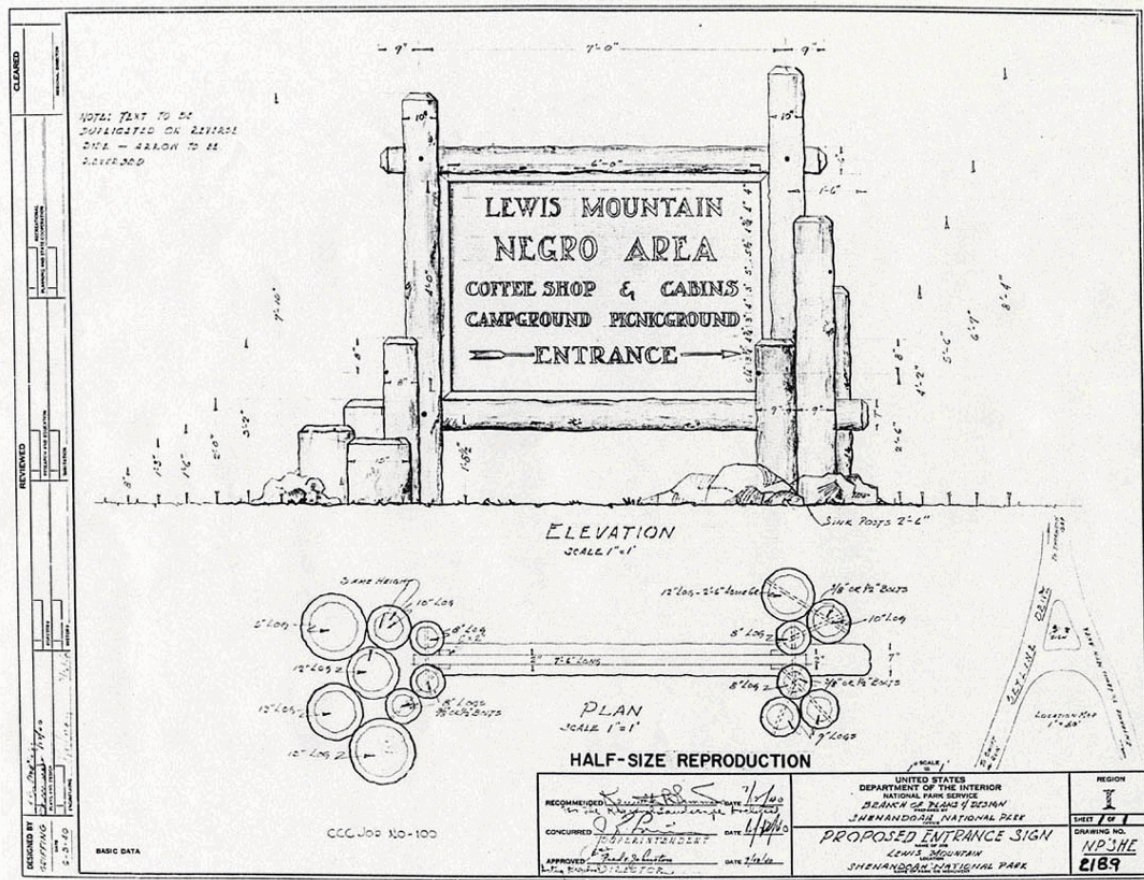


# National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory

1999



Lewis Mountain  
Shenandoah National Park

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## **Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan**

### **Inventory Summary**

#### **The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:**

##### **CLI General Information:**

###### **Purpose and Goals of the CLI**

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

###### **Scope of the CLI**

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

**Inventory Unit Description:**

Shenandoah National Park is contained within the Blue Ridge Mountains, which form the eastern rampart of the Appalachian Mountains between Pennsylvania and Georgia. The Park is located in western Virginia between the cities of Front Royal, to the north, and Waynesboro, to the south. The Shenandoah River flows in the valley to the west of the Park and Piedmont country is to the east. The park is bisected by Skyline Drive, a 105-mile parkway, that winds along the crest of the mountains through the length of the park, providing vistas of the landscape to the east and west.

Lewis Mountain is a developed area located at mile 57.5 of the Skyline Drive in both Page and Greene Counties. The site is on a plateau approximately 3,400 feet above sea level and six miles south of Big Meadows. Skyline Drive borders the site to the west, and the Appalachian Trail borders the site to the east. The only access road enters Lewis Mountain from Skyline Drive to the west and runs from north to south, looping back on itself at the Picnic Grounds, flowing between the historic Lodge/Camp Store and cabins, and then looping through the Campground. The Picnic Grounds (the northern third of the site) include a linear parking lot, picnic tables, water fountains, and the Picnic Area Comfort Station, the Historic Lodge and Cabin area (the central third) includes the Lodge/Camp Store and parking lot, 8 cabins, and dining pavilions, and the Campground (southern third) includes the Campground Office, Campground Comfort Station, water fountains, and 31 pull-off campsites with grills and picnic tables. A network of pedestrian pathways run throughout the site and connect to the Appalachian Trail from both the Picnic Grounds and Campgrounds. The building and plant materials of the site complement the surrounding natural environment and evoke the Rustic Style of the early National Park Service.

**History Overview**

This area of the Blue Ridge Mountains was known and used by Paleo-Indians for many centuries, with the first human use taking place about 11,000 years ago, sometime after the last Ice-Age. The first recorded European exploration of this area of the Blue Ridge took place in 1669. English, Scots-Irish, and German settlers then immigrated to the area. As the better farming land was taken, settlers moved into the mountain hollows and developed a life reliant on hunting, farming, grazing and timbering that led to extensive clearing of the land. Industrial use of the area, such as mining, furnaces, and sawmills also developed in the 1800s. Recreational use of the mountains began circa 1830 and continued to expand throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth.

In 1926, Congress authorized the Shenandoah National Park (SHEN) to provide a large, western-type park accessible from the population centers of the East Coast. This was followed by the removal of homesteads, farms, and previous uses from those lands. In 1936, the park held its official dedication, and President Franklin Roosevelt attended. Construction of the Appalachian Trail began at Shenandoah in 1927. Between 1931 and 1942, private contractors constructed Skyline Drive with the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) providing assistance beginning in 1933 with the establishment of their camps within the Park.

As a park within the Commonwealth of Virginia in the 1930s, Shenandoah had segregated facilities for African Americans, and park planners developed Lewis Mountain for this purpose. The CCC improved the landscape and built the Lewis Mountain roads, Campground, Picnic Grounds, comfort stations, and

## Lewis Mountain

### Shenandoah National Park

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the required infrastructure between 1938 and 1942. Virginia Sky-Line Company, the concessionaire, built the Lodge and four cabins between 1939 and 1940 from the designs of Marcellus Wright Jr. (one no longer exists). With the decline of visitation to the park due to World War II, Lewis Mountain was closed in 1942. It reopened by the spring of 1946, and was desegregated by the fall of 1947. Virginia Sky-Line Company built two additional cabins in 1948, and moved two cabins from Dickey Ridge to Lewis Mountain in 1951. Without the requirement for a dining room for use by only African American visitors, the Lodge was converted to camp store (Lodge/Camp Store) in 1950, and dining porches or pavilions were added to the cabins. At Lewis Mountain, the curving, one-way road, the preservation and planting of native species, and the terrain-hugging, native-material buildings complemented the surrounding environment as intended.

