1. Name of Property
LOCKWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

historic name: N/A

other name/site number: Lockwood Historic District

2. Location
street & number: State Route 39

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Lockwood vicinity: N/A

State: WV code: WV county: Nicholas code: 067 zip code: 26667

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide locally.

(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official: Susan M. Pierce  10/8/98

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date
Lockwood Historic District                Nicholas County, WV

In my opinion, the property ___meets___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official                        Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper                        Date

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:              Category of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)      (Check only one box)

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NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITH PROPERTY

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NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A
6. Function or Use

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:
Domestic/single dwelling
Funerary/Cemetery
Agriculture/outbuilding
Religion/religious structure
Commerce/Trade/general store

CURRENT FUNCTIONS:
Domestic/single dwelling
Funerary/Cemetery
Agriculture/outbuilding
Religion/religious structure
Commerce/Trade/gas station/store.

7. Description

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:
Early Republic/Federal
Late Victorian/Stick
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/Colonial Revival
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements/Four Square
and Bangalow.

MATERIALS:

Foundation:
Stone
Concrete block
Brick.

Walls:
Wood; Weatherboard
Clapboard
Asbestos shingles
Vinyl
Log
Board and batten
Stucco
Wood shingles
Asphalt shingles.
Lockwood Historic District Nicholas County, WV

Roof:
Synthetic; Fiberglass
Metal
Asphalt shingle
Roll roofing
Wood shingles.

Other:
Synthetic; Aluminum.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

--------------------------------------------
8. Statement of Significance
--------------------------------------------

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

N/A B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

N/A C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

N/A D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:
X A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

N/A B removed from its original location.

X C a birthplace or grave.

X D a cemetery.

N/A E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
Lockwood Historic District
Nicholas County, WV

N/A            F a commemorative property.

N/A            G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:
Commerce
Exploration/Settlement.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:
1790-1935.

SIGNIFICANT DATES:
1792.

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER:
Unknown

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

==========================================================================
9. Major Bibliographical References
==========================================================================

BIBLIOGRAPHY
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Lockwood Historic District        Nicholas County, WV

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
X Other

Name of Repository:
Nicholas County Historic Landmarks Commission
616 Church Street
Summersville, WV   26651

==================================
10. Geographical Data
==================================
Acreage of Property: Approximately 127 acres

LOCKWOOD QUADRANGLE

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing    Zone Easting Northing
               C    17.  497610.  4233830. D 17.  497400.  4233840.
               E    17.  496970.  4234080. F 17.  496940.  4234460.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheets.)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheets.)

==================================
11. Form Prepared By
==================================

Name/Title: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
Organization: N/A
Date: April 1, 1998
Street & Number: 612 Main Street        Telephone: (304) 765-5716
City or Town: Sutton        State: WV        ZIP:26601
Lockwood Historic District       Nicholas County, WV

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION
====================================================================
Submit the following items with the completed form:

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS

   A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

   A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

PHOTOGRAPHS

   Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

====================================================================

PROPERTY OWNER
====================================================================
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name: Multiple

Street & Number:       Telephone:  (  )

City or Town:           State:       ZIP:

====================================================================
Lockwood Historic District
Nicholas County, WV

The Lockwood Historic District consists of approximately 127 acres in the southwest portion of Nicholas County, West Virginia. It is located within the Jefferson Magisterial District. The Historic District parallels State Route 39, which is roughly in the alignment of the old Weston to Gauley Bridge Turnpike, and in this location runs roughly east-west. The District is approximately 12.5 miles east of Summersville, the county seat. It is located approximately halfway between Summersville and Gauley Bridge, the terminus of the turnpike and its intersection with the historic Kanawha and James River Turnpike, now US Route 60.

The area encompassed by the district is generally a flat or gently sloped bottom land in the bend of Peters Creek. On the north it is bound by a steep rise up the mountain. On the south, the creek and a railroad bed form the boundary. On the east, the sharp bend in the road out of a little valley is the boundary. On the west, the junction of Line Creek with Peters Creek is the boundary. This forms a natural area where the majority of the settlement took place as well as historic events.

