

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 Lost River State Park Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 321 Park Drive

☐

not for publication

city or town Mathias

☒

vicinity

state West Virginia code WV county Hardy code 031 zip code 26812

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 X statewide local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

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 Lost River State Park
Historic District
Name of Property

Hardy County, West
Virginia
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

☐ Private
☐ public – Local
☒ public – State
☐ public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

☐ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
34	11	buildings
0	0	district
5	1	site
89	1	structure
14	0	object
142	13	Total

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

1 – Lee, Lighthouse Harry, Cabin, Listed 7/30/1974

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: WOOD/Log

WOOD/

roof: ASPHALT/ Asphalt Shingle

other:

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park
Historic District
Name of Property

Hardy County, West
Virginia
County and State

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

Lost River State Park is located in the southeast section of Hardy County in West Virginia's Eastern Panhandle, ten miles north of the Virginia state line. The park's entrance is approximately 1.2 miles from the nearby town of Mathias. Hardy County Route 12 is the primary road for entering the park, while Hardy County Route 14 roughly parallels the park's northern boundary. No other major roads are within Lost River's boundaries. The park encompasses 3,979 acres, all of it wooded mountain terrain. Although developed primarily during the New Deal period of the 1930s, the park also has several nineteenth century historic resources within its boundaries. New Deal-era resources within the park's boundaries include entrance signage, superintendent's residence, administration building, check-in station, roads, trails, foot- and vehicular bridges, seasonal rental cabins, picnic and trail shelters, a swimming pool, bath house, game courts, pump houses, a horse stable, and stonework. New Deal-era fire prevention and protection resources, including fire hose cabinets and a fire tower with associated outbuildings, also are extant.

Lost River State Park was established as part of the New Deal public works programs of the 1930s. New Deal-era architectural resources within the park are concentrated along Park Drive and County Route 12/Howards Lick Run. The landscape and woodlands within the park were subjected to planning and design by the National Park Service (NPS) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

Narrative Description

Lost River State Park occupies a mountainous, heavily forested tract in eastern West Virginia. The area is known for its scenic qualities. Scenic overlooks within the park provide visitors with a variety of vantage points from which to observe the terrain. The park offers a variety of amenities to visitors. In addition to numerous walking trails and scenic overlooks, there are a riding stable, swimming pool, game courts, and picnic areas. Several nineteenth-century buildings within the park have been preserved, including two settler's cabins and a sulphur spring. Living quarters for the park superintendent and assistant superintendent are within the park's boundaries, as are various maintenance and storage buildings and an administrative office. Architectural resources and landscape design within the park are naturalistic and rustic, making them blend into their surroundings. Of the historic district's 155 architectural resources, 142 are contributing to the historic district and 13 are non-contributing. The non-contributing resources are a baseball field, recreation building, restroom building, storage shed, and 9 rental cabins, and all were built outside the historic district's period of significance.

(see continuation sheet)

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park
Historic District
Name of Property

Hardy County, West
Virginia
County and State

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.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ 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.
- ☐ 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:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

CONSERVATION

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1933-1942

Significant Dates

May 15, 1934

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 to 1942, spans the period from the establishment of CCC Camp Hardy in 1934 to completion of the last CCC-related building in 1942.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park
Historic District
Name of Property

Hardy County, West
Virginia
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 Lost River State Park Historic District is associated with the New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests Multiple Property Listing. Lost River State Park began with land purchases during 1934. Creation of the park was directly related to President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs for work relief, conservation, and developing recreational opportunities within each state. The National Park Service (NPS) assisted with the initial park planning and design. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was responsible for the first construction projects within the park. Consequently, the Lost River historic district is associated with the following historic contexts as explicated 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 of significance of Social History, Politics/Government, Conservation, and Entertainment/Recreation for its association with New Deal-era federal work relief programs, with conservation programs initiated at the federal level and carried out at the state level, and with recreational development in the state of West Virginia. The historic district also is significant under Criterion C in the area of significance of Architecture for its rustic architecture as designed and carried out by the CCC and for its use of NPS park planning and design principles. The period of significance, 1933-1942, spans the period from the establishment of the park to the end of CCC activity here upon the completion of the last CCC-related building in 1942.

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

(see continuation sheet)

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).

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park
Historic District
Name of Property

Hardy County, West
Virginia
County and State

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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3,979

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 17 684156 4214324
Zone Easting Northing

C 17 677839 4306341
Zone Easting Northing

B 17 686586 4312231
Zone Easting Northing

D 17 679546 4304955
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheets.

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheets.

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park
Historic District
Name of Property

Hardy County, West
Virginia
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lena L. Sweeten, Senior Principal Investigator
organization Gray & Pape, Inc. date 1 July 2010
street & number 100 W. Franklin Street, Suite 102 telephone 804-644-0656
city or town Richmond state Virginia zip code 23220
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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 sheet)

Property Owner:

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Narrative Description (continued)

Resource No. 1

Resource Type: Designed and managed landscape

Resource Name: Lost River State Park

Construction Date: ca. 1934-1942

Status: Contributing site

Count: 1

Lost River State Park retains its overall, original New Deal-era landscape design (Photos 1-10). The park's 3,979 acres are primarily covered with forests of native hard- and softwood trees, both deciduous and coniferous. Since the 1930s, the forest has been managed according to standard forestry practices as they evolved across the twentieth century. Lost River retains landscape elements, such as roads and trails, that demonstrate the naturalistic design principles utilized during the New Deal period (Photos 1-3). Architectural resources, such as cabins, have been carefully sited and were constructed utilizing native materials, all with the intent of harmonizing with the natural setting (Photo 4). The landscaping plan, combined with natural materials, allows the buildings to merge organically with their natural setting, so that even large recreational facilities are unobtrusively situated (Photos 5-7). Manmade resources, such as stone steps, footbridges, and picnic areas, are designed to increase public access to natural sites while blending into the overall scenery (Photos 8-10). The West Virginia Division of Natural Resources continues to manage the forest according to today's commonly accepted forestry practices. Since the 1930s, the park's staff has maintained the New Deal-era resources in a manner that is sympathetic to the character-defining naturalistic and rustic design tenets used by the WPA during the park's original development.

Resource No. 2, 3, 4

Resource Type: Engineering resource

Resource Name: Roads

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing structures

Count: 3

There are three roads within the park that date to the New Deal era: Hardy County Route 12/Howards Lick Run, Dove Hollow Road, and Park Road 801 (Photo 11). The CCC built all of these roads during the mid-1930s. Since that time, the West Virginia Department of Highways has been responsible for maintenance and resurfacing as needed. The road alignments have not been altered.

Resource No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26

Resource Type: Engineering resource

Resource Name: Culverts

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing structures

Count: 22

Located throughout the park are 22 New Deal-era trail, road, and access road culvert heads (Photo 12). Each is constructed of stacked stone with mortared joints. Metal pipes through the centers allow for drainage. CCC workers built the culverts, which have been maintained by park staff since that time. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

West Virginia Department of Highways has repaired the culvert across the road from Cabin No. 24, the culvert on the road to the Superintendent's Residence, and the culvert on the road to the Fire Tower. The repair work included installing new metal drainage pipes, after which all of the original stonework was returned to its original configuration.

Resource No. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41

Resource Type: Engineering resource

Resource Name: Bridges

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing structures

Count: 15

Located throughout Lost River approximately 15 historic-period road and trail bridges have been documented to date (Photo 13). The ca. 1935 bridges have wooden decks and chestnut log railings, with stone culverts beneath them. Maintained by park staff and West Virginia's Department of Highways, several of the bridges have been repaired over the years, but if disturbed, the stonework was returned to its original configuration and location. More bridges may exist in more remote locations of the park but their locations are not known at this time.

Resource No. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58

Resource Type: Recreational resource

Resource Name: Trails

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing structures

Count: 17

All of the existing walking trails within the park boundaries were established by the CCC. The trails are as follows: Covey Cove Trail; Copse Cove Trail; Light Horse Harry Lee Trail; Red Fox Trail; Dove Hollow Bridle Trail; Mountain Branch Trail; White Oak Trail; Miller's Rock Trail; Big Ridge Trail; Loblolly Trail; Wood Thrush Trail; Staghorn Trail; Arbutus Trail; East Ridge Trail; Razor Ridge Trail; Laurel Trail; and Howard's Lick Run Trail (Photos 14-16). Over the years, the park staff members have maintained the trails as needed, but have not altered the original alignments; some trails retain foot bridges with stone abutments and wooden decks (Figure 1).

Resource No. 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64

Resource Type: Recreational resource

Resource Name: Trail Shelters

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing structure

Count: 6

Lost River State Park retains six New Deal-era trail shelters; it is one of the few parks in West Virginia that has extant trail shelters from this period. The Cranny Crow Overlook shelter is the only trail shelter

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

constructed of stone. The remaining 5 shelters are built of wood. All of the wood used to construct these trail shelters appears to be chestnut. CCC workers scavenged the construction materials from the surrounding woodlands.

The Cranny Crow Overlook shelter is a one-story shelter of stacked stone with mortar joints (Photo 17). The 1-by-1 bay structure measures approximately 7 feet, 3 inches by 12 feet, 8 inches. The saltbox-style roof is composed of orinite over wood. The south side of the shelter is open and the remaining three sides have arched openings with arched stone caps. A bench spans the length of the north interior wall. On a clear day, three states can be seen from this vantage point.

The White Oak trail shelter is a one-story structure with a stone pier foundation and open sides. The 1-by-1 bay structure measures approximately 10 feet, 8 inches by 5 feet, 8 inches. Asphalt shingles cover the saltbox-style roof. The roof supports are composed of square logs with mortise and tenon joints with wood pegs. A bench spans the south side of the structure.

The Covey Cove trail shelter is a one-story, hipped-roofed structure with exposed rafter tails. Built on a solid stone pad, the 1-by-1 bay structure measures approximately 11 feet, 10 inches by 11 feet, 10 inches. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof supports are composed of square logs with bracing and mortise and tenon joints with wood pegs. Along the perimeter of the stone pad is slat railing with mortise and tenon joints. Several small wood corner benches are inside the shelter.

The Shingle Mill trail shelter is a one-story structure with a stone pier foundation (Photo 18). The 1-by-1 bay structure measures approximately 10 feet, 10 inches by 5 feet, 11 inches. Asphalt shingles cover the saltbox-style roof. The roof supports are composed of square logs with mortise and tenon joints with wood pegs. A long flat bench is placed on the west side of the structure.

The East Ridge trail shelter is a one-story structure with a stone pier foundation. The 1-by-1 bay structure measures approximately 10 feet, 9 inches by 5 feet, 10 inches. Asphalt shingles cover the saltbox-style roof. The roof supports are composed of square logs with mortise and tenon joints with wood pegs. A bench is placed on the east side of the structure.

The Razor Ridge trail shelter is a one-story structure with a stone pier foundation. The 1-by-1 bay structure measures approximately 10 feet, 9 inches by 5 feet, 10 inches. Asphalt shingles cover the saltbox-style roof. The roof supports are composed of square logs with mortise and tenon joints with wood pegs. A bench is placed on the south side of the structure.

Resource No. 65, 66, 67

Resource Type: Recreational resource

Resource Name: Picnic Shelters

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing structures

Count: 3

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Lost River has three New Deal-era picnic shelters, each located in a locus for recreational activity. One shelter is near the Lee Cabin Museum and sulphur spring. The second shelter is in the swimming pool area. The third shelter is located at the Big Ridge picnic area near the Cranny Crow Overlook.

Located off Hardy County Route 12/Howard's Lick Run Road, the Lee Cabin Museum picnic shelter is a one-story, side-gabled structure with a shed-roofed extension on the west side. The 6-by-1 bay structure sits on a concrete pad. The asphalt-shingled roof is supported by square posts with exposed roof trusses.

The swimming pool picnic shelter is a one-story, side-gabled structure with a one-story, side-gable restroom wing on the east end (Photo 19). Built on a stone foundation, the 8-by-1 bay building measures approximately 71 feet by 20 feet. A massive exterior stone end chimney dominates the west side of the shelter. The shelter walls are composed of logs stained ark brown, with white chinking; the corner joints feature projecting V-notches. The window openings are covered with vertical board shutters highlighted by original iron strap hinges, and the window frames are affixed with wooden pegs. The restroom wing has board siding. Asphalt shingles cover all of the roof levels.

The Big Ridge picnic shelter is a large one-story, front-gabled structure that was reconstructed ca. 2005 (Photo 20). Built on a solid stone foundation, the 1-by-1 bay structure measures approximately 27 feet, 3 inches by 40 feet, 5 inches. Half of the shelter has log walls with white chinking and V-notched corner joints. The remainder is open with square post bracing and a rail balustrade. An exterior stone chimney is centered on one wall. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Resource No. 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81

Resource Type: Recreational resource

Resource Name: Fireplaces/Grills

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing structures

Count: 14

Located throughout the park are stone fireplaces/grills of stacked stone with brick inserts (Photo 21). There are 3 fireplaces/grills at the Big Ridge picnic shelter; 4 fireplaces/grills at the Lee Cabin Museum and picnic area; 3 fireplaces/grills in front of Cabin No. 3 and to the east of the swimming pool; and 4 fireplaces/grills at the swimming pool picnic shelter. The fireplaces typically are constructed with 5 or 6 courses of stacked cut stone arranged in a "U" shape. They are simply constructed, without any decorative stone work or configurations.

Resource No. 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89

Resource Type: Mechanical resource

Resource Name: Water fountains

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing objects

Count: 8

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

There are eight water fountains located throughout the park. Each is constructed of stacked stone and accessed via stone steps on each side of the fountain (Photo 22). The fountains stand approximately 36 inches tall. Two fountains are adjacent to the game courts, one stands next to the recreation building, and two fountains are at the Lee Cabin Museum picnic shelter. Three fountains are located in the vicinity of the swimming pool. One of these three is directly east of the swimming pool at the "Water Hole," which consists of a wooden pavilion with an asphalt shingle roof and poured concrete floor (Photo 23). The pavilion measures 15 feet by 15 feet, 8 inches.

