

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
AGRICULTURE: storage
FUNERARY: cemetery
LANDSCAPE: garden

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary dwelling
AGRICULTURE: storage
FUNERARY: cemetery
LANDSCAPE: garden

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Georgian
MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD: Weatherboard
roof METAL: Tin
other WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Black Walnut is an unusually complete Southside Virginia plantation complex containing the physical fabric of a very prosperous plantation dating from the late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century. It consists of the main house (built in at least three stages), along with the plantation yard encompassing a brick kitchen, a dairy, a wash-house, two smokehouses, two sheds, a cool-storage building, a privy, a stable, a barn, and a slave cabin. To the north of the main house is the farmyard, including a corncrib, two machine sheds, a toolshed, and a garage. A late-eighteenth-century schoolhouse completes the complex of buildings. Also on the property is the family cemetery and two significant landscape features: a boxwood garden and terraced vegetable gardens.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The exact architectural evolution of the main house at Black Walnut is unknown; however, the house's history can be surmised based upon physical evidence and historical information. The house probably began around 1774 to 1790 (1) as a frame, single-pile, four-room house of either one story, or one and a half stories, with one-story end wings and two interior chimneys. The next phase probably occurred sometime in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, when the central section of the house was raised to two stories. In 1848, according to land tax books showing an increased assessment "for improvements"(2), the house was altered again, this time with a substantial two-story frame addition parallel to the existing house, along with a connecting hyphen, together giving an overall H-shape to the house. The new section then became the front of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

The one-story wings to the north and south of the rear (west) section exemplify late-eighteenth-century building techniques. These frame sections have steeply-pitched gable roofs with no overhang, box cornices, and beaded weatherboard with rosehead nails. The windows are small six-over-six sash with pegged construction. The interiors of these wings contain much original fabric, including the thirty-inch-wide wainscoting of horizontal panels made up of only one board, the double-stepped moldings, and six-panel doors with tenons of the rails visible through the stiles and strap hinges.

The lower pitch of the roof in the central rear two-story section, its roof overhang, the relatively large second-story windows, and the simplified Greek Revival woodwork on the second floor, all indicate that the roof was probably raised in the early nineteenth century. This section has the same beaded weatherboard and brick foundation (English bond) as the wings. The first floor retains some of its earlier detailing, most notably in the first-floor bedroom. This room and the end wings have Federal-style mantels which likely date from a period between the original erection of the house and this construction campaign.

The front section of the house, added in the 1840s, is also a single-pile, two-story, wood-frame structure with beaded siding. The symmetrical three-bay front facade has a simple three-bay, one-story porch with turned posts and a standing-seam metal hipped roof. Windows are twelve-over-twelve sash on the first floor and twelve-over-eight sash on the second floor. The sides and hyphen have nine-over-nine-sash windows; all windows have louvered shutters.

The brick exterior end chimneys have been substantially reworked; their original brick bond seems to have been six-course American bond. The brick foundation under the 1840s section is three-course American bond. The slightly projecting eaves of this and the rear two-story section are ornamented with small, simple brackets. The roof of the entire house is standing-seam metal.

The 1840s section's floor plan consists of two rooms, each twenty-five feet square, and a central hall with a stair. The hyphen between the old and new sections contains a simple corner stair and functions as a hall. Interior details on the first floor include eared Greek Revival moldings, wide baseboards, and a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

variety of door styles, including three vertical panels, six horizontal panels, four panels with ogee arches, and two beveled vertical panels. The second-floor moldings are the same as those on the first floor, but without eared casings. All four mantels in this section were replaced, probably in the early twentieth century, with crude approximations of Greek Revival mantels.

The dining room in the rear section was updated also in the 1840s by the addition of enlarged windows with eared moldings, a mantel with paneled pilasters, and a built-in china cabinet with eared trim and indented panels with Gothic ogee-arched tops.

The main stair has a U configuration with a landing running parallel to the front of the house several steps below the second-floor level. The stair features simple applied details under the treads, a paneled enclosure, rectangular balusters, and simple turned newels. The open-string secondary stair in the hyphen has an L shape with rectangular balusters and chamfered square newels.

The attic floor has simple flat window and door moldings. Also visible on the attic floor is an original exterior wall (with shuttered window opening intact) dividing the northernmost room from the rest of the attic floor. This seems to indicate that the 1840s front section of the house had a different configuration when it was first built; possibly the northernmost bay was originally only one or one-and-a-half stories.

