

Type	Definition	Examples
BUILDING	<p>A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity.</p> <p>"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.</p>	houses, barns, stables, sheds, garages, courthouses, city halls, social halls, commercial buildings, libraries, factories, mills, train depots, stationary mobile homes, hotels, theaters, schools, stores, churches
STRUCTURE	<p>The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.</p>	bridges, tunnels, gold dredges, fire towers, canals, turbines, dams, power plants, corncribs, silos, roadways, shot towers, windmills, grain elevators, kilns, mounds, cairns, palisade fortifications, earthworks, railroad grades, roadways and paths, boats and ships, railroad locomotives and cars, telescopes, carousels, bandstands, gazebos, aircraft
OBJECT	<p>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.</p> <p>Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.</p>	sculpture, monuments, boundary markers, statuary, fountains

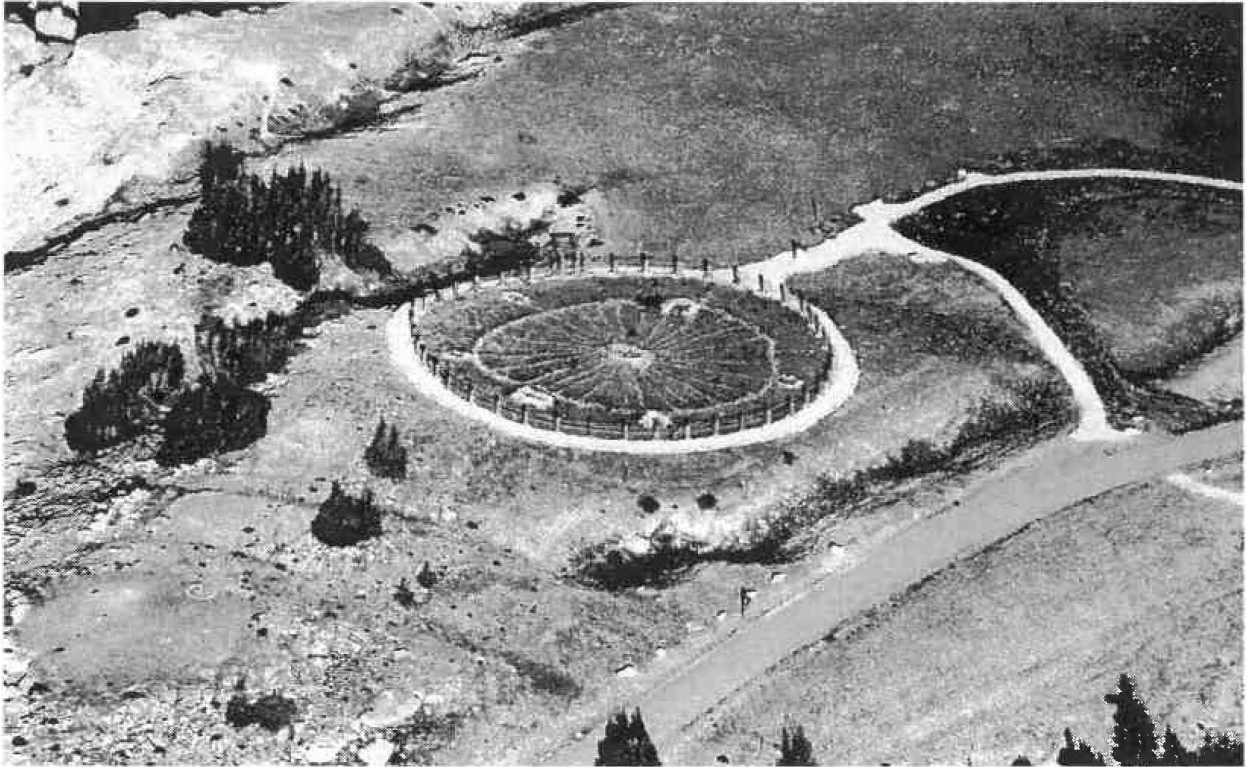
Type	Definition	Examples
SITE	A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure	habitation sites, funerary sites, rock shelters, village sites, hunting and fishing sites, ceremonial sites, petroglyphs, rock carvings, gardens, grounds, battlefields, ruins of historic buildings and structures, campsites, treaty signing locations, trails, shipwrecks, cemeteries, designed landscapes, natural features such as waterways and rock formations, land areas having cultural significance
DISTRICT	A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.	college campuses, central business districts, residential areas, commercial areas, large forts, industrial complexes, civic centers, rural villages, canal systems, collections of habitation and limited activity sites, irrigation systems, transportation networks, large landscaped parks, large farms, ranches, estates, or plantations

Table 1, National Register Property and Resource Types, from *National Register Bulletin 16a: How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form*.

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3 Figure 1. Medicine Wheel/Medicine Mountain National Historic Landmark, Wyoming (NR Ref. No.  
4 69000184 R) was designated an NHL in 1969 (updated documentation 2011) under NHL criteria 1 and 6  
5 for its significance in Native American religion, ethnic heritage, history, and archeology. Its period of  
6 significance is 4770 BCE (6720 BP) to the present. The historic district embraces an integrated complex  
7 of natural and cultural features: its archeological features, ancient trail system, and traditional use areas  
8 contribute to its primary function and significance as a spiritual and ceremonial center.

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3 Figure 2. Saint Augustine Catholic Church and Cemetery, Louisiana (NR Ref. No. 14000679) was listed in  
4 2014 as a district with a period of significance of 1829 to the present under Criterion A and Criteria  
5 Considerations A and D for significance in the lifeways of the Cane River Creole People.