Resource No. 90, 91, 92, 93

Resource Type: Fire prevention and protection resource

Resource Name: Water hose cabinets

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing objects

Count: 4

The water hose cabinets are small wooden cabinets elevated on posts (Photo 24). They contain water hoses for firefighting purposes. There are four of them in the park: one at the pump house behind the park office; one behind the superintendent's residence; one at the bathhouse; and one at the horse barn/stables.

Resource No. 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Resource Type: Engineering resource

Resource Name: Stonework

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing structures

Count: 7

New Deal-era stone retaining walls, walkways, and steps are located at all the parking lots, at the game courts, behind the office building, next to the Superintendent's Residence and in the rear of some of the cabins (Photo 25).

Resource No. 101, 102

Resource Type: Engineering resource

Resource Name: Signage

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing objects

Count: 2

The primary park entrance/exit on Hardy County Route 12/Howard's Lick Run Road features New Deal-era signage (Photo 26). The signage consists of flanking rectangular stacked stone piers/posts with stone combing and horizontal chestnut log sign brackets.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Resource No. 103

Resource Type: Administrative resource

Resource Name: Check-In Station

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing building

Count: 1

This is a one-story, side-gabled building that is used as a check-in station for park visitors (Photo 27). The 1-by-1 bay building measures approximately 14 feet by 9 feet and is constructed on a stone foundation. The walls are built of log stained dark brown, with white chinking. The corner joints feature full-dovetail notching. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, which is highlighted by exposed, scalloped rafter tails. On each gabled end wall, the windows have 4-light wooden sash. One of the long walls is mostly open, while a wooden bench is attached to the interior of the opposite wall.

Resource No. 104, 105

Resource Type: Historic site resource

Resource Name: Settler's cabins

Construction Date: ca. 1800, ca. 1840

Status: Contributing building

Count: 2

At Lost River State Park, ca. 1800 and ca. 1840 settlers' cabins were preserved by the CCC. Both are Midland Tradition Log Cabins in their form, plan, spatial layout, construction method, and construction materials. The first cabin, constructed ca. 1800, has erroneously been attributed to Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, and now houses a museum featuring displays about the area's colonial and settlement periods. CCC workers dismantled and reconstructed the building around 1935 (Figure 2; Photo 28). At that time, they added the existing cut stone chimney and foundation to the building. The 3-by-1 bay building is a two-story, side-gabled log house with a painted log façade, six-over-six wood window sash, and an asphalt-shingled roof. A one-story, shed-roofed porch with square posts and slatted balustrade spans the primary facade. In addition to being a contributing resource to the Lost River historic district, this building was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places on July 30, 1974.

The second cabin, built ca. 1840 and known as the Bill Tussing Cabin, also was dismantled and reconstructed by the CCC, with the addition of a stone chimney (Photo 29). It is a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, single pen log house. Built on a stone pier foundation, the log walls feature half-dovetail and full dovetail notching, while wood shakes cover the roof and gable ends. The building appears to have once had a front porch. The first floor has two rooms with a large loft above.

Resource No. 106, 107

Resource Type: Historic site resource

Resource Name: Lee Sulphur Springs

Construction Date: ca. 1800

Status: Contributing site and building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Count: 1 site; 1 building

Also at Lost River State Park are the Lee Sulphur Springs (Photos 30-31). At some point during the nineteenth century, the spring was lined with imported marble. The CCC rehabilitated the spring and enclosed it with a square stone cube with an outlet. It is further housed in a ca. 1935, one-story, hip-roofed pavilion featuring a stone and concrete foundation as well as round log posts with bracing and a slatted balustrade. The spring house measures approximately 15 feet, 5 inches by 16 feet, 5 inches. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Resource No. 108

Resource Type: Recreational resource

Resource Name: Ball field

Construction Date: ca. 1975

Status: Non-contributing site

Count: 1

A baseball field is located northwest of the picnic area adjacent to the Lee Sulphur Springs (Photo 32). The field has a dirt infield, grass outfield, and chain-link backstop. A wooden rail fence separates the field from a nearby parking lot. The field is surrounded by trees on its east, north, and west sides. Due to its date of construction beyond the historic districts period of significance, this is a non-contributing site.

Resource No. 109

Resource Type: Recreational resource

Resource Name: Swimming pool bathhouse

Construction Date: ca. 1942

Status: Contributing building

Count: 1

This one-story, cross-gabled bathhouse has a cruciform footprint with projecting, gabled bays centered on a side-gabled main block (Photo 33). Built on a stone foundation, the 9-by-5 bay building measures approximately 37 feet by 68 feet. The walls are composed of cut stone, with board siding cladding the areas just beneath the gabled roof peaks. Facing the swimming pool, the gabled entrance bay retains original light fixtures, double doors flanked by single leaf doors, and tripartite windows. Wood louvered openings flank the entrance bay. The windows have high, horizontally-oriented rectangular windows with multiple-light wooden sash. An interior stone chimney is centered on the roof. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Resource No. 110

Resource Type: Recreational resource

Resource Name: Swimming pool

Construction Date: ca. 1940

Status: Contributing structure

Count: 1

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

At Lost River, the ca. 1940 swimming pool is 75 feet long by 40 feet wide and is surrounded by concrete walks (Figure 3; Photo 34). Fencing around the pool is partially composed of a stone wall; remaining fencing consists of stone posts with fence rails between the posts and some chain link sections.

Resource No. 111

Resource Type: Recreational resource

Resource Name: Game court building

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing building

Count: 1

At Lost River, the ca. 1935 game court building is a one-story, front-gabled storage building featuring a log façade stained red, with white chinking, and full dovetail notching at the corner joints (Photo 35). The 1-by-1 bay building measures approximately 9 feet by 17 feet, 6 inches. Other elements include four-light wooden window sash, herringbone doors with iron hinges and hardware, and a solid stone foundation and steps with cheek walls.

Resource No. 112, 113, 114

Resource Type: Recreational resource

Resource Name: Game courts

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing site

Count: 3

There are three game courts on the hill above the swimming pool (Figure 4). All three are outlined with stacked stone and are currently fenced. The game courts were built as a tennis court (Photo 36), a badminton court and a croquet court.

Resource No. 115

Resource Type: Recreational resource

Resource Name: Recreation building

Construction Date: ca. 1990

Status: Non-contributing building

Count: 1

The recreation building is located north of Park Drive (Photo 37). The one-story, side-gabled building consists of a central block flanked by two smaller, side-gabled blocks. The building has a concrete block foundation. The walls are clad with vertical boarding siding. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, while knee braces accent the eaves. A wooden boardwalk fronts the southeast façade and is accessed via a short flight of wooden steps. An exterior stone chimney is right-of-center on the main block's west gabled end wall. The main block's southeast façade features two symmetrically spaced entries flanked by bands of one-over-one sash with faux six-over-six muntins. The west gabled block has an entry left-of-center on the southeast façade while the gabled end wall has two windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Resource No. 116

Resource Type: Mechanical resource

Resource Name: Restroom building

Construction Date: ca. 1990

Status: Non-contributing building

Count: 1

Located adjacent to the recreational building and a newer playground, this is a one-story, side-gabled, frame building with a concrete foundation. The walls are clad with clapboard siding, and asphalt shingles cover the roof. Entries are located on each gable end wall. Each entry has a single-leaf, wooden door. A window opening covered with a metal screen is adjacent to each door. The utilitarian building is simply designed and devoid of ornamentation. Because it post-dates the historic district's period of significance, this is a non-contributing building.

Resource No. 117

Resource Type: CCC-related resource

Resource Name: Supply building/park office/gift shop

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing building

Count: 1

Built on a stone foundation, this rustic-style building measures approximately 80 feet by 78 feet (Photos 38-39). The 5-by-8 bay, two-story building has a cross-gabled form. Portions of the walls are built of log stained dark brown, with white chinking, while the remainder of the walls are sheathed with board-and-batten siding. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. The windows have replacement, 1-over-1 sash with snap-in false muntins. A one-story, front-gabled entrance bay is located left-of-center on the primary façade. It has square corner posts and board and batten siding just beneath the gabled peak. A wraparound deck was added to the primary façade in ca. 1995. Connected to the rear of the main building is a one-story, hipped-roofed wing. An interior stone chimney rises from the main block, while an exterior stone chimney is right-of-center on the wing's rear wall. Originally used as a supply building by the CCC, this resource later was converted for use as a park office. A gift shop is housed in the rear wing.

Resource No. 118

Resource Type: Mechanical resource

Resource Name: Lower pump house

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing building

Count: 1

Located directly behind the park office building is a one-story, side-gabled pump house with a small roof vent. Built on a solid stone foundation, the 1-by-1 bay building measures approximately 20 feet, 6 inches by 12 feet, 6 inches. The walls are built of log stained a dark brown, with white chinking. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

corner joints have chisel point saddle notches. The centered, primary entry features a door composed of herringbone wood slats and accented with original iron strap hinges. A small window with a wooden, 4-light sash is centered in the gable end. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Resource No. 119

Resource Type: Mechanical resource

Resource Name: Upper pump house

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing building

Count: 1

Located south of the park office building at the start of Laurel Trail is a one-story, front-gabled pump house that mimics a cellar house (Photo 40). The 1-by-1 bay building measures approximately 9 feet by 13 feet. The foundation and lower portions of the walls are composed of stone. Board siding clads the upper portions of the walls. The primary entrance is centered on a gabled end wall and has a single-leaf wooden door. On the remaining walls, the centered windows have 4-light wooden sash. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. A stone retaining wall is alongside the building.

Resource No. 120

Resource Type: Residential resource

Resource Name: Superintendent's Residence

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing building

Count: 1

The superintendent's residence is a two-story, side-gabled building with gabled dormers on the front and rear elevations (Photo 41). A front-gabled bay projects from the left side of the primary façade. Built on a stone foundation, the 5-by-2 bay building measures approximately 50 feet, 4 inches by 34 feet. On the primary façade, a one-story porch within the roof overhang features log posts and stone flooring. The walls are composed of logs stained dark brown, with which chinking. The corner joints have V notches. The roof dormers and the walls just beneath the gable end roof peaks are clad with board siding. The windows include both 6-over-6 and 4-over-4 replacement sash as well as 6-over-6 wooden sash. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. An interior stone chimney rises from the roof's ridge. Attached on the south elevation is a partially below grade, one-story, side-gabled cellar house composed of stone. A large stone retaining wall parallels the driveway and there is a large stone "loggia" in front of the house.

Resource No. 121

Resource Type: Residential resource

Resource Name: Superintendent's Residence Garage

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing building

Count: 1

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Adjacent to the superintendent's residence is a one-and-one-half story, front-gabled garage. The 2-by-2 bay building is constructed on a stone foundation. The primary façade has 2 wooden garage doors centered on the gabled end wall. Board siding covers the walls while the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The windows have 6-over-6 wooden sash.

Resource No. 122

Resource Type: Residential resource

Resource Name: Employees dormitory

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing building

Count: 1

A ca. 1935 building is now used as an employees' dormitory at Lost River State Park (Photo 42). The 3-by-3 bay building measures approximately 36 feet, 4 inches by 31 feet, 2 inches. Built on a concrete block and stone foundation, the one-story, cross-gabled building has wooden siding and 9- and 6-light wooden window sash, many of which are paired. An interior concrete block chimney rises from the asphalt-shingled roof. On the primary façade is a small, shed-roofed entrance porch with square columns and a slatted balustrade.

Resource No. 123

Resource Type: CCC-related resource

Resource Name: Storage Building

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing building

Count: 1

This is a one-story, front-gabled building with a concrete block foundation (Photo 43). The 3-by-6 bay building measures approximately 20 feet by 31 feet. Clapboard siding with corner boards and intermittent spacing boards covers the walls. The windows have 9-light wooden sash. On the primary façade, double doors are centered on the gabled end wall, and the entry is accessed via a wooden deck with steps. A window with paired, 6-over-6 wooden sash is centered above the entry. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Resource No. 124

Resource Name: Storage Shed

Construction Date: ca. 1995

Status: Non-contributing structure

Count: 1

Situated between the storage building and employees dormitory, this ca. 1995 storage shed has a wooden pier foundation and a wooden floor (Photo 43). The northwest, southwest, and southeast walls are enclosed with vertical board siding while the northeast wall is entirely open. The shed roof is supported by sawn dimensional lumber and is covered with corrugated metal. Because this structure post-dates the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

period of significance for the historic district, it is a non-contributing resource.

Resource No. 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139

Resource Type: Recreational resource

Resource Name: Cabins

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing buildings

Count: 15

Lost River has 15 rustic-style cabins that were constructed by the CCC (Figures 5-6; Photos 44-53). The cabins are built of chestnut logs with stone foundations and chimneys. The logs are stained with either a red or a dark brown stain. CCC workers used several different log notch types and corner joints as well as individual iron work unique to each cabin. The notching includes half-dovetail, V notch, and chisel point corner joints with saddle notching. The cabins that have solid stone foundations have the sill sitting slightly above the foundation so that air can circulate and vent the logs; some of the cabins have stone pier foundations. These foundation measures were intended to ventilate the structure and keep the logs dry to slow their deterioration. Many of the cabins retain original interior furnishings, such as dining tables, corner cupboards, and chairs with cane seats, and some also have original light fixtures. Iron work unique to each cabin also is extant and includes hinges, door latches, and light fixtures.

There are seven cabin plans among the fifteen extant CCC-built cabins. Cabins 1 and 3 have the same plan; cabin numbers 2, 12 and 21 have the same plan; numbers 4 and 10 have the same plan but number 10 has a loft; numbers 5 and 6 have the same plan; numbers 8, 9 and 24 have the same plan; cabin number 11 stands alone and is the only two-story plan; and cabin numbers 13 and 19 have the same plan. All of the cabins have newer wood sheds, grills, and picnic tables in their yards.

