

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

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See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic LEONARD ROCKSHELTER NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
26 Pe 14: University of California—Berkeley Arch. Survey Records
and or common 26 Pe 6: Nevada State Museum Records

2. Location

street & number [redacted] not for publication
city, town Lovelock vicinity of
state Nevada code 32 county Pershing code 027

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Southern Pacific Land Company
street & number 201 Mission Street
city, town San Francisco vicinity of state California

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Pershing County Courthouse, Lovelock, Nevada
street & number Also: Nevada State Museum
Carson City, Nevada
city, town state

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title University of California—Berkeley has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1937, 1950, 1975 federal state county local
depository for survey records Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley, California
Also: Nevada Archeological Survey
city, town Nevada State Museum state
Carson City, Nevada

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Leonard Rockshelter is located [redacted] Nevada, [redacted] through which the [redacted]. Formerly called the [redacted] present [redacted] is one of several basins with living lakes tracing their ancestry to Pleistocene [redacted]. The Rockshelter, named after Zenas Leonard, a member of the famed 1833 Walker Expedition, is formed by a massive geological limestone dike of Jurassic age which outcrops and forms the rear wall of the shelter. The limestone outcropping is a sharply upturned or tilted structural element, -- a discordant sheet-like mass that cuts across the bedding plane of the Auld Lange Syne Group of sedimentary deposits of Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic age common on the west [redacted] bordering the [redacted] (Johnson 1977:21). Near its eastern boundary, the limestone outcropping is overlain by rhyolite or rhyolite tuff of Tertiary (Oligocene) age.

The Quaternary alluvium surrounding the limestone dike and the rhyolite tuff has been carved by water into the well known terrace formations (Dendritic, Thinolite, etc.) of the [redacted] of western Nevada (Russell 1885). In fact, recent rockfalls on talus slopes adjacent to the limestone outcropping are composed primarily of massive blocks of dendritic tufa (probably deposited by algae colonies during one of the high stages of Lake [redacted] when water covered the entire outcrop on which the rockshelter is located) fallen from their former places of deposition on the limestone outcropping. Despite this evidence of natural erosion and earth tremors, much of the tufa deposited on the limestone is still in situ and forms the matrix containing the thirty or more pecked petroglyphs present at Leonard Rockshelter.

Located at an elevation of 4175' and above, the tilted limestone dike creates a dry, sheltered area which faces north and commands an expansive view of the valley to the north and west. The north face of the cliff is heavily encrusted with dendritic tufa which adds to the sheltering effect of the limestone dike. It is directly beneath the overhang that occupational deposits are most marked.

Although the north cliff face of Leonard Rockshelter extends about 400', sheets of tufa have fallen in recent times, some of which were so massive they effectively prevented excavation of certain areas of the site. Thus, in the one major excavation undertaken at Leonard, Heizer (1951) limited his excavation to four areas not blocked by fallen debris (see Item 7, Page 4). The three basic cultural levels discernible in the subsurface deposits are summarized in Item 8 below. It should be noted, however, that a final report of Heizer's field work has not been published. The aforementioned preliminary report by Heizer (1951) and the more recent pollen study by Byrne, Busby, and Heizer (1979) comprise all there is available on this important National Landmark.

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Description (continued)

Three habitable shelters other than the one called Leonard Rockshelter were located, and recorded during the boundary survey conducted by Don Tuohy, Nevada State Museum in 1984 (See Item 10, page 2). The first of these was tentatively called "Zenas Shelter" since it was found higher up on a separate portion of the Jurassic limestone outcropping above the Leonard Rockshelter outcropping. It is an exogene shelter, trending east-west, having a length of 11.27 m, and a roof height of over 3 m. At the west end of the shelter an environmentally sensitive pack rat's nest was noted interdigitating with a rock rubble alluvial cone. The deposits everywhere appeared undisturbed.