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3 Figure 3. Medicine Bluffs, Oklahoma (NR Ref. No. 74001659) was listed in 1974 as a site for its  
4 significance to several regional Tribes. This historical rendering shows the dramatic series of rock bluffs  
5 overlooking Medicine Bluff Creek that create a natural crescent-shaped formation over a mile long.  
6 Medicine Bluffs is an example of a TCP consisting of a natural landscape without readily apparent  
7 evidence of human modification or other activity. (Source: TBD.)

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3 Figure 4. Green River Drift Trail, Wyoming (NR Ref. No. 12001224) was listed in 2013 as a district with a  
4 period of significance 1896 to the present under Criterion A for significance in agriculture and  
5 politics/government. It continues to play a pivotal role in ranching in the area as well as in the  
6 relationships between Federal land managing agencies and private property owners. The Drift is 58  
7 miles long with 41 miles of spurs. (Image courtesy Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.)

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Figure 5. Tarpon Springs Greektown Historic District, Florida (NR Ref. No. 14000321) was listed in 2014 as a district with a period of significance of 1905 to the present under Criterion A for significance in Greek ethnic history and maritime history. This historic riverfront urban neighborhood has been recognized as a TCP because (1) it preserves the strong ethnic and maritime character associated with the area's early twentieth century settlement by Greek immigrants and the sponge industry, and (2) the Greek culture continues to be expressed and reinforced through a wide array of everyday activities and special events including music and dance in restaurants, sacred and secular events, and community rites of passage.



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3 Figure 6. Turtle & Shark, Tutuila Island, American Samoa (NR Ref. No. 14000925) was listed in 2014 as a  
4 site with a period of significance of c. 1919–present under Criterion A as significant for its association  
5 with the cultural traditions and ethnic history of the American Samoan community. This place is  
6 associated with traditional Samoan legends passed down from generation to generation, and traditional  
7 songs recalling the story of the Turtle and Shark. It is an example of a culturally significant natural  
8 landscape that contains no buildings, structures, or other readily apparent signs of human activity. (Note  
9 that the buildings visible in the image are outside the boundary of the listed place.)

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3 Figure 7. Coso Hot Springs, California (NR. Ref. No. 78000674 R) was listed in 1978 as a district under  
4 Criteria A, C, and D for its significance to the Coso, Paiute, and Shoshone as a traditional spiritual and  
5 medicinal center. Around the turn of the 19th century, the place became a therapeutic spa for non-  
6 Native Americans. Wooden structures—one can be seen in the background—were built to  
7 accommodate the resort's patrons.

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3 Figure 8. Bohemian Hall and Park, New York (NR Ref. No. 01000239) was listed in 2001 as a building  
4 (with a contributing site) with a period of significance of 1910 to the present under Criteria A and C for  
5 significance in Czech heritage, social history, and entertainment/recreation. It is a rare surviving example  
6 of a once prolific property type—a combination of community hall, fitness facility, and performance  
7 space—integral to the cultural life and traditions of New York City’s Czech immigrants. The Bohemian  
8 Hall and Park remains important to the cultural continuity of the city’s local Czech immigrant population.

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3 Figure 9. Nantucket Sound, Massachusetts (NR DOE 2010) was determined eligible for listing in 2010  
4 under Criteria A, B, C, and D. The Sound is an essential component of a larger area important to the  
5 ongoing beliefs, customs, and traditions of two Wampanoag tribes in southeastern Massachusetts who  
6 identify themselves as “The People of the First Light or Dawn.” (Source: Image 2022, courtesy of Sara  
7 Mulrooney.)

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3 Figure 10. Pahuk, Nebraska (NR Ref. No. 73001074 R) was listed in 1973 under Criterion A for its  
4 significance in Pawnee history and culture. This TCP is one of the best preserved and most sacred places  
5 of the Pawnee Nation.

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3 Figure 11. Lawetlat'la (Mt. St. Helens), State of Washington (NR Ref. No. 13000748) was listed in 2013 as  
4 a site with a period of significance of myth age to present under Criterion A for its significance in Native  
5 American heritage. A place of exceptional spirit power, the mountain reflects important traditional  
6 cultural beliefs rooted in tribal history, and it is important in maintaining the cultural continuity of the  
7 tribal communities that value the place.

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3 Figure 12. Mount Tonnachau, Moen Island (Truk), Federated States of Micronesia (NR Ref. No.  
4 76002210) was listed in 1976 as a district for its significance in pre-colonial and multiple historical  
5 periods, as well as its cultural associations. According to Trukese traditions, this is the location where  
6 Sowukachaw, founder of Trukese society, came and established his meetinghouse at the beginning of  
7 Trukese history.

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3 Figure 13. Chinatown Historic District, Honolulu, Hawai'i (NR Ref. No. 73000658) was listed in 1973 as a  
4 district for its significance in architecture, commerce, and social history. This place is significant for the  
5 central role it has played—and continues to play—in the lives of several different Asian communities in  
6 Honolulu, as reflected in its buildings and structures. (Source: TBD.)