By the 1950s, the National Park Service (NPS) was planning the Mission 66 construction that would help parks deal with the massive influx of post-WWII visitors. At Lewis Mountain, Mission 66 only resulted in several small projects, such as adding bulletin and registration boards and replacing the water reservoir. The National Park Service has continued to make changes to Lewis Mountain in the years since Mission 66. The NPS built an amphitheater south of the picnic grounds, paved the area under the picnic tables at each campsite, and increased accessibility. In 1999-2000, the NPS reworked the utilities and underground lines, widened and repaved the entry road, and removed the pull-offs in front of the cabins. Since then, the park has removed some of the non-historic, modern additions including the amphitheater and the paved pull-offs. After years of declining trees, the park replanted many in 2003.

#### Significance Summary

The entirety of Skyline Drive was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1997 as the Skyline Drive Historic District and was expanded later the same year with a boundary increase. Another boundary increase that includes Lewis Mountain further expanded the listing on December 5, 2003. The Lewis Mountain site is listed under Criteria A and C in the areas of Politics/Government, Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation, and Landscape Architecture for the period of 1931-1952, representing the early period of development of the park and of Lewis Mountain.

As part of Shenandoah National Park, Lewis Mountain is primarily significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of the first large, natural national park in the east and for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Lewis Mountain has additional significance as the only area developed for African American use within the park during the park's brief history of segregation. Under Criterion C, the architecture of Lewis Mountain recalls regional vernacular buildings of the Blue Ridge and the Rustic Style of the early National Park Service. The buildings and other landscape characteristics and features complement the natural environment that was restored with the creation of the park.

#### Integrity Assessment Summary

Lewis Mountain retains a high degree of integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Even though there have been incremental changes subsequent to the historic period, this report's analysis indicates the Lewis Mountain cultural landscape does retain integrity to its

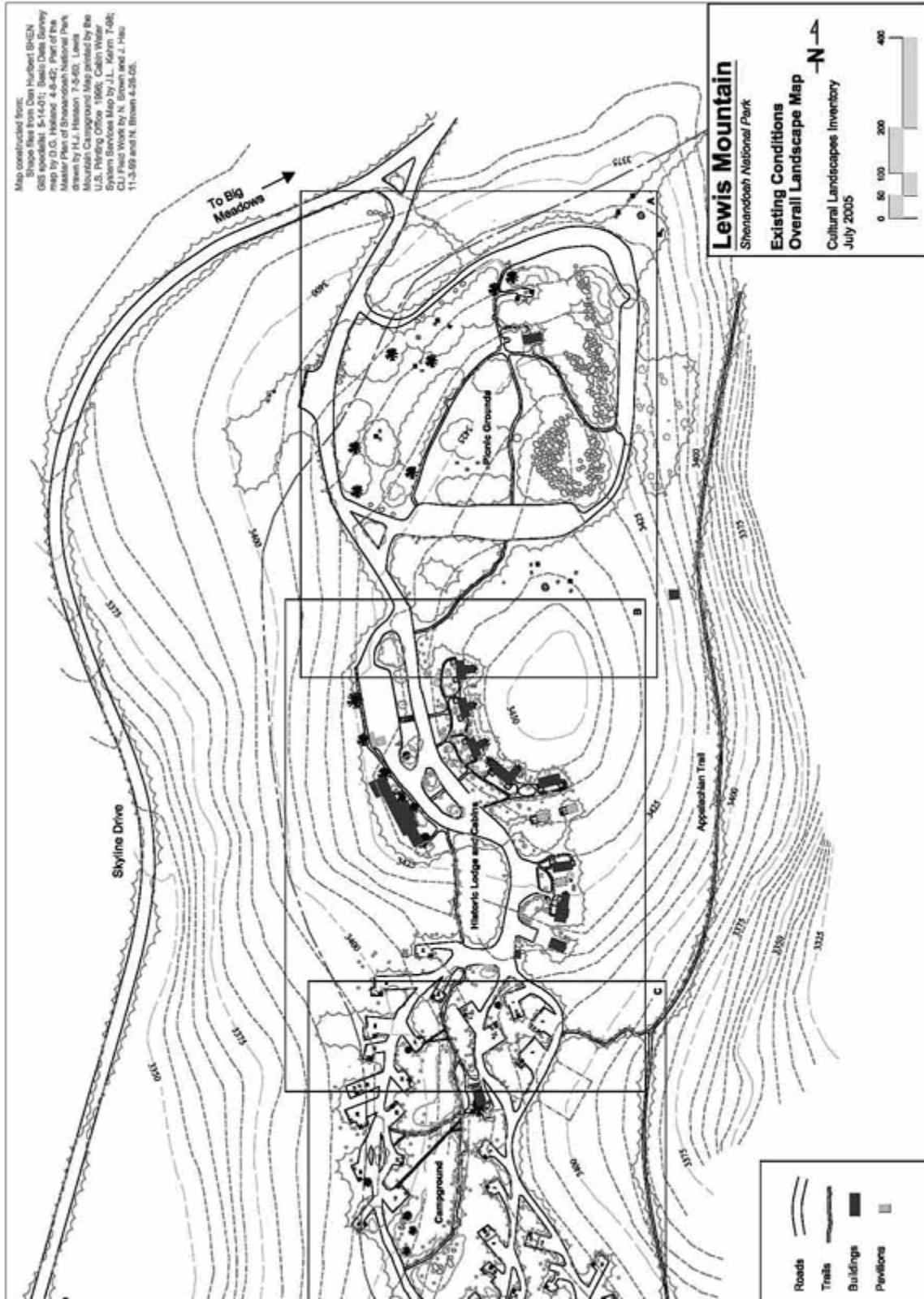
Lewis Mountain  
Shenandoah National Park

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period of significance (1931-1952). Many non-contributing features that have been added since 1952 and that detracted from the landscape's integrity have been removed in recent years. Most of the changes that remain represent minor infrastructure alterations.