In the first gully upslope and to the east of [redacted] the remains of a two-course high stone arc 2.74 m. long was noticed. This stone feature and two nearby rock cairns may represent historic prospecting activities, but they definitely are cultural features. (No other features were noted on the highest terrace which was also surveyed). These features are not related to the significance of the Landmark.

The western extremity of the landmark was determined by surveying downslope along the north-facing wall of the Leonard Rockshelter outcropping. Roughly [redacted] m due east of the terminus of the limestone outcropping (on the valley floor) the second habitable shelter (in the north wall) was examined. No cultural materials were noted in the pothole collectors had dug in the deposits, but small mammal bones were noted in it. This "lower" shelter is ca. 8 m long, and 2.5 to 3.0 m from the lip to the rear wall. The disturbed area was about 1 m deep.

The third habitable rockshelter was mapped in the south wall of lower limestone outcropping. It too, had been the target of vandals and a large pothole was noted in the deposits. Exact measurements were not made of this shelter, but it is located ca. [redacted] upslope from the western baseline of the metes and bounds survey. The lateral dimensions of the "South Shelter" are about the same as the "Lower Shelter," except that a larger surface area is covered by the limestone roof. While the potholing vandalism is deplorable, it does confirm the archaeological potential of these two shelters, as pothunters do recognize potentially important sites. Also, it should be stressed that the known major prehistoric culture of the region, the Lovelock Culture of ca. 2500 B.C. to A.D. 1400, frequently utilized both large and small shelters as sites for caching and storing utilitarian artifacts as well as for human interments.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	Geology

Specific dates 6710 B.C., A.D., 1400. Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

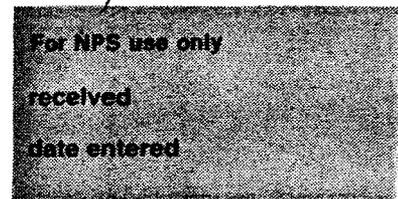
The primary significance of Leonard Rockshelter resides in the long continuum of sporadic cultural occupations recorded in its stratigraphy (6710 B.C. to A.D. 1400). Equally important, however, is the geoarcheological potential of the shelter for our understanding of Holocene environmental change and man's changing adaptive responses in the western Great Basin.

The potential significance of the site was first realized in 1936 when, in the course of bat guano mining operations, several ancient artifacts were recovered including a dart, cane atlatl shaft and greasewood foreshaft with feathers, another foreshaft with a buckskin wrap, and *Olivella biplicata* shell beads. Additional wooden artifacts were recovered from the deep guano deposits during a two day field visit to the shelter in 1937 by the University of California at Berkeley. Radio-carbon samples obtained in 1949 from the deeper bat guano deposits, and from the atlatl shafts, yielded determinations of 6710 B.C. and 5088 B.C. respectively, thus confirming the antiquity of the site. Heizer's single excavation at the Leonard shelter represents a continuation of the interest in western Nevada by the University of California which also supported Loud's excavations at nearby Lovelock Cave in 1912 and 1924, Heizer's excavation of Humboldt Cove in 1936 (as well as his numerous excavations in other Great Basin sites since that date) and the classic ethnographic surveys of Omer Stewart and Julian Steward.

While the Leonard Rockshelter remains may not be as spectacular in either quantity or type of artifact as those for nearby [redacted] (2500 B.C. to A.D. 1400), the site's special significance lies in the considerably longer continuum of sporadic occupations recorded in its stratigraphy (see Item 7, Page 4). It is upon this continuum, both one of the oldest as well as one of the longest recorded in the western Great Basin, that most subsequent cultural correlations were made. These cultural and stratigraphic deposits are summarized in Table 1 (Item 8, Page 2).