The Lockwood Historic District contains 43 resources. These mainly date from the 1900 to 1930 period. A few of the resources date from the late 19th Century. The structures are predominantly residential, with some farm buildings such as barns and outbuildings. There are two commercial buildings and one church. The Summers Cemetery is included within the boundaries and is located on the extreme east of the district, adjacent to Route 39. There are 26 contributing buildings; 15 non-contributing buildings; and two contributing sites.

The grave sites of Peggy and Betsy Morris, daughters of Henry Morris, and Henry's grave site are located in the center of the district. This is also reputed to be the site of the massacre, although other locations are sometimes cited.

The Summers Cemetery is a small country cemetery rectangular in plan surrounded by a hurricane fence about three feet tall. It is located on a rise of land in the bend of the road. It lies on the south side of the road between it and the creek. To the east and
south are woods. To the west, the land flattens and opens to the
agricultural fields of Lockwood. There are numerous graves in the
cemetery dating from the mid 19th Century to the present. The
markers in the cemetery are relatively simple, stone, upright
markers with little carving or sculpture.

The Morris grave and monument site is located in the center of
the district on the south side of the road in a flat field adja-
cent to a small pond. The pond is roughly one acre in size and is
a man made, livestock pond. There is a narrow farm lane running
north and south from the main road to the creek. There is no
direct public access to the grave site or the pond. The monument
consists of one double marker for the girls and a single stone
marker for Henry Morris. The girls' marker is a standing, carved,
stone marker in the shape of a rectangle with a double arch at
the top. The upper third is divided into two vertical segments
and the lower two thirds is divided horizontally into two. At the
top there is an inscription for each girl; "BETSY - AGED 14" and
"PEGGY - AGED 12." The middle horizontal segment contains the two
line inscription; "KILLED BY INDIANS - 1792." At the bottom is
"MORRIS."

Henry Morris' stone is taller, roughly 36 inches, with a cross in
a circle at the top and the inscription; "HENRY MORRIS - PVT.
MORRIS RANGERS - INDIAN WARS."

The stones are hidden from view from the main road by a line of
trees between the markers and the pond. The monuments were erect-
ed by the DAR to commemorate the massacre.

The remainder of the properties in the district are buildings.
Most of the buildings are located on the south side of the road
in the flatter portion. To the north of the road, the terrain
rises slightly and the buildings are within a shelf in the rise.

The buildings are all relatively intact with some alterations and
a few newer intrusions interspersed. Overall, though, the integ-
rority of the district is maintained. Architecturally, most of the
buildings are Vernacular in nature from the late 19th and early
20th Century. They exhibit the type of architecture that was prevalent in a small rural community at this time in history and in the central portion of West Virginia. They are common interpretations by local builders of the styles of the period, using local available building materials. All of the buildings are frame construction or log. There are no stone or brick buildings, which is typical of the region. Some of the more notable resources include (numbers refer to the sketch map):


5. Fairview Baptist Church. This is a good example of early 20th Century religious architecture in the county. 1916. Contributing.

7. Summers Residence. This is a good interpretation of Victorian Stick Style architecture. It is also associated with rural agriculture through its outbuildings, including a corn crib. 1890. Contributing.

10. Morris Grave Site. This is the only identified standing site associated with the Morris' and the massacre. It is the grave site of the two girls and their father. It consists of two carved sandstone markers in a field near a small pond. It is reported to be the location of the killing. 1792. Contributing.

15. Gay Grose House. This is an intact example of the farm buildings that filled this area in the 19th Century. The current front of the house is really the rear, as the road alignment was moved. The original contours of the historic road are still extant in the rear of the property. Ca. 1890. Contributing.

26. Hill House. This is a good example of the vernacular type of Federal architecture to be found in this region. It is a two-story, side gable, I-house with a central chimney and a full one-story porch on the first floor. It is of log construction and is currently sided with asbestos shingle siding. Windows in the second floor are paired with three over one sash. On the first floor there are two doors and three windows. This double door
arrangement is typical of the region and of agrarian buildings in this portion of the United States. The porch has turned, decorative posts that are likely not original but added ca. 1920. The house was constructed ca. 1861 and is considered contributing.

