

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DRAFT

**Dry Lakes Plateau (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)
Restricted, Mono County**

**THIS NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION
CONTAINS RESTRICTED INFORMATION**

Traditional property locations are considered confidential and public access to such information is restricted by law (Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act; Section 9(a) of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act; Executive Order 13007; Section 6254.10 of the California State Government Code). The following summary of the description and significance of the above-named resource is available for public access, keeping the updated place name for the property confidential.

This amendment to the 2002 National Register-listed Dry Lakes Plateau (#02001394-R) renames the historic district using a traditional Numu toponym, expands the boundaries of the district from 3,340 acres to 3,990 acres, adds six additional contributing sites, and recognizes the district as a Traditional Cultural Place. Additional documentation supplied in this amendment is intended to augment the original listing information. Dry Lakes Plateau was originally nominated by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), encompassing only BLM land. The boundary increase, which adds 630 acres of privately owned land and an additional twenty acres of BLM land, is necessary to include all the identified sites associated with traditional cultural and procurement activities. The original Dry Lakes Plateau district boundary was drawn in accordance with the natural edge of the plateau except for the eastern border that stopped at the California-Nevada state line. This border was the extent of the master's thesis by Kirk Halford, on which the original nomination was based. The entirety of the district within the redefined boundaries is in good condition and retains all aspects of historic integrity.

The amendment documents additional significance as a Traditional Cultural Place, eligible under Criterion A at the local level of significance in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: Native American and Religion. The amendment does not change the archeological significance of the property as listed under Criterion D at the local level of significance in the area of Archaeology: Prehistoric for its data potential as prehistoric landscape that exhibits past human behavior as well as the dynamics of paleoenvironmental change. The plateau is significant as a landscape whose use by Native American communities continues to be important into the present. The period of significance begins in 10,000 BCE with creation and the earliest evidence of occupation on the plateau; religious ceremonies continue through the present. The district satisfies Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties as a clearly defined property whose local significance has been documented ethnohistorically.