Cabin no. 1 is a one-story, side-gabled cabin with a central interior stone chimney (Photo 44). Built on a stone pier foundation, the 3-by-3 bay building measures approximately 24 feet, 4 inches by 27 feet. The walls are built of logs stained red with V notches at the corners and white chinking. The gable ends have board siding. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. The rectangular windows have 6-over-6 wooden sash. A one-story, shed-roofed front porch spans three-quarters of the primary façade and is accented with square posts and a slatted balustrade. On the rear, a one-story, shed-roofed wing contains the bathroom. Behind the cabin, a stone retaining wall and stone steps lead from the cabin to a lower terrace.

Cabin no. 2/headquarters cabin is a one-story, side-gabled cabin. Built on a stone pier foundation, the 3-by-2 bay building measures approximately 24 feet, 4 inches by 27 feet. The walls are built of logs stained red with V notches at the corners and white chinking. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. The rectangular windows have 6-over-6 wooden sash. Exterior stone chimneys are centered on each gabled end wall; the south chimney has a fireplace on the interior, while the north chimney has a woodstove. A one-story, shed-roofed porch spans three-quarters of the primary façade, and is accented with log posts and a slatted railing. The wooden porch flooring has been replaced with new flooring. On the rear, a shed-roofed wing contains a bathroom. A stone retaining wall extends along the rear yard of the cabin.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Cabin no. 3 is a one-story, side-gabled cabin with a loft. The stone pier foundation is partially infilled with rubble stone. The 3-by-3 bay building measures approximately 24 feet, 3 inches by 20 feet, 6 inches. The walls are built of logs stained red with V notches at the corners and white chinking. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and an interior stone chimney rises from the roof's center. The rectangular windows have 6-over-6 wooden sash. A one-story, shed-roofed porch spans three-quarters of the primary façade, and is accented with square posts and a slatted balustrade. A shed-roofed wing on the rear contains a bathroom.

Cabin no. 4 is a one-story, front-gabled cabin with a stone foundation (Photo 45). The 2-by-2 bay building measures approximately 23 feet by 29 feet. The walls are built of logs stained dark brown, with white chinking; the corners feature chisel point saddle notch joints. The windows have six-light wooden sash, some of which are paired. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. An interior stone chimney is located approximately one-third of the distance from the cabin's rear. A one-story, gable-roofed porch spans the primary façade. It has log corner posts and log rails. A shed-roofed wing on the east elevation contains a bathroom.

Cabin no. 5 is a one-story cabin with an L plan (Photo 46). The footprint consists of a side-gabled block spanned by a porch within the roof overhang and connected to a front-gabled block. The porch features square log posts and a slatted balustrade. Built on a stone foundation, the 3-by-2 bay building measures approximately 39 feet by 24 feet. The walls are built of logs stained red, with white chinking, and V notches at the corner joints. The windows have 4-light and 6-light wooden sash, some of which are paired and some grouped in a row of three sash. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. An interior stone chimney rises from the side-gabled section. A small, shed-roofed bay with board and batten siding is attached to one side of the cabin; it is used to store firewood.

Cabin no. 6 is a one-story cabin with an L plan (Photo 47). The footprint consists of a side-gabled block spanned by a porch within the roof overhang and connected to a front-gabled block. The porch features square log posts and a slatted balustrade. Built on a stone foundation, the 3-by-2 bay building measures approximately 36 feet by 24 feet. The walls are built of logs stained red, with white chinking, and V notches at the corner joints. The windows have 4- and 6-light wooden sash, some of which are paired and some grouped in a row of three sash. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. An interior stone chimney rises from the side-gabled section. On the rear, a small porch with newer square corner posts and a replacement wooden deck is located left-of-center.

Cabin no. 8 is a one-story, side-gabled cabin with a large, shed-roofed wing on the rear. Built on a stone foundation, the 3-by-3 bay building measures approximately 28 feet, 8 inches by 25 feet, 8 inches. The walls are built of logs stained red, with white chinking, and saddle notches at the corner joints. The windows have 6-over-6 wooden sash. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. An exterior stone chimney is centered on one gabled end wall. Located left-of-center, a one-story, shed-roofed entrance porch with round posts spans two-thirds of the primary façade. On the rear of the cabin, a replacement wooden deck is at the juncture of the side-gabled block and rear wing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Cabin no. 9 is a one-story, side-gabled cabin with a large, shed-roofed wing on the rear (Photo 48). Built on a stone foundation, the 3-by-3 bay building measures approximately 28 feet, 8 inches by 25 feet, 8 inches. The walls are built of logs stained red, with white chinking, and chisel point saddle notch corner joints. The windows have 6-over-6 wooden sash. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. An exterior stone chimney is centered on one gabled end wall. Located left-of-center, a one-story, shed-roofed entrance porch with round posts spans two-thirds of the primary façade. On the rear of the cabin, a replacement wooden deck is at the juncture of the side-gabled block and rear wing.

Cabin no. 10 is a one-story, front-gabled cabin. Built on a stone foundation, the 2-by-2 bay building measures approximately 23 feet by 29 feet. The walls are built of logs stained dark brown, with white chinking, and chisel point saddle notch corner joints. The windows have 1-over-1 wooden sash. A one-story, gable-roofed porch spans the primary façade. It has log corner posts and log rails, with board-and-batten siding beneath the gabled peak. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. An interior stone chimney rises from the rear one-third of the roof. On the east elevation, the roof extends to cover a wing that contains a bathroom on the main floor and a bedroom in the loft above it.

Cabin no. 11 is a two-story, cross-gabled cabin (Photo 49). Built on a stone foundation, the 4-by-5 bay building measures approximately 21 feet by 52 feet. All levels of the roof are covered with asphalt shingles. A large interior stone chimney rises from the juncture of the cross gables. The walls are built of logs stained red, with white chinking, and saddle notches at the corner joints. Board siding clads the gable ends beneath the roof peaks. The windows have 6-over-6 wooden sash. A one-story, shed-roofed porch spans the primary façade. The south half is enclosed, while the north half is open with square columns. The porch is built on a concrete pad with a stone foundation. On the north wall of the cabin, a side porch with square columns is sheltered beneath an extended roof overhang.

Cabin no. 12 is a one-story, front-gabled cabin (Photo 50). Built on a stone foundation, the 1-by-2 bay building measures approximately 15 feet, 5 inches by 39 feet. The walls are built of logs stained red, with white chinking. The windows have 6-light wooden sash. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. A gabled-roofed porch with square posts and a square balustrade spans three-quarters of the primary façade. Wood shakes clad the gable end beneath the porch roof's peak. A rear wing contains a bedroom and a bathroom. On the east elevation, an exterior stone chimney extends towards the rear to become incorporated with a stone wall.

Cabin no. 13 is a one-story, side-gabled cabin attached to a one-story, front-gabled wing to the south via a side-gabled breezeway. Built on a stone foundation, the 4-by-1 bay building measures approximately 56 feet by 15 feet, 5 inches. A portion of the breezeway is enclosed on the south side and this houses the bathroom. The north wing contains a kitchen and is separated from the remainder of the cabin by a stone chimney. Asphalt shingles cover all levels of the roof. The walls are built of logs stained red, with which chinking, and V notches at the corner joints. Clapboard siding covers the walls in the gable ends beneath the roof peaks. On the primary façade is a band of windows with four, 8-light wooden sash, while the remaining windows have paired, 8-light sash.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Cabin no. 19 is a one-story, side-gabled cabin attached to a one-story, front-gabled wing to the east via a side-gabled breezeway (Photo 51). Built on a stone foundation, the 4-by-1 bay building measures approximately 56 feet by 15 feet, 5 inches. A portion of the breezeway is enclosed on the east side and this houses the bathroom. The west wing contains a kitchen and is separated from the remainder of the cabin by a stone chimney. Asphalt shingles cover all levels of the roof. The walls are built of logs stained red, with which chinking, and V notches at the corner joints. Clapboard siding covers the walls in the gable ends beneath the roof peaks. On the primary façade is a band of windows with four, 8-light wooden sash, while the remaining windows have paired, 8-light sash.

Cabin no. 21 is a one-story, front-gabled cabin with a rear wing (Photo 52). Built on a stone foundation, the 1-by-2 bay building measures approximately 15 feet, 5 inches by 39 feet. The walls are built of logs stained red, with which chinking, and V notches at the corner joints. The windows have paired wooden sash with eight lights; a ribbon of four sash is found on the south elevation. A front-gabled porch spans three-quarters of the primary façade. It has square posts and a balustrade enclosed with board and batten siding. The rear wing is sided with board and batten siding as well. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. An exterior stone chimney on the east elevation extends towards the rear and becomes incorporated in a stone wall.

Cabin no. 24 is a one-story, side-gabled cabin with an asphalt-shingled roof (Photo 53). Built on a stone foundation, the 3-by-3 bay building measures approximately 28 feet, 8 inches by 25 feet, 8 inches. A shed-roofed porch spans the north half of the primary façade. The front porch has round corner logs for posts that sit on a stone deck. The walls are built of logs stained dark brown, with which chinking, and chisel point saddle notches at the corner joints. The windows have 6-over-6 light wooden sash. An exterior stone chimney is centered on one gabled end wall. A shed-roofed wing spans the rear elevation. A stacked stone retaining wall is to the rear of the cabin.

Resource No. 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148

Resource Type: Recreational resource

Resource Name: Cabins

Construction Date: ca. 1952

Status: Non-contributing buildings

Count: 9

Cabin nos. 7, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 are non-contributing resources within the historic district. Although similar in appearance, materials, and rustic style to the New deal period resources, they were constructed outside the historic district's period of significance.

Resource No. 149

Resource Type: Recreational resource

Resource Name: Riding stables

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing building

Count: 1

The two-story barn at Lost River is a 3-bay by 10-bay barn with a stone foundation (Photo 54). The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

building measures approximately 31 feet, 6 inches by 74 feet, 6 inches. The asphalt-shingled gambrel roof is punctuated by two monitors. The walls are clad with board siding, and the windows have 6-over-6 wooden sash. Large barn doors are centered on the south end wall. The north end wall has a single door with a shed-roofed canopy supported by square posts and a slatted balustrade. An adjacent paddock is enclosed with stacked stone posts with board rails between the posts (Photo 55).

Resource No. 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155

Resource Type: Fire prevention and protection resource

Resource Name: Big Ridge fire tower

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Status: Contributing structures and buildings

Count: 1 structure; 5 buildings

The Big Ridge fire tower area includes the fire tower itself as well as a collection of associated buildings. The 80-foot-tall fire tower is constructed of metal, with metal steps accessing an enclosed metal and wood observation deck with windows on all sides (Photo 56). The first section of steps has been removed to limit unauthorized access to the observation deck. The historic record indicates that the CCC reconstructed the tower in ca. 1935, but it is not clear when the tower originally was built.

There are two ca. 1935 outbuildings associated with the fire tower. The first is a one-story, 1-by-1 bay, shed-roofed structure that may have once held fire tower equipment. It has a concrete block pier foundation, board-and-batten siding, and a metal roof. The second outbuilding is a one-story, side-gabled, 1-by-1 bay building with a stone pier foundation, vertical board siding, and roll roofing.

Also associated with the fire tower is a one-story, side-gabled cabin for fire tower personnel (Figure 7; Photo 57). The 3-by-1 bay building has a hall-and-parlor plan and measures approximately 24 feet, 7 inches by 15 feet. Built on a solid stone foundation, the walls are clad with chestnut board siding with corner boards. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. An exterior stone chimney is on the south elevation. Wooden shutters cover the windows. A one-story, front-gabled entrance porch with a stone floor and round log post supports and cross braces spans the gable end wall. A USGS marker is set in the bottom porch step.

Two ca. 1935 privies also are in the fire tower area. Each is a 1-by-1 bay, one-story, shed-roofed building with a concrete foundation, vertical board siding and roll roofing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 17

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

Lost River Area Prior to 1934

Lost River State Park is located in the mountainous terrain of southeastern Hardy County. The first European to place a permanent claim on the area was Lord Thomas Culpeper, who became the sole proprietor of a large tract of land granted to him and others by King Charles. His grandson, Thomas Fairfax, eventually inherited the tract. Fairfax initiated a survey, known as the Fairfax Survey, in 1746. His cousin, William, along with a then sixteen-year-old George Washington, were among the surveyors. Washington mentioned the Lost River Valley in one of his diaries; portions of the park's existing western boundary were originally surveyed by him (Gioulis 2008:230; Reed 1984).

By the mid-eighteenth century, English, Scots-Irish, and German settlers began to reach the area. The richness of the South Branch river valley drew the majority of settlers while the rugged mountains remained sparsely populated. Although the French and Indian War resulted in hostilities between settlers and Native Americans during the 1750s and 1760s, the settlers did not abandon the area (Reed 1984). After the American Revolution, the area remained sufficiently undeveloped to allow extensive land grants to war veterans in payment for their service.

For his wartime service, Virginia's governor granted Revolutionary War hero Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee a 17,000-acre tract that had been a portion of Fairfax's holding. It appears, however, that Lee himself spent little time in Hardy County, as during the 1780s and 1790s, he served in the Virginia House of Delegates, as Virginia's governor, and as a delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. By the early 1800s, poorly conceived land speculations caused Lee to lose much of his wealth (Stratford Hall Plantation 2010). After his death in 1818, the 17,000-acre Hardy County tract passed to heirs. In 1852, planning to establish a mountain resort here, Charles Carter Lee founded the Hardy White Sulphur Springs at the site of a sulphur spring on the property. Charles Carter Lee later sold the spring and 500 acres of land to his son, George Lee, before his own death in 1871. George Lee subsequently sold the property and its improvements to M.A. and B.S. Alexander in 1879, who in turn sold it to Mr. and Mrs. H.S. Carr in 1887. The Carrs undertook an extensive remodeling and renovation of the property, which they renamed Lee White Sulphur Springs. In addition to a hotel and a new bowling alley, the resort offered hot and cold sulphur baths. The resort hotel burned to the ground in 1910, but the property remained in the Carr family until 1929, when H. Riley Heishman acquired it (Gioulis 2008:230-231).

