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, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. 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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name  New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park Historic District
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number  818 Cacapon Lodge Drive
not for publication

city or town  Berkeley Springs

state  West Virginia  code  WV  county  Morgan  code  065  zip code  25411

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this _X_ 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 _X_ 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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Susan W. Pierce  Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  7/2/2019

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official  Date

Title  State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

_ entered in the National Register  _ determined eligible for the National Register

_ determined not eligible for the National Register  _ removed from the National Register

_ other (explain) __________________________________________

Signature of the Keeper  Date of Action
New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park
Historic District

Name of Property
Morgan County, WV

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [ ] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [x] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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<thead>
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<th>Noncontributing</th>
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</table>

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor recreation
LANDSCAPE/Park

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor recreation
LANDSCAPE/Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/Rustic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE
walls: STONE
WOOD/Log
roof: ASPHALT/Asphalt Shingle
other: 

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)
Summary Paragraph

Cacapon State Park includes 6,115 acres in Morgan County that spans West Virginia's Eastern Panhandle in the northeastern corner of the state. The park includes Cacapon Mountain and the Cacapon River to its west. The majority of the developed areas of the park are east of Cacapon Mountain and west of US Route 522, accessed by the main entrance road. Numerous streams meander through the park. Cacapon Lake, near the main park entrance, was created by a dam built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The highest point in the park is 2,320 feet. Trails and roads access scenic overlooks. Wooded areas are generally mixed hardwood and pine. Though some roads from the neighboring community of Rock Gap do enter the park, the primary road network branches out from the main entrance, serving the cabin areas and leading to an overlook and trail along Cacapon Mountain. The trail network also is largely contained between Cacapon Mountain and the main entrance.

Narrative Description

Large portions of Cacapon State Park are undeveloped. The central area is accessed by the main entrance and entrance road. The entrance road leads northwest into the park and then divides to service the lake area to the south; the administrative area to the north; the lower, middle fork, and north fork cabin areas to the west; the Batt picnic area to the southwest; and ultimately to a juncture at the far southwest with the trail that extends north along the ridge of Cacapon Mountain.

Streams meander through this central, developed section of the park crossed by traffic and pedestrian bridges. Cacapon Lake was formed by a stream dam. The eastern sections of the developed area tend to be partially cleared with increasing woods to the west toward the Batt Picnic Area and Middle and North Fork Cabin Areas.

The narrative description that follows describes the park in terms of the areas as described above.

See continuation sheets.
New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park
Historic District
County and State
Morgan County, WV

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
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<td>Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.</td>
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Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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<td>B</td>
<td>Removed from its original location.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>A birthplace or grave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>A cemetery.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>A reconstructed building, object, or structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>A commemorative property.</td>
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<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.</td>
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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

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<td>ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARCHITECTURE</td>
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Period of Significance
1934-1941

Significant Dates
July 1, 1937

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
National Park Service (NPS)

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance, 1934-1941, spans the period from the establishment of CCC Camp Morgan to its closure.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

See continuation sheets.
New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park
Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan County, WV

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park Historic District is associated with the New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests Multiple Property Listing. Cacapon State Park was developed in partnership with the federal government through construction by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and design counsel from the National Park Service (NPS). The Cacapon State Park historic district is associated with the following historic contexts as listed in the New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests Multiple Property Listing: State Park and Forest Development in West Virginia, 1933-1942; New Deal Federal Relief Programs in West Virginia State Parks and Forests, 1933-1942; Rustic Style Architecture in West Virginia State Parks and Forests, 1933-1942; and Landscape Design and Landscape Management in West Virginia State Parks and Forests, 1933-1942. The historic district is significant at the state level under Criteria A in the areas for Social/History, Politics/Government, Conservation, and Entertainment/Recreation for its association with New Deal federal work relief programs, with conservation programs that were a partnership between federal and state government implemented through the CCC, and with recreational development in the state of West Virginia. The historic district is significant under Criterion C for Architecture for its rustic architecture as designed and carried out by the CCC and for its landscape planning designed with assistance from the NPS. The period of significance, 1934-1941, is the tenure of the CCC Camp Morgan (SP-4).

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

See continuation sheets.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Additional developmental history and historic context information is available in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests (Sweeten 2010).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See continuation sheets.

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 #
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):
New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park Historic District

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6,115
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum if other than WGS84: 
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A. Latitude: 39.459296°  Longitude: -78.358625°
F. Latitude: 39.474259°  Longitude: -78.326229°
E. Latitude: 39.487630°  Longitude: -78.304796°
B. Latitude: 39.488315°  Longitude: -78.348992°
D. Latitude: 39.515547°  Longitude: -78.290245°
C. Latitude 39.607536°  Longitude: -78.266160°

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
See continuation sheets.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
See continuation sheets.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Mary Ruffin Hanbury
organization  Hanbury Preservation Consulting  date  January 31, 2018
street & number  PO Box 6049  telephone  (919) 828-1905
city or town  Raleigh  State NC  zip code  27628
e-mail  maryruffin@hanbury.preservation.com

Photographs:
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.
See continuation sheets.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.
Cacapon State Park was designed with assistance from the National Park Service (NPS). Figures 1-5 show the careful mapping of the area, noting topography. Roads, trails, buildings and landscaping were all carefully considered and sited. The roads which were originally dirt with crushed limestone are now paved. All save the new road to the golf club house are CCC built. Along these roads are stone culvert heads, also thought to be CCC built. There are six vehicular bridges with stone abutments and piers along the road system built by the CCC-- at the entrance to the North Fork Cabin area, on the road to the Middle Fork Cabin area, above the turnoff to the main cabin area, southwest of the tennis courts, on the main road directly opposite the Old Inn, and on the main road east of the road to the bathhouse.

In addition to vehicular circulation, the CCC built hiking trails. According to an earlier survey (Gioulis, 2008), two of the historic trails are gone but the Ziler Trail, Ziler Loop Trail, Central Trail, Laurel Trail, Tower Trail and Ridge Trail remain. These packed dirt trails are generally 3’ wide. The Ziler Trail ascends to the west in a series of switchbacks toward the western side of the Ziler Loop Trail along the ridge of Cacapon Mountain. The Central Trail loops around the Middle and North Fork Cabin areas. The Tower Trail leads west from near the administrative area to Piney Ridge. The Ridge Trail circles around the lake area.

The CCC also managed the circulation of the water systems within the park with stone stream dams, of which there are three--one on the south fork of Indian Run; one on the Middle Fork of Indian Run; and one on the North Fork of Indian Run (Photo 18).

The developed part of Cacapon that is attributed to the CCC occupies approximately 2,500 acres within the center of the long, narrow district boundary. Densely forested, undeveloped natural areas lacking any amenities occupy the land to the north and south, with approximately 2,400 acres to the north and 1,200 to the south.

The park lies across two topographic areas, the Mountain Area west of Cacapon Mountain and the Ridge Area to the east. The mountain ridge that includes Cacapon Mountain forms a spine along the western side of the park. At the southern end the park boundaries extend slightly to the east and west of the ridge. Within the park are outcroppings of Oriskany sandstone. The forest system within the park is largely deciduous. The areas outside the developed area of the park exhibit rolling topography, rock outcroppings, and forested areas.

Entrance Area
At the main entrance to the park are large stone piers with retaining walls (Photo 1) and a stone contact station on the north side of the entrance drive (Photo 2). Once within the park, a south turn from the main entrance road services the lake area and bathhouse. There is a stone water fountain at the contact station and a stone retaining wall.