Alterations to the house subsequent to the 1840s have been relatively few. Two rear porches were added, one now screened and one enclosed. A kitchen was installed in the northern one-story wing, and bathrooms were added unobtrusively. Overall, the house has retained its character and integrity and is today quite close to its appearance in the mid-nineteenth century.

The earliest outbuilding on the plantation, the schoolhouse stands to the southeast of the main house, and probably dates from the late eighteenth century. This one-and-a-half-story frame building has an exterior stone chimney on the east gable end, a steeply-pitched roof, box cornice, beaded siding with wrought nails, six-over-six-sash windows, and a six-panel door. The interior displays late-eighteenth-century woodwork including a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

paneled mantel and wainsoting matching that in the wings of the main house. Directly behind the house is the one-and-a-half-story brick (four-course American bond) kitchen building with end chimneys and two doors on the east front. The interior of this building still features a large cooking fireplace on the north end. At least one of the mantels in this building may have been brought from the main house when modern mantels were installed. The other brick building in the plantation yard is a small cool-storage building located close to the screened porch. Three tall frame outbuildings on the south side of the yard have steeply-pitched gable roofs; these seem to have served as dairy, wash-house, and smokehouse. The dairy has a cut-out panel under the box cornice for ventilation in the eighteenth-century manner.

An unusual survivor is the frame slave cabin south of the kitchen building. This one-and-a-half-story building, the only one left of the almost thirty that once stood on the property, has a central chimney, two doors, and crudely cut siding. It rests on stone piers.

Rounding out the plantation yard are a one-story shed with shed roof, a small gable-roofed structure located in the side of the hill beside the kitchen, a large smokehouse with attached shed, and a privy next to the slave cabin.

To the southwest of the house is the family cemetery which contains, among others, the graves of John Sims (died 1852) and his son, William H. Sims (died 1890). Between the cemetery and the plantation yard is a long, low barn/stable with multiple doors, and a storage barn with attached shed.

The farmyard, to the north of the house, contains the following frame buildings, roughly arranged in a U shape: a two-bay garage, an enclosed toolshed, two open machine sheds (one clad in wood, one in metal), and a barn/corncrib with attached sheds.

The property retains much of its nineteenth-century landscape, including a boxwood garden and terraced vegetable gardens. The earth for the latter, and in fact upon which the house itself sits, is said to have been brought up from the nearby river bottom by slave labor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

ENDNOTES

1. The earliest section of the house likely dates from between 1774 (the year of Matthew Sims' marriage) and 1790, the year of his death, upon which his wife received property and "the mansion house" (Deed Book 22, p. 69). An earlier house or houses may have existed on the property, probably occupied by a caretaker or tenant farmer. It is possible that the extant house encompasses some or all of an earlier house; this is especially likely in the one-story wings.
2. Various dates, from 1848 to 1857, have been given for this addition. The land tax books show a jump in the assessed value of the parcel of John Sims's land containing the house in both 1848 and 1857. The latter's being a statewide reassessment year explains the increase shown in that year. The 1848 increase is explained in the remarks section of the book as being "for improvements", making 1848 very likely the year of the front section addition.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1774-1928

Significant Dates

1848

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Black Walnut is an important Halifax County plantation dating from the late eighteenth century. This interesting assemblage of buildings represents a complete and well-preserved large farm of the period from the late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century, with only a few changes made since that time. Included on the property is the full range of plantation buildings, including manor house, slave quarters, kitchen, dairy, and smokehouses. The complex represents one of the largest and most prosperous farms in Halifax County in the nineteenth century, which in its period of highest output in the middle of that century, produced a wide range of agricultural products including an unusually large tobacco crop.

The period of significance extends to 1928 to include the agricultural outbuildings added during William Sims's ownership of Black Walnut (1914-1928).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Black Walnut land was originally a 3,100-acre parcel patented by Richard Randolph in 1741. This tract was part of a larger 10,300-acre parcel granted to Randolph; when Halifax County was founded in 1752, this portion was included with the new county. Randolph's son John Randolph sold the 3,100 acres to William Sims in 1752.(1) Although the Randolphs' home was in Henrico County, the Black Walnut property was referred to in the deed as a "plantation," a term which usually indicated a settlement, no matter how small.(2) It is likely that the property was occupied

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1

by a caretaker or tenant farmer. Sims, along with his brothers David and Matthew, moved to Halifax County around 1770; in 1773 he sold the property to Matthew. In 1774 Matthew Sims sold 1,750 acres to David Sims. Although the exact date of construction of the original section of the extant house is not known, it is probable that it falls between the years 1774 (the year of Matthew's marriage to Amey May of Charlotte County) and 1790, the year of his death, when his widow received 325 acres and "the mansion house." (3) Matthew's nephew John, who was David Sims's only son, purchased this part of the property from all heirs in 1809. (4) The entire tract was thus unified under John Sims's ownership.