**Site Plan**

Lewis Mountain  
Shenandoah National Park



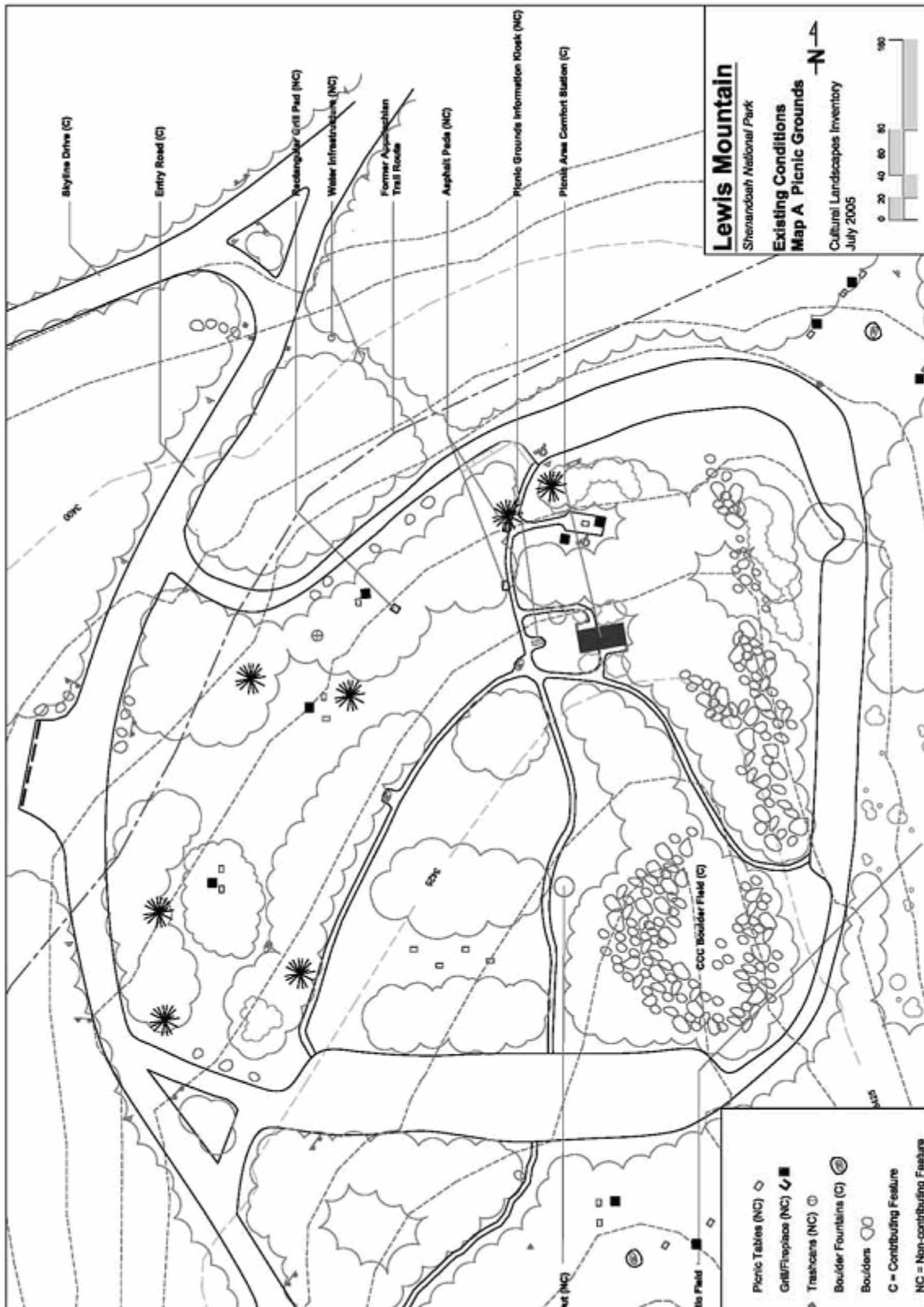


Lewis Mountain  
Shenandoah National Park

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*Overall map of existing conditions at Lewis Mountain in Shenandoah National Park (PHSO 2001; revised OCLP, 2005). See addendum for enlargements.*

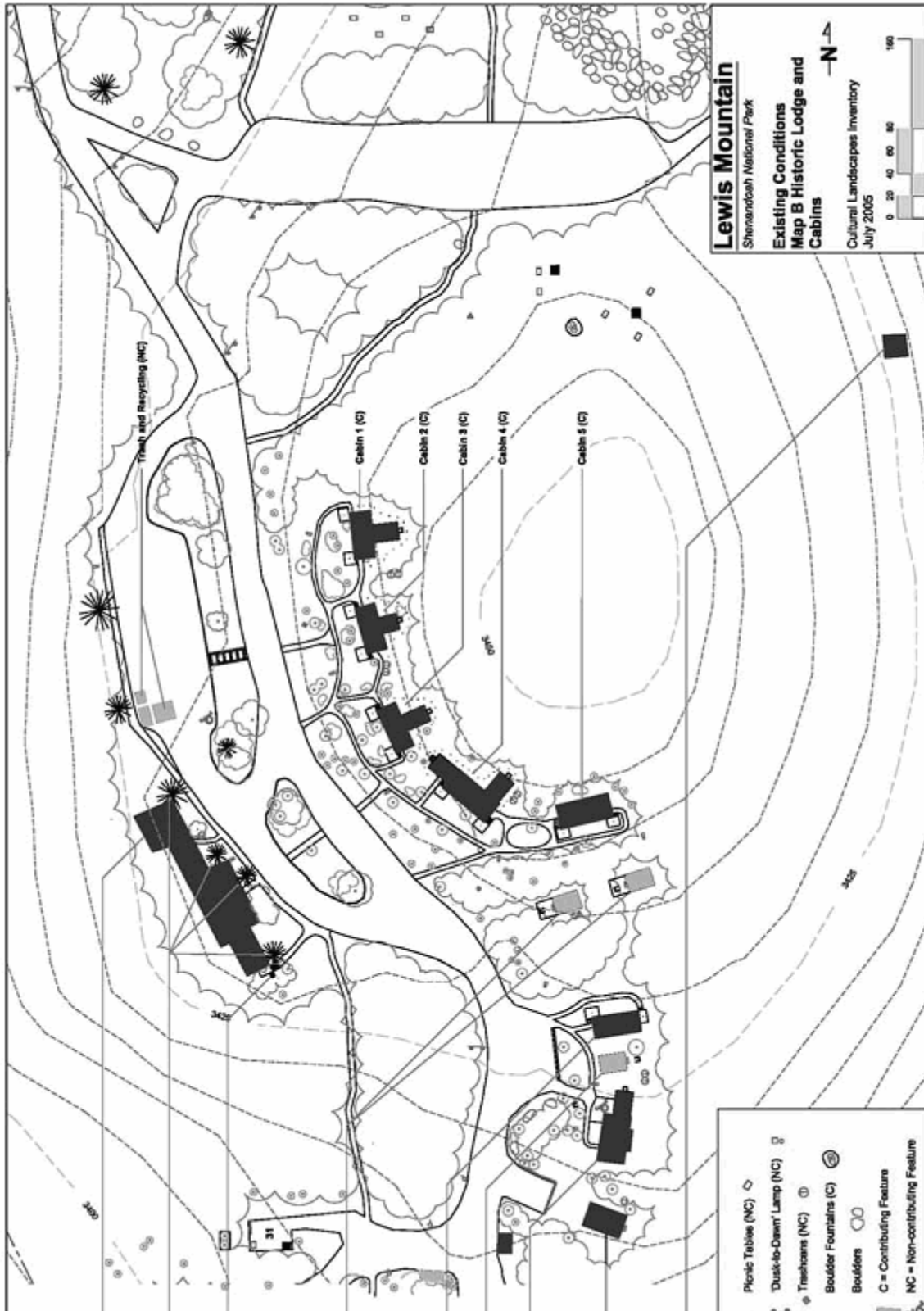


Lewis Mountain  
Shenandoah National Park

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*Existing conditions map of Picnic Area at Lewis Mountain in Shenandoah National Park (PHSO 2001; revised OCLP, 2005). See addendum for enlargements.*