Lake Area

The tributaries of Indian Run were dammed to form Cacapon Lake for recreational purposes. The dam is a stone core dam with a stone spillway (Photo 6). A stone pedestal/column stands on the north side of the lake. Set above the lake, to the southeast is the massive Lake Bathhouse (Photo 8, Figures 6-8) which looms above the lake. The parking area at the bathhouse has CCC stonework, and CCC era light fixtures illuminate the lot and the path to the bathhouse. The bathhouse is built on a slope and has large interior spaces on the main level. The locker rooms and showers in the lower level open on to a stone terrace with stone steps descending to the lake and beach (Photo 9). West of the lake is a collection of recreational assets including the rustic lake picnic shelter (Photo 7), boat house, comfort station, game courts, a playground, fireplaces, water fountains and benches. The main entrance road loops around these resources and divides them from the lower cabin area to the west and administrative area to the north. South of the lake the park is lightly wooded, but the lake area is fairly clear and the area west of the lake, within the loop drive, is generally level.

Administrative Area

North of the lake area is an administrative area which also includes the modern (1956) Lodge and golf course. This area includes the Old Inn (Photo 19, Figures 10-13) which stands along the main entrance road. A series of service buildings are set along the east side of a road extending to the north. These include the park headquarters (Photo 22), the superintendent's residence (Photo 23, Figures 14-16), the riding stables (Photo 24), the main supply house (Photo 25), the tool shed, the laundry building (barracks), the incinerator and the float exhibit. The Old Inn is built of log construction with large stone chimneys. It has stone retaining walls in its curtilage. The other buildings are generally frame and clad in fletch siding, painted brown. Though also rustic, these building are more stripped down and utilitarian than the log structures. The incinerator is built of stone, likely for its fireproof qualities. The float exhibit, a small-scale example of a log cabin was built by the CCC as a display and to be used in parades. The main supply house is similar in design to those at Watoga and Babcock State Parks.

Lower Cabin Area

The main entrance road forks and the northern road that climbs west up Cacapon Mountain services the lower cabin area and proceeds to the north fork cabin area. The lower cabin area contains eighteen cabins, including CCC cabins 24-29 (Photos 20 & 21). Cabins 24-29 are all 4-person cabins with stone foundations and fletch siding. A springhouse (Photo 10) and dynamite shed are also found in this vicinity.
North Fork Cabin Area

This cabin area, at the northwest portion of the developed area, has five rustic cabins, numbers 8-12 (Photos 16 & 17). All are of log construction with stone foundations and stone chimneys. There are two 2-person cabins, two 3-person cabins and a 6-person cabin. The North Fork Cabin Area also has a CCC era playground.

Middle Fork Cabin Area

Just south of the North Fork Cabin Area is the Middle Fork Cabin Area. It has a small loop road around which are arranged seven cabins, numbers 1-7 (Photos 12-15). All have stone foundations and chimneys. Cabins 2-7 are log construction and cabin 1 has flett siding. Cabins 1-3 are 4-person cabins; Cabin 4 is a 6-person cabin; Cabins 5 and 7 are 2-person cabins; and Cabin 6 is a 3-person cabin. The Middle Fork Cabin Area also has a CCC era playground.

Batt Picnic Area

At the southwest part of the developed area is the Batt Picnic Area. The rustic Batt Picnic Shelter (Photo 11) has a flagstone floor and stone foundation. The shelter is made of log construction and has a large stone chimney and flagstone rear patio. There is a small footbridge with a modern deck on historic stone supports at the north end of the picnic area. The area has twelve stone fireplaces, 3 stone water fountains and a stone retaining wall at the parking lot.

Resource Inventory

The following inventory of CCC resources includes a resource number, resource name and West Virginia survey number (aka Historic Property Inventory [HPI] site number), a construction date, a status for each resource type, and a resource count for multiple resources of similar design and construction. Resources were considered contributing if they were built by the CCC and retained sufficient integrity to communicate their historic appearance.

Resource No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Resource Name: Entrance and Area Signage Piers (MN-0178)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Object
Count: 5 (sets)

The main entrance has large stone piers/columns that hold wooden brackets with metal signs and that extend with retaining walls that flank the entrance. The south pier and wall at the main entrance have been reconstructed. Four additional sets of stone piers that flank roadways are found at the road to the lake beach.
and bathhouse; on the road to the Middle Fork Cabin area; at the head of the road to the stables; and at the North Fork Cabin area. The stones are roughly dressed, and the piers are set in irregular coursed.

Resource No. 6
Resource Name: Contact Station (MN-0179)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This rustic, one-story, end-gable building has an asphalt shingle roof with a large exposed stone chimney on the rear. It is built of roughly coursed stone masonry with fletch siding in gable end. The 6 pane wood windows have stone sills. The end gable projects to form an entrance/porch with stone columns and an enclosed stone balustrade with scrolled wood brackets. The rear of building originally had rest rooms. There is a flagstone walk and short retaining wall in parking area next to building. It is 1 X 2 bays and measures 16' 8" X 23'.

Resource No. 7, 8
Resource Name: Culvert heads (MN-0180)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structures
Count: 2

The culvert heads are located throughout the park, except for the area that encompasses the new golf course (resource #137). Although an early site plan or map of the park identifying specific locations of culverts has not been discovered, it is assumed they are located mainly on the road to the Overlook and on the cabin access roads. The dry-stacked stone culvert heads with concrete pipes are no longer being maintained, so they no longer serve their original purpose. With deterioration, several have begun to look more like random rubble. However, two culverts were documented by Hanbury in the 2017-2018 survey as retaining sufficient integrity to count as contributing structures. They are noted on Map #13 of the series of Sketch Maps.

Resource No. 9, 10, 11
Resource Name: Stream dams (MN-0181)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structures
Count: 3

There are three stone stream dams: one on the south fork of Indian Run; one on the Middle Fork of Indian Run; and one on the North Fork of Indian Run. The most intact example is to the south of the new lodge. Originally these feeder streams provided water for use throughout the park, but this is no longer the case.
Resource No. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Resource Name: Car bridges (MN-0182)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structures
Count: 6

There are six historic car bridges located in the park. The bridges have stone abutments in the streams with stone piers and wooden rails along the roadway. They can be found at the entrance to the North Fork Cabin area, on the road to the Middle Fork Cabin area, above the turnoff to the main cabin area, southwest of the tennis courts, on the main road directly opposite the Old Inn, and on the main road east of the road to the bathhouse.

Resource No. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23
Resource Name: Hiking Trails (MN-0183)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structures
Count: 6

There are about 27 miles of hiking trails throughout the park. Two historic trails are no longer extant; however, six historic trails remain: Ziler Trail, Ziler Loop Trail, Central Trail, Laurel Trail, Tower Trail and Ridge Trail. In general, the trails are about 3' wide and packed dirt.

Resource No. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36
Resource Name: Playgrounds/Benches (MN-0184)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structures; Contributing Objects
Count: 3 (Structures) & 10 (Objects)

Cacapon is the only state park/forest known to still have the original CCC playground equipment. Playgrounds (3) are located at: the North Fork Cabin area, includes a swing set and a see-saw; the Middle Fork Cabin area, which includes a swing set and a see-saw; in the main picnic area west of the lake which includes a swing set, a toddler swing set, a slide, a see-saw, monkey bars and a circular swing with metal center pole. There are seven (7) wood and metal benches located in the main picnic and play areas; and three (3) benches at the lake bathhouse.