A complete listing of the resources within the district follows. The numbers refer to the map. All resources are noted on the map as to whether they contribute to the significance of the nominated historic district.

LIST OF RESOURCES

1. STATE ROUTE 39, cemetery
date: Ca. 1850
description: Summers Cemetery. Small, country cemetery, rectangular in plan. Surrounded by a hurricane fence about three feet tall. It is located on a rise of land in the bend of the road. It lies on the south side of the road between it and the creek. To the east and south are woods. To the west, the land flattens and opens to the agricultural fields of Lockwood. There are numerous graves in the cemetery dating from the mid 19th Century to the present. The markers are relatively simple, stone, upright markers with little carving or ornamentation.
1 contributing site.

2. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1910
1 contributing building.

3. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1910
description: Patty Mason Residence. Two-story house. Metal, hip roof. Clapboard siding. 3/1, 2/1 and 1/1 windows. Modified hip metal roof, full length, one-story, front porch with square posts and a criss-cross balustrade. Atop the front porch, on the second
floor, is a modified hip roof porch with the same components as the first floor porch. It is located centrally and has exposed rafter ends. One-story, shed roof addition on rear. Stone foundation. 3 X 3 bays. Four Square Style. 1 contributing building.

3A. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1930

4. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1920

4A. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1925

5. STATE ROUTE 39, church
date: 1916

5A. STATE ROUTE 39, church
date: Ca. 1920
description: One-story, side gable outhouse. Asphalt shingle
(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7  Page 7

Lockwood Historic District
Nicholas County, WV

roof. Partial return cornice. Horizontal board siding. Concrete block foundation. 3 bays wide.
1 contributing building.

6. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: 1931
1 contributing building.

7. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: 1890
1 contributing building.

7A. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: 1990
1 non-contributing building.

7B. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1900
1 contributing building.

8. STATE ROUTE 39, barn
date: Ca. 1900
description: BARN HAS BEEN DEMOLISHED.
9. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: 1975
description: Bickford Residence. Modern trailer.
1 non-contributing building.

10. STATE ROUTE 39, grave site
date: 1792
description: Morris Grave Site. Stone markers for the Morris girls and Henry Morris. The only extant identified site with the family and the massacre. The monument consists of one double marker for the girls and a single stone marker for Henry Morris. The girls' marker is a standing, carved stone marker in the shape of a rectangle with a double arch at the top. The upper third is divided into two vertical segments and the lower two thirds is divided horizontally into two. At the top there is an inscription for each girl; "BETSY - AGED 14" and "PEGGY - AGED 12." The middle horizontal segment contains the two line inscription; "KILLED BY INDIANS - 1792." At the bottom is "MORRIS." Henry Morris' stone is taller, roughly 36 inches, with a cross in a circle at the top and the inscription; "HENRY MORRIS - PVT. MORRIS RANGERS - INDIAN WARS."
1 contributing site.

11. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: 1985
1 non-contributing building.

12. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: 1970
1 non-contributing building.

13. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: 1980
1 non-contributing building.
(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Lockwood Historic District
Nicholas County, WV

14. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: 1980
1 non-contributing building.

15. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1890
description: Grose Residence. Two-story, rear facing "L" house.
Asphalt shingle roof. Central, interior, brick chimney. Exposed,
brick chimney on side. Vinyl siding. 1/1 windows. Two-story, full
length, front porch - right side on first floor has been en-
closed; second floor porch has square columns with scrollwork
balustrade; first floor porch, left side, has round posts on
brick piers. Concrete block foundation. 5 X 4 bays. Vernacular
Federal Style.
1 contributing building.

15A. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1980
description: Three bay garage. Asphalt shingle roof. Concrete
block facade.
1 non-contributing building.

15B. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1900
description: End gable outbuilding. Asphalt shingle roof. Clap-
board siding. Stone pier foundation. 1 bay wide.
1 contributing building.

15C. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1900
description: Shed roof outbuilding. Metal roof. Vertical board
siding. Stone pier foundation.
1 contributing building.

15D. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1900
description: End gable cellarhouse with forebay. Metal roof.
Interior, brick chimney. Upper portion is concrete block; lower
is large stone blocks.
1 contributing building.