John Sims is largely responsible for the appearance of Black Walnut as it exists today. Educated at Hampden-Sydney College, he did not come into possession of his father's property until he came of age in 1803. (5) From that time until his death in 1852, Sims built Black Walnut into a very large and prosperous estate consisting of 2,491 acres and 150 slaves. (6) Black Walnut at this time was one of the largest and most productive farms in Halifax County. (7) By 1852, the value of John Sims's land holdings was exceeded in Halifax County only by those of James Cole Bruce of Berry Hill. (8) Sims's prosperity was such that he added substantially to his house; probably in 1848 (9) he constructed the two-story frame front (east) section consisting of two large square rooms upstairs and downstairs with a central hall and stair.

The property passed to his son William Howson Sims, who was living in the house with his family (he had married in 1844 and had three children by the time his father died). (10) Like his father, William Sims had gone to Hampton-Sydney and came home to farm his ancestral land. During the Civil War, the only battle fought in Halifax County, the Battle of Staunton River Bridge, took place on Black Walnut property in 1864, as the Union army tried to take the Confederate fort in the location. (11)

During Black Walnut plantation's heyday in the mid-nineteenth century, its main product consisted of grain crops, tobacco, and dairy product, along with the raising and sale of beef and pork. (12) The 1850 Agricultural Census listed the production of the plantation as follows: tobacco, 60,000 pounds; wheat, 1,500

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

bushels; rye, 40 bushels; Indian corn, 6,000 bushels; oats, 2,500 bushels; buckwheat, 10 bushels; cotton, 400 pounds; wool, 600 pounds; flax, 200 pounds; flaxseed, 20 bushels; hay, 5 tons; clover seed, 20 bushels; hops, 10 bushels. Also produced were 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, 30 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 700 pounds of butter. Livestock included 32 horses, 4 mules, 20 milk cows, 16 working oxen, 80 other cattle, 300 sheep, and 250 swine. Although by 1860, Sims had more land both in cultivation and unimproved (1,800 improved acres and 2,000 unimproved acres in 1860 as opposed to 1,000 improved acres and 1,200 unimproved acres in 1850), his actual output as shown in the 1860 Agricultural Census was less in all areas but wheat.(13)

Throughout the mid-nineteenth century at Black Walnut, tobacco was the largest cash crop; indeed, even in 1870 when Black Walnut's output of tobacco was less than half of what it had been in 1860, William H. Sims was still one of the top five tobacco producers in the Roanoke District.(14) By 1880, in addition to the variety of the plantation's products, the farm produced perishable market products such as eggs and fruit, probably making use of the nearby railroad line to transport them to markets.(15)

Before the Civil War, the white population of Black Walnut consisted of the immediate family, three or four overseers (living in their own houses), and usually a teacher for the Sims children. The black population, which far outnumbered the white, was all slaves, living in separate houses. There were, for example, 116 slaves living in 28 houses in 1860, averaging four people per house.(16) After the war, the black/white ratio changed but little, as did land ownership. Most of the free blacks in the vicinity rented Black Walnut land or worked as paid laborers for the Sims family.(17)

The Sims family and its holdings suffered only slightly as a result of the war or the Reconstruction period following. The major change had to do with slave ownership. The 116 slaves reported by William H. Sims in the 1860 census seem largely to have stayed on the property after the war as tenant farmers or laborers.(18) Upon the death of William H. Sims, the house and three hundred acres went to his wife Sallie J. Wilson Sims and his unmarried daughter Maria Clark Sims.(19) Before he died, he had deeded in 1880 to his son John Sims a six-hundred-acre tract along the Staunton River, which became Fort Hill Plantation.(20) Also in