Resource No. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48
Resource Name: Water fountains (MN-0185)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Objects
Count: 12
These water fountains, some of which have steps, are square stone fountains. Some sit on flagstone pads, others on concrete pads. They measure roughly 3'6" tall and 3' wide. They are found at the following locations: one (1) at park entrance, next to Contact Station; one (1) at lake picnic shelter; one (1) in main play area by modern CCC shelter; one (1) at lake bathhouse; one (1) behind the ball field back stop; one (1) in main play area; one (1) in main picnic area in front of Nature Center; two (2) flanking the tennis courts; two (2) at the Batt Picnic Shelter; and one (1) inside the Batt Picnic Shelter. The water fountains are no longer operable. According to a park employee, they used to provide water from the local springs, but health regulations no longer allow untreated water to be used in the water fountains.

Resource No. 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66
Resource Name: Fireplaces (MN-0186)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structures
Count: 18

There are numerous stone fireplaces with brick inserts and metal grills located throughout the park. They measure roughly 3' wide and 2' high. Their conditions vary from fair to poor. They can be found in the lake area (6) and at the Batt Picnic Shelter (12).

Resource No. 67, 68, 69
Resource Name: Cacapon Lake and Dam (MN-0187)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structures
Count: 3

The tributaries of Indian Run were dammed to form a lake for recreational purposes. The dam is a stone core dam with a stone spillway. A stone pedestal/column on the north side of the lake was previously used as an anchor for the swimming buoys.

Resource No. 70
Resource Name: Lake Picnic Shelter (MN-0188)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1

This tall, rustic, one-story, side gable, picnic shelter has an asphalt shingle roof with scrolled brackets at the eaves and a large exposed stone chimney on the rear that has fireplaces on the interior and exterior. Flanking the fireplace on the exterior are stone "closets" for firewood storage. It is built of cut stone with fletch siding in gable ends. It has paired five-pane horizontal windows. Large double doors with original iron hardware.
fold back on the rear and sides of the structure. The interior has a flagstone floor. The ceiling has been lowered with plywood. It is 3 x 1 bays and measures roughly 32' 7" X 18' 7".

Resource No. 71
Resource Name: Lake Boat House/ Golf Driving Range (MN-0189)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This one-story, end gable boat house has a shed-roofed addition on its west side. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls with board and batten siding. It has 6 pane wood windows. The gable roof projects to form an overhang at a counter/window. It sits on a concrete foundation. It is 2 X 1 bays and measures roughly 21' X 8' 4". It served as a golf driving range hut prior to being relocated to its present location and use.

Resource No. 72
Resource Name: Comfort Station/Toilets (MN-190)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This rustic, one-story, end-gabled restroom building has an asphalt shingle roof and fletch siding. It sits on a stone foundation. Its window openings are screened. Each end gable has an entrance with square posts on a concrete deck/pad. The entrances, with original hardware, each serve a single gender restroom. It is 1 X 3 bays and measures roughly 10'5" X 24'5".

Resource No. 73
Resource Name: Lake Bathhouse (MN-0191)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This large, rustic, two-story building has a projecting entrance bay flanked by angled side-gabled wings. The asphalt shingle roof has a massive exposed stone end chimney. The building is set on a slope and the lower level is built in stone and the upper levels are frame and clad in fletch siding. The building has 6 and 8-pane paired wood windows on second floor; and 6-pane paired metal casements on first floor. The east end of building has a two-story gable wing with 6/6 wood Windows. The main double leaf entrance doors are flanked by shuttered paired windows with original iron hardware at a flagstone entrance deck flanked by short stone columns. On the rear, the center bay is a partially open porch on the second floor with spindled balustrade and paired square posts. Below is an open porch with stone columns, wood rails and flagstone
flooring. Interior spaces include a large hall with exposed trusses and iron light fixtures on the upper level; locker rooms with original tiling on the lower level. Original exterior light fixtures on poles remain in the parking lot and leading to the bathhouse.

Resource No. 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86
Resource Name: Stone Decks, Patios, Retaining Walls, Walks, Paths & Steps (MN-0192)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structures
Count: 13

Located throughout the park are various sections of stone work (all structures), including: one (1) short retaining wall (resource # 74) at the Contact Station parking lot; one large flagstone deck (resource # 75) below the lake bathhouse (originally had two diving boards which are no longer extant); flagstone walks and paths surrounding the bathhouse with stone piers with wood rails for fencing (resource #76); stone retaining walls and steps (resource # 77) in the lake bathhouse parking lots; stone steps (1) leading to the Ridge Trail (resource #78); two sets of stone steps leading from the parking lot to the tennis courts and game courts (resource # 79); stone retaining wall (1) at the game court parking lot (resource # 80); stone retaining wall (1) at the rear of the Old Inn overlooking the golf course (resource #81); short retaining wall (1) at the parking lot at the Old Inn (resource # 82); stone retaining walls at the Batt Picnic Shelter parking lot (resource # 85); large stone patio and stone retaining walls (resource # 86) in front of the Batt Picnic Shelter; stone retaining wall and steps (resource # 83) at Superintendent's Residence; and stone retaining wall (resource # 84) at Riding Stables.

Resource No. 87
Resource Name: Game Courts (MN-0193)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1

The Game Courts include tennis courts, volleyball court, basketball court, croquet court now used as a badminton court and an unused horseshoe court. Originally there was also a shuffleboard court. The basketball courts were expanded, and the volleyball court was rotated. The baseball field in the main picnic area has its original metal back stop. Additional horseshoe courts have been added to various locations in modern times.

Resource No. 88
Resource Name: CCC Construction Office (MN-0194)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1
This rustic, one-story, end-gabled equipment building sits on a stone foundation. It has an asphalt shingle roof and board and batten siding with horizontal lap siding in the gable end. It has 6 pane windows. A service window with a small shed roof supported by braces is on the gable end. It is 1 X 2 bays and measures roughly 12' 5" X 24' 5"

Resource No. 89
Resource Name: Old Inn (MN-0195)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This rustic, two-story, gable-roofed building sits on a stone foundation. It has an asphalt shingle roof with three large stone chimneys-- two exposed, one interior. Board and batten siding has been removed to reveal the original log structure, though the gable ends are clad in board and batten. The building has a variety of windows: some modern, some historic. A one-story, shed roof porch has square posts on a flagstone deck. The two-story porch on the west end was the original entrance.

Resource No. 90
Resource Name: Springhouse (MN-0196)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1

This rustic, stone, one-story, hipped roof building has a gable bay on its west end. The roofs are clad in asphalt shingles. It is 2 X 1 bays and measures roughly 17' 6" X 13' 4".

Resource No. 91
Resource Name: Dynamite Shed (MN-0197)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1

This frame, one-story, shed-roofed building sits on a stone foundation. It is clad in metal with a metal roof and door. It was used to store dynamite and blasting powder. It is 1 X 1 bays and measures roughly 7' 2" X 6' 3".

Resource No. 92
Resource Name: Batt Picnic Shelter (MN-0198)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1

This rustic, one-story, side-gabled picnic shelter has an asphalt shingle roof with a large stone chimney on its southern end. The northern end of the building contains two rest rooms. The shelter is made of square log construction with "V" corner notching and cement chinking and has board and batten siding in the gable ends. It sits on a stone foundation and has stone entrance steps and a flagstone interior floor. A rear patio is made of flagstone with a stone pier and wood rail balustrade. On the interior, built-in benches flank the fireplace which has arched opening with keystones. There is a built-in water fountain on northern end interior near a double log and wood picnic table. The window openings have shutters. It is 5 X 2 bays and measures roughly 55' X 24'.