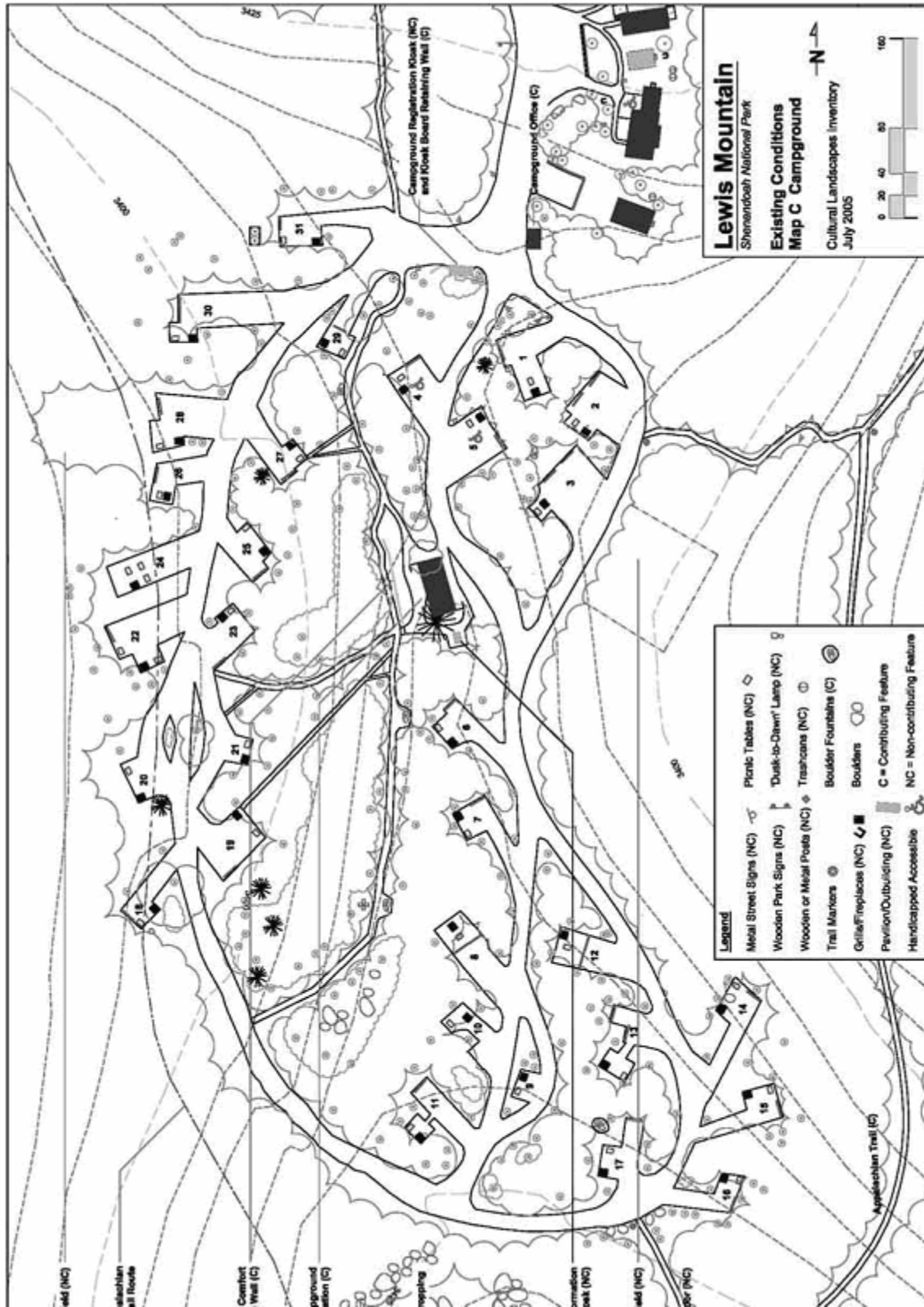


Lewis Mountain  
Shenandoah National Park

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*Existing conditions map of Historic Lodges and Cabins at Lewis Mountain in Shenandoah National Park (PHSO 2001; revised OCLP, 2005). See addendum for enlargements.*





*Existing conditions map of Campground at Lewis Mountain in Shenandoah National Park (PHSO 2001; revised OCLP, 2005). See addendum for enlargements.*

### Property Level and CLI Numbers

<b>Inventory Unit Name:</b>	Lewis Mountain
<b>Property Level:</b>	Component Landscape
<b>CLI Identification Number:</b>	300118
<b>Parent Landscape:</b>	300115

### Park Information

<b>Park Name and Alpha Code:</b>	Shenandoah National Park -SHEN
<b>Park Organization Code:</b>	4840
<b>Park Administrative Unit:</b>	Shenandoah National Park

## Concurrence Status

**Inventory Status:** Complete

### Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The field survey work for Level 0 and I was done by Jeanie Hau and Nancy J. Brown in November 1999. Brown completed Level I, with Matthew Witters producing the maps, in the summer of 2001 to provide baseline information for the National Register of Historic Places documentation that was beginning. This CLI was completed in 2005 following revisions made by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.

### Concurrence Status:

<b>Park Superintendent Concurrence:</b>	Yes
<b>Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:</b>	08/09/2005
<b>National Register Concurrence:</b>	Eligible -- Keeper
<b>Date of Concurrence Determination:</b>	12/05/2003

### Concurrence Graphic Information:



JUL-22-2011 FRI 02:59 PM SHENANDOAH NP

FAX NO. 540 999 3601

P. 02/02

**Cultural Landscapes Inventory  
Condition Reassessment  
2011**

Shenandoah National Park  
Lewis Mountain

Shenandoah National Park concurs with the condition reassessment for Lewis Mountain, including:

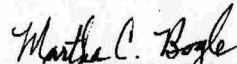
CONDITION ASSESSMENT:      Good – Lewis Mountain

**Good:** indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

**Fair:** indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

**Poor:** indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The condition reassessment for Lewis Mountain at Shenandoah National Park is hereby approved and accepted.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent, Shenandoah National Park

7/22/11  
Date

*Condition reassessment form, July 22, 2011.*

**Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence:**

Change in Condition

**Revision Date:**                      07/22/2011

**Revision Narrative:**

Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.

**Geographic Information & Location Map**

**Inventory Unit Boundary Description:**

The Lewis Mountain site begins at Skyline Drive, where the access road enters Lewis Mountain. It extends to the east to include the picnic grounds and the Appalachian Trail, and south to include the campground and the Appalachian Trail as it swings around the campground. The boundary on the west is the Skyline Drive.

Lewis Mountain  
Shenandoah National Park

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**State and County:**

**State:** VA

**County:** Page County

**State:** VA

**County:** Greene County

**Size (Acres):** 37.00

**Boundary UTMS:**

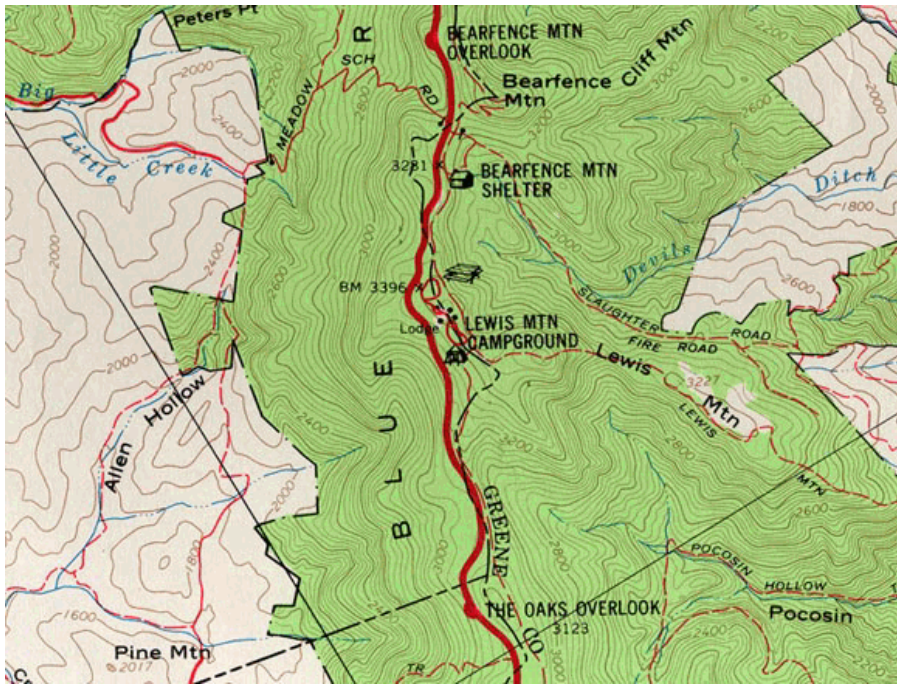
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<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 27
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	17
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<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 27
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	17
<b>UTM Easting:</b>	719,900
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	4,256,740
<b>Source:</b>	USGS Map 1:24,000