The New Deal and Lost River State Park

By the late 1920s, the resort had fallen into disuse. For West Virginia, as well as the rest of the country, the onset of the Great Depression after the stock market crash of 1929 created an economic crisis of unprecedented scale. Elected in 1932, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated a series of federal relief programs he dubbed the New Deal. In conceptualizing the New Deal, Roosevelt emphasized work relief and natural resource conservation among his top priorities. Creating publicly accessible recreational venues also figured prominently among his goals. The New Deal coupled work relief programs with addressing public needs by focusing on infrastructure projects. In 1933, Roosevelt called for the creation of a "Civilian Conservation Corps" that would focus its efforts on forestry, soil erosion prevention, flood

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

control, and similar projects. Furthermore, the CCC could be used to create publicly accessible venues for tourism and recreation. As a result, West Virginia was able to use the New Deal as a launch point for creating a state park system.

The establishment of Lost River State Park began when Heishman sold the former resort lands in Hardy County to West Virginia in 1934. The state appropriated money to the Conservation Commission for the purchase. A clause in the sale agreement stipulated that a cabin be built on the property for the Heishman family's use during their lifetime, after which it would revert to state ownership; this is the existing Cabin No. 3 in the park (Gioulis 2008:231).

The CCC assumed responsibility for the park's development, and worked with the NPS on its planning and design. The condition of the abandoned resort facilities by the early 1930s is not known. Both the CCC and NPS occasionally incorporated extant historic resources as amenities in their West Virginia park projects (Sweeten 2010). Of the abandoned resort facilities, only the sulphur springs was retained and rehabilitated during the New Deal period. The ca. 1800 and ca. 1840 log houses on the property were dismantled and reconstructed for use as historic displays. The remaining amenities within Lost River were designed and constructed by the NPS and CCC.

CCC Company 1524 undertook the construction projects at Lost River. After being transferred from Camp Leadmine in Tucker County, the company established Camp Hardy on Howard's Lick Run near the park's entrance on May 15, 1934 (Harr 1992:31). Company commanders included Captain James G. Graham, Captain Cyril Wilson, 1st Lieutenant William B. Cook and 1st Lieutenant Robert C. Simpson. Ira F. Kuhn, Thomas H. Olinger, and Earl E. Kiser served as camp superintendents during the CCC years. Although the CCC company operated under the U.S. Army's authority, the park projects fell within the NPS's purview. The federal project number for Lost River, SP-2, indicated it was the second state parks project under the auspices of the NPS within West Virginia (Gioulis 2008:230).

Working in cooperation, the NPS and the West Virginia State Conservation Commission prepared master plan and development plans for the park. The plans were revised and updated as work progressed. The first master plan was prepared in 1935 (Figure 8). It called for Lost River State Park to be roughly split in half, with the Big Ridge Game Reserve occupying the eastern half of the park and a recreational area in the western half. All of the architectural resources were to be concentrated in the recreational area. Planned amenities included rental cabins, a campground, camp stoves and fireplaces, picnic areas, walking trails, and a springhouse at the sulphur spring. Entrance signage, an administrative building, a superintendent's residence, and a fire lookout tower also were included in the plan.

A 1937 Master Plan (Figure 9) focused on the western half of the park, which had been set aside for recreational uses. Notably, the CCC had constructed firebreaks around the perimeter of the state park. Provisions for fire protection were among the top priorities of CCC projects in West Virginia's state parks and forests (Sweeten 2010). The recreational area's plan had not changed significantly over the preceding two years.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

A General Development Plan prepared a year later illustrated the status of work to date in the recreational area (Figure 10). Roads, power lines, buildings, trails and foot bridges, trail shelters, and other resources were shown. In the westernmost section of the recreation area, moving from west to east here were a cabin area, a concentration of recreational resources, and a collection of service buildings. A trailside picnic area was to be situated near the eastern end of the park's recreational area and adjacent to the game reserve. The 1940 Master Plan (Figure 11) indicated few alterations from the 1938 plan. A proposed tent area/campground was to be located directly east of the trailside picnic area, straddling the informal boundary between the recreational and game preserve portions of the park. Taken together, the extant resources within Lost River State Park illustrate how the master and development plans were implemented during the 1930s.

At its founding, Camp Hardy had 200 CCC enrollees from the ages of 18 to 25. They were supervised by 26 local experienced men (LEM) and technicians. A local blacksmith named Isaiah Strawderman fabricated all the iron light fixtures, hinges, and door latches used on the various buildings within the park. Work on the new project commenced immediately. By December 1934, they had installed 17 miles of telephone lines; cleared 180 acres of land; built 3 miles of road, four bridges and 8 miles of foot trails; landscaped 45 acres; and started building a 10,000 gallon reservoir. The NPS's Ira Kuhn oversaw design and construction of the seasonal rental cabins, an office building, and the superintendent's residence. Kuhn insisted on installing indoor plumbing in the cabins, an unusual element in CCC-built cabins that typically were more rustic in their amenities. In 1935, records indicate the CCC enrollees rebuilt a fire tower that already stood on the property. They completed the superintendent's residence and fifteen rental cabins 1937. By 1940, a restaurant, swimming pool, riding stables, and picnic shelters had been added to the park's recreational facilities. CCC workers also completed rehabilitation of the ca. 1800 Lee Cabin by 1940. The swimming pool bathhouse was not finished until 1942 (Gioulis 2008:229-230).

On July 1, 1937, the park officially opened for use with Andrew Eye as its first superintendent. Three other state parks in West Virginia, Babcock, Cacapon, and Watoga, also opened to the public on the same day. Camp Hardy is believed to have been abandoned in late 1940. It is unclear if CCC enrollees or park employees finished the pool bathhouse. The last CCC camp inspection report was filed September 17, 1940, and the camp was not listed in 1941 records of active CCC camps (Gioulis 2008:230-231; Harr 1992:31).

Park Development After 1945

While much of Lost River's infrastructure was established during the New Deal era, a second building boom started in 1952. A maintenance building and assistant superintendent's residence were constructed at this time, along with additions to the ca. 1935 park office building. Nine additional rental cabins followed in ca. 1952 and a recreation building in 1960. The ca. 1952 cabins are sympathetic in plan and materials to the original CCC-built cabins, but are distinguished by the use of board-and-batten siding, while the CCC cabins are log. No other major construction projects took place at the park until 1999, when two ADA-compliant cabins, No. 25 and No. 26, were constructed. All of the buildings constructed within the park after 1945 mimicked the rustic architectural design of the New Deal-period resources.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 20

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Significance and Integrity

The Lost River 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. Lost River is significant for its association with State Park and Forest Development in West Virginia, 1933-1942. This association also relates to the areas of significance of Conservation and Entertainment/Recreation. The state of West Virginia acquired land to create Lost River in 1934, making it one of many publicly accessible parks established by West Virginia using New Deal programs. In addition to providing recreational opportunities, the state park system initiated conservation and environmental restoration efforts on lands previously deemed marginal and worthless. Awareness of the need to conserve natural resources to foster economic development and environmental health played an important role in the maturing environmental movement of the twentieth century.

Lost River State Park was associated with New Deal Federal Relief Programs in West Virginia State Parks and Forests from 1933 to 1942. This association also relates to the areas of significance of Politics/Government and Social/History. CCC Camp Hardy undertook construction projects at Lost River. The CCC provided job training and employment opportunities to its enrollees, as well as a net positive economic impact on nearby communities. As a result, the program was an important component of the Roosevelt administration's efforts to ameliorate the effects of the Great Depression. The CCC provided job training and employment opportunities to its enrollees, as well as a net positive economic impact on nearby communities. As a result, the government program was an important component of the Roosevelt administration's efforts to ameliorate the effects of the Great Depression. The social effects of the CCC lingered for decades thereafter. The enrollees who had participated in the program gained job training and educational benefits that were useful throughout their lives. The economic benefits provided to nearby communities aided in social cohesion and created opportunities that permitted local residents to stay near their homes. The parks and forests improved by New Deal programs also became tourist destinations that have continued to draw visitors through the present day.

Lost River retains numerous examples of rustic architecture, making it significant for its association with Rustic Style Architecture in West Virginia State Parks and Forests, 1933-1942. This association also relates to the area of significance of Architecture. All of the major architectural features at Lost River, including the park office building, swimming pool bathhouse, superintendent's residence, seasonal rental cabins, and gambrel-roofed barn, are fine examples of rustic design. The use of natural, locally available materials, particularly stone and wood, is a defining characteristic of the style. Labor-intensive construction methods and fine craftsmanship also are evident. As illustrated by the drawings of the bridges, seasonal cabins, ranger's cabin, and swimming pool, the NPS worked closely with the West Virginia Conservation Commission in designing the amenities at Lost River (Figures 1-7).

Also with regard to the architecture area of significance, the original layout, spatial relationships, and circulation patterns at Lost River are associated with the Landscape Design and Landscape Management in West Virginia State Parks and Forests, 1933-1942. Both rustic architecture and landscape design

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 21

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

called for harmonizing with nature and use of locally available materials. This approach allowed the man-made forms to blend with their overall setting. Typical of this landscape design esthetic are the various iterations of the Master Plans and General Development Plans created for the park over the years (Figures 8-11). Furthermore, since the 1930s, the park's woodlands and landscape have been managed according to the forestry and conservation principles that evolved from the CCC's work.

Lost River State Park conveys its historical associations and significance due to its high level of integrity. The park's New Deal historic resources retain integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, workmanship, materials, and association. Modern-era intrusions within the park are minimal. The complementary architectural design of post-New Deal buildings allows them to blend into the park's overall setting and appearance without detracting from the integrity of the historic resources.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 22

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Reed, Paula Stoner

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Stratford Hall Plantation

2010 Henry Lee III. Published online at <http://www.stratfordhall.org/learn/lees/lighthouse.php>. Accessed April 2010.

DRAWINGS AND PLANS

Department of the Interior National Park Service and West Virginia Conservation Commission

1935 *Lost River State Park Foot Bridge*. Drawn by John Sullivan. July 3, 1935.

1935 *Lost River State Park Master Plan*. Drawn by E. W. Van Horn. August 13, 1935.

1935 *Lost River State Park Overnight Cabins No. 18, 19, 20 – Plans, Elevations & Details*. Drawn by Christopher Gaus. September 14, 1935.

Department of the Interior National Park Service and West Virginia Conservation Committee n.d.

Combination Cabin No. 14 & 15 – Plans, Sections & Details. Drawn by F. G. Williams.

Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia State Conservation Commission

1937 *Lost River State Park Base Map – 3760 Acres*. Drawn by W. E. Muldoon. September 30, 1937.

1937 *Lost River State Park Master Plan – 3760 Acres*. Drawn by W. E. Muldoon. April 1, 1937.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission

1938 *Lost River State Park General Development Plan – Park Area 3841 Acres*. Drawn by R. L. Auldridge. June 39, 1938.

West Virginia State Conservation Commission Division of State Parks and United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating

1939 *Lost River State Park Game and Sports – Plans and Details*. Drawn by C. E. Dill. September 25, 1939.

1940 *Lost River State Park General Development Plan*. Drawn by Lorentz. August 27, 1940.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 23

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park
Historic District

Name of Property

Hardy County, West Virginia

County and State

New Deal Resources in West Virginia State
Parks and Forests

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

- 1939 *Lost River State Park Rangers Cabin – Plan, Elevations & Sections.* Drawn by Auldrige & Lorentz. September 30, 1939.
- 1939 *Lost River State Park Restoration – Old Lee Cabin – Elevations – Details.* Drawn by Sterling Smeltzer. July 8, 1939.
- 1939 *Lost River State Park Swimming Pool – Construction Details.* Drawn by G. Koch. March 3, 1939.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 24

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Verbal Boundary Description

The historic boundary begins at the park entrance on the northeast side of Hardy County Route 12 and extends northeast approximately 1,500 feet, then turns southeast to extend approximately 1,500 across Hardy County Route 14. The boundary then turns generally north/northeast to follow the park's legal boundary for a distance of approximately 4,500 feet before turning in a northeasterly directly direction approximately 4,500 feet. The boundary then turns sharply northwest and extends approximately 1,700 feet before turning northeast to proceed another 12,800 feet. The boundary then turns southeast and proceeds approximately 2,600 feet before turning back to the southeast to go another 4,100 feet. The boundary next extends approximately 800 feet in a westerly/northwesterly direction, then heads south for a distance of about 2,300 feet. The boundary next goes southeast for a distance of approximately 400 feet then turns northeast to extend roughly 4,600 feet. It turns southeast and proceeds about 1,300 feet, then turns northeast for approximately 1,500 feet. The boundary turns sharply south/southwest and continues about 1,200 feet then proceeds in a more southwesterly direction for approximately 1,500 feet. It shifts to a more south/southwesterly direction for approximately 3,400 feet, turns northwest for 1,00 feet, back to the southwest for 1,100 feet, then east for 800 feet, and due south for approximately 1,400 feet before turning back to the west for approximately 2,250 feet. The boundary then proceeds on a generally southwesterly course for about 13,500 feet, then turns more sharply to the southwest to cross Howards Lick Run and extend about 2,800 feet. The boundary shifts west/northwest for approximately 1,00 feet, then continues southwest another 2,300 feet. It jogs to the west/northwest a distance of approximately 500 feet then turns to a generally southwesterly direction for approximately 3,800 feet. The boundary next turns to the northeast and continues approximately 3,500 feet before turning back to the northeast and continuing for approximately 4,500 feet. The boundary turns northwest for a distance of about 1,250 feet, then angles to the southwest for about 1,800 feet before turning sharply back to the northeast and continuing for roughly 2,200 feet. The boundary turns southeast to run about 66,00 feet then turns northeast to cross Hardy County Route 12 and return to the point of beginning. As described, the historic district boundaries for the New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District coincide with the park's legal boundaries in their entirety.