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3 Figure 14. X'unaxi (Indian Point), Alaska (NR Ref. No. 16000401 R) was listed in 2016 as a site with a  
4 period of significance of 1100 AD to present under Criteria A, B, C, and D for its significance to the  
5 ongoing traditional cultural beliefs, custom, and practices of the Tlingit Indians of Alaska. The original  
6 habitation site of the Auk Kwaan in the Juneau area, X'unaxi became an important strategic lookout,  
7 refuge, meeting place, and subsistence site. The place was first determined eligible for listing in 1998 as  
8 a result of a formal consultation between the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)  
9 and the Juneau Native American community. The marine sciences facility proposed by NOAA was  
10 subsequently built at a different location.

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3 Figure 15. X'unaxi (Who-naxth-ee), Alaska, Herring Camp of Auk Indians at Auke Bay (c. 1895). X'unáxi  
4 was a hallowed subsistence site for fishing and gathering activities, and was notable for its herring run  
5 which was a highly valued resource until it disappeared from the area in the 1970s or '80s. (Image  
6 courtesy of Alaska State Library, Winter & Pond Collection, PCA 87-80.)

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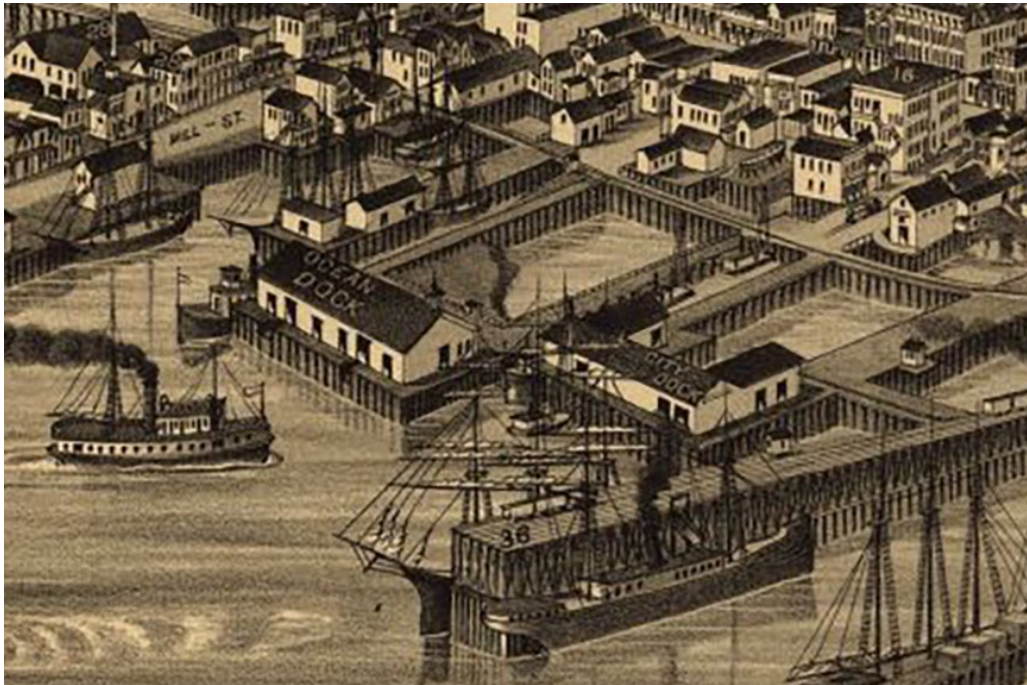
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3 Figure 16. Ocmulgee Old Fields, Georgia (NR DOE) was determined eligible for listing in 1997 (east/west  
4 boundary DOE in 1999) under Criterion A for its cultural and historical significance to the Muscogee  
5 People who were forced to abandon it when they were relocated in the early 19th century and who still  
6 revere it as their ancestral homeland; and under Criterion D, because it has provided and can be  
7 expected to continue to provide important information on the long history of the Macon Plateau and  
8 the Ocmulgee River Valley.

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3 Figure 17. Ballast Island, Washington State (NR Ref. No. 100006067) was listed in 2021 as a site with a  
4 period of significance of circa 1880 to 1898 under Criteria A and D for its historic and cultural  
5 significance to several Tribes as a location of traditional use during a period when Native Americans  
6 were otherwise excluded from city access. Located along Seattle's heavily developed waterfront, Native  
7 Americans established camps atop the sandstone cobbles, non-native stone, and debris (now buried  
8 beneath modern features), where they lived, conducted business, and interacted socially. (Image  
9 excerpt of *Bird's eye view of the city of Seattle, W.T., Puget Sound, county seat of King County 1884*, J. J.  
10 Stoner, 1884. The growing Ballast Island is in the near-center of the image. (Source: Library of Congress,  
11 available at <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4284s.pm009740>.)

