 1905 the county seat was moved to Tonopah. The extensive Belmont dumps were reworked in 1907-08, and pro- years fed the new contains a small es and residences.

BARCELONA, 10 miles west of Belmont via unimproved road.

Mexicans discovered silver in the Spanish Belt district as early as 1867 but the mines saw little development until 1874 when five large mines opened and a camp formed. During that year the Austin-Belmont stage was rerouted to serve the new town of 150 which contained a blacksmith shop, store, assay office and three boardinghouses. Cessation of mining the next year saw the camp deserted by the end of 1877. Some mining was performed in 1879 and at other times, and in 1921 a ten-stamp mill was installed only to shut down a year later. Rock ruins remain.

SMITH'S STATION, 1½ miles west of SR 82 at a point 8 miles north of Belmont.

A stage station of the 1860s on the Belmont-Austin road was established here and housed in a large two-story stone building. That landmark is now situated on a private ranch.

PINE CREEK, approximately 3 miles west of SR 82 at a point 18 miles north of Belmont.

This station on the Belmont-Austin stage run also had a post office between 1873 and 1875 and again in 1879-1881. It was probably discontinued before the end of the century.

NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles northwest of SR 82 at a point 25 miles north of Belmont.

Silver discoveries in the west part of Northumberland Canyon on the Austin-Belmont stage run in June 1866 attracted only limited attention, but months later a camp started after several well-defined ledges were located on the east slope of the Toquima Range. Ore was shipped to Austin for reduction until early in 1868 when a ten-stamp mill was moved from Indian Springs near San Antonio and installed by the Quintero company. That summer another camp known as Learnville formed near the mill, but soon after starting operations the mill closed down because of financial embarrassment. Work then suspended and by 1870 the mines were abandoned.

Development of the Monitor and Blue Bell mines brought about a revival late in the 1870s, and another ten-stamp mill operated for three months. The town which started was also known as Bartlett and it briefly contained a store, boardinghouse and saloons, but in 1881 the district was totally abandoned. A revival in 1885-86 was large enough to support a camp with post office, and mining again resumed occasionally from 1908 until 1917 when silver veins were found and a new mill was built. The Northumberland Mining Co. took over the properties in 1939, and its modern cyanide plant capacity was increased to 280 tons after moving mill machinery from Weepah. Company operations ceased at the end of 1942 after over $1.1 million was extracted. Several buildings and mill ruins are left at the site.

BAXTER SPRING, 5 miles northeast then north of SR 8A at a point 27 miles north of Tonopah via US 6 and SR 8A.

Early in the 1870s Baxter Spring, then also known as Cedar Spring, began as a stage station on the Belmont-San Antonio stage road. After gold discoveries early in 1906 in a gulch west of the station, a tent town formed which had four saloons, a lodging house and two grocery stores which did a rushing business. A couple of small mercantile stores also opened, one of which had to pile its wares on bare ground, lacking a shelter large enough for supplies. By the end of February about 400 people had come, but the camp lasted less than three months before shallowness of the veins

Excerpt Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Bulletin 99B
Frank J. Kleinhampl, Joseph I. Ziony
University of Nevada-Reno, 1984
Page 46

A fascinating capsule history of the district to about 1920 credits the initial silver discovery to a party of Mexicans in 1871 in the employ of a Castillian grandee, Emanuel San Pedro (Hunt, 1936, p. 1–5). This date and others used by Hunt do not agree with mention of the Spanish Belt in 1867 by Browne (1868, p. 423), and Paher (1970, p. 361) stated that the Mexican discovery was in 1867. Nevertheless, San Pedro seems to have entered the region east of the Sierra Nevada to explore for gold and silver and to direct the expedition that he funded. According to Hunt, whose dates may be post-dated by four years, the group established a winter camp at Spanish Springs. This camp, at the south end of the Toquima Range, provided a base from which parties set out to explore the surrounding mountains. In the summer of 1871, one such party discovered minerals, and development of the Barcelona, South Barcelona, and Liguria Mines quickly followed. Ore valued at about $60,000 was mined in two seasons (summers?), and by 1873 the Spanish Belt district, along with a town, was booming. San Pedro sold his mines during this time to a company directed by Col. W. A. Farrish that drove a major drain adit into the Barcelona ground. No profitable ore was found by the company, which ceased operations and several years later leased out the claims. The lessees found bonanza ore, and mining continued until at least 1889. Paher's (1970, p. 361) account differs; he stated that no mines existed until 1874, when five mines opened, and a camp and town with a population of 150 developed. Mining ceased in 1875, but intermittent activity occurred from 1879 to 1922. Even though Paher seems to have correctly dated the earliest historical events according to Browne's data (1868, p. 423), Hunt's general sequence of events is not invalidated.