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 3

1880 he passed 385 acres to his son William Bailey Sims; this included the house and property known as Edgewood, to the north of Black Walnut. William B. Sims had previously lived with his wife (Annie Cameron Ruffin, a descendant of Thomas Ruffin, former chief justice of North Carolina)(21) and family in the Black Walnut house. Although in the 1880s and 1890s the land was fragmented among several owners, the farm was still run by the family as a single unit.(22)

When Maria Clark Sims died in 1914, she left all of her property, including Black Walnut, to her brother William Sims, who then took up residence there.(23) He died in 1928 and left all of the property to his widow, who operated the farm and lived there with her unmarried daughter Jane Ruffin Sims, to whom she left the house and 550 acres when she died in 1947.(24) The farm and the Edgewood property were divided among all three of William B. and Annie Sims's children, but Jane Sims and her sister Anne Ruffin Wallerstein (who had returned to Black Walnut following her husband's death) re-consolidated it by buying their brother's share from his widow.(25) After both sisters died, the present owners bought the 1,674-acre property. William Watkins is a direct descendant of Mary ("Maria") Wilson Sims Garrett, John Sims's daughter; thus the property remains in the hands of the Sims family descendants even today.(26)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

ENDNOTES

1. Gerald T. Gilliam and Gene H. McKinney, "Black Walnut: Seat of the Sims Family," The Southsider, published by the Charlotte County Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Summer 1987, p. 53.
2. "Historic Architectural Assessment for the Clover Site (Black Walnut Plantation), Old Dominion Electric Cooperative, Halifax County," unpublished paper prepared by The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, East Orange, NJ, January, 1990, p. 4.
3. Gilliam and McKinney, p. 54.
4. Ibid.
5. "Historic Architectural Assessment," p. 11.
6. Gilliam and McKinney, p. 56.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid., p. 58.
9. Gilliam and McKinney list the date of this addition variously as 1848, 1851 (attributed to local historian Pocahontas W. Edmunds), and 1857. Other sources indicate only the 1840s or 1850s. The 1848 and 1857 dates are based on tax lists showing an increase in the value of the buildings. The most plausible date for the addition seems to be 1848, since that year's land tax book notes that the assessment increase is due to "improvements". John Sims's son William was married in 1844; by 1852 when his father died, William had three children and was living with his family in the Black Walnut manor house. It is likely that the space requirements of this growing three-generation household, along with the family's overall prosperity, prompted the building of the new section at this time.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

10. Gilliam and McKinney, p. 58.
11. Ibid.
12. "Historic Architectural Assessment," p. 13.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid., p. 14.
15. Ibid., p. 15.
16. Ibid., p. 14.
17. Ibid.
18. Ibid.
19. Gilliam and McKinney, p. 59.
20. "Historic Architectural Assessment," p. 7.
21. Gilliam and McKinney, p. 59.
22. Ibid.
23. "Historic Architectural Assessment," p. 16.
24. Ibid.
25. Gilliam and McKinney, pp. 60-61.
26. Ibid.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources
221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 8 acres

UTM References

A

1	7
---	---

7	0	2	8	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	0	8	2	0	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	7
---	---

7	0	3	0	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	0	8	1	7	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B

1	7
---	---

7	0	3	0	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	0	8	1	9	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

D

1	7
---	---

7	0	3	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	0	8	1	8	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: A 17 702860 4082020, B 17 703090 4081990, C 17 703080 4081780, D 17 703010 4081800.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary was chosen to include the farmhouse, associated outbuildings, and landscape features that have historically been part of Black Walnut and that maintain historic integrity.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dianne Pierce, Consultant