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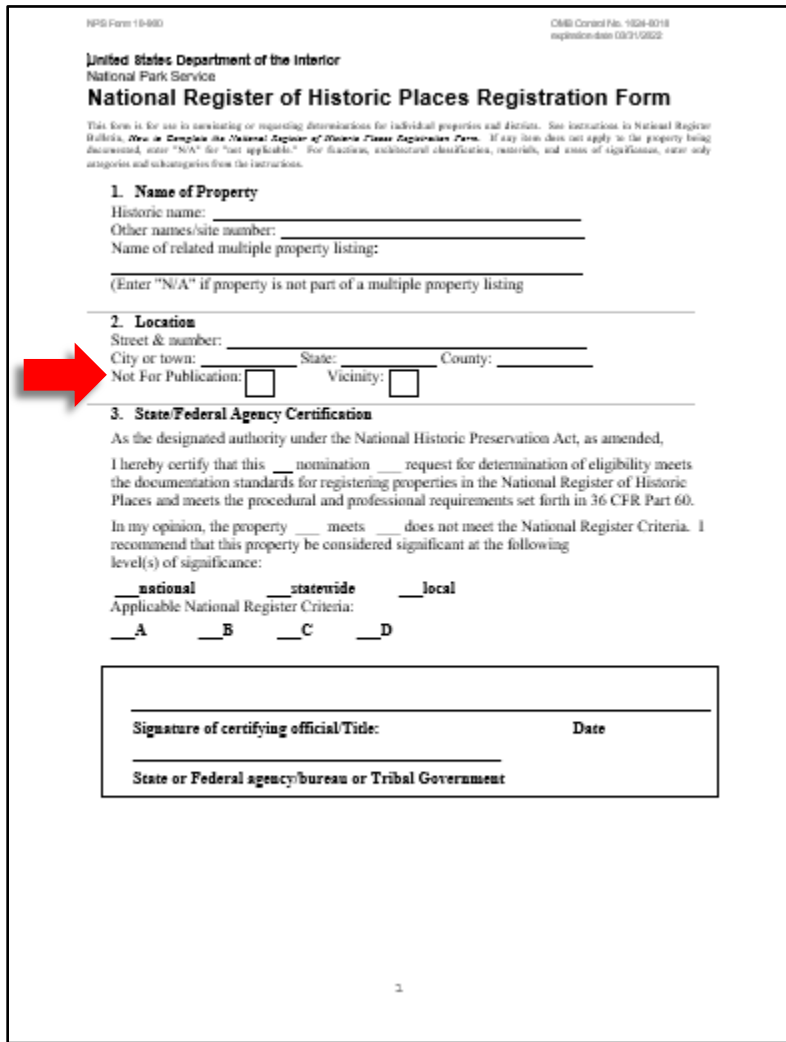
3 Figure 18. Ballast Island, Washington State, c. 1888. The island came to embody important cultural  
4 stories of change and transformation that still resonate with local Tribes. The current state of the  
5 place—an anthropogenic landform 25 feet below a parking lot—does not diminish the ongoing  
6 significance of the location and the role it plays in teaching future generations about important but  
7 painful Tribal histories. (Image courtesy of the Museum of History and Industry, Seattle, Washington.)

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NPS Form 10-900 OMB Control No. 1024-0018  
expiration date 03/31/2022

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin 38. Use a separate form for multiple property registrations. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

**1. Name of Property**  
Historic name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**2. Location**  
Street & number: \_\_\_\_\_  
City or town: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ County: \_\_\_\_\_  
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**  
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this \_\_\_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets  
the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic  
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I  
recommend that this property be considered significant at the following  
level(s) of significance:  
\_\_\_\_\_ national \_\_\_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_\_\_ local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:  
\_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ D

Signature of certifying official/Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

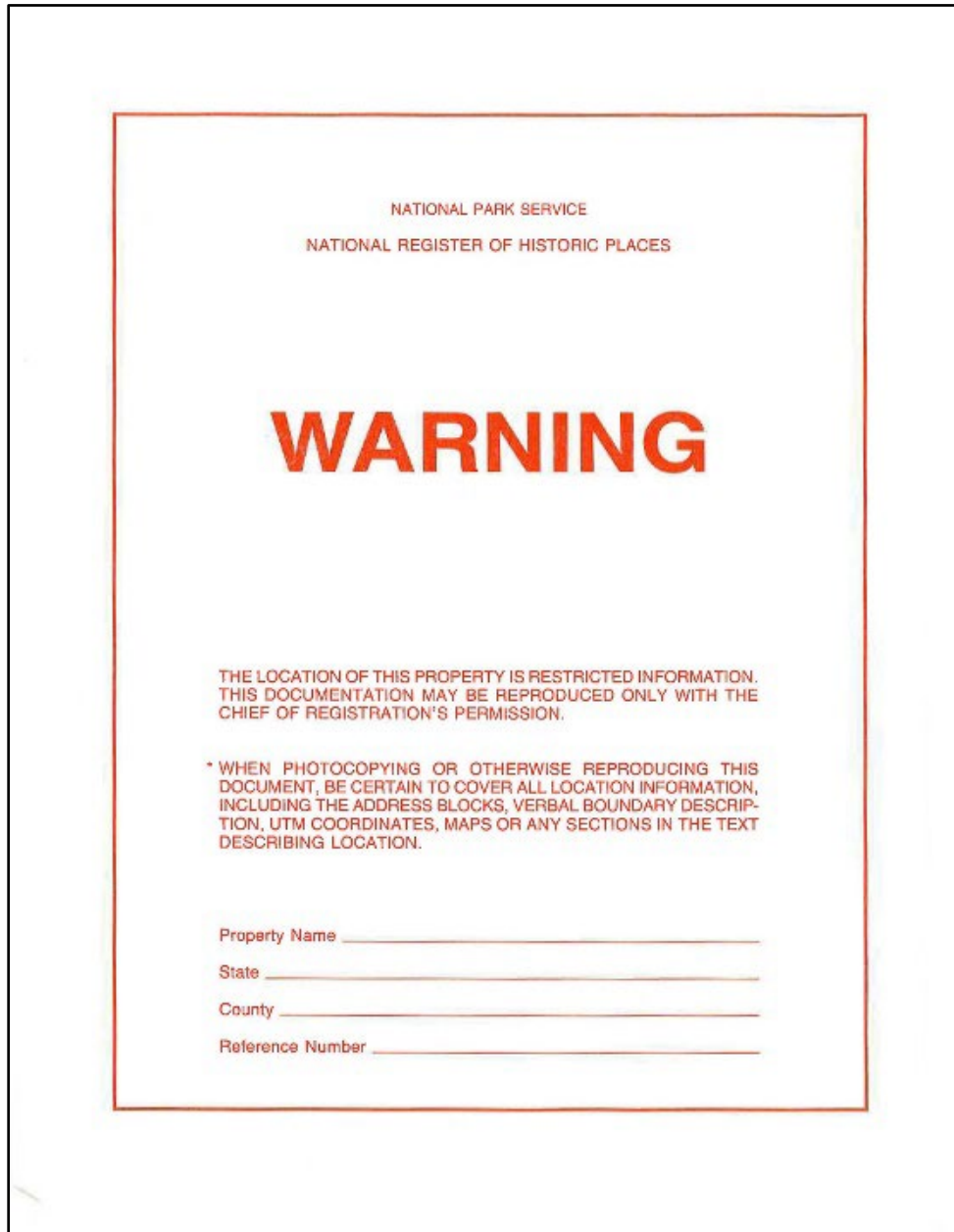
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3 Figure 19. National Register Registration Form. If making the location of a place known to the public  
4 would be culturally inappropriate, or compromise the integrity of the place or its associated cultural  
5 values, the "Not for Publication" box on the National Register Registration Form should be checked by  
6 the nomination's authors.