After a period in 1919–20 when the mines were inactive, Frank Fagan mined as lessee on Belmont Big Four Mining Company ground, possibly for molybdenum-bearing as well as silver- and copper-bearing minerals (Weed, 1925). Other mining from 1920 to 1922 was conducted by Victor and J. V. Barnd, who organized the Consolidated Spanish Belt Silver Mining Company in 1916 and reentered the Barcelona ground (Weed, 1922; Kral, 1951, p. 24). The latter property is described in a newspaper article (Tonopah Times-Bonanza and Goldfield News, 1971) as the Barcelona Mining Company, Incorporated, according to V. J. Barndt (written commun., Nov. 27, 1971). Dormant since 1921, an old drainage adit was reopened in 1971. Plans included timbering back 1260 feet (384 m) in the old drift. An exploration division of the Kerr-McGee Corporation made some strippings and drilled three holes in the vicinity of the major silver properties in 1966. The exploration encountered molybdenite as well as other minerals (Schilling, 1968b).

Mercury in the district was reported as early as 1876 (Whitehill, 1877, p. 104), but mercury minerals probably were not mined prior to 1900 (Whitehill, 1879, p. 90; Ervine, 1972, p. 111–112). Minor unrecorded mercury production prior to 1928 came from a 1908 discovery by Mrs. W. A. Flower in Antone Canyon (Bailey and Phoenix, 1944, p. 135). The first recorded production is from the Van Ness Mine, which was developed on a mercury
(Bailey and Phoenix, 1944
Ness operation, general m
and sporadic in the distric
to exploration and assessment work on claims. The Van Ness Mine was operated in 1959 by the Reliance Minerals Corporation, but mining ceased by about 1960 and restarted in 1962 for a brief period (Engineering and Mining Journal, 1959c, 1960f, 1962). Recorded production figures for these periods were not available. The mine probably also operated in 1965 (Nevada Mining Association, 1965b) but was inactive when we last visited in 1966. The district has yielded about 1000 flasks of mercury with a value of at least $133,000 (table B10).

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The major production from the Barcelona district has come exclusively from mineralized and metamorphosed lower Paleozoic strata and granitic rocks in the vicinity of a wedge-shaped septum between the granitic Belmont and Round Mountain plutons (fig. B12; see the sections of this bulletin on Stratigraphy—Mesozoic and Tertiary Plutonic Rocks and Mining Districts and Areas—Belmont and Round Mountain Districts).

The sedimentary strata are chiefly shales, siltstones, and quartzites of the Cambrian Wood Canyon Formation and Zabriskie Quartzite, as well as shales, siltstones, and limestones of the Cambrian Carrara Formation and Ordovician Palmetto Formation. Their degree of regional metamorphism was not established, but most of the sedimentary rocks adjacent to the plutons are metamorphosed to phyllites, slates, and metaquartzites, with lesser amounts of spotted phyllite, knotted schists, and marble. Within the metamorphic aureoles surrounding the plutons, Ervine (1972) described pyroxene-hornfels facies as discontinuous along the igneous contacts, grading outward through hornblende-hornfels facies to the upper part of the albite-epidote hornfels facies at 4000 feet (1220 m) from the plutons. The hornblende-hornfels facies is common, as is otherwise altered strata. Discontinuous masses of skarn also border the granitic bodies.