Boundary Justification

The historic district boundary encompasses the entirety of the state park, which was established, designed, and landscaped during the New Deal period. Both its historic architectural resources and the park's managed landscape have maintained their original functions since that time. The park is an excellent, representative example of New Deal-era architectural and landscape design as well as landscape planning and management.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number FiguresPage 25

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park
 Historic District

Name of Property

Hardy County, West Virginia

County and State

New Deal Resources in West Virginia State
 Parks and Forests

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

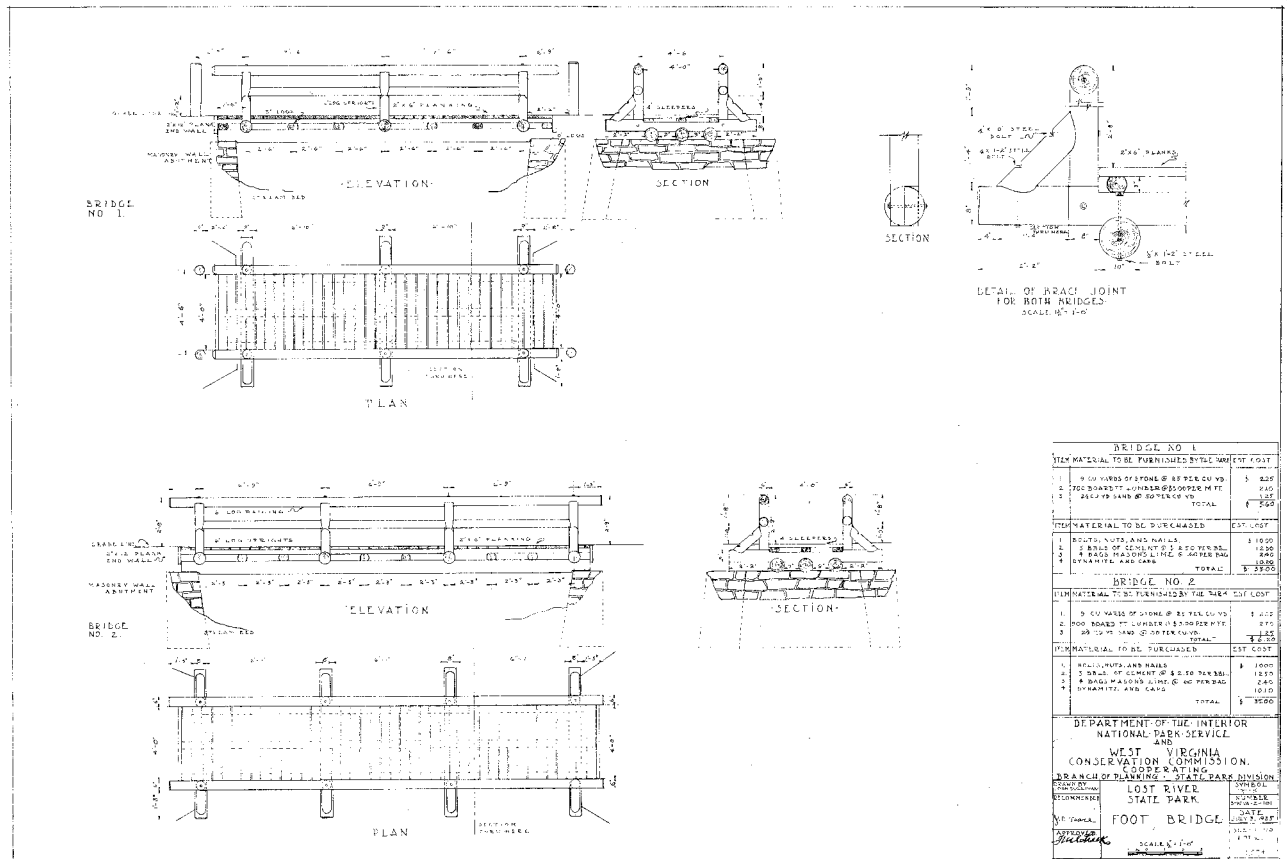


Figure 1. *Lost River State Park Foot Bridge* (Department of the Interior National Park Service and West Virginia Conservation Commission, July 3, 1935).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures

Page 26

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park
Historic District

Name of Property

Hardy County, West Virginia

County and State

New Deal Resources in West Virginia State
Parks and Forests

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

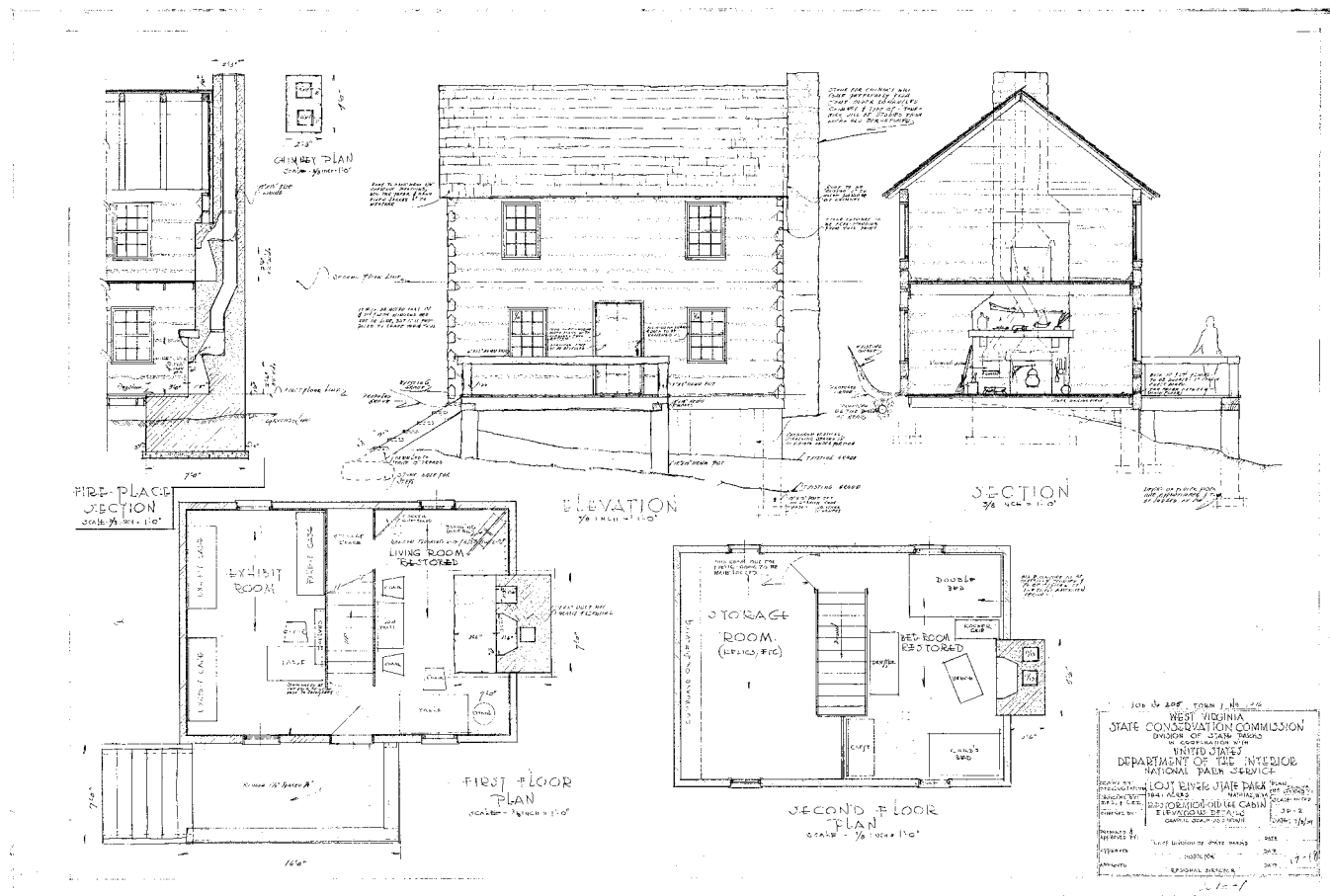


Figure 2. *Lost River State Park Restoration – Old Lee Cabin – Elevations – Details* (West Virginia State Conservation Commission Division of State Parks and United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating, July 8, 1939).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number FiguresPage 27

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park
Historic District

Name of Property

Hardy County, West Virginia

County and State

New Deal Resources in West Virginia State
Parks and Forests

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

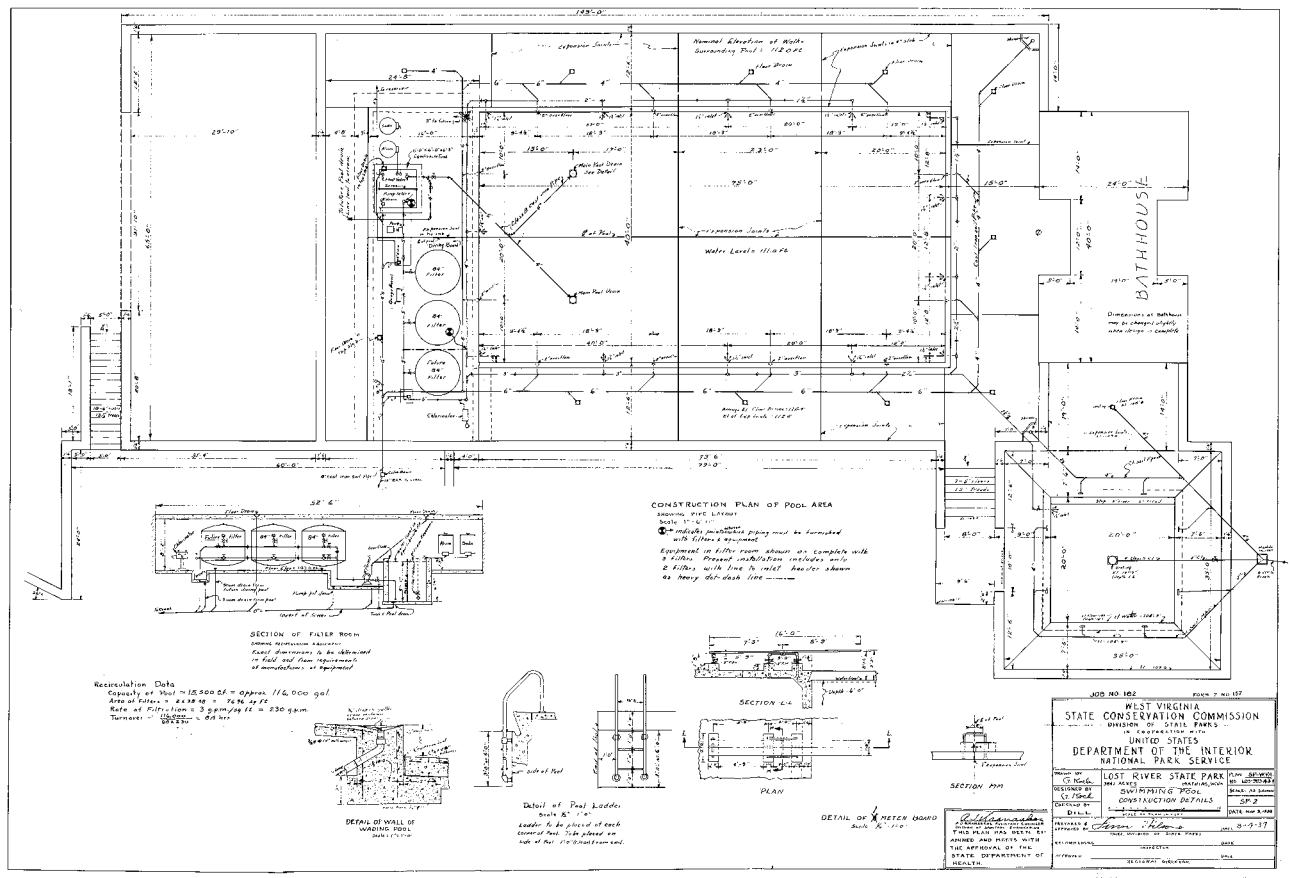


Figure 3. *Lost River State Park Swimming Pool – Construction Details* (West Virginia State Conservation Commission Division of State Parks and United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating, March 3, 1939).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 29