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The image shows a rectangular form with a red border. At the top, it reads "NATIONAL PARK SERVICE" and "NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES" in red. Below this, the word "WARNING" is written in large, bold, red capital letters. Underneath "WARNING", there is a paragraph in red: "THE LOCATION OF THIS PROPERTY IS RESTRICTED INFORMATION. THIS DOCUMENTATION MAY BE REPRODUCED ONLY WITH THE CHIEF OF REGISTRATION'S PERMISSION." Below this paragraph is another paragraph in red: "\* WHEN PHOTOCOPYING OR OTHERWISE REPRODUCING THIS DOCUMENT, BE CERTAIN TO COVER ALL LOCATION INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE ADDRESS BLOCKS, VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, UTM COORDINATES, MAPS OR ANY SECTIONS IN THE TEXT DESCRIBING LOCATION." At the bottom of the form, there are four lines for text entry, each preceded by a label: "Property Name", "State", "County", and "Reference Number".

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

**WARNING**

THE LOCATION OF THIS PROPERTY IS RESTRICTED INFORMATION.  
THIS DOCUMENTATION MAY BE REPRODUCED ONLY WITH THE  
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION'S PERMISSION.

\* WHEN PHOTOCOPYING OR OTHERWISE REPRODUCING THIS  
DOCUMENT, BE CERTAIN TO COVER ALL LOCATION INFORMATION,  
INCLUDING THE ADDRESS BLOCKS, VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION,  
UTM COORDINATES, MAPS OR ANY SECTIONS IN THE TEXT  
DESCRIBING LOCATION.

Property Name \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_  
County \_\_\_\_\_  
Reference Number \_\_\_\_\_

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3 Figure 20. National Register restricted file cover. All restricted National Register files—both paper and  
4 digital—are clearly identified by the National Park Service with the addition of this cover sheet.

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**Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended  
(54 U.S.C. 307103)**

(a) **AUTHORITY TO WITHHOLD FROM DISCLOSURE.** The head of a Federal agency, or other public official receiving grant assistance pursuant to this division, after consultation with the Secretary, shall withhold from disclosure to the public information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic property if the Secretary and the agency determine that disclosure may—

- (1) cause a significant invasion of privacy;
- (2) risk harm to the historic property; or
- (3) impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.

(b) **ACCESS DETERMINATION.** When the head of a Federal agency or other public official determines that information should be withheld from the public pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary, in consultation with the Federal agency head or official, shall determine who may have access to the information for the purpose of carrying out this division.

(c) **CONSULTATION WITH COUNCIL.** When information described in subsection (a) has been developed in the course of an agency's compliance with section 306107 or 306108 of this title, the Secretary shall consult with the Council in reaching determinations under subsections (a) and (b).

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3 Figure 21. Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The NHPA provides authority to  
4 withhold information about a place to protect privacy, prevent harm, and preserve traditional religious  
5 use. Guidance for working with Section 304 may be found in *National Register Bulletin 29: Guidelines for*  
6 *Restricting Information about Historic and Prehistoric Resources* and *National Register Bulletin 36:*  
7 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties.*

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3 Figure 22. Maka Yusota (Boiling Springs), Minnesota (NR Ref. No. 02001703 R) was listed in 2003 as a  
4 site with a period of significance of 1650 to 2002 under Criteria A for its significance in the cultural  
5 heritage of the Dakota (Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux) community. The natural spring, shown in this  
6 circa 1930 image, is valued for its long association with the cultural identity of their people and their  
7 spiritual beliefs. (Image courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.)

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3 Figure 23. Sleeping Buffalo Rock, Montana (NR. Ref. No. 96000548) was listed in 1973 as an object under  
4 Criteria A and D with a period of significance of the late pre-colonial to the present for significance in the  
5 ongoing traditional cultural practices of several Native American Tribes. Resembling a resting buffalo,  
6 the rock is a powerful spirit helper important to several Northern Plains Tribes. Despite repeated  
7 relocations, Buffalo Rock remains important for its traditional cultural significance.