organization _____ date June, 1991

street & number 10056 Hobbyhill Road telephone (804) 272-5502

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23235

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

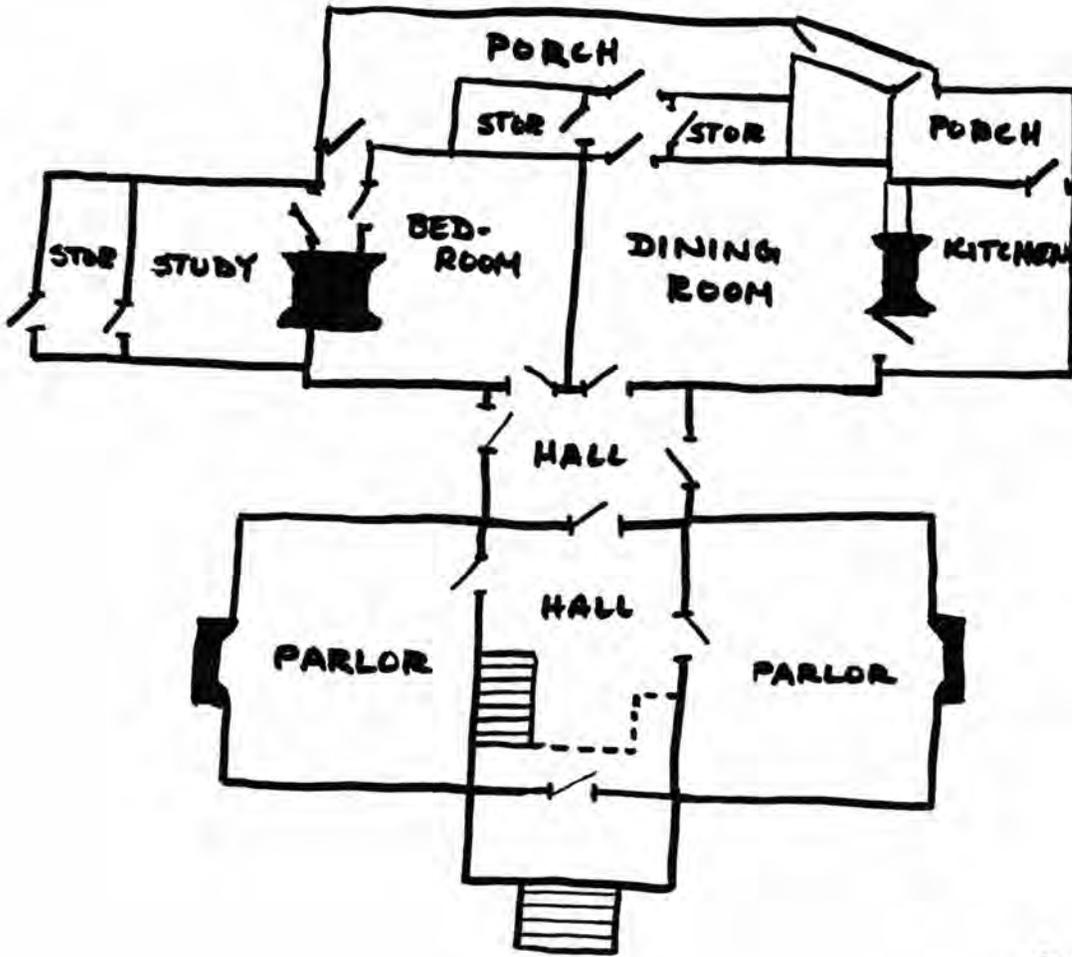
Section number 9 Page 1

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Edmunds, Pocahontas Wright. History of Halifax. (no date, no publisher).

Gilliam, Gerald T. and Gene H. McKinney. "Black Walnut: Seat of the Sims Family." The Southsider, published by the Charlotte County Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Summer, 1987. Pages 53-63.

"Historic Architectural Assessment for the Clover Site (Black Walnut Plantation), Old Dominion Electric Cooperative, Halifax County." Unpublished paper prepared by The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc., East Orange, NJ, January 1990.