<b>Type of Point:</b>	Point
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<b>UTM Zone:</b>	17
<b>UTM Easting:</b>	719,880
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	4,257,270
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<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 27
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	17
<b>UTM Easting:</b>	720,200
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	4,257,410

**Location Map:**



*Shenandoah National Park is located in Virginia. (Map courtesy of GORP, Great Outdoor Recreation Pages.)*



*USGS map of Lewis Mountain (USGS 1969, Shenandoah National Park, Central Section).*

## Management Information

### General Management Information

**Management Category:** Must be Preserved and Maintained

**Management Category Date:** 12/05/2003

## Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

### Management Agreement:

**Type of Agreement:** Concession Contract/Permit

**Expiration Date:** 12/31/2001

**Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:**

Agreement with Potomac Appalachian Trail Conference (PATC) for cabin reservations for 6 huts and 7 cabins

**Type of Agreement:** Concession Contract/Permit

**Expiration Date:** 12/31/2004

**Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:**

Contract held by Aramark includes lodging, restaurants, gift shops, stables, and gas stations

**Type of Agreement:** Memorandum of Understanding

**Expiration Date:** 07/01/2002

**Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:**

Potomac PATC, Appalachian Trail Conference, Appalachian Trail Park Office and SNP 5 year MOU of Appalachian Trail

**Type of Agreement:** Memorandum of Understanding

**Expiration Date:** 12/31/1999

**Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:**

With PATC for routine maintenance of trail and structures, obtain volunteers to oversee trails, develop cooperative workplan; on extension until new one finalized

**Type of Agreement:** Memorandum of Understanding

**Expiration Date:** 12/31/2000

**Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:**

Park ranger activities with PATC ridge runners and trail patrol

**Type of Agreement:** Special Use Permit

**Expiration Date:** 01/01/0000

**Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:**

Permits with varying expiration dates for filming, such as by TV stations and news photographers (duration 1 day); for documentaries (1-2 days), and commercials (1-2 days)

**Type of Agreement:** Special Use Permit

**Expiration Date:** 01/01/9999

**Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:**

75-80 long-term special use permits in park with varying expiration dates for pipelines, gas and other utilities, mainly to support park operations, and approx. 40 for road access to private property that existed before the park

**Type of Agreement:** Special Use Permit

**Expiration Date:** 12/31/2000

**Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:**

Weddings, religious services, amateur radio, Isaac Walton League literature distribution on clean air, 100-mile endurance ride (6 mi. in SNP), military training/testing of optical equipment, hang gliding – each activity has own expiration date

**NPS Legal Interest:**

**Type of Interest:** Fee Simple

**Public Access:**

**Type of Access:** Unrestricted

**Adjacent Lands Information**

**Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?** Undetermined



## National Register Information

### Existing NRIS Information:

<b>Name in National Register:</b>	Skyline Drive Historic District
<b>NRIS Number:</b>	97000375
<b>Primary Certification:</b>	Listed In The National Register
<b>Primary Certification Date:</b>	04/28/1997
<b>Other Certifications and Date:</b>	Date Received/Pending Nomination - 3/19/1997
<b>Name in National Register:</b>	Skyline Drive Historic District (Boundary Increase)
<b>NRIS Number:</b>	97001112
<b>Other Names:</b>	See also:Skyline Drive Historic District;See also:Skyline Drive Historic District
<b>Primary Certification:</b>	Listed In The National Register
<b>Primary Certification Date:</b>	09/19/1997 Date Received/Pending Nomination - 8/19/1997

**Significance Criteria:** A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

**Significance Criteria:** C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

**Period of Significance:**

<b>Time Period:</b>	AD 1931 - 1952
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
<b>Subtheme:</b>	Recreation
<b>Facet:</b>	General Recreation
<b>Other Facet:</b>	None
<b>Time Period:</b>	AD 1931 - 1952
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
<b>Subtheme:</b>	Social and Humanitarian Movements
<b>Facet:</b>	Civil Rights Movements
<b>Other Facet:</b>	None
<b>Time Period:</b>	AD 1931 - 1952
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Expressing Cultural Values
<b>Subtheme:</b>	Architecture
<b>Facet:</b>	Rustic Architecture
<b>Other Facet:</b>	None
<b>Time Period:</b>	AD 1931 - 1952
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Expressing Cultural Values
<b>Subtheme:</b>	Landscape Architecture
<b>Facet:</b>	The 1930's: Era Of Public Works
<b>Other Facet:</b>	None
<b>Time Period:</b>	AD 1931 - 1952
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Shaping the Political Landscape
<b>Subtheme:</b>	Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939
<b>Facet:</b>	The Great Depression And The New Deal, 1929-1941
<b>Other Facet:</b>	None

**Area of Significance:**

**Area of Significance Category:** Politics - Government

**Area of Significance Subcategory:** None

**Area of Significance Category:** Entertainment - Recreation

**Area of Significance Subcategory:** None

**Area of Significance Category:** Landscape Architecture

**Area of Significance Subcategory:** None

**Area of Significance Category:** Architecture

**Area of Significance Subcategory:** None

**Statement of Significance:**

As the second national park established in the eastern portion of the United States, Shenandoah National Park raised national and regional awareness of the importance of the government's role in returning a developed area to its natural state and then in preserving this environment for public recreation and enjoyment. The park includes Skyline Drive and many sites along its route. Lewis Mountain, one such site, was constructed for use as an early African American campground at Shenandoah, providing segregated recreational opportunities within the park until park facilities were fully integrated.

Lewis Mountain is included within the "The Skyline Drive Historic District (Boundary Increase) for Skyland, Lewis Mountain, and Big Meadows, listed in the National Register on December 5, 2003. The Skyline Drive Historic District was originally listed in the National Register on April 28, 1997 and amended on September 19, 1997 to include areas known as Headquarters, Big Meadows, Dickey Ridge, Simmons Gap, and Piney Ridge.

The Lewis Mountain site is listed under Criteria A and C in the areas of Politics/Government, Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation, and Landscape Architecture for the period of 1931-1952, representing the early period of development of the park and of Lewis Mountain.