Resource No. 93
Resource Name: Footbridge (MN-0199)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1

This foot bridge located at the northern end of the Batt Picnic Shelter. It has small stone abutments and a modern wood deck and railing.

Resource No. 94
Resource Name: Cabin No. 1 (MN-0200)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This rustic, one-story, front facing "L" cabin, is a 4-person cabin. It has an asphalt shingle roof, fletch siding and 4/4 wood windows. It sits on a stone foundation and has an interior stone chimney. Entrance is by a one-story, shed-roofed entrance porch with square posts on a stone deck. It is 2 X 3 bays and measures roughly 32' X 28'4''.

Resource No. 95
Resource Name: Cabin No.2 (MN-0201)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This rustic, one-story, front facing "L" cabin, is a 4-person cabin. It has an asphalt shingle roof and round log construction with corner saddle notching and cement chinking and board and batten siding in gable ends. It
sits on a stone foundation and has an interior stone chimney. It has 6/6 wood windows. A set of stone steps lead from the road up to a concrete entrance deck/pad and a shed-roofed porch with square posts has been added in the crook of the ell. It is 3 X 3 bays and measures roughly 31’6" X 27’6”.

Resource No. 96
Resource Name: Cabin No. 3 (MN-0202)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This rustic, one-story, front facing "L" cabin, is a 4-person cabin. It has an asphalt shingle roof and round log construction with corner saddle notching and cement chinking and board and batten siding in gable ends. It sits on a stone foundation and has an interior stone chimney. It has 4 and 6 pane wood windows. Stone steps leading from road up to cabin and stone porch steps lead to a small, shed-roofed entrance porch with round log columns on a stone deck. It is 3 X 3 bays and measures roughly 31' X 21'.

Resource No. 97
Resource Name: Cabin No. 4 (MN-0203)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This rustic, one and one-half-story, side-gabled 6-person cabin has an asphalt shingle roof with rear shed-roofed projecting bay. It sits on a stone foundation and has a large, central interior stone chimney. It is built of round log construction with corner saddle notching and cement chinking with board and batten siding in the gable ends. It has 6 pane wood windows, some of which are paired. Flanking end entrance porches have roof overhangs with round log columns and round log rails on a stone deck/pad. It is 4 X 2 bays and measures roughly 44’ X 25'6”.

Resource No. 98
Resource Name: Cabin No.5 (MN-0204)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This rustic, one-story, 2-person cabin has an asphalt shingle gable roof. It sits on a stone foundation and has a large stone exposed end chimney. It is built of round log construction with corner saddle notching and cement chinking with board and batten siding in the gable ends. It has four pane wood windows, most of which are paired. A front porch within a roof overhang has round log columns and round rails on a wood deck. It is 2 X 1 bays and measures roughly 14'6" X 19'6".
Resource No. 99
Resource Name: Cabin No. 6 (MN-0205)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This rustic, one and one-half story, side-gabled, 3-person cabin has an asphalt shingle roof. It sits on a stone foundation and has a large exposed stone end chimney. It is built of round log construction with corner saddle notching and cement chinking with board and batten siding in gable ends. It has 9 and 6 pane wood windows. The entrance porch within a roof overhang has round log columns and round log rails on a wood deck. It is 3 X 1 bays and measures roughly 22' 3' X 23' 6".

Resource No. 100
Resource Name: Cabin No. 7 (MN-0206)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This rustic, one-story, 2-person cabin has an asphalt shingle gable roof. It sits on a stone foundation and has a large stone exposed end chimney. It is built of round log construction with corner saddle notching and cement chinking with board and batten siding in the gable ends. It has six-pane wood windows, some of which are paired. A front porch within a roof overhang has round log columns and round rails on a wood deck. It is 2 X 1 bays and measures roughly 14'3" X 19'3".

Resource No. 101
Resource Name: Cabin No. 8 (MN-0207)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This rustic, one and one-half-story, side-gabled, 3-person cabin has an asphalt shingle roof. It sits on a stone foundation and has an exposed stone end chimney. It is built of round log construction with saddle notching and cement chinking with board and batten siding in the gable ends. It has 6-pane wood windows, some of which are paired. A corner entrance porch within a roof overhang has round log columns and round log rails. It is 3X 1 bays and measures roughly 29' X 25'.

Resource No. 102
Resource Name: Cabin No. 9 (MN-0208)
Construction Date: 1935
New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park
Historic District
Name of Property
Morgan County, WV
County and State
New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks
and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This one and one-half-story, rustic, side-gabled, 2-person cabin has an asphalt shingle roof. It sits on a stone foundation and has an interior stone chimney. It is built of round log construction with saddle notching and cement chinking with board and batten siding in the gable ends. It has 6 pane wood windows, some of which are paired. The shed-roofed entrance porch has round log columns and round log rails. It is 3 X 1 bays and measures roughly 28' X 14'.

Resource No. 103
Resource Name: Cabin No. 10 (MN-0209)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This rustic, one and one-half story, side-gabled, 3-person cabin has an asphalt shingle roof. It sits on a stone foundation and has an exposed stone end chimney. It is built of round log construction with saddle notching and cement chinking with board and batten siding on gable ends. It has 6-pane wood windows, some of which are paired. The corner entrance porch is within a roof overhang and has round log columns and round log rails. There is a small stone entrance stoop on south end. It is 3 X 1 bays and measures roughly 29' X 25'.

Resource No. 104
Resource Name: Cabin No. 11 (MN-0210)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This rustic, one and one-half story, front facing “L” cabin is a 2-person cabin with an asphalt shingle roof. It sits on a stone foundation with an interior stone chimney. It is built of square log construction with "v" corner notching and cement chinking with horizontal wood siding in the gable ends. It has 6/6 wood windows. The entrance has a cut stone entrance stoop with wood rail. It is 3 X 2 bays and measures roughly 27'6" X 21'.

Resource No. 105
Resource Name: Cabin No.12 (MN-0211)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This rustic, one and one-half -story, front -facing "L"-shaped, 6-person cabin has an asphalt shingle roof. It sits on a stone foundation with an elevated stone water table/basement and has a large, central interior stone
chimney. It is built of square log construction with "v" corner notching and cement chinking with horizontal siding in the gable ends. It has 6/6 wood windows. Cut stone steps lead from Cabin No. 11 down to this cabin which has a cut stone front entrance stoop of cut stone. There is a modern deck on the rear. It is 3 X 2 bays and measures roughly 35'6" X 21'.

Resource No. 106
Resource Name: Cabin No. 24 (MN-0212)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This small, rustic, one story, 4-person, side-gabled cabin has a projecting end gable with a screened-in porch and a small shed bay on the rear. It sits on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof and is clad in fletch siding. It has 2 and 3 pane awning wood windows. It is 2 X 1 bays and measures roughly 15’4" x 18' 2".

Resource No. 107
Resource Name: Cabin No. 25 (MN-0213)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This small, rustic, one-story, 4-person, side-gabled cabin has a projecting end gable with a screened-in porch and a small shed bay on the rear. It sits on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof and is clad in fletch siding. It has 2 and 3 pane awning wood windows. It is 2 X 1 bays and measures roughly 15’8" x 18' 1".