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Statement of Significance (continued)

TABLE 1
CULTURAL/STRATIGRAPHIC DEPOSITS
LEONARD ROCKSHELTER

<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>CULTURAL-CONTENT</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Upper-level: ca 2' in thickness; windblown dirt; packrat nest material; scalings from cliff which forms the shelter.	Artifactual material included fragments of cordage nets, 3-rod foundation coiled basketry with split stiches on surface, coarse twine basketry, greasewood arrow foreshafts, and a small projectile point. The basketry and wood examples are identical to those from Lovelock and Humboldt Caves.	Recent times, i.e. post-2500 B.C.: the Lovelock Phase.
Intermediate-stratum: averaging 2 1/2' thickness; fine wind-blown dust plus some tufa rockfall.	Infant burial accompanied by a carbonized twined basket.	Basket C-14 dated to ca. 3786 B.C. + 400. (Within Antev's Altithermal Stage).
Lower-level: consisting of ca. 3' solid bat guano, portions of which exhibited signs of burning (perhaps through human agency although no hearths were encountered).	In addition to the material culture recovered in 1936 and 1937, a flint blade, two <u>Olivella biplicata</u> shells, portions of cordage, and two obsidian flakes were recovered.	5088 B.C. and 6710 B.C. respectively.
<u>Lake-bed-gravel/bat guano-contact-zone</u>	Obsidian flakes.	A radiocarbon date of 9249 B.C. was obtained from the deepest level of bat guano lying immediately on the gravels left by the final recession of Lake Lahontan.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

The geoarcheological potential of the shelter, however, is equally important to our understanding of Holocene environmental change and, thus, to our interpretation of man's changing adaptive responses in the Great Basin. Leonard Rockshelter was known to contain evidence, within a datable context, of Antevs' Altithermal Stage. In 1950 Antevs investigated the stratigraphy of the site and interpreted it as supporting evidence for his reconstruction of post-glacial climatic change in the Great Basin (Antevs 1955). Since then the validity of Antevs' three-part model of Holocene climatic change has been questioned (Byrne, Busby and Heizer 1979:280). Was the Altithermal a period of warmer and drier climate? And, if so, was it sufficiently warm and dry to account for changes in human subsistence and settlement patterns? In order to address these questions, pollen analyses were run on two series of sediment samples taken from Heizer's excavation areas B and C. A University of California field party returned to Leonard in 1975 and collected four surface samples from within 50 m of the site to provide a composite surface sample for comparison with the excavated samples. The results of this study are as follows:

"The Leonard Rockshelter pollen record largely confirms Antevs' interpretation of the site's chronology. The Pine-Cheno/Am-Pine oscillation corresponds reasonably well with the stratigraphic units assigned to the Anathermal, Altithermal, and Medithermal, and is best interpreted as a reflection of changing lake levels in the [REDACTED]

In the broader context, Antevs' climatic model is also endorsed. The Area B diagram (See Item Number 8, Page 4) like several other diagrams from the Great Basin, clearly indicates that the controversial Altithermal was a period of warmer and drier climate. Unfortunately, the pollen record in itself does not permit an accurate estimate of the magnitude of climatic change. We would emphasize, however, that in areas such as the Great Basin even small changes in climate can have far-reaching consequences. Climate conditions in the Great Basin during the mid-Holocene may not have been very different from those of the present, but they were different enough to cause the desiccation of nearly all the post-pluvial lakes. It follows, therefore, that prehistoric populations heavily dependent upon lacustrine resources would have been drastically effected.

The real significance of the Leonard pollen record is that it lends support to the thesis that during the Holocene the climate has changed in a regionally coherent and recognizable way. The Antevs' model is in many respects over-simplified, but in essence it appears to be valid" (Byrne, Busby and Heizer 1979:291).

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet, Item 9, Page 2.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 9.5 acres

Quadrangle name Lovelock, Nevada 15'

Quadrangle scale [redacted]

UTM References [redacted]

A [redacted]
Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet, Item 10, Page 2.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Helene R. Dunbar, Staff Archeologist, Interagency Archeological Services

organization National Park Service, Western Region date March 25, 1985
450 Golden Gate Ave., P.O. 36063

street & number San Francisco, California telephone (415) 556-5190

city or town Revised significance statement and boundary descriptions provided by
Donald R. Tuohy, Nevada State Museum state Carson City, Nevada 89710

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

For NPS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date 9/12/85

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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Major-Bibliographical-References

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1955 Geologic climate dating in the west. American Antiquity, Vol. 20, No. 4.