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park
 Historic District

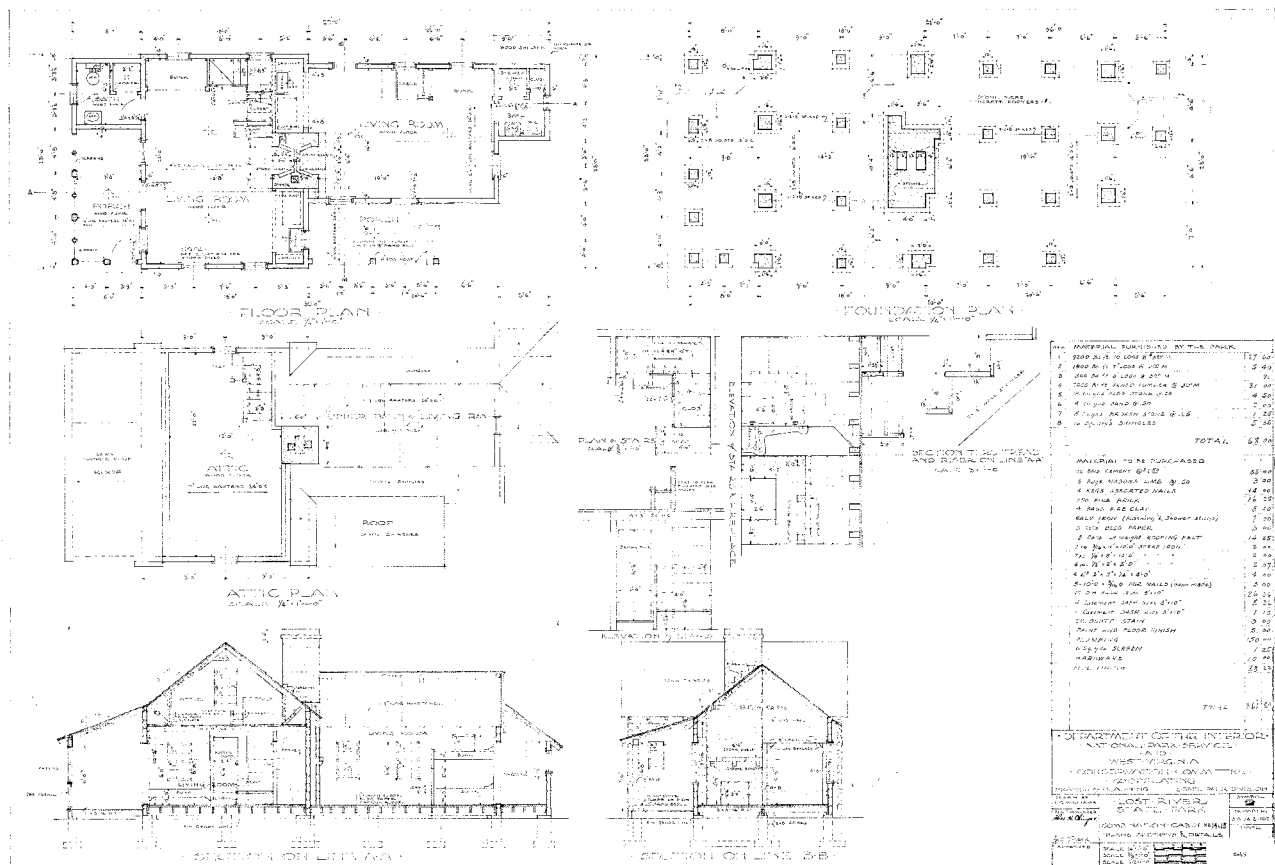
Name of Property

Hardy County, West Virginia

County and State

New Deal Resources in West Virginia State
 Parks and Forests

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 30

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

Name of Property

Hardy County, West Virginia

County and State

New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

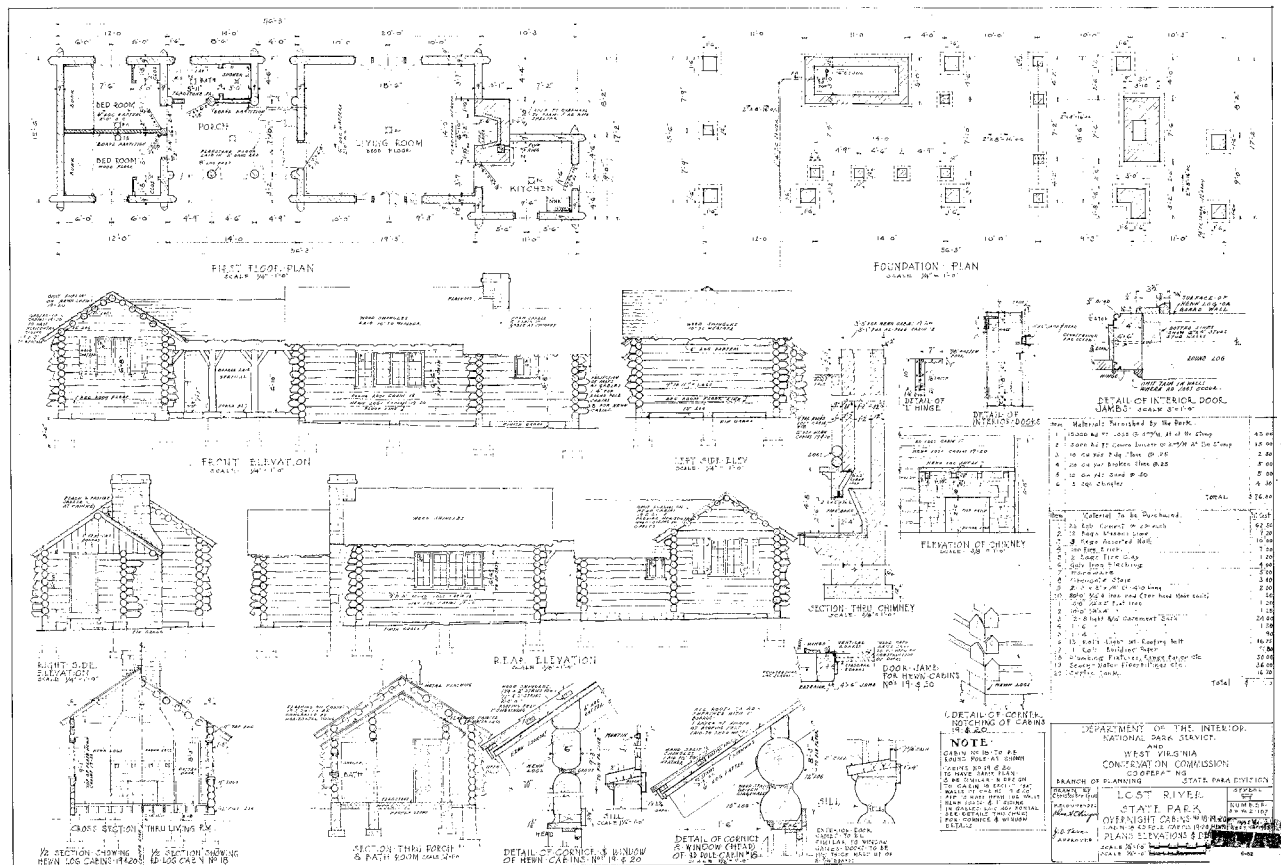


Figure 6. *Lost River State Park Overnight Cabins No. 18, 19, 20 – Plans, Elevations & Details* (Department of the Interior National Park Service and West Virginia Conservation Commission, September 14, 1935).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 31

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

Name of Property

Hardy County, West Virginia

County and State

New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

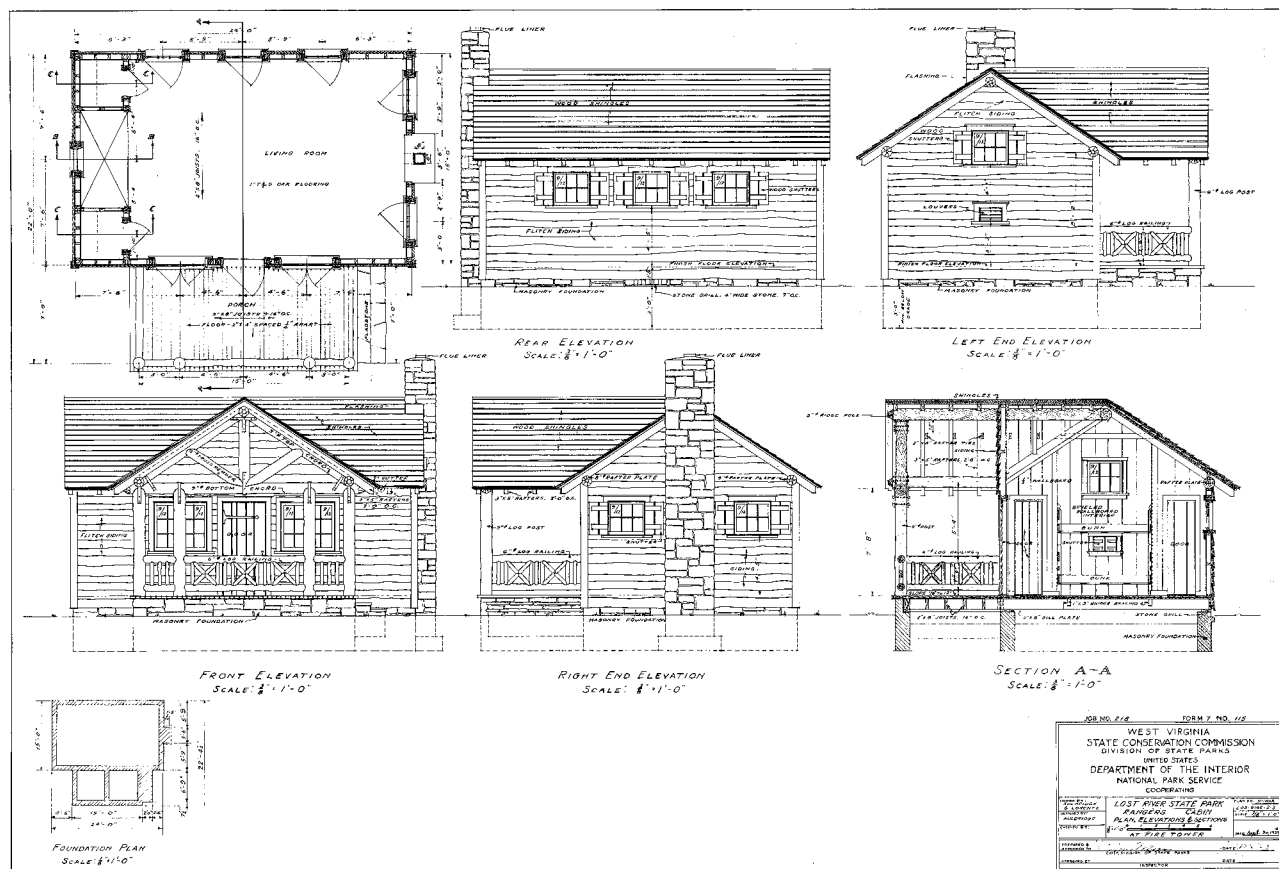


Figure 7. *Lost River State Park Rangers Cabin – Plan, Elevations & Sections* (West Virginia State Conservation Commission Division of State Parks and United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating, September 30, 1939).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number FiguresPage 33

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

Name of Property

Hardy County, West Virginia

County and State

New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

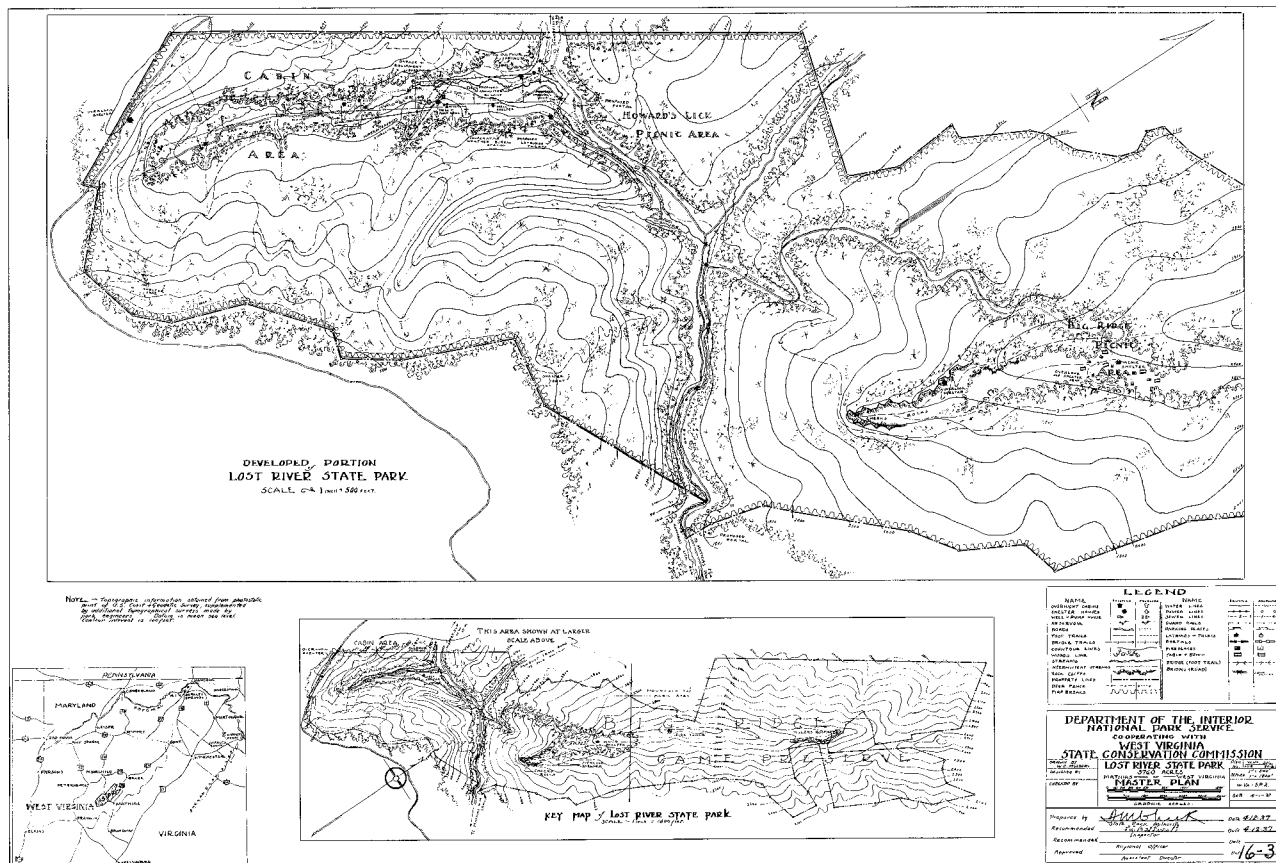


Figure 9. *Lost River State Park Master Plan – 3760 Acres* (Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia State Conservation Commission, April 1, 1937).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 34