Resource No. 108
Resource Name: Cabin No. 26 (MN-0214)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This small, rustic, one-story, 4-person, side-gabled cabin has a projecting end gable with a screened-in porch and a small shed bay on the rear. It sits on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof and is clad in fletch siding. It has 2 and 3 pane awning wood windows. It is 2 X 1 bays and measures roughly 15’6" x 18' 1".

Resource No. 109
Resource Name: Cabin No. 27 (MN-0215)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This small, rustic, one-story, 4-person, side-gabled cabin has a projecting end gable with a screened-in porch and a small shed bay on the rear. It sits on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof and is clad in fletch siding. It has 2 and 3 pane awning wood windows. It is 2 X 1 bays and measures roughly 15’6” x 18' 3”.

Resource No. 110
Resource Name: Cabin No. 28 (MN-0216)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This small, rustic, one-story, 4-person, side-gabled cabin has a projecting end gable with a screened-in porch and a small shed bay on the rear. It sits on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof and is clad in fletch siding. It has 2 and 3-pane awning wood windows. It is 2 X 1 bays and measures roughly 15’6” x 14' 8”.

Resource No. 111
Resource Name: Cabin No. 29 (MN-0217)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This small, rustic, one-story, 4-person, side-gabled cabin has a projecting end gable with a screened-in porch and a small shed bay on the rear. It sits on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof and is clad in fletch siding. It has 2 and 3-pane awning wood windows. It is 2 X 1 bays and measures roughly 15’8” x 18' 1”.

Resource No. 112
Resource Name: Park Headquarters - Ranger's Residence (MN-0218)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This rustic, one-story, side-gabled building was originally used as a rental cabin and is now the park headquarters. It has an asphalt shingle roof, fletch siding, a stone foundation and modern 1/1 windows. The entrance is via a small shed-roofed porch with square posts and wood railing. It is 3 X 3 bays and measures roughly 20' 3" X 34' 9".
Resource No. 113
Resource Name: Superintendent's Residence (MN-0219) and garage
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival house has a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof. The second floor overhangs the first and originally the corners had finials. It sits on a stone foundation and has a large exposed stone chimney on the front porch. It is clad in replacement horizontal lap siding and has modern 1/1 windows. The front porch is set under the gable and has square columns with scrolled brackets and a spindled rail. The rear elevation has a wall dormer and a porch with square posts. The building is 2 X 2 bays and measures roughly 32' 6" X 35'.

Resource No. 114
Resource Name: Riding Stables (MN-0220)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1

These rustic, one and one-half-story, frame, end-gabled stable sits on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof and fletch siding. There are 6-pane awning wood windows on the side and 6/6 wood windows on the end. The entrance porch has square posts and rails on a wood deck. There is a Dutch door on the west side. It is 3 X 8 bays and measures roughly 32' X 74' 6".

Resource No. 115
Resource Name: Main Supply House (MN-0221)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

Similar to the main supply houses at Watoga and Babcock State Parks, this rustic, one and one-half-story, side-gabled building has a central cross-gabled projecting entrance bay. The entrance bay has forebay and double herringbone doors flanked by 6-pane wood windows. It sits on a stone foundation and is clad in fletch siding with a wide bottom sill and corner boards dividing the bays. It has 6-pane wood windows and a small one-story, side-gable wing on its northern end. Some original iron door hardware remains. It is 10 X 2 bays and measures roughly 112' X 24'.

Resource No. 116
Resource Name: Smoke House Dynamite and Tool Shed (MN-0222)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1

This one-story, side-gable shed has an asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter tails. It sits on a concrete block foundation and is clad in narrow clapboard siding. It has 9-pane wood windows and a 5-panel entrance door. It is 2 X 1 bays and measures roughly 10' 10" X 10' 4".

Resource No. 117
Resource Name: Laundry Building/ CCC Barracks (MN-0223)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This frame, cross-gabled building has a modern gable wing to the north. The roof is asphalt shingle roof. There is board and batten siding on original portion and T-111 siding on modern wing. The building has modern 1/1 windows. A modern deck on the rear has been partially enclosed. It sits on a concrete block foundation. It is 4 X 3 bays and measures roughly 61' X 35'.

Resource No. 118
Resource Name: Incinerator (MN-0224)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1

This rustic, one-story, side-gable structure has a massive exposed stone chimney on the east end. It is built of stone with a stone foundation. There is horizontal wood lap siding in gable ends. It is 1 X 2 bays and measures roughly 12' 3" X 12'.

Resource No. 119
Resource Name: Float Exhibit (MN-0225)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1

This miniature side-gabled log cabin has a wood shingle roof. It is built of round log construction with corner saddle notching and 4-pane wood windows.

Resource No. 120
Resource Name: Roadways (MN-0226)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1 (system)

The road system within the park can be attributed to the CCC except for the new road to the golf club house. The roads were dirt based with crushed limestone chips added as a top. The stone crusher was located on the Vincent Neely farm at Rock Gap. All roadways have since been paved.

Resource No. 121
Resource Name: Designed Landscape
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Site
Count: 1 (system)

Despite some changes, Cacapon State Park retains its overall, original New Deal-era landscape design. The park’s 6,115 acres - situated across two topographic areas, the Mountain Area west of Cacapon Mountain and the Ridge Area to the east - are primarily covered with forests of native hard- and softwood trees, both deciduous and coniferous. The areas outside of the developed area of the park exhibit rolling topography, rock outcroppings, and forested areas. Since the 1930s, these natural undeveloped areas (approximately 4,900 combined acres) north and south of the CCC-developed area have been actively managed using standard forestry practices. Cacapon retains its CCC road network, trail network, bridges, lake, and streams with CCC built dams, all designed to be rustic and unobtrusive. Native stone quarried in the area is used for steps, walls and terraces. Buildings and structures are built in a rustic style dubbed "parkitecture" using native stone and logs to blend into the natural setting of the park. These resources have been carefully maintained by the park to preserve the naturalistic elements of the CCC/NPS design tenets of the 1930s.

Resource No. 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132
Resource Name: Cabins #13-23
Construction Date: 1953
Status: Non-Contributing Buildings
Count: 11

These one-story, frame rental cabins were built after the Period of Significance and are considered non-contributing resources for that reason.

Resource No. 133
Resource Name: Maintenance Building
Construction Date: 1953
Status: Non-Contributing Building
Count: 1
This one-story, frame maintenance building was built after the Period of Significance and is considered a non-contributing resource for that reason.

Resource No. 134, 135
Resource Name: Staff Residences
Construction Date: 1953
Status: Non-Contributing Buildings
Count: 2

These one-story, frame residences were built after the Period of Significance and are considered non-contributing resources for that reason.

Resource No.136
Resource Name: Cacapon Lodge
Construction Date: 1953
Status: Non-Contributing Building
Count: 1

The Lodge is a low-slung, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled building. The first floor is clad in stone veneer. The half story is tucked into a series of large, gabled dormers that each provide headspace and fenestration for two adjacent guest rooms. A service wing ell extends to the west framing a circular entrance drive that services a gabled porch at the main entrance. The lodge was built after the Period of Significance and is considered a non-contributing resource for that reason.

Resource No.137
Resource Name: Golf Course
Construction Date: 1973
Status: Non-Contributing site
Count: 0

This 18-hole golf course was designed by Robert Trent Jones. It was built after the Period of Significance and is considered a non-contributing resource for that reason.