As part of Shenandoah National Park, Lewis Mountain is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of the Park, which was the result of efforts by the United States

government and the Commonwealth of Virginia to conserve the characteristic scenic and natural resources of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The park was also developed to promote outdoor recreation made more accessible by the increased use of the automobile. Lewis Mountain is also significant under Criterion A for its association with the efforts of the federal government to provide economic relief during the Depression era for both skilled and unskilled workers in the form of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). CCC camps installed and contributed to the improvement of the infrastructure and landscape at Lewis Mountain. In addition to providing work relief and promoting economic stability, these programs illustrated the social and humanitarian purposes of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal by advancing the conservation of natural areas and expanding the recreational resources of the United States. Lewis Mountain has additional significance under Criterion A as the only area developed for African American use within the park during the park's brief history of segregation. The change in its use from a segregated to an integrated facility mirrors the gradual desegregation of American culture that occurred in the twentieth century.

Under Criterion C, the architecture and landscape architecture of the Lewis Mountain site are significant for their reflection of the NPS Rustic Style, the architecture of Marcellus Wright Jr., and the work of the CCC. The rustic architecture, designed by the National Park Service and Richmond architect Marcellus Wright Jr., displays local materials and methods of construction, with attempts to sensitively site the buildings in the landscape. The construction methods and craft of the CCC work is found both within the buildings and landscape features including circulation elements and small scale features such as signs and stone walls.

Lewis Mountain retains a high degree of integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Even though there have been incremental changes subsequent to the historic period, this report's analysis indicates the Lewis Mountain cultural landscape retains integrity to its period of significance (1931-1952). Many non-contributing features that were added after the end of the period of significance, and that detracted from the landscape's integrity, have been removed in recent years. Most of the changes that remain represent minor alterations to the infrastructure.

## Chronology & Physical History

### Current and Historic Use/Function:

<b>Primary Historic Function:</b>	FC9
<b>Primary Current Use:</b>	FC9

Lewis Mountain  
Shenandoah National Park

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**Other Use/Function**

Campground/Picnic Area  
Concession  
Hiking Trail  
Lodge (Inn, Cabin)

**Other Type of Use or Function**

Both Current And Historic  
Both Current And Historic  
Both Current And Historic  
Both Current And Historic

**Current and Historic Names:**

**Name**

Lewis Mountain

**Type of Name**

Both Current And Historic

**Ethnographic Study Conducted:**

No Survey Conducted

**Ethnographic Significance Description:**

As with most areas of Shenandoah National Park, it is quite possible that Native American tribes used this site at one time. The Manocan and Manahoac tribes used the general park area, but no information is available on their use of Lewis Mountain.

While some information is available about the mountain culture that permeated the area when the park was created, nothing is specific to the Lewis Mountain area. After the creation of the park, Lewis Mountain was developed as an African American recreation facility during the era of segregation in Virginia and the park. Further research is needed on all aspects of the ethnographic influences to fully understand the Lewis Mountain area.

**Chronology:**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Annotation</b>
9000 BC - AD 1600	Settled	First human habitation in Blue Ridge Mountains.
AD 1000	Farmed/Harvested	Farming is developed in the Shenandoah Valley.
AD 1669	Explored	Dr. John Lederer, first European to record exploration in this area of Blue Ridge Mountains, describes a forest full of game and a large open area believed to be Big Meadows (Lambert 1989, 32-33).
AD 1700 - 1799	Settled	Immigrants from Tidewater area come to Piedmont region and from Pennsylvania to Shenandoah Valley, leading to disappearance or departure of Native Americans from the area.

Lewis Mountain  
Shenandoah National Park

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AD 1750 - 1830	Settled	Settlers move from lower elevations into mountain hollows, where they pursue farming, grazing, timbering, and hunting game.
AD 1830	Established	Recreational use of the mountains begins circa 1830 with the opening of Black Rock Springs Hotel, south of current Route 33.
AD 1845 - 1850	Mined	Investment firm, which includes stockholder George Pollock Sr., mines copper at Stony Man Mountain Tract and timbers land for production of charcoal (Engle 1994, 2).
AD 1888	Established	The first recreational summer outing at Skyland is led by George F. Pollock Jr.
AD 1924	Established	Congress authorizes an unpaid Southern Appalachian National Park Committee (SANPC) to study proposed park sites (Engle 1999, 13-14).
	Established	Shenandoah Valley, Inc., established as regional Chamber of Commerce to further repute of Valley for its scenic and historic resources, works to assure Blue Ridge would be chosen as the site of the proposed eastern national park (Engle 1999, 14).
AD 1926	Established	Congress authorizes Shenandoah National Park, but without funds for land purchase. Land is acquired over the next eight years through donations and funding from the Commonwealth of Virginia.
AD 1927	Built	In 1927, Potomac Appalachian Trail Club is organized, and begins construction of Appalachian Trail in park.
AD 1931 - 1933	Built	Hoover authorizes construction of first 32 miles of Skyline Drive from his Rapidan Camp near Big Meadows to Skyland and Thornton Gap using local farmers and orchard workers (Engle 1999, 18).
AD 1931 - 1942	Engineered	Private contractors construct Skyline Drive; CCC provide assistance after May 1933 (McClelland 1998, 181-182).

Lewis Mountain  
Shenandoah National Park

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AD 1933 - 1942	Built	CCC build infrastructure of park, provide labor for Skyline Drive, relocate Appalachian Trail, clear chestnut trees, install phone/water lines, build Lewis Mountain roads, campgrounds, picnic areas, etc.
AD 1935	Established	Congress officially establishes Shenandoah National Park (SNP) from land purchased through private donations and by Commonwealth of Virginia (RMP 1998, 23).
AD 1936	Established	President Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicates SNP on July 3 in ceremony at Big Meadows.
AD 1937	Established	Overall park concessioner contract is granted to Virginia Sky-Line Company, Inc. (Lambert 1979, 262).
AD 1939 - 1940	Built	Virginia Sky-Line Company builds Lewis Mountain Lodge, and Cabins 1-3 as a segregated facility. Designer: Marcellus Wright, Jr.
AD 1940	Altered	Cabin 15, a tent platform believed to have been built by the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, is made into a one-room cabin.
AD 1942	Abandoned	By July, 1942, Lewis Mountain is closed due to World War II and declining park visitation. (Robinson & Associates, Inc. 1997, 96).
AD 1946	Restored	All park facilities are reopened by spring, 1946 (Robinson & Associates, Inc. 1997, 96).
AD 1947	Established	By October, desegregation takes place and Lewis Mountain is used by both blacks and whites.
AD 1948	Built	Virginia Sky-Line Company builds Cabins 4-5.
AD 1950	Altered	Lodge is altered to create Camp Store. Porches with grills are added to Cabins 1-4 for outdoor dining.
	Built	NPS constructs two Dining Pavilions in front of Cabin 5.
AD 1951	Moved	Virginia Sky-Line Company moves Cabins "F" and "G" to Lewis Mountain from their original Dickey Ridge location.

Lewis Mountain  
Shenandoah National Park

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AD 1956 - 1966	Built	NPS Mission 66 projects include replacing the Water Reservoir with two water tanks, and adding the Campground Registration and Picnic Grounds Information Kiosks.
AD 1970 - 1975	Established	Virginia Sky-Line Company concession is taken over by ARA, later known as Aramark, Inc.
AD 1970	Built	In the early 70s, NPS builds the Amphitheater.
AD 1995	Altered	Spruce Cottage G is modified to be made handicapped accessible.
AD 1996	Altered	The Lodge/Camp Store is altered to be made handicapped accessible, and resingled with rigid fiberglass cement tiles replacing the original asbestos cement shingles. Cabins asphalt roofing shingles are replaced with original material (wood shingles) and most of the porches are restored to their original appearance.
AD 1999 - 2000	Altered	During work on underground utility lines, swaths of vegetation are removed at various locations around site. The Road System is widened and repaved, and pull-offs in front of the Cabins are paved.
AD 2001	Removed	Amphitheater is removed.
AD 2003	Damaged	Thousands of trees are downed by Hurricane Isabel, including many at Lewis Mountain.
	Altered	Around 2003, replacement trees are planted.
AD 2004 - 2005	Altered	Pull-offs in front of Cabins are removed; non-historic areas are reseeded.
AD 2005	Altered	Some walkways are repaved with asphalt.