N →

not to scale

BLACK WALNUT
HALIFAX COUNTY, VA

CEMETERY
+

STABLE

BARN

PRIVY

SLAVE CABIN

KITCHEN

SMOKEHOUSE

SHED

SHED

SMOKE-HOUSE

WASH-HOUSE

DAIRY

COOL STORAGE

TERRACED GARDENS

BOXWOOD GARDEN

SCHOOL HOUSE

MAIN HOUSE

GARAGE

TOOLSHED

CORNCRIB

SHED

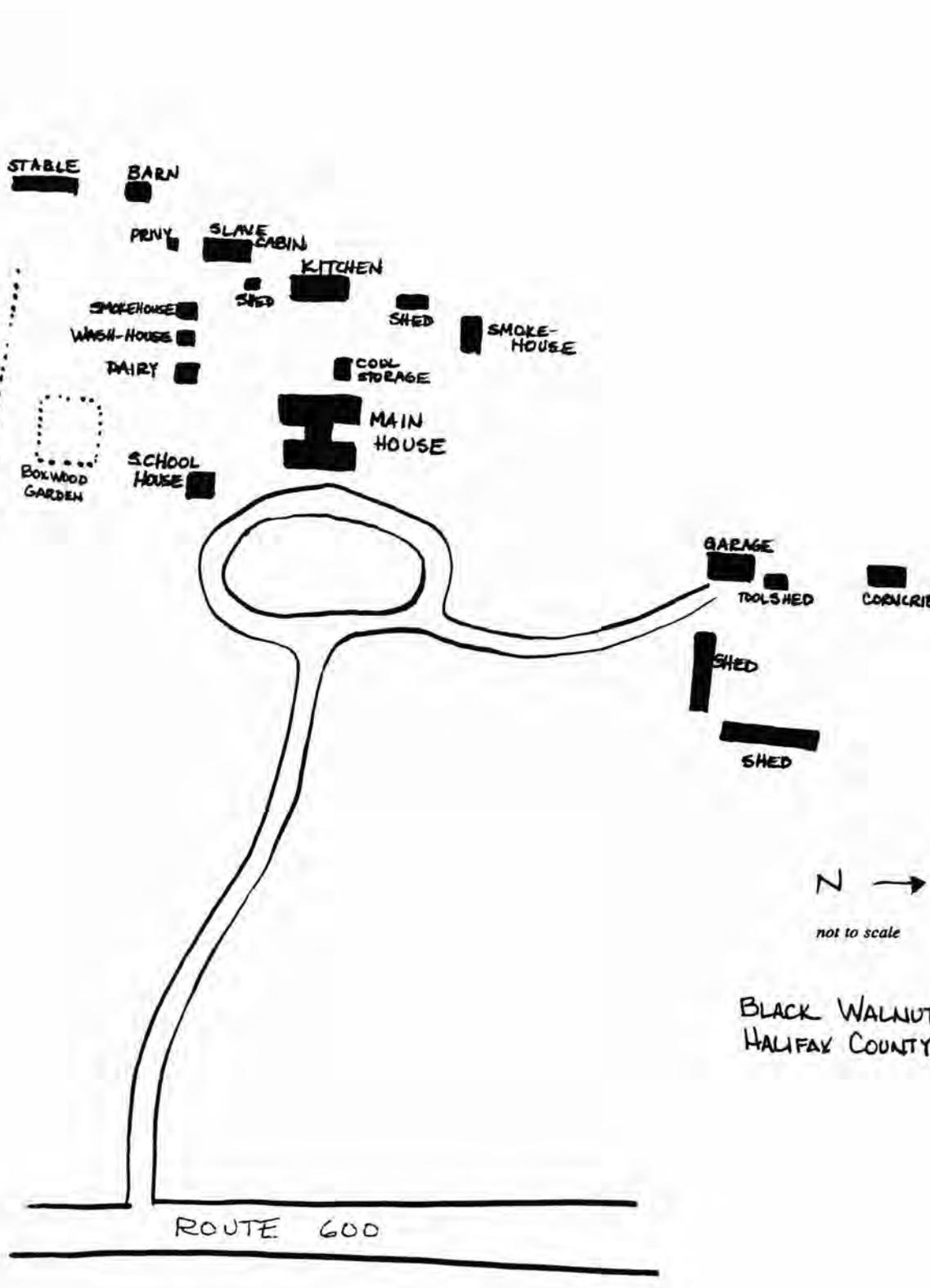
SHED

N →

not to scale

BLACK WALNUT
HALIFAX COUNTY, VA

ROUTE 600



3257 1/4 NE
CONNER LAKE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

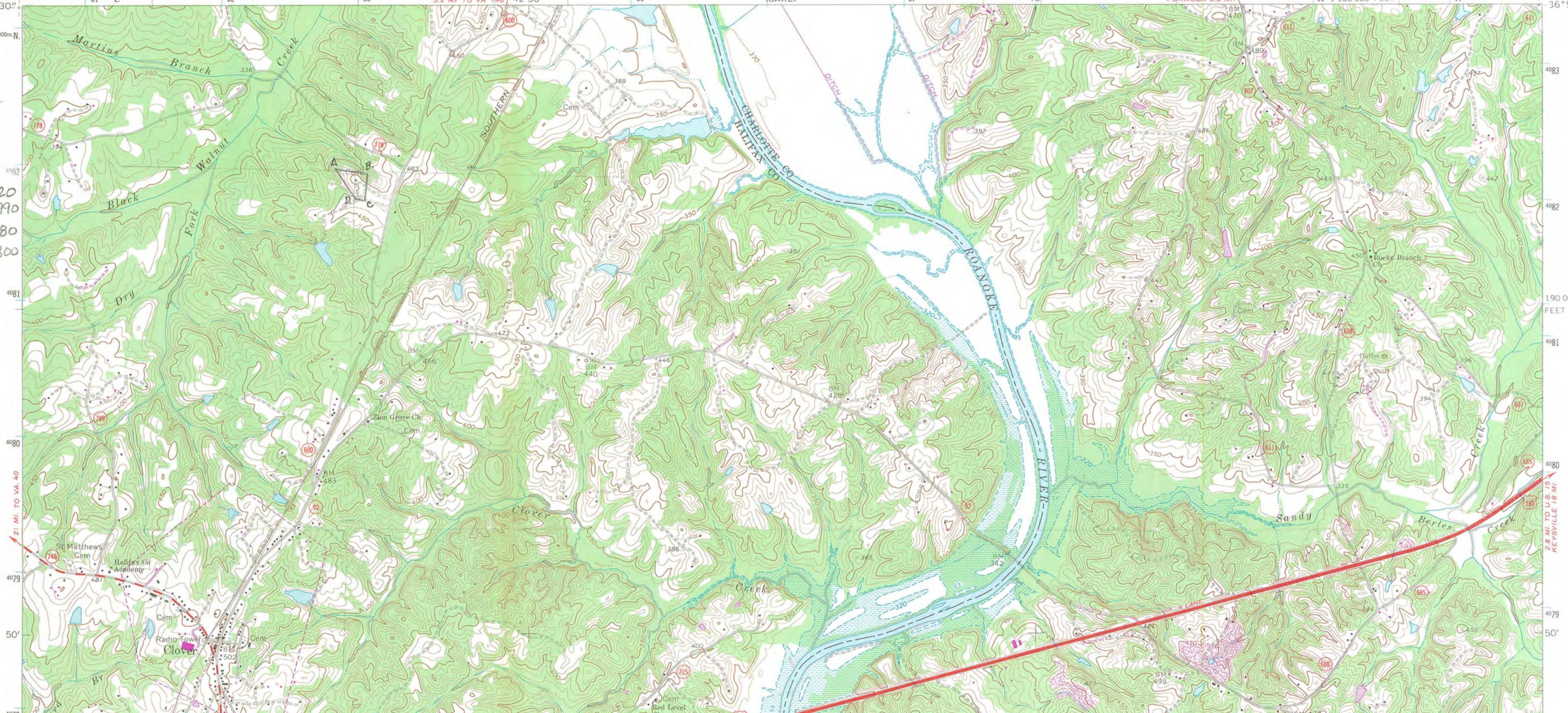
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

CLOVER QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SW/4 CLOVER 15' QUADRANGLE

3257 1/4 NE
DRAKES BRANCH

78° 45' 36" 52' 30" 701 000m E. 702 703 705 707 710 1 960 000 FEET 711 78° 37' 30" 36° 52' 30"

BLACK WALNUT
HALIFAX CO.
UTMS:
A: 17/702860/4082020
B: 17/703090/4081990
C: 17/703080/4081780
D: 17/703010/4081800



21 MI. TO VA. 40

28 MI. TO U.S. 15
KEYSVILLE 18 MI.

50'

50'

4078

4078

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTO Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

ALL PHOTOGRAPHS OF:
BLACK WALNUT
HALIFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

DHR File #41-06
Credit: Dianne Pierce
Date: 1991
Negatives Filed VA State Library, Richmond, VA

- #1. Front (east) elevation, view looking west
Neg.# 11010
- #2. North elevation, view looking south
Neg.# 11011
- #3. Rear (west) elevation, view looking northeast
Neg.# 11010
- #4. Interior: main stair
Neg.# 11011
- #5. Interior: mantel in study
Neg.# 11011
- #6. View of plantation yard, view looking southwest
Neg.# 11010
- #7. View of plantation yard, view looking west
Neg.# 11010
- #8. Schoolhouse, east and north elevations looking southwest
Neg.# 11010

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Black Walnut
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VIRGINIA, Halifax

DATE RECEIVED: 9/26/91 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/11/91
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/27/91 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/10/91
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 91001597

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10/29/91 DATE

Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____