Resource No.138, 139
Resource Name: Golf Course Restrooms
Construction Date: ca. 1973
Status: Non-Contributing Buildings
Count: 2
These two, frame, gable-roofed comfort stations are located along the golf course and were built concurrently or shortly after the course itself. They were built after the Period of Significance and are considered non-contributing resources for that reason.

Resource No.140, 141, 142  
Resource Name: Picnic Area Restrooms  
Construction Date: ca. 1950  
Status: Non-Contributing Buildings  
Count: 3

These three, frame, gable-roofed comfort stations are located in the picnic area near the lake. They were built after the Period of Significance and are considered non-contributing resources for that reason.

Resource No.143  
Resource Name: Lake Snack Bar  
Construction Date: ca. 1950  
Status: Non-Contributing Building  
Count: 1

This frame, one-story snack bar at the lake was built after the Period of Significance and is considered a non-contributing resource for that reason.

Resource No.144, 145  
Resource Name: Cabins 30 & 31  
Construction Date: ca. 1990  
Status: Non-Contributing Buildings  
Count: 2

These frame, one-story, gable-roofed rental cabins are handicapped accessible. They were built after the Period of Significance and are considered non-contributing resources for that reason.

Resource No.146  
Resource Name: CCC Shelter  
Construction Date: 1996  
Status: Non-Contributing Structure  
Count: 1

Though called the "CCC Shelter" it was not built by the CCC, but in honor of the CCC in 1996. It is a frame, gable-roofed picnic shelter. It was built after the Period of Significance and is considered a non-contributing resource for that reason.
Resource No. 147
Resource Name: Golf Club House
Construction Date: ca. 1974
Status: Non-Contributing Building
Count: 1

This frame, gable-roofed Club House was built concurrently or shortly after the course itself. It was built after the Period of Significance and is considered a non-contributing resource for that reason.

Resource No. 148
Resource Name: Nature Center
Construction Date: 1999
Status: Non-Contributing Building
Count: 1

This frame, gable-roofed Nature Center was built to provide space for natural history displays and interpretation, as well as activities. It was built after the Period of Significance and is considered a non-contributing resource for that reason.

Resource No. 149, 150, 151, 152
Resource Name: Cardinal Shelter, Bluebird Shelter, Woodthrush Shelter, Nature Center Shelter
Construction Date: ca 2000
Status: Non-Contributing Structures
Count: 4

These frame picnic shelters are interspersed near the Nature Center, lake and picnic area. They were built after the Period of Significance and are considered non-contributing resources for that reason.

Resource No. 153
Resource Name: Picnic Area Gazebo
Construction Date: ca 2000
Status: Non-Contributing Structure
Count: 1

This frame gazebo was built after the Period of Significance and is considered a non-contributing resource for that reason.

Resource No. 154, 155, 156, 157, 158
Resource Name: Hiking Trails
Construction Date: ca. 1950-2000
Status: Non-Contributing Structures
Count: 5

The Piney Ridge, Nature Trail, Cabin Loop Trail, Horse Trail and the Greenstone Trails were built after the period of significance.

Resource No. 159
Resource Name: Camp Morgan Site
Construction Date: ca. 1934
Status: Contributing Site
Count: 0

Camp Morgan was established in October 1934 roughly at the location of the Main Picnic Area. The camp was abandoned in 1941. It included barracks, a recreation hall, oil storage shed, supply room, repair shop, garage, blacksmith shop, bathhouse, drafting room and quarters. The site was not included in the overall resource count in Section 5 as the site has already been counted in the overall site count (in accordance with “Rules for Counting” in NPS Bulletin 16A How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.)
**Narrative Statement of Significance**

*Cacapon State Park, prior to 1934*

The area around what is now Cacapon State Park is rich in mineral resources including Oriskany sandstone and mineral waters. The name "Cacapon" derives from a native American word meaning "medicine waters" and the region around the park is noted for its warm springs. West Virginia's Game and Fish Commission began to consider a system of state parks as early as 1925 and in 1927 made recommendations to the state legislature for the purchase of specific parcels. The state of West Virginia purchased the land that became Cacapon State Park around 1933. Like most of the land in the area, poor farming practices and clear-cut timbering had left the land degraded, thus it was an inexpensive purchase. Though it is unclear if the initial intent was to develop the land for recreation, plans quickly evolved to create a park with the establishment of Camp Morgan.

*The New Deal era at Cacapon*

As part of the New Deal, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt combined the creation of jobs to spur the economy with programs to invest in public infrastructure across the nation. One focus of these programs was to create parks and recreation resources for the public. While the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), created in 1933, had a mission to address flood control, prevent soil erosion, manage forestry, and other broad environmental policies, it also worked to create public recreational assets. The CCC’s efforts in Cacapon State Park addressed both environmental and tourism goals.

G. H. Overholt, secretary of the State Conservation Commission, outlined the state/federal partnership in 1935 when delivering a study and request for appropriation to the West Virginia Legislature. "After the state acquires the land the federal government will develop the tract to a certain point, then it will be turned back to the state for maintenance. Without the aid of the federal government we would have a greater burden in developing our scenic spots."  

According to Milton Harr, the CCC camp at what is now Cacapon State Park was SP-4, Camp Morgan. The "SP" indicated that the camp was operated on state-owned land under the aegis of the Division of State Parks of the Conservation Commission, later the Division of Parks and Recreation of the West Virginia Department of Nature Resources. Nine of these camps were authorized and eight established including those at what are now Watoga State Park, Lost River State Park, and Babcock State Park.

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Camp Morgan was built by CCC Company 1523 who had been transferred from Camp Little Fork in Pendleton County where they had been working under the U.S. Forest Service in the George Washington National Forest, building roads, fighting fires, and surveying and improving timber stock. Camp Morgan is located in what is now the lower cabin area. The camp was established in October 1934 and was closed between July and October 1941.

A sketch by a CCC supervisor, Paul D. Myers, of the camp is reproduced in Michael Gioulis' 2008 *New Deal Historic Resource Survey* (Figure 20). It shows a road leading west from US 522 which turns south, east and north to create a circuit. Outside of the circuit, to the west, are a blacksmith shop, a truck storage garage, a repair shop, a supply room and a fuel storage building. Within the ring road is a walkway from east to west. North of the walk are a bathhouse and toilets, the foreman quarters, army quarters and a drafting room. South of the walk are four barracks, a parade ground/ballfield and a combination canteen/recreation hall.

The CCC was responsible for building roads, trails, cabins, picnic shelters and other amenities. They built the Old Inn, which was the first lodge in West Virginia's park system. All logs, stone and sand for construction was sourced locally. In 1936, plans for the dam to create Cacapon lake were approved by the state Public Service Commission. In the spring of that year, some of the men at Camp Morgan were sent to Harper's Ferry to assist with flood rehabilitation and develop park areas near the waterfront. Despite this temporary reassignment, in May 1936, an article in *The Charleston Daily Mail* reported that Cacapon State Park was nearly complete.