### **Physical History:**

#### 11,000 Years Ago to 17th Century: Native American Use

This area of the Blue Ridge Mountains was known and used by Paleo-Indians for many centuries, with the first human use taking place about 11,000 years ago, sometime after the last Ice-Age. The Paleo-Indians were hunters and gatherers who used the mountains for seasonal camps. With the development of farming in the valleys by 1000 AD, Native American use of the mountains focused on game hunting (Resource Management Plan 1998, 23). The Manocan and Manahoac tribes used this area.

#### 1669 to 1926: European Settlement

The first recorded European exploration of this area of the Blue Ridge took place in 1669. Dr. John Lederer, who led the exploration party, described the woods as wild and full of game. In 1716, Alexander Spotswood, Governor of Virginia, led an expedition across the Blue Ridge to encourage settlement in the area. The crossing place was probably Swift Run Gap, or the Big Meadows area (Lambert 1989, 32-33). English, Scots-Irish, and German settlers then immigrated to the area (Maddex et al. 1992, 7:2). They moved from the Tidewater area to the Piedmont and from Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah Valley.

Even before European settlement started here, local Native Americans were dying of introduced diseases (Lambert 1989, 21-22), and by 1800, they had disappeared completely or moved away (Resource Management Plan/RMP 1998, 23). As the better farming land was taken, settlers moved into the mountain hollows. Here they developed a life reliant on hunting, farming, grazing and timbering that led to extensive clearing of the land (RMP 1998, 23). This clearing was furthered by the introduction of chestnut blight in the 1910s, which killed the chestnut trees they had previously relied upon for rot-resistant wood for construction (Engle 1999, 67).

Industrial use of the area, such as mining, furnaces, and sawmills also developed in the 1800s. In the mid 1800s, copper was mined to the north on the Stony Man Mountain Tract, today known as Skyland. Timbering took place to manufacture the charcoal needed for the smelting, and a wagon road was established to Stony Man to accommodate logging and furnace activities. (Engle 1994, 1).

Recreational use of the mountains began circa 1830 with the opening of Black Rock Springs Hotel, south of current Route 33. The first recreational summer outing at Skyland was held in 1888.

#### 1926 to 1952: Initial Park Development

In 1926, Congress authorized the Shenandoah National Park (SHEN) to provide a large, western-type park accessible from the population centers of the East Coast. However, the act did not provide federal funding to acquire land for the park. Until the park was officially established in 1935, lands were acquired through private donations and funding from the Commonwealth of Virginia (RMP 1998, 23). This was followed by the removal of homesteads,

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farms, and previous uses from those lands (McClelland 1998, 290). In 1936, the park held its official dedication in Big Meadows, and President Franklin Roosevelt attended.

During that period, other developments continued. In 1927, the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club was organized, and construction of the Appalachian Trail began at Shenandoah (Lambert 1979, 159). The initial route was later relocated to accommodate the construction of the Skyline Drive along the ridge. Road construction began in 1931, financed initially from drought relief monies to employ Virginia farmers and apple-pickers impacted by the 1930 drought (Maddex et al. 1992, 7:5). Between 1931 and 1942, private contractors constructed Skyline Drive with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) providing assistance beginning in 1933 (McClelland 1998, 181-182). In 1933 the CCC camps were established within the park boundaries (Engle 1999, 30). Beginning with the creation of Shenandoah National Park in 1935, the National Park Service oversaw the early development of the park by the CCC. CCC labor built much of the infrastructure and many early park structures. These include the maintenance buildings, picnic areas, initial campgrounds, trails, and water and sewer systems. The contractors building Skyline Drive supervised some CCC enrollees on that project, and the CCC installed the landscape following construction (Engle 1999, 27). The CCC also cleared the “ghost forests” of dead and dying chestnut trees that resulted from the chestnut blight to reduce the danger of fires. The CCC used chestnut lumber for construction, including shingles, picnic tables, and chestnut slab siding on maintenance buildings. Thousands of trees and shrubs were planted to re-vegetate the Skyline Drive and developed areas in part from the nursery established at Big Meadows (Engle 1999, 67, 71-74, 80-87).

Shenandoah, like most National Parks in the 1930s, followed the local racial “custom” of the time, which in Virginia meant segregated facilities. Planning for separate African American facilities at Lewis Mountain began as early as August 1936 for the site to include a campground, cabins, lodge with dining hall, and picnic area (Robinson & Associates, Inc. 1997, 102).

The CCC started work at Lewis Mountain in 1938, building the road system, pathways, and retaining walls throughout the site. They cut down dead chestnut trees, cleared undergrowth, and replanted areas deforested by logging and farming. CCC workers cleared and graded the Campground and Picnic Grounds and constructed the Picnic Area Comfort Station. The CCC created the ornamental Boulder Field at the Picnic Grounds, and built the Campground Office, Kiosk Board Retaining Wall, and the Campground Comfort Station Retaining Wall. They built the Campground Comfort Station in 1942 replacing an earlier pit privy (Engle 1996, 3). The CCC also installed the water system that connected to the Picnic Area and Campground Comfort Stations, the Boulder Fountains, and the Pump House (on the west side of Skyline Drive). The CCC created Boulder Fountains for drinking water by outfitting natural boulders with pipes and spigots (LCS 1998, 83149-83150, 83156-83163).

In 1937, the overall park concessions contract was granted to Virginia Sky-Line Company, Inc. (Lambert 1979, 262). The concessionaire proceeded under pressure from NPS with development of Lewis Mountain lodging and dining facilities for African Americans (Robinson & Associates, Inc. 1997, 102). From 1938 -1940, the Virginia Sky-Line Company constructed

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the Lodge and Cabins 1-3 from the designs of Marcellus Wright, Jr. (LCS 1998, 83152- 83154, 83158). Around 1940, Cabin 15, a tent platform believed to have been built by the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (PATC), was modified to be a one-room cabin.