Dark-gray cherty argillites and slaty strata, brown to gray phyllitic shales, and gray limestones are mapped with the Carrara Formation (pl. A1) and the Cambrian and Ordovician shale and limestone (pl. A1) in the hills south of the lower part of Meadow Creek Canyon, and the same sequence, with little or no limestone, extends pronglike northeastward across the canyon about ¾ mile (1.2 km) above its mouth. Cliffy gray limestone may predominate in the sequence in Antone Canyon, but intervals of thinly bedded limestone intercalated with dark-colored shale are also common. Southwestward, this wedging septum of Paleozoic rocks separating the Belmont and Round Mountain plutons is more shaly and quartzitic, with schist and phyllite most abundant and with some siltstone and minor metaquartzite and marble. Knotted schist, similar to the Mayflower Schist at Manhattan, is present. The mapped assemblage includes rock types common to the Palmetto Formation, the Mayflower, and the Cambrian units.

Building continues at Barcelona City, though the lack of material retards progress to a considerable extent. Daily accessions are made as to the population of the city, as the area is assuming a town like appearance.

On July 6th, 1876, the first shipment of bullion from the Spanish Be previous. The shipment was valued over $ 4,000.

Early Mining History Tolyabe Range Nye County, Nevada by Gerald A. Doyle, no copyright date, page 605.

THE SPANISH BELT DISTRICT

An article under the above caption in the San Francisco Stock Exchange has the following relative there to the district in which are located the Barcelona South, Spanish Belt, Barcelona Central and other mines, is attracting a great deal of attention, having recently been visited by some of our leading experts, among others, W. A. Farrish, late superintendent of the Black Bear, General J. W. Gashwiler, Colonel John F. Boyd, D. L. McDonald, George E. Weber, J. M. Haskett, and L. W. Greenwell. Their reports are highly favorable, and if one discounts their statements fifty per cent, there will be enough left to enable the Spanish Belt District to rank as the second Comstock of Nevada. Work being actively prosecuted on the leading locations and mines and before long the bullion will be pouring into San Francisco. The district is within six miles of the Belmont District, Nye County, Nevada, and is reached by stage from Eureka, Nevada. The telegraph will soon be extended to Belmont, which will place the mines of the surrounding country within easy distance of San Francisco headquarters.

On July 10, 1876, it was noted that the South Barcelona Mine continues to produce its' precious metals as liberally as at any time since the ore body was discovered. A winze is down between 45 to 50 feet, and from the superintendent, Manuel San Pedro, we understand, the ore is of the same high grade as at any time since the opening of the mine. The mill at Jefferson was steadily running and the ore from the South is yielding splendidly, and even better than Manuel San Pedro had anticipated, and the bullion produced is high grade, something over 800 fine, almost double that of bullion usually produced in the neighborhood

On July 16th, a letter from the Mariposa said that the cross-cut No. 1 had been driven ten feet, and the face was in quartz and the ledge carried some ore. They felt, that everything was looking bright and was operating well.

On July 17, 1876, Lumber was being delivered to the mines in the Spanish Belt District from Slusher's saw mill, being hauled over the new grade between Jefferson and Barcelona City.

On July 19, the Barcelona Consolidated reported, in a letter stated that the ore faces are looking good, and they were taking out fine ore from the lower level; everything was improving as they advance, and all of the machinery was working well

From a letter, dated July 19, 1876, Referring to the South Barcelona, mentions that everything in and about the mine is looking good. Plenty of ore is in sight and was of good quality. No clean up has been made at the mill since starting and all of the machinery was working fine.

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Beginning and Ending Points and Legal Description

Popular Name: Barcelona Summit Road
County: Nye
County Road Number: 974420
Total Road Length (in Horizontal Distance): Approximately 36,157' (6.85 Miles)
Overall Average Disturbed Width: Approximately 12'
Beginning Coordinate WGS84 in Decimal Degrees: 38.674578767 N, -116.897479813 W
Beginning Legal Description: Township 10 North, Range 45 East, Within Section 27
Ending Coordinate WGS84 in Decimal Degrees: 38.633578338 N, -116.954250287 W
Ending Legal Description: Township 9 North, Range 45 East, Within Section 7
The road is the monument.

This Acknowledgment and Notice of Acceptance applies only to the segments of the road that traverse land reserved by the United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture and land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of the Interior, and does not apply to segments of the road that traverse land owned by any other person or entity. The State of Nevada and its subdivisions reserve the right to make further acknowledgments and notices of acceptance with regard to road segments that traverses land owned by other entities, including the United States of America, through one or more of its agencies.