On June 13, 1937 *The Charleston Daily Mail* published a large article in anticipation of the park opening replete with details about the facility. It reported, "all (12) cabins will have hot and cold running water indoor toilets and large open fireplaces...All cabins are wired for electricity and the current will be turned on at all (of them)."² It continued, "In the rental will be provided these things without extra cost: Logs and other wood fuel for the fireplace; sheets, pillowcases and blankets, pots and pans silverware chinaware; towels (tea hand and bath); 50-pound all felt mattresses and covers on coil springs and all heavy furniture such as beds, tables, chest of drawers, rockers, chairs, stoves, etc. All doors and windows are screened. Curtains will be provided."³

At that time, visitors who wished to swim could drive to nearby Sleepy Creek though fishing and boating were available onsite. Fish and game were stocked at the park. Horseback riding was not anticipated. The beauty of the area was touted, "The miles of hiking and nature trails and motor roads leading to unparalleled scenic views offer an added healthful diversion."⁴

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³ IBID.
⁴ IBID.
The article's description of the many merits of the park concluded, "The many attractions and delightful physical features making these areas so attractive are not being listed in this issue for lack of space."5

The article advised readers that work at Cacapon and other parks was ongoing. "Construction by CCC enrollees in further developing the parks and in landscaping and improving various facilities already constructed will continue, not only through this summer, but probably for several summers to come. The parks are not a finished product like a brightly painted new toy, but sufficient facilities are complete so that the (conservation) commission feels the citizens of the state should be given the use of these areas in so far as possible."6

Cacapon and several other parks opened on July 1, 1937. As with other parks it was noted that "most of the cabins in the parks were constructed with federal funds and it was announced earlier this month that the men who supervised the federal projects had been retained as supervisors of the parks."7 In the case of Cacapon, Lynn Wilson was appointed to head the park.

Camp Morgan closed in 1941 and was one of the longest lasting CCC camps in the West Virginia system.

_Cacapon State Park in the post-New Deal era_

Cacapon State Park has continued to be a lynchpin of the state park system and is referred to as the "Emerald of the Eastern Panhandle." Perhaps its proximity to other attractions such as Berkeley Springs or because of ease of access from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and the metropolitan Washington D.C. area, it is often promoted and touted as representative of West Virginia's park system.

A 1953 article by John Nall in the _Beckley Post-Herald_, entitled "Cacapon State Park now Favorite Vacation Spot for People of Four States," provides a good description of the park in its third decade.

The first view of the park is one of rolling meadows with a mixed hardwood and pine forest climbing to a long knife-edge mountain top. Settling in a clean, open forest, the entrance to Cacapon is considered one of the most attractive in the east. A short distance from this is Cacapon's beautiful log inn, nestled in the edge of the forest, near the open meadows. With a lounging section dominated by a native stone fireplace and with an excellent pine-paneled dining room, the inn is almost as popular for bridge as it is for eating. And several guests, who prefer rooms to cabins, can be accommodated on the second floor.

5 IBID.
6 IBID.
Rustic cabins constructed of native logs but furnished with all modern facilities, are spread along the side of sprawling Cacapon mountain, situated with a lot of forest between each unit, the cabins offer real privacy...

One of the most appealing features of the cabins is the huge stone fireplace. After a day in the autumn sun, a day well mixed with archery, hiking the fall-painted trails, and perhaps climaxed with rowing and fishing, the finishing touch is a relaxed group around the blazing fireplace.

Within easy walking distance of the inn, Cacapon Lake is six acres of very clear spring water. Fully developed for swimming, the lower end of the lake features a native stone and log bathhouse, diving towers, and a broad expanse of white sand.

The picnic areas are well spaced in the forest and from these many scenic views stretch through the scattered oaks and across the lake to the dam and beach.

Ranging sharply from 825 feet to 2,300 feet Cacapon Park has both autoroads and foot trails that lead to many scenic overlooks.

The many well-kept hiking trail that wind throughout the park...will provide an abundance of fall color...⁸

Improvements have continued at Cacapon. In 1951 newspaper reported on plans for the construction of housing for rangers and the assistant superintendent. In 1955 the state explored new sources of funding for improvement. Newspapers reported that "In a precedent setting step, $690,00 of revenue bonds were sold this week...to finance a 50-room lodge, 11 new cabins, and other projects at Cacapon." ⁹The new lodge would have rooms, a dining room, a lobby, a lounge and recreation areas. The 11 new cabins would bring the total number to fifty. Conservation director Carl J. Johnson noted that the initial bonds issue was earmarked for Cacapon, "because that is the only park on which we have consistently been making some money."¹⁰ Plans were also developed at this point for a golf driving range and putting green

In June of 1956, Governor William C. Marland dedicated the new lodge and 11 deluxe cabins as part of a million-dollar expansion project. Newspaper articles covering the dedication cite tourism revenue and the need for expanded faculties to handle demand.

In 1973 the park added an 18- hole, Robert Trent Jones, Sr. (1906-2000) designed golf course. The nature center was added in the 1990s with the support of the nonprofit Cacapon Resort State Park Foundation. The

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¹⁰ IBID.
history of the park and its association with the CCC is noted in a number of markers and plaques within the park.

Significance and Integrity

The Cacapon State Park historic district is associated with all four of the historic contexts described in the New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests Multiple Property Listing. Cacapon is significant for its association with State Park and Forest Development in West Virginia, 1933-1942 and the areas of significance of Conservation and Entertainment/Recreation. The state of West Virginia acquired the land for Cacapon State Park in 1933. CCC work on the site addressed recreational and conservation values including the construction of cabins and picnic areas, Cacapon lake, the Old Inn, bridges and stream dams and conservation such as fire management.

Cacapon State Park is significant for its association with New Deal Federal Relief Programs in West Virginia State Parks and Forests from 1933 to 1942 in the areas of Politics/Government and Social History. The CCC provided job training, employment, and income to participants during the Great Depression. Their work at Cacapon and elsewhere created public infrastructure including natural conservation projects, forestry programs, fire protection improvements, transportation resources through roads and trails, and recreational faculties. These investments not only served the CCC members and the public during the Depression but have continued to serve their communities and the nation at large to this day.

Cacapon's rustic style resources make it significant for its association with Rustic Style Architecture in West Virginia State Parks and Forests, 1933-1942 in the area of Architecture. Major features including the cabins, picnic shelters, bath house, and Old Inn are excellent examples of rustic "parkitecture" while the supply house, superintendent's residence and other service buildings exhibit the features of a stripped-down utilitarian version of the rustic aesthetic. Both promote the use of natural, local materials such as wood and stone, often roughly finished.

Cacapon State Park's overall landscape plan makes it significant under Landscape Design and Landscape Management in West Virginia State Parks and Forests, 1933-1942. Site plans designed with assistance of the National Park Service show thoughtful placement of buildings respecting topography and use of rough natural materials allowed buildings and structures to be unobtrusive and not detract from their natural setting and appearance, providing visual harmony. The continued management of the natural areas since the New Deal era reinforces both integrity and significance.

The New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Forest Historic District retain integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling and association. Though some resources have had alterations of materials, the work has been done sensitively and the changes do not impair their integrity to the extent that they are no longer National Register eligible.
General Statement of Archaeological Potential:

The historic district boundaries delineate an area that has been in continuous use for its mineral resources and mineral waters prior to the establishment of Cacapon State Park; however, the Period of Significance for the New Deal Resources in the Cacapon State Park Historic District is 1934-1941. Archaeological sites and/or remains, like those at the former CCC Camp Morgan, from this time period may be present and could provide important information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of this area within the larger context as articulated in the New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forest Multiple Property Listing (1933-1942). Therefore, archaeological remains dating to the district’s period of significance have the potential to be a component that could further add to the significance of this singularly vast resource. At this time, however, archaeological investigation falls outside of the scope of work; regardless, the archaeological potential of this resource should be considered in any future development or survey of the property.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Beckley Area has many Scenic Wonders." Beckley Post-Herald, Sat, Aug 26, 1950.