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3 Figure 24. The Creek Council Tree Site, Oklahoma (NR Ref. No. 76001576) was listed in 1976 as a site for  
4 its historical and cultural significance to the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. The Lochapoka of the Muscogee  
5 Nation arrived in the vicinity in 1836 after their forced relocation from their homeland in the  
6 southeastern United States by the Federal government. After their arrival, the Tribe chose the site of  
7 this Burr Oak, *Quercus macrocarpa*, on top of a hill that overlooked the Arkansas River, as the gathering  
8 place for Tribal business, ceremonies, feasts, and games. Despite the visual intrusion of a residential  
9 development, the place continues to hold significance to the Muscogee Nation, whose members hold a  
10 celebration year, on October 20, marking their arrival at this site.

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3 Figure 25. Tarpon Springs Greektown Historic District, Florida (NR Ref. No. 14000321) was listed in 2014  
4 as a district with a period of significance of 1905 to the present under Criterion A for its significance in  
5 Greek ethnic history and maritime history. The approximately 140 acre district has 296 contributing  
6 resources: 282 buildings, 1 site, and 13 structures, one of which is the sponge boat shown in this image,  
7 the "Anastasi."

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3 Figure 26. Green River Drift Trail, Wyoming (NR Ref. No. 12001224) was listed in 2013 as a district with a  
4 period of significance of 1896 to the present under Criterion A for its significance in agriculture and  
5 politics/government. This 58-mile long corridor, comprising 7,041 acres, played a significant role in the  
6 development of the ranches in the Upper Green River Valley, where member ranches still use the main  
7 trail and its spurs to move cattle. (Image courtesy of the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.)

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3 Figure 27. Spirit Mountain, Nevada (NR Ref. No. 99001083 R) was listed in 1999 as a site with a period of  
4 significance of creation to the present under Criteria A and B, and Criteria Considerations A and C, for its  
5 significance with the traditional beliefs and practices of several Tribes. This naturally prominent place is  
6 associated with the traditional creation stories of area Tribes, and continues to serve an essential role in  
7 their ongoing cultural practices and beliefs.

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Figure 28. Tahquitz Canyon, California (NR Ref. No. 720000246 R) was listed in 1972 as a site for its significance to the Cahuilla people. The canyon is associated with Tahquitz, a Cahuilla spirit being who figures importantly in the Tribe's traditions and is said to occupy an obsidian cave high in the canyon.

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3 Figure 29. Our Lady of Mount Carmel Grotto, Staten Island, New York (NR Ref. No. 00001276) was listed  
4 in 2000 as a district with a period of significance of 1937 under Criteria A and C, and Criterion  
5 Consideration A, for its significance as an example of Italian American vernacular religious architecture  
6 and a tangible expression of Staten Island's Italian American community. Created by Italian immigrants,  
7 the Grotto's stone-studded ornamentation and rough surface is augmented with sea shells and bicycle  
8 reflectors, demonstrating an appreciation of the spiritual power of objects long associated with water  
9 and light. The Grotto was neither initiated, nor is it maintained, by the Roman Catholic Church.

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3 Figure 30. Our Lady of Mount Carmel Grotto, Staten Island, New York, statuary niches with Padre Pio in  
4 the center niche.

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3 Figure 31. Chi'chil Bildagoteel (Oak Flats), Arizona (NR Ref. No. 16000002) was listed 2016 as a district  
4 with a period of significance of 1300 AD to the present under Criteria A, B, C, and D for its significance in  
5 the beliefs, customs, and practices of several Tribes. Although the nomination focuses on the role Chi'  
6 chil Bildagoteel plays in Western Apache culture, this is not intended to diminish its importance to other  
7 cultures or ethnic groups. A place may be of significance to one or more groups and a National Register  
8 nomination may be updated with additional documentation to capture that significance and, possibly,  
9 extend a place's boundaries if needed to do so.

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3 Figure 32. Doe-Kag-Wats, State of Washington (NR Ref. No. 10004076) was listed in 2019 as a site with a  
4 period of significance of time immemorial to the present under Criteria A, B, and D, and Criterion  
5 Consideration A, for its significance to the Suquamish Tribe as a place that is integral to its cultural  
6 history and traditional cultural practices and activities; for its association with three (identified) Tribal  
7 elders who played significant roles in maintaining Suquamish culture and who contributed to the  
8 Suquamish people's resilience and resurgence in the early to mid-20th century; and for its potential to  
9 yield important information regarding Suquamish prehistory and history. This complex site is comprised  
10 of natural features on the Port Madison Indian Reservation in Washington state.

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3 Figure 33. Doe-Kag-Wats is a complex *site* comprised of natural features on the Port Madison Indian  
4 Reservation in Washington state.

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3 Figure 34. This rain shrine is located within the Kaho'olawe Island Archeological District, Hawai'i (NR Ref.  
4 No. 81000205 R) which was listed in 1981 as a district with a period of significance of pre-colonial  
5 through 1900 under Criterion D for its potential to provide significant information on Hawaii's past. The  
6 end date of the period of significance of 1900 is more a reflection of the limitations of the circa 1980  
7 National Register nomination form than of the meaningful time frame for the Native Hawaiians who  
8 have long venerated the island as a sacred place of refuge where native Hawaiian cultural practices  
9 again flourish. (Image dated August 26, 2008, courtesy of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural  
10 Resources Conservation Service, Pacific Islands.)[VERIFY PERMISSION]

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3 Figure 35. Historic view of Inyan Kara Mountain, Black Hills region, South Dakota (NR Ref. No.  
4 73001929). This place was listed in 1973 as a district under Criteria A and D in part for its significance to  
5 the cultural traditions of the Lakota and Cheyenne.