16. STATE ROUTE 39, barn
date: Ca. 1900
1 contributing building.

17. STATE ROUTE 39, residential garage
date: Ca. 1930
1 contributing building.

18. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1930
1 contributing building.

18A. STATE ROUTE 39, barn
date: Ca. 1900
1 non-contributing building.

19. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1920
block foundation. 2 X 5 bays. Vernacular Style. 1 contributing building.

20. STATE ROUTE 39, commercial
date: Ca. 1980
description: Dorsey Apartments. One-story, concrete block apartment house with raised basement. 1 non-contributing building.

21. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1950

22. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1905
description: Schoolcraft Residence. One-story, side gable house. Asphalt shingle roof. Wood hexagonal shingle siding. 1/1 windows. One-story addition on side with vinyl siding and porch. Shed roof, front porch is enclosed and has 3/1 windows. Concrete block foundation. 3 X 2 bays. 1 contributing building.

22A. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1970
description: End gable cellarhouse. Orinute roof. Concrete block facade. 1 bay wide. 1 non-contributing building.

22B. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1910
22C. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1910
1 contributing building.

23. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1940
1 contributing building.

24. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1918
description: BUILDING DEMOLISHED.

25. STATE ROUTE 39, commercial
date: Ca. 1930
1 contributing building.

26. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1861
1 contributing building.
26A. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1900
1 contributing building.

27. STATE ROUTE 39, commercial
date: 1949
1 non-contributing building.

28. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: Ca. 1930
1 contributing building.

29. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: 1990
description: Modern trailer.
1 non-contributing building.

30. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: 1990
description: Modern trailer.
1 non-contributing building.

31. STATE ROUTE 39, residential
date: 1990
description: Modern trailer.
1 non-contributing building.
The Lockwood Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the settlement period of the county as well as of the state. This includes the Hill House (#26) and others (#7). It is also notable for the unfortunate historic event of the massacre of the Morris children (#10). It is important for its association with the Weston to Gauley Bridge Turnpike and the transportation system through the central portion of western Virginia and later the center of West Virginia (#15, #16). Its extant architecture and agricultural buildings as well as the setting are indicative of the social mores of small rural communities that once dotted the landscape of this country.

The town of Lockwood is named for Belva Lockwood, a Kansas politician who was vice presidential candidate during the period. It was named by H.C. Hill, who was the first Post Master and store owner. The area had been settled by Henry Morris when he came to the Peters Creek area in 1790. He had been a Revolutionary War soldier and his wife, Mary Bird, was once a captive of the Shawnee Indians. Another early settler in the vicinity was Conrad Young. He came to Peters Creek in 1791 and built a cabin on the Neil property. Neil was one of the original settlers of the area. He settled in 1809 and lived about two miles below the town of Drennen. He did not acquire the property for residential purposes but, most probably, as a real estate venture.

The southwest portion of Nicholas County, where Lockwood is located, was the earliest settled portion due to its access from the Kanawha Valley via Peters Creek. Settlement of the county occurred in two directions. The primary direction was from Charleston and Kanawha County to the south and west through the Turnpike and Gauley Bridge. This is indicated by the early settlement of locations along Peters Creek. These include Lockwood and the Morris settlements; Drennen's settlements in and around Drennen; and the Kesslers Cross Lanes vicinity. Access to all of these would have passed by the Drennen House. This would have
made this location particularly significant. This was also one of the first sections of the county to receive mail service as the route between Summersville and Gauley Bridge became an important route.

The first post office in the county was located at the Nicholas County Court House in 1820. The mail was carried on horseback from Gauley Bridge but the road was not officially a post road until 1827. The second post office was located on the road at the midway point between Summersville and Gauley Bridge, near the village of Victor. The third post office, established in 1831, was also on the road to Gauley Bridge. This was Drennen's store.

The fact that the first three post offices in the county were located at the county seat and along the soon to be turnpike road indicates how important this travel route was to the connection with the Kanawha Valley and the Kanawha and James River Turnpike.