"Cacapon State Park Dam Plan Approved." The Charleston Daily Mail, Sun, Feb 16, 1936.

"CCC Men to work at Harpers Ferry." The Charleston Daily Mail, Sun, Apr 5, 1936.


"State-owned Cabins may be Rented by Tourists." The Charleston Daily Mail, Sun, Jun 13, 1937.


Sweeten, Lena L. New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests Multiple Property Documentation Form. Prepared for West Virginia Division of Culture and History, Charleston, WV. 2010

"West Virginia Well Supplied." Bluefield Daily Telegraph, Sat, Aug 21, 1937.
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park Historic District is shown as the red area on the accompanying map entitled "New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park HD."

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The historic district boundary encompasses the entirety of Cacapon State Park, which was established during the New Deal period. The extant cultural and managed natural resources have continued with integrity since that period.
Figure 1: *Cacapon State Park* (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). 1955.
Figure 2: *Cacapon State Park General Development Plan* (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
Figure 3: Cacapon State Park Lake Plan (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd
Figure 4: Cacapon State Park Planting Plan for Custodians Dwelling (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
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Figure 5: Cacapon State Park Layout Plan North Fork Cabin Area (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
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Figure 6: Cacapon State Park Bathhouse Elevations and Sections (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
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Figure 7: Cacapon State Park Bathhouse Floor Plans (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
Figure 8: *Cacapon State Park Bathhouse Interior Details* (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
Figure 9: Cacapon State Park Vehicle Bridge (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
**New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park Historic District**

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<td>New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests</td>
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Figure 10: *Cacapon State Park Lodge Ground Floor Plan* (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
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Figure 11: *Cacapon State Park Lodge Elevations* (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
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Figure 12: *Cacapon State Park Lodge Second Floor Plan* (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
Figure 13: *Cacapon State Park Lodge Sections Details* (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
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Figure 14: Cacapon State Park Furniture for Custodian's Dwelling (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
Figure 15: *Cacapon State Park Custodian's Dwelling Plans & Elevations* (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
Figure 16: Cacapon State Park Custodian's Dwelling Details (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
Figure 17: *Cacapon State Park Cabins* (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
Figure 18: *Cacapon State Park Hewn Log Cabin* (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
Figure 19: *Cacapon State Park Cabins Furniture Details* (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
Figure 19: Cacapon State Park Ass't Dwelling (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission). nd.
Camp Morgan sketch map as provided by CCC LEM Supervisor, Paul D. Myers

Figure 20: Camp Morgan Sketch Map from New Deal Historic Resource Survey by Michael Gioulis.
New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park Historic District

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Photo 1 of 25: Main Entrance piers and stonework, camera facing north, 1/17

Photo 2 of 25: Contact Station at Park Entrance, camera facing northwest, 1/17

Photo 3 of 25: Vehicular Bridge, detail, 1/17

Photo 4 of 25: Water fountain at main picnic area, camera facing west, 1/17

Photo 5 of 25: Fireplace at main picnic area, camera facing east, 1/17

Photo 6 of 25: Cacapon Dam, camera facing west, 1/17

Photo 7 of 25: Lake Picnic Shelter, camera facing northeast, 1/17

Photo 8 of 25: Lake Bathhouse, camera facing northwest, 1/17

Photo 9 of 25: Stonework, terracing and steps between the bathhouse and the lake, camera facing north, 1/17

Photo 10 of 25: Springhouse, camera facing north, 1/17

Photo 11 of 25: Batt Picnic Shelter, camera facing southwest, 1/17

Photo 12 of 25: Cabin No. 1, camera facing northwest, 1/17

Photo 13 of 25: Cabin No. 2, camera facing south, 1/17

Photo 14 of 25: Cabin No. 5, camera facing south, 1/17

Photo 15 of 25: Cabin No. 7, camera facing north, 1/17

Photo 16 of 25: Cabin No. 9, camera facing northeast, 1/17

Photo 17 of 25: Cabin No. 11, camera facing southwest, 1/17

Photo 18 of 25: Dam North Fork of Indian Run, camera facing north, 12/16
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Photo 19 of 25: Old Inn, camera facing east, 12/16

Photo 20 of 25: Cabin No. 26 camera facing south, 12/16

Photo 21 of 25: Cabin No. 27, camera facing west, 12/16

Photo 22 of 25: Park Headquarters—Ranger's Residence, camera facing east, 12/16

Photo 23 of 25: Superintendent's Residence camera facing east, 12/16

Photo 24 of 25: Stables, camera facing north, 12/16

Photo 25 of 25: Main Supply House, camera facing northeast, 12/16
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Photo 1: Main Entrance piers and stonework, camera facing north
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Photo 2: Contact Station at Park Entrance, camera facing northwest
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Photo 3: Vehicular Bridge, detail
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Photo 5: Fireplace at main picnic area, camera facing east
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Photo 6: Cacapon Dam, camera facing west
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New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park Historic District
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Photo 7: Lake Picnic Shelter, camera facing northeast
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New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park Historic District

Photo 8: Lake Bathhouse, camera facing northwest
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Photo 9: Stonework, terracing and steps between the bathhouse and the lake, camera facing north
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Photo 10: Springhouse, camera facing north
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**Photo 11: Batt Picnic Shelter, camera facing southwest**
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Photo 12: Cabin No. 1, camera facing northwest, 1/17
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Photo 13: Cabin No. 2, camera facing south
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**New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park Historic District**

**Photo 14: Cabin No. 5, camera facing south**
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Photo 15: Cabin No. 7, camera facing north
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Photo 16: Cabin No. 9, camera facing northeast
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Photo 17: Cabin No. 11, camera facing southwest
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**Photo 18:** Dam North Fork of Indian Run, camera facing north

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Photo 19: Old Inn, camera facing east
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Photo 20: Cabin No. 26 camera facing south
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Photo 21: Cabin No. 27, camera facing west
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Photo 22: Park Headquarters - Ranger's Residence, camera facing east
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New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park Historic District  
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Photo 23: Superintendent's Residence, camera facing east
New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park Historic District

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Photo 24: Stables, camera facing north
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Photo 25: Main Supply House, camera facing northeast
New Deal Resources in Cacapon Resort State Park Historic District
Morgan County - West Virginia

Contributing Resources
- Fire Place
- Stonework
- Water Fountain

Buildings & Structures
- Non-Contributing
- Contributing

Resource Number corresponds to Section 7 Inventory

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, GeoEye, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community
New Deal Resources in Cacapon Resort State Park Historic District
Morgan County - West Virginia

Contributing Resources
- Fire Place
- Stonework
- Water Fountain

Buildings & Structures
- Non-Contributing
- Contributing

Photo Location
- Index
- Road

Resource Number corresponds to Section 7 Inventory

Date: 5/10/2019
Scale: 1 in = 100 feet
New Deal Resources in Cacapon Resort State Park Historic District
Morgan County - West Virginia
Contributing Resources
- Fire Place
- Stonework
- Water Fountain

Buildings & Structures
- Non-Contributing
- Contributing

Photo Location

Resource Number corresponds to Section 7 Inventory

New Deal Resources in
Cacapon Resort State Park Historic District
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Date: 5/10/2019
Scale: 1 in = 100 feet
New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park HD
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