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3 Figure 36. Our Lady of Mount Carmel Grotto, Staten Island, New York (NR Ref. No. 14000679) was listed  
4 in 2000 as a district with a period of significance of 1937 under Criteria A and C, and Criterion  
5 Consideration A, for its significance as an example of Italian American vernacular religious architecture  
6 and a tangible expression of Staten Island's Italian American community. Criteria Consideration A is not  
7 intended to exclude traditional cultural places simply because they have religious uses. A religious  
8 property may be eligible under Criterion Consideration A if, like the Grotto, it is significantly associated  
9 with traditional cultural values.

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3 Figure 37. Saint Augustine Catholic Church and Cemetery, Louisiana (NR Ref. No. 14000679) was listed in  
4 2014, as a district with a period of significance of 1829 to the present under Criterion A and Criteria  
5 Considerations A and D for its significance in the ethnic, social, and religious life of the Cane River Creole  
6 People. A religious property may be eligible under Criterion Consideration A if, like Saint Augustine's, it is  
7 significantly associated with traditional cultural values.

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3 Figure 38. Sleeping Buffalo Rock, Montana (NR Ref. No. 96000548) was listed in 1996 as an object with a  
4 period of significance of pre-colonial to present and 1700 BP to present under Criterion A, and Criteria  
5 Considerations A and B, for its significance to several Tribes. Because it is a moved property and  
6 important in native religious and ceremonial life, Criteria Considerations A (religious properties) and B  
7 (moved properties) were applied in its evaluation and discussed in the nomination.

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3 Figure 39. Atantano Shine (Guam) (NR Ref. 95001367) was listed 1995 as a structure with a period of  
4 significance of circa 1786 to the present under Criteria A and Criterion Considerations A and F for its  
5 significance in religion and Pacific Islander heritage. This place has been the site of a traditional religious  
6 festival since at least before World War II.

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3 Figure 40. The Atantano Shine (Guam) is comprised of four parts, with each new piece added beneath  
4 the existing parts. A commemorative property does not qualify as eligible for the National Register for  
5 its association with the event or person it memorializes; however, it may acquire significance after the  
6 time of its creation through age, tradition, or symbolic value.

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3 Figure 41. Ballast Island, view circa 1888, in Washington State, was listed in 2021 as a site with a period  
4 of significance of circa 1880 to 1898 under Criteria A and D for its significance to the beliefs, customs,  
5 and practices of several Coast Salish Tribes. For approximately two decades in the late nineteenth  
6 century, Ballast Island—formed by the rock and stone offloaded from ships docked at the Seattle  
7 waterfront, as well as sand, brick, and other detritus—was the only place in Seattle where Native  
8 Americans were allowed to live, conduct business, and engage in social interaction. Although completely  
9 buried by the modern urban environment, it continues to be significant to several Tribes as a place of  
10 resistance and resilience. Ballast Island retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.  
11 Preliminary investigations suggest it may also retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.  
12 Future archeological investigations may confirm this and, if so, the nomination may be amended to  
13 more fully document the record. (Image courtesy Museum of History and Industry, Seattle,  
14 Washington.)

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3 Figure 42. Ch'ichu'yam-bam (Soda Rock), California (NR Ref. No. 03000963 R) was listed in 2003 as a site  
4 with a period of significance of creation to the present under Criteria A and D for its significance in the  
5 cultural beliefs and practices of the Maidu People. This 21-acre site is associated with their creation  
6 accounts and still plays an important role in transferring cultural information from generation to  
7 generation.

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4 Figure 43. Tarpon Springs Greektown Historic District, Florida (NR Ref. No. 14000321) was listed in 2014  
5 as a district with a period of significance of 1905 to the present under Criterion A for its significance in  
6 Greek ethnic history and maritime history. The district's commercial, industrial, residential, and religious  
7 buildings, as well as its waterfront and extant sponge boats, convey a distinctive sense of place.

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3 Figure 44. Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District, Maryland (NR Ref. No. 02001611) was  
4 listed in 2002 as a district with a period for significance of 1850 to 1955 under Criteria A and C for its  
5 local significance in architecture and community planning and development. Although not a TCP, the  
6 buildings in this district are an example of how later alterations do not necessarily adversely affect a  
7 place's integrity. Here, the addition of veneer stone—or “Formstone”—does not detract from the  
8 overall cohesiveness of the district as an entity.

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3 Figure 45. Rice Bay, Michigan (NR Ref. No. 15000353) was listed in 2015 as a site with a period of  
4 significance of circa 1784 to 1965 under Criterion A for its significance in the cultural practices of the  
5 Ojibwe Tribe. Although wild rice is, by definition, an undomesticated food source, traditional  
6 management strategies, passed on by oral tradition, have been used to encourage an abundant and  
7 consistent harvest. Human impacts in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries degraded or eliminated  
8 many rice beds throughout the region but Rice Bay is the only known site in Michigan where wild rice  
9 has been regularly harvested from the earliest Ojibwe settlement to the present day.

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3 Figure 46. Our Lady of Mount Carmel Grotto, Staten Island, New York (NR Ref. No. 00001276) was listed  
4 in 2000 as a district with a period of significance of 1937 under Criteria A and C, and Criterion  
5 Consideration A, for its significance as an example of Italian American vernacular religious architecture  
6 and a tangible expression of Staten Island's Italian American community. Most of the wall surfaces are  
7 decorated with smooth round stones, as well as shells, bicycle reflectors, and glass marbles inlaid into  
8 cement in various shapes that include crosses, triangles, ovals, stars, and diamonds.