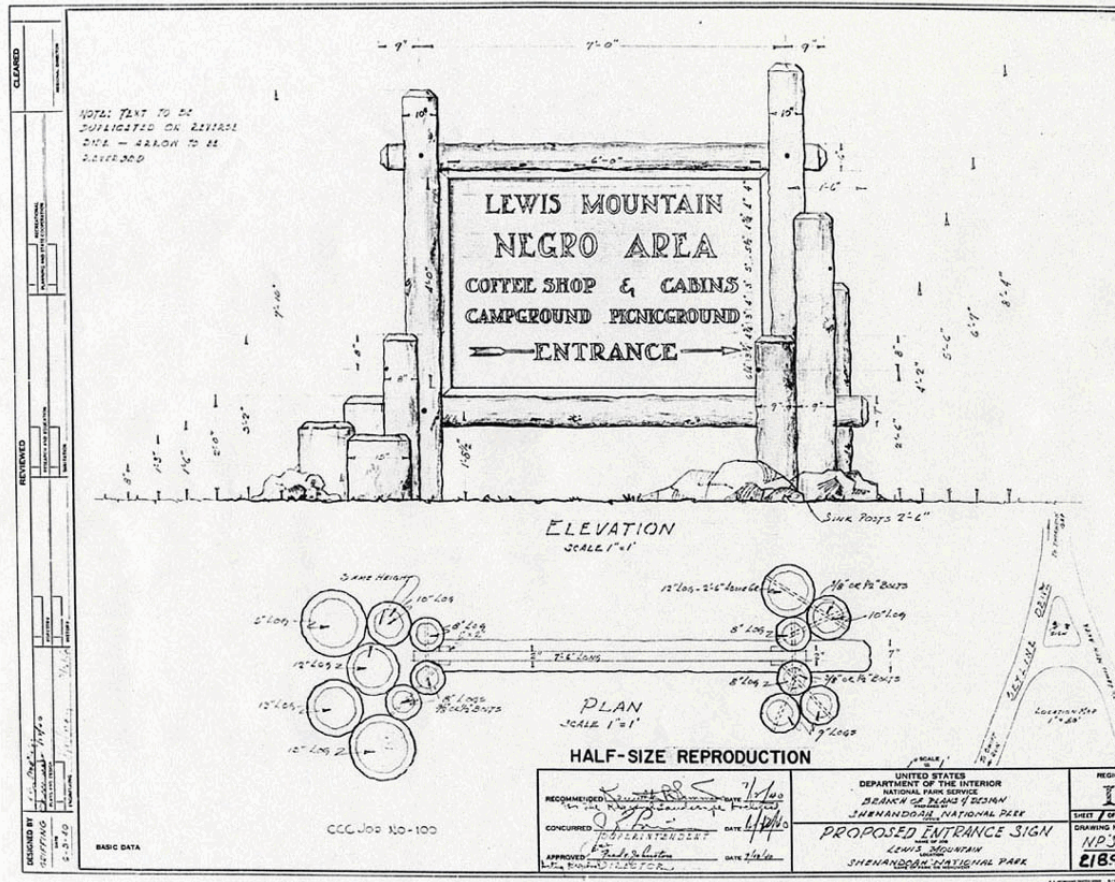
Open for business by the summer of 1939, Lewis Mountain provided 40 picnic tables, 12 fireplaces, parking for 42 cars, campsites for 30 tents and trailers, and the Picnic Area Comfort Station. The design of Lewis Mountain successfully complemented and blended with its surrounding environment. A number of guidelines had been developed by the National Park Service to accomplish that goal, such as the preservation of existing landscape features, the use of natural materials in construction, replanting native species, and the avoidance of right angles and straight lines (McClelland 1998, 2-3). At Lewis Mountain, these principles were evident in the curving, one-way road and in the extensive plantings of native species such as mountain laurel, oak, and witchhazel. Architect Marcellus Wright adhered to these guidelines for the Lodge giving it a terrain-hugging horizontal profile, using wooden siding and native stone, and surrounding the yard with a native chestnut fence.

The entry of the United States into World War II essentially ended all public and private development in the park until after the war. All CCC camps were closed by the end of March 1942 (Engle 1999, 30). With the decline of visitation to the park due to the war, Lewis Mountain was also closed in 1942, but was reopened by spring of 1946. Pressure was mounting from Washington to end segregation of NPS facilities at Shenandoah. After several park-wide attempts to limit or end segregation, both blacks and whites were using Lewis Mountain by October 1947. In 1950, a park planner from Washington reported the park was integrated (Lambert 1979, 271-284, 305).

Following World War II, development continued within Shenandoah in the pre-war style. In 1948

Virginia Sky-Line Company built two additional cabins (Cabins 4 and 5) and in 1951 moved two of the native chestnut cottages (Chestnut Cottage F and Spruce Cottage G) here from their original location at Dickey Ridge. Without the requirement for a dining room for use by African American visitors only, the NPS altered the Lodge to function as the Camp Store in 1950 and added dining porches or pavilions to the cabins. Two dining pavilions were added in front of Cabin 5 at this time.

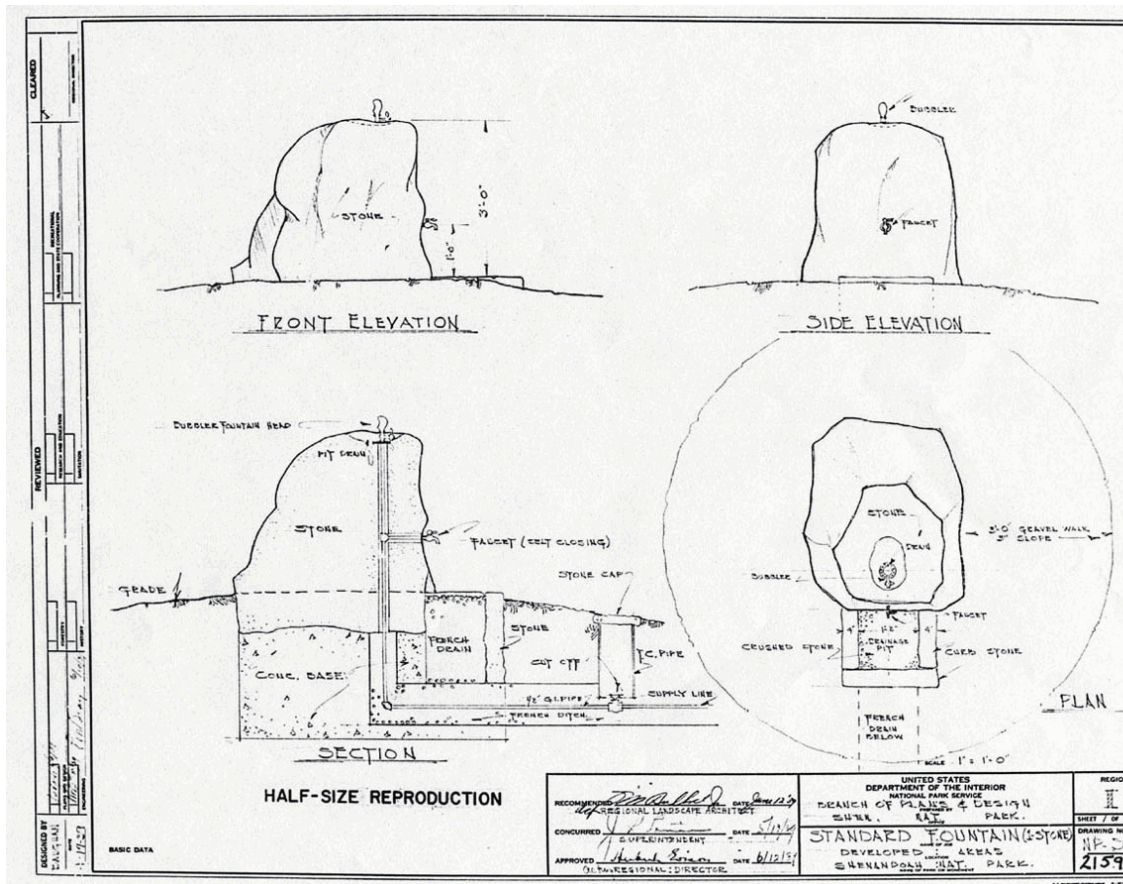
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