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

Name of Property

Hardy County, West Virginia

County and State

New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

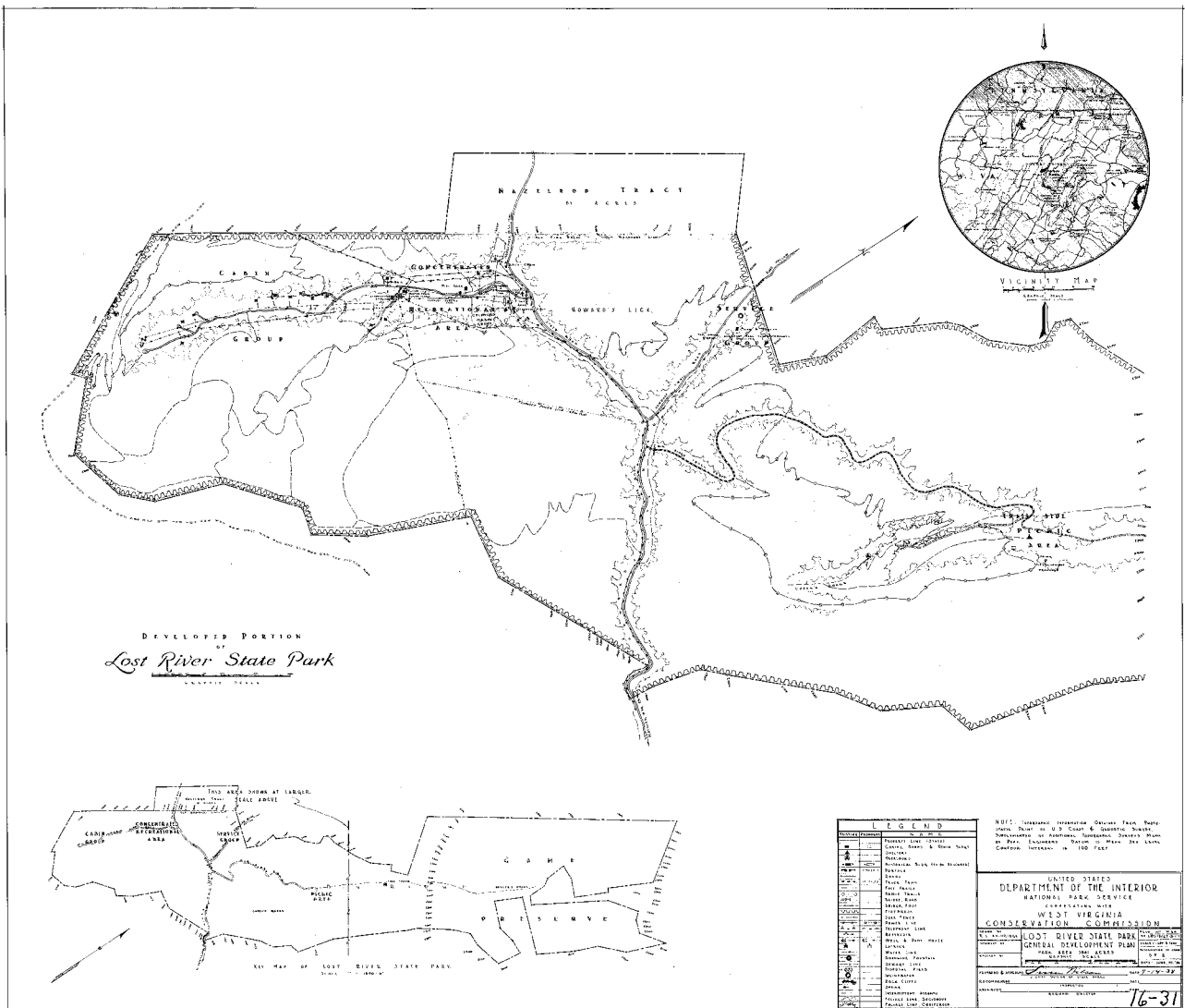


Figure 10. *Lost River State Park General Development Plan – Park Area 3841 Acres* (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating with West Virginia Conservation Commission, June 39, 1938).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures

Page 35

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park
 Historic District

Name of Property

Hardy County, West Virginia

County and State

New Deal Resources in West Virginia State
 Parks and Forests

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

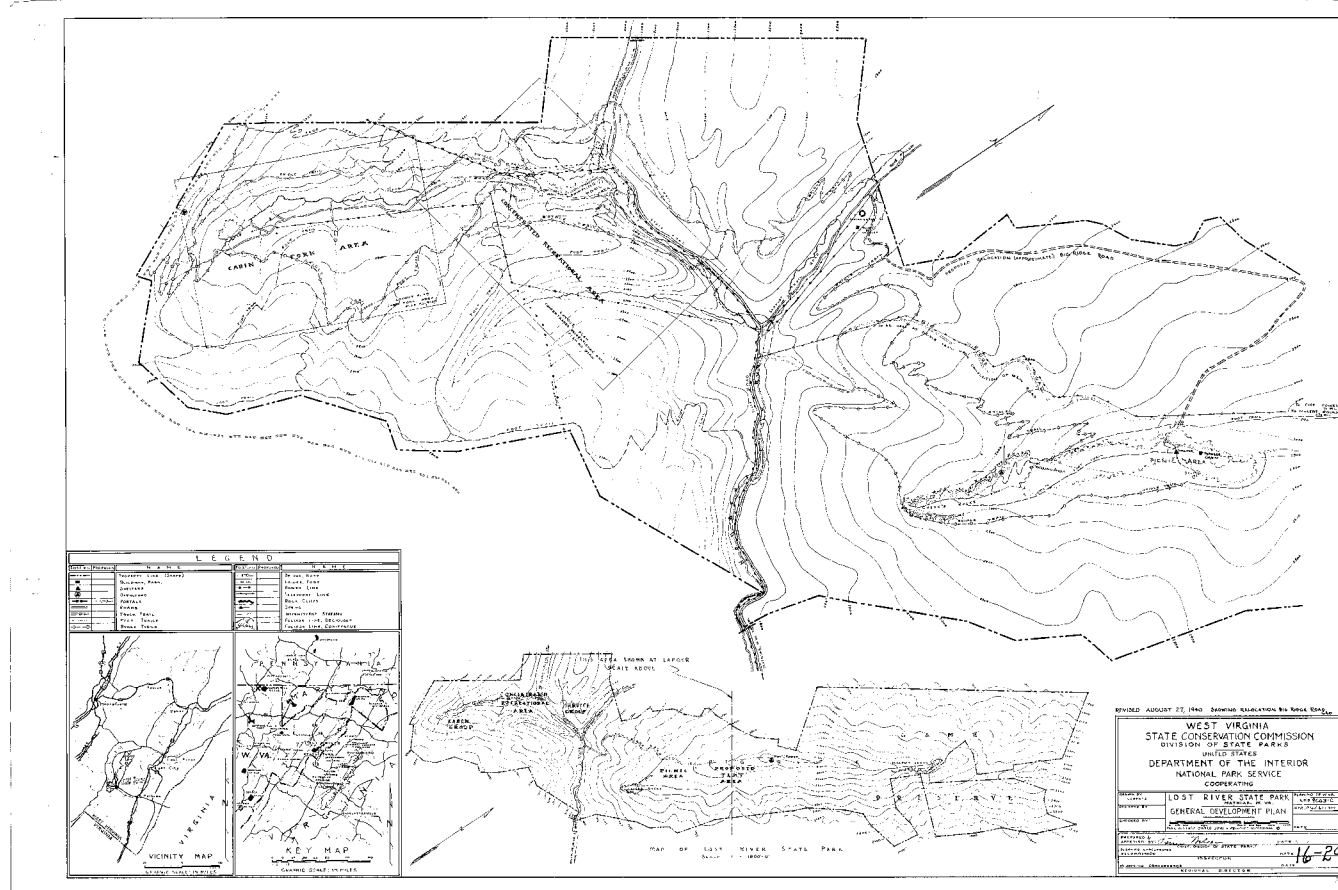


Figure 11. *Lost River State Park General Development Plan* (West Virginia State Conservation Commission Division of State Parks and United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Cooperating, August 27, 1940).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number PhotographsPage 36

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photographs (continued)

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Lena Sweeten

Date Photographed: June 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Representative view along road within park, camera facing north

1 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Lena Sweeten

Date Photographed: June 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Representative view of spatial relationships among road, parking, and buildings, camera facing northeast/east

2 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Lena Sweeten

Date Photographed: June 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Representative view along road within park, camera facing south

3 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Lena Sweeten

Date Photographed: June 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Typical spatial relationship and landscape plan within cabin area, camera facing southwest

4 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Lena Sweeten

Date Photographed: June 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Representative view of use of native materials and naturalistic design, camera facing west/northwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number PhotographsPage 37

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

5 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District**City or Vicinity: Mathias****County: Hardy****State: West Virginia****Photographer: Lena Sweeten****Date Photographed: June 2010****Description of Photograph(s) and number:****Representative view of spatial relationship, landscape plan, and buildings, camera facing south**

6 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District**City or Vicinity: Mathias****County: Hardy****State: West Virginia****Photographer: Lena Sweeten****Date Photographed: June 2010****Description of Photograph(s) and number:****Game courts and relationship to topography and setting, camera facing south**

7 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District**City or Vicinity: Mathias****County: Hardy****State: West Virginia****Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant****Photographer: Lena Sweeten****Description of Photograph(s) and number:****Typical stonework and naturalistic design, camera facing northwest**

8 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District**City or Vicinity: Mathias****County: Hardy****State: West Virginia****Photographer: Lena Sweeten****Date Photographed: June 2010****Description of Photograph(s) and number:****Typical footbridge showing relationship to natural elements, camera facing northeast**

9 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District**City or Vicinity: Mathias****County: Hardy****State: West Virginia****Photographer: Lena Sweeten****Date Photographed: June 2010****Description of Photograph(s) and number:****Picnic area showing spatial arrangement and landscape plan, camera facing southeast**

10 of 57

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 38

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State:** West Virginia
Photographer: Lena Sweeten
Date Photographed: June 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Typical view along Howards Lick Run Road, camera facing north
11 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State:** West Virginia
Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
Date Photographed: August 2008
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Typical culvert, camera facing south
12 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State:** West Virginia
Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
Date Photographed: August 2008
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Typical vehicular bridge, camera facing northwest
13 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State:** West Virginia
Photographer: Lena Sweeten
Date Photographed: June 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Arbutus and Loblolly Trails, camera facing southeast
14 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State:** West Virginia
Photographer: Lena Sweeten
Date Photographed: June 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Covey Cove Trail, camera facing south
15 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number PhotographsPage 39

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

County: Hardy **State:** West Virginia
Photographer: Lena Sweeten
Date Photographed: June 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Footbridge at head of Howard's Lick Trail, camera facing north/northeast
16 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State:** West Virginia
Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
Date Photographed: August 2008
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Cranny Crow Overlook trail shelter, camera facing east
17 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State:** West Virginia
Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
Date Photographed: August 2008
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Shingle Mill trail shelter, camera facing east/southeast
18 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State:** West Virginia
Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
Date Photographed: August 2008
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Swimming pool picnic shelter, camera facing south
19 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State:** West Virginia
Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
Date Photographed: August 2008
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Big Ridge picnic shelter, camera facing east/southeast
20 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State:** West Virginia
Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs

Page 40

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Date Photographed: August 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Typical fireplace/grill, camera facing north/northeast
21 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy **State: West Virginia**

Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Date Photographed: August 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Typical stone water fountain, camera facing southeast
22 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy **State: West Virginia**

Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Date Photographed: August 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

"Water Hole" pavilion near swimming pool, camera facing southeast
23 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy **State: West Virginia**

Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Date Photographed: August 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Typical water hose cabinet, camera facing east/southeast
24 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy **State: West Virginia**

Photographer: Lena Sweeten

Date Photographed: June 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Typical example of stonework within park, camera facing east
25 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy **State: West Virginia**

Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Date Photographed: August 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs

Page 41

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Park entry signage on Howard's Lick Run Road, camera facing west
26 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State: West Virginia**
Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
Date Photographed: August 2008
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Check-in station, camera facing southwest
27 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State: West Virginia**
Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
Date Photographed: August 2008
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Ca. 1800 settler's cabin/museum, camera facing north
28 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State: West Virginia**
Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
Date Photographed: August 2008
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Bill Tussing cabin, camera facing north
29 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State: West Virginia**
Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
Date Photographed: August 2008
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Spring house at Lee Sulphur Spring, camera facing northwest
30 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State: West Virginia**
Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
Date Photographed: August 2008
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Enclosure of Lee Sulphur Spring, camera facing northeast
31 of 57

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs

Page 42

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Lena Sweeten

Date Photographed: June 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Ball field near northern end of park, camera facing northwest

32 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Date Photographed: August 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Swimming pool bath house, camera facing northwest

33 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Date Photographed: August 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Swimming pool, camera facing north

34 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Date Photographed: August 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Game court building, camera facing south/southwest

35 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Date Photographed: August 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Game court, camera facing northeast

36 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number PhotographsPage 43

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

City or Vicinity: Mathias**County: Hardy****State: West Virginia****Photographer: Lena Sweeten****Date Photographed: June 2010****Description of Photograph(s) and number:****Recreation building, camera facing east/northeast**
37 of 57**Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District****City or Vicinity: Mathias****County: Hardy****State: West Virginia****Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant****Date Photographed: August 2008****Description of Photograph(s) and number:****Supply building/park office/gift shop, camera facing east/northeast**
38 of 57**Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District****City or Vicinity: Mathias****County: Hardy****State: West Virginia****Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant****Date Photographed: August 2008****Description of Photograph(s) and number:****Supply building/park office/gift shop, camera facing south/southeast**
39 of 57**Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District****City or Vicinity: Mathias****County: Hardy****State: West Virginia****Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant****Date Photographed: August 2008****Description of Photograph(s) and number:****Upper pump house near Laurel Trail, camera facing north/northeast**
40 of 57**Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District****City or Vicinity: Mathias****County: Hardy****State: West Virginia****Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant****Date Photographed: August 2008****Description of Photograph(s) and number:****Superintendent's residence, camera facing west**
41 of 57**Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District****City or Vicinity: Mathias****County: Hardy****State: West Virginia**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 44

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photographer: Lena Sweeten
Date Photographed: June 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Employees dormitory, camera facing southwest
42 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State:** West Virginia
Photographer: Lena Sweeten
Date Photographed: June 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Storage building (at left) and storage shed, camera facing south/southwest
43 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State:** West Virginia
Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
Date Photographed: August 2008
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Cabin no. 1, camera facing west
44 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State:** West Virginia
Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
Date Photographed: August 2008
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Cabin no. 4, camera facing northeast
45 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State:** West Virginia
Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
Date Photographed: August 2008
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Cabin no. 5, camera facing southwest
46 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mathias
County: Hardy **State:** West Virginia
Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
Date Photographed: August 2008

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 45

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Cabin no. 6, camera facing west
47 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy State: West Virginia

Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Date Photographed: August 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Cabin no. 9, camera facing northwest
48 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy State: West Virginia

Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Date Photographed: August 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Cabin no. 11, camera facing west
49 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy State: West Virginia

Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Date Photographed: August 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Cabin no. 12, camera facing west
50 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy State: West Virginia

Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Date Photographed: August 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Cabin no. 19, camera facing southwest
51 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mathias

County: Hardy State: West Virginia

Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Date Photographed: August 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Cabin no. 21, camera facing north

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number PhotographsPage 46

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

52 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District**City or Vicinity: Mathias****County: Hardy****State: West Virginia****Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant****Date Photographed: August 2008****Description of Photograph(s) and number:****Cabin no. 24, camera facing east**

53 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District**City or Vicinity: Mathias****County: Hardy****State: West Virginia****Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant****Date Photographed: August 2008****Description of Photograph(s) and number:****Riding stables, camera facing south**

54 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District**City or Vicinity: Mathias****County: Hardy****State: West Virginia****Photographer: Lena Sweeten****Date Photographed: June 2010****Description of Photograph(s) and number:****Paddock adjacent to riding stables, camera facing south**

55 of 57

Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District**City or Vicinity: Mathias****County: Hardy****State: West Virginia****Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant****Date Photographed: August 2008****Description of Photograph(s) and number:****Big Ridge fire tower, camera facing southeast**

56 of 57

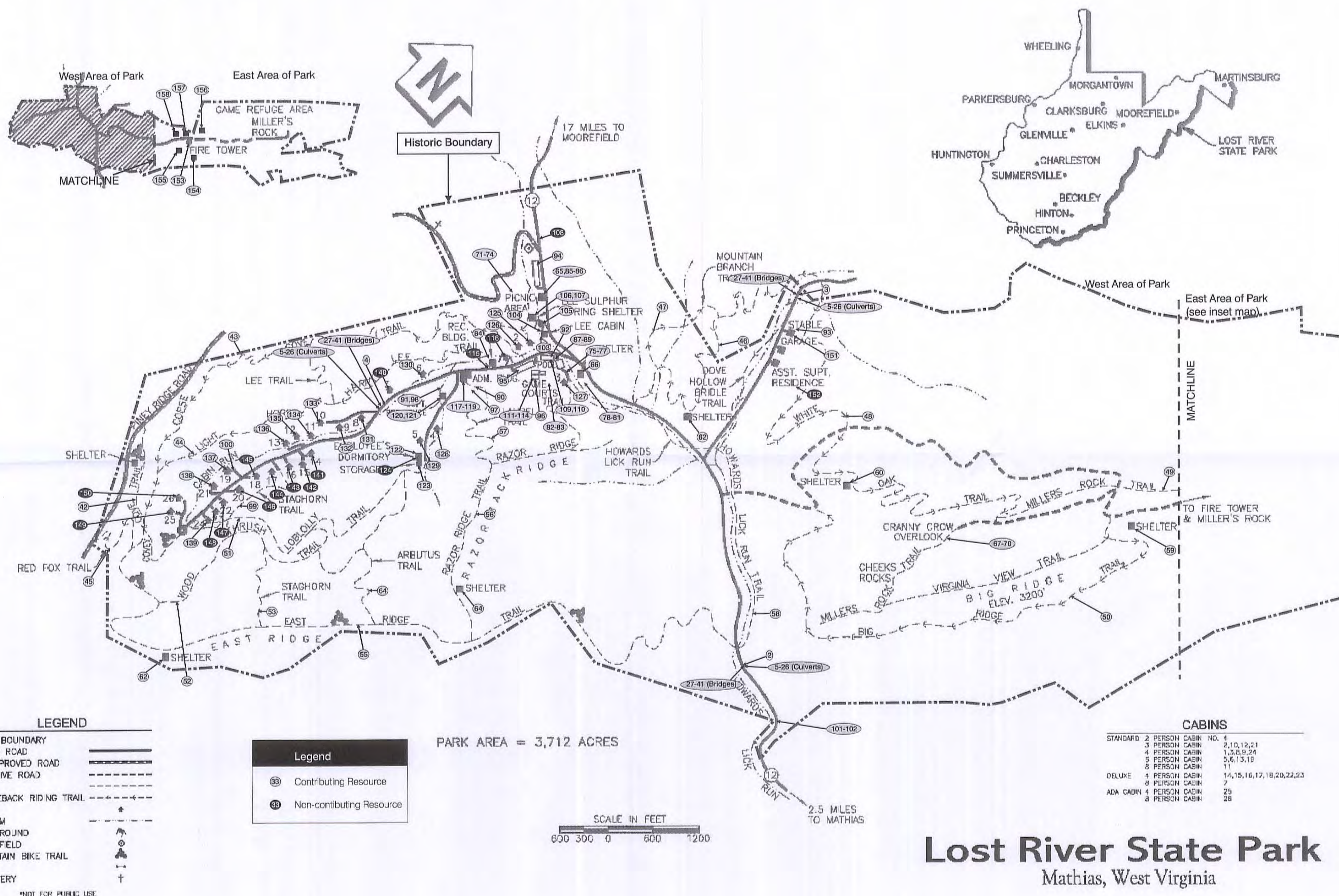
Name of Property: New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District**City or Vicinity: Mathias****County: Hardy****State: West Virginia****Photographer: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant****Date Photographed: August 2008****Description of Photograph(s) and number:****Ranger's cabin at Big Ridge fire tower, camera facing southeast**

57 of 57

Photo Key



New Deal Resources in
Lost River State Park Historic District
Hardy County, West Virginia
Sketch Map

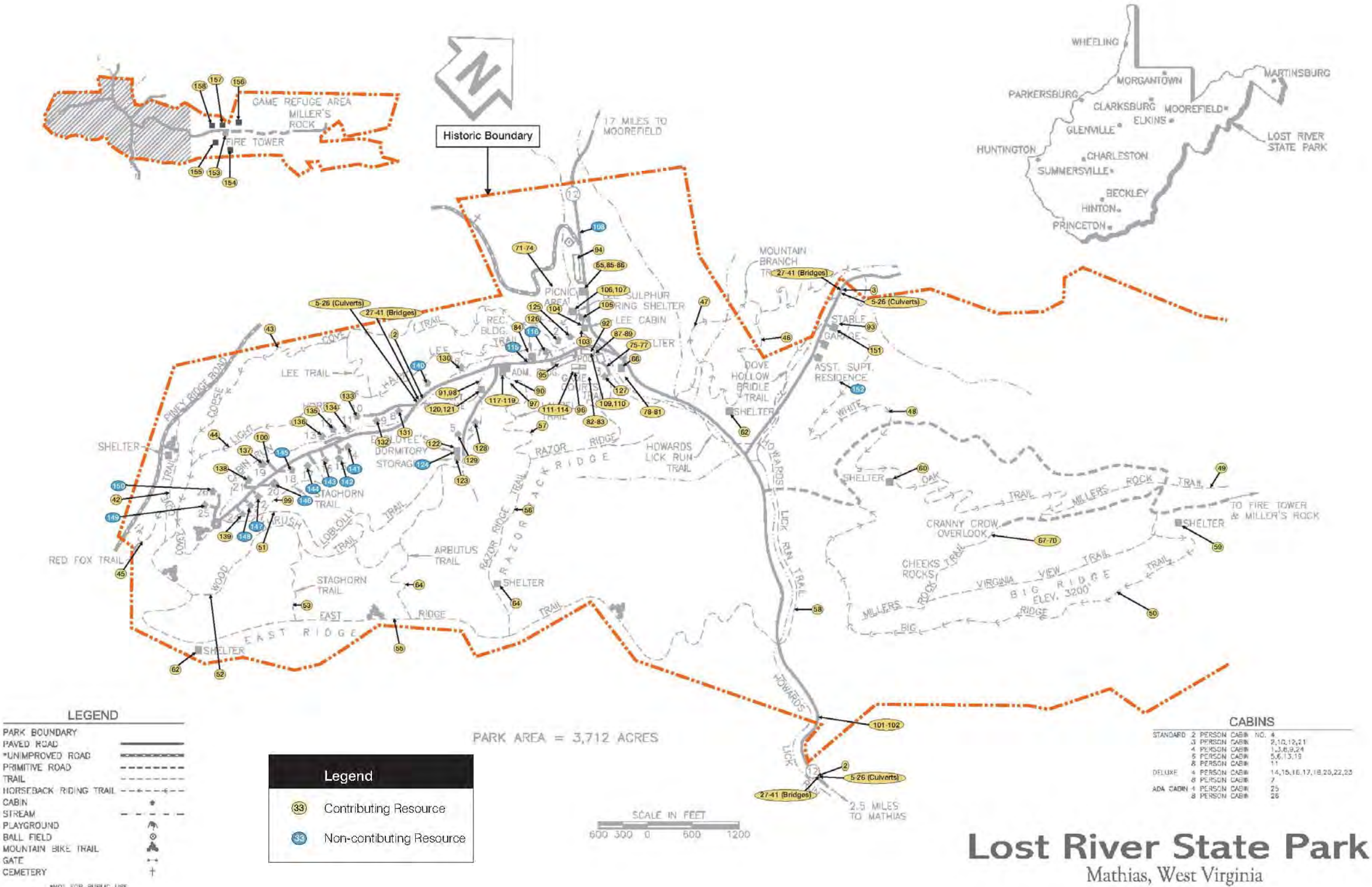


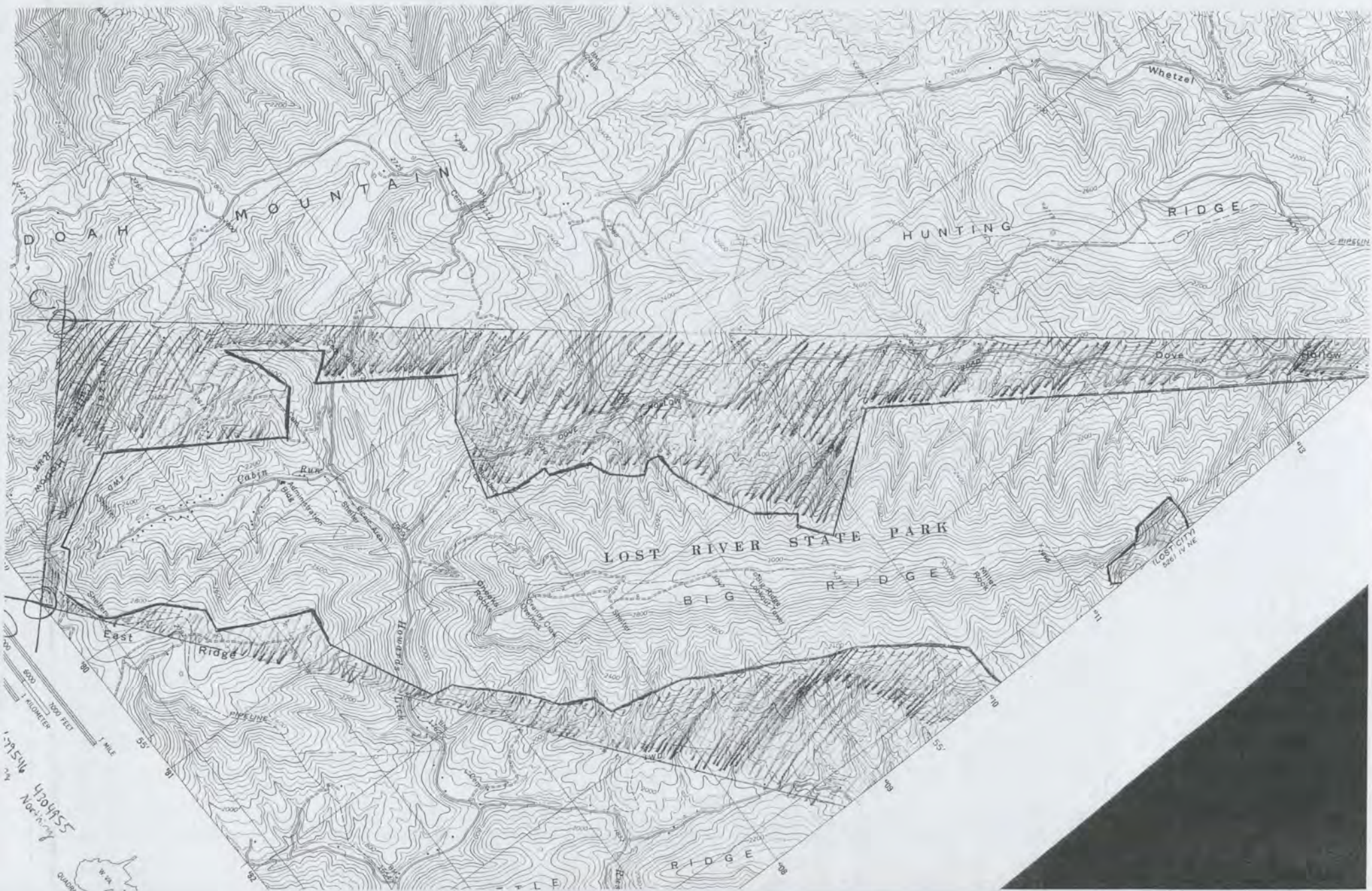
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

New Deal Resources in Lost River State Park Historic District
Name of Property
Hardy County, West Virginia
County and State
New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Site Plan Page 1





USDA River State Park
Historic District
Hardy County,
West Virginia

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1684586 4312231
ne Easting Northing

3











































CAUTION
HORSE CROSSING

ENTERING
LOST RIVER
STATE PARK











LEE CABIN
MUSEUM

















HOWARD'S
LICK TRAIL

















FIRE HOSE



CAUTION
HORSE CROSSING



ENTERING
LOST RIVER
STATE PARK







MOUNTAIN FARM
CABIN
Built by James
H. Hootch, 1880s

Burial Site —
100 yds directly
behind cabin

OPEN FIRES
PROHIBITED









LOST RIVER STATE PARK
BATH HOUSE