Bedwell, S.F. and L.S. Cressman

1971 Fort Rock report: prehistory and environment of the pluvial Fort Rock Lake area of south-central Oregon. Selected Papers, Great Basin Anthropological Conference 1970; University of Oregon Anthropological Papers, No. 1.

Byrne, R., C. Busby and R.F. Heizer

1979 The Altithermal revisited: two pollen diagrams from the Leonard Rock Shelter. Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology, Vol. 1, No. 2.

Cressman, L.S.

1977 Prehistory of the far west. University of Utah Press.

Davis, Jonathan O.

1978 Quaternary tephrochronology of the Lake Lahontan area, Nevada and California. Nevada Archeological Research Paper Number 7, Reno.

Heizer, R.F.

1951 Preliminary report on the Leonard Rock Shelter Site, Pershing County, Nevada. American Antiquity, Vol. 17, No. 2.

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Heizer, R.F. and T.R. Hester

1978 Great Basin. In "Chronologies in New World archeology," edited by R.E. Taylor and Clement W. Meighan. Academic Press, New York.

Jennings, J.D.

1957 Danger Cave. Society for American Archeology, Memoir No. 14, Salt Lake City.

1964 The desert west. In "Prehistoric man in the New World," edited by J.D. Jennings and E. Norbeck. Chicago.

Johnson, M.G.

1977 Geology and mineral deposits of Pershing County, Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Bulletin 89. Reno.

Madsen, D.B. and M.S. Berry

1975 Reassessment of northwestern Great Basin prehistory. American Antiquity, Vol. 40, No. 4.

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Major-Bibliographic-References-(continued)

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1885 Geological History of Lake Lahontan, a Quaternary lake of north-
western Nevada. U.S.-Geological-Survey, Monograph II.

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1966 An introduction of American archaeology: North and Middle American,
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Verbal Boundary Description and Justification (continuation)

Since the primary criterion for establishing a boundary is the physical distribution of archeological remains, examination of the entire periphery of the outcropping was undertaken by Donald R. Tuohy, Curator of Anthropology, Nevada State Museum. The focus of the field examination was upon other habitable areas in or adjacent to the excavated deposits at Leonard Rockshelter, and not the recovery or the notation of the presence of prehistoric artifacts or ecofacts, per se. Despite this emphasis, however, a one-handed, oval-shaped mano was found and was cached at the "Datum 1" point for the metes and bounds survey given below, and a red jasper scraper was also cached at a point located at the western baseline or extremity of the survey.

The initial excavation of Leonard Rockshelter (originally undertaken by Tom Derby, a collector and farmer who resided in the Lower Humboldt Basin in 1936) and the subsequent professional work of R.F. Heizer (1951) demonstrated that the cultural deposits were sporadic, but quite ancient, dating back to 6710 B.C. Part of the rationale of the boundary survey was that similar overhanging areas would contain similar subsurface deposits. Therefore, well protected areas beneath the limestone outcropping were examined for habitable areas and resulted in the identification of three other habitable shelters other than Leonard. The three related shelters are Zenas Shelter, Lower Shelter and South Shelter.

Thus, in addition to the actual potential of the habitable shelters, other alcoves, cracks, and crannies in both rockfall areas and talus slopes adjacent to the limestone outcroppings may very well contain such archaeological materials. For this reason, both the rockfall areas and all talus slopes were included in the metes and bounds survey of the Leonard Rockshelter National Historic Landmark.