The Morris Massacre, or the killing of Peggy and Betsy Morris, 12 and 14 years old respectively, occurred in 1792. Henry Morris, their father, was out hunting when the family dog returned in a state of agitation. He returned to the house fearing that Indians were in the vicinity. When no apparent danger was perceived, the girls went out to retrieve the cows. They were overtaken by Indians and scalped. Other settlers from the vicinity assisted Morris in tracking the culprits. These included Captain George Fitzwater and Mathias Young. It is believed that Simon Girty, renegade, was the organizer of the raiding party. He had stayed with the Morris family the previous winter. During his stay he remained incognito. Before he left he had a squabble with the sisters.

The Lockwood Historic District was located along one of the most significant north-south routes connecting Weston and the Staunton to Parkersburg Turnpike with Charleston and the Kanawha to James River Turnpike. The Weston to Gauley Bridge Turnpike was incorporated in 1848. The road ran through Nicholas County and followed the alignment of the old bridle path between Gauley Bridge and
Summersville. The road ran directly in front of the Drennen House and forded Peters Creek at the barn.

The roadway is still extant. The road was an important link to the south and to the northern counties of Braxton and Lewis. The Civil War interrupted the improvement and maintenance of the road and it fell into disrepair during and immediately following the War.

By 1880, though, the road had again become an important link and there was daily passenger and freight service to Gauley Bridge. Drennen was an important intersection in this service. Routes split at Drennen, traveling north through Kesslers Cross Lanes or Gilboa, on alternate days.

Following the Civil War, the county settled into a small rural agrarian society. There were a number of subsistence farms and the services and goods associated with them. Lockwood was one of these areas. It has remained relatively intact due to the low level of modern late 20th Century development.

Lockwood mirrored the county seat, Summersville, in its development. In 1884 there were 100 residents. As the turn of the century approached and passed, Summersville prospered somewhat due to the timber and coal operations in the county. In 1911 the population was 204. In 1920 that rose to 223. The town continued to grow at a slow pace with the population in 1936 at 536; 1940 at 643. The same slow growth is true for Lockwood.

Lockwood's salvation is that it is situated on the main road from Summersville to the state's capitol, Charleston. It was one of the first paved roads in the county following the early 20th Century. This served as the link to the markets and society of the outside world.

The period of significance, 1790 to 1935, refers to the first settlement in Lockwood in 1790 and the decline of its growth in 1935.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Berger, David, West Virginia Geological Survey. Nicholas County, 1921.


History of West Virginia Old and New and West Virginia Biography, Special Staff of Writers, American Historical Society, Inc., Chicago, 1023.


Willis, Todd C., Editor; Lively, Charles, Editor; Myers, J. Howard, Editor, West Virginia Blue Book. Volume 21 1936; Volume 22 1937; Volume 24 1940; Volume 34 1950; Volume 44 1960; Volume 55 1971; Volume 64 1980.

Nicholas County Court House: County Clerk Records and Tax Records.
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:
The boundary of the Lockwood Historic District National Register nomination is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map titled "Sketch Map Lockwood Historic District Nicholas County West Virginia" dated March 1998.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:
The boundaries are determined on the north by the steeply rising terrain which encompasses the historic district. On the east, the terrain also rises and the road, the old Weston to Gauley Bridge Turnpike, turns sharply in a cut in the ridge. On the south, Peters Creek forms a natural boundary which contains the flat fields of the farms. On the west, Line Creek forms another natural boundary. This area encompasses the extant resources associated with the Lockwood Historic District.
NPS Form 10-900

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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<td>Site #18/Leivasy Residence/Front and side elevations Camera looking NE</td>
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<td>Site #10/Morris grave site Camera looking NW</td>
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<td>Photo 4 of 8</td>
<td>Site #3/Mason Residence/Front and side elevations Camera looking NE</td>
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<td>Site #15/Grose Residence/Rear elevation Camera looking N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photo 6 of 8</td>
<td>Site #26/Hill Home/Front and side elevations Camera looking SW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo 7 of 8</td>
<td>Site#5 Fairview Baptist Church/Front elevation Camera looking N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo 8 of 8</td>
<td>Site #7/Summers Residence/Front elevation Camera looking SE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>