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3 Figure 47. De 'ek wadapush (Cave Rock), Nevada (NR Ref. No. 100000610 R) was listed in 2017 as a site  
4 with a period of significance of creation to the present under Criterion A for its traditional cultural value to  
5 the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. (The place was also listed with a period of significance of  
6 1863 to 1957 under Criterion C for significance in engineering and transportation). It retains importance  
7 to the Tribe despite the adverse effects of modern highway development and recreational use. (Image  
8 courtesy of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.)

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3 Figure 48. Historic view of Lawetlat'la (Mt. St. Helens), eruption of May 18, 1980. The resultant crater,  
4 which dramatically altered its appearance, does not affect its integrity in terms of National Register  
5 eligibility. Lawetlat'la continues to be significant to several Native American Tribes and was listed in  
6 2013 as a site with a period of significance of myth age to the present under Criterion A for its  
7 significance in Native American heritage.

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3 Figure 49. Mount Tonnachau, Chuuk/Truk, Federated States of Micronesia (NR Ref. No. 76002210) was  
4 listed in 1976 as a district for its significance in pre-colonial and multiple historical periods, as well as its  
5 cultural associations. It is important to describe in the National Register form both the visible  
6 characteristics and non-visible aspects significant to the traditional community that values the place to  
7 ensure the place is accurately documented.

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3 Figure 50. Rice Bay, Michigan (NR Ref. No. 15000353) was listed in 2015 as a site with a period of  
4 significance of circa 1784 to 1965 under Criterion A for its significance in the cultural practices of the  
5 Ojibwe Tribe. The bay is the site of an annual traditional wild rice harvest which serves as a yearly  
6 gathering of Ojibwe from the surrounding region, many of whom maintained a semi-nomadic way of life  
7 well into the 1880s. The National Register nomination describes how this crop enabled the creation of  
8 seasonal settlements and the establishment of an economy based on wild rice, and contributed to a  
9 distinct cultural identity differentiated from other Ojibwe and non-Ojibwe cultures of the surrounding  
10 region.

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3 Figure 51. Tortugas Pueblo Fiesta of Our Lady of Guadalupe, New Mexico (NR Ref. No. 100001437) was  
4 listed in 2017 as a district with a period of significance of 1910 to the present under Criteria A and  
5 Criteria Consideration A for its significance in Indo-Hispanic heritage. A fiesta was first held here in 1910  
6 and the activities of the three-day fiesta have continued nearly unaltered to the present. The fiesta is a  
7 celebration of the community's cultural mix of Native American Piro, Manso, Tiwa, and Ysleta del Sur  
8 ancestry and Hispanic customs and traditions. This image shows Our Lady of Guadalupe Parish Church  
9 and plaza.

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3 Figure 52. Shown in this image of the Tortugas Pueblo Fiesta of Our Lady of Guadalupe historic district  
4 are two contributing resources: at left, La Capilla (building) and, at right, the Grotto of Our Lady of  
5 Guadalupe (structure).

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3 Figure 53. Gold Strike Canyon / Sugarloaf Mountain TCP, Arizona / Nevada (NR Ref. No. 04000935 R) was  
4 listed in 2004, as a district with a period of significance of creation to the present under Criteria A and C  
5 for its significance to the Hualapai, Mojave, and Southern Paiute Tribes. The mountain and adjacent  
6 natural canyon along the Colorado River are integral to the maintenance and perpetuation of the  
7 cultural traditions of the Tribes.

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3 Figure 54. Pascua Cultural Plaza, Arizona (NR Ref. No. 01001032) was listed in 2004 as a site with a  
4 period of significance of 1921 to the present under Criterion A for significance in the traditional cultural  
5 practices of the Yoeme (Yaqui) people. This open plaza and adjacent chapel, kitchen, and fiesta ramada  
6 serve as a significant location for the traditional cultural practices of the Yoeme (Yaqui) people.  
7 Intertwining religious practices, traditional lifeways teachings, and youth education, the plaza has been  
8 used since 1921 to conduct dances, processions, and other ceremonial activities central to Yoeme  
9 cultural identity.

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3 Figure 55. The Luiseño Ancestral Origin Landscape, California (NR Ref. No. 14000851 R) was listed in  
4 2014 as a district with a period of significance of creation to the present under Criteria A, B, C, and D for  
5 its significance as one of the most sacred areas for all Luiseño People. Although the Tribe that values this  
6 place did not have access to portions of the nominated property in contemporary times, they  
7 maintained their cultural traditions associated with the area even as it was taken over by other  
8 governments and privatized. (Historical image courtesy of the Pechanga Cultural Resources  
9 Department.)

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3 Figure 56. Medicine Wheel/Medicine Mountain, Wyoming, National Historic Landmark (NR Ref. No.  
4 69000184) was first designated as an NHL in 1969, and updated in 2011, for its significance in Native  
5 American religion, ethnic heritage, history, and archeology. The updated boundary established in 2011  
6 was developed through consensus among more than 80 Tribes, using topographical lines for much of  
7 the northern boundary. The expansion from 100 to more than 4,000 acres reflects the recognition that  
8 the Bighorn Medicine Wheel was built in this location because of the importance of the mountain  
9 summit and its associated lands. The Wheel can be seen in the near-center of this image.

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END IMAGES