Metes and Bounds Delineation and Survey Data

The boundary delineation was hampered by the lack of a U.S.G.S. 7.5' map of the area and the inadequacy of the U.S.G.S. 15' map, [REDACTED] quadrangle, to show sufficient details of the topography. For this reason aerial photos, a stereo pair, of the region were ordered from the Denver Service Center of the U.S.G.S., and the metes and bounds survey is plotted on them. The I.P., or "Datum 1," for the metes and bounds survey is a rounded, tufa-capped limestone outcropping. This outcropping is ca. 2 m high and 8 m in diameter. A cross-mark was pecked into the top of this boulder with a geologist's pick to form Datum 1. A standard Brunton compass and tripod together with a 50 m tape were then used to conduct the metes and bounds delineation. The first step was to demarcate a baseline, then additional bearings and transects were taken so as to include virtually all of the rockfall areas and talus slopes on both sides of the Leonard Rockshelter outcropping, and indeed, the entire limestone outcropping. Deposits contained therein are thought to have retained their integrity. Data for the written description of the metes and bounds survey were recorded in a field journal, and are presented in tabular form below:

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Table 2. Metes and Bounds Survey Data

<u>Feature of Terrain</u>	<u>Direction</u> (compass bearings)	<u>Distance</u> (in meters)
1. From: I.P. or Datum 1		
To: Backsight 1	[REDACTED]	Granite Peak (on low horizon)
To: Backsight 2	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] Point e (182 m)
To: Baseline, point 2	[REDACTED]	S edge of Dendritic Terrace (5
To: E edge of N rockfall	[REDACTED]	E edge of rockfall (72 m)
2. From: E edge of N rockfall		
To: W edge of N rockfall	[REDACTED]	N terminus or rockfall (55 m)
3. From: Middle of N rockfall		
To: W end of N rockfall	[REDACTED]	(72 m)
4. From: W end of N rockfall		
To: Contact between Leonard Rockshelter limestone OTC and talus	[REDACTED]	(120 m)
5. From: Contact between Leonard Rockshelter limestone OTC and Talus		
To: Second terminus of lime- stone OTC	[REDACTED]	(100 m)

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Table 2. Metes and Bounds Survey Data (continued)

<u>Feature of Terrain</u>	<u>Direction</u> (compass bearings)	<u>Distance</u> (in meters)
6. From: Second terminus of limestone OTC To: Upright boulder (1 m high) on lower terrace		(70 m)
7. From: Upright boulder (1 m high) on lower terrace To: Red flagged stake at N edge of lower terrace		(117 m)
8. From: Red flagged stake at N edge of lower terrace To: Edge of limestone cliff with Lower Shelter		(100 m)
9. From: Edge of limestone cliff with Lower Shelter To: West baseline stake at terminus of limestone OTC		(130 m)
10. From: West baseline stake at terminus of limestone OTC To: Second stake on westernmost Baseline		(30 m)

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Table 2. Metes and Bounds Survey Data (continued)

<u>Feature-of-Terrain</u>	<u>Direction</u> (compass bearings)	<u>Distance</u> (in meters)
11. From: Second stake on westernmost baseline To: Point 40 m due S of entrance to South Shelter	[REDACTED]	(300 m)
12. From: Point 40 m due S of entrance to South Shelter To: Maximum extent of south wall talus slope	[REDACTED]	(210 m)
13. From: Maximum extent of south wall talus slope To: Point 15 m S of baseline point on Dendritic Terrace	[REDACTED]	(210 m)
14. From: Point 14 m S of baseline point on Dendritic Terrace To: Baseline, Point 2, on Dendritic Terrace	[REDACTED]	(15 m)
To: Point a above [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	(250 m)
15. From: Point a above [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
To: Point b	[REDACTED]	(20 m)

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Table 2. Metes and Bounds Survey Data (continued)

<u>Feature of Terrain</u>	<u>Direction</u> (compass bearings)	<u>Distance</u> (in meters)
16. From: Point b To: Point c	[REDACTED]	(15 m)
*17. From: Point c To: Point d	[REDACTED]	(25 m)
18. From: Point d To: Point e	[REDACTED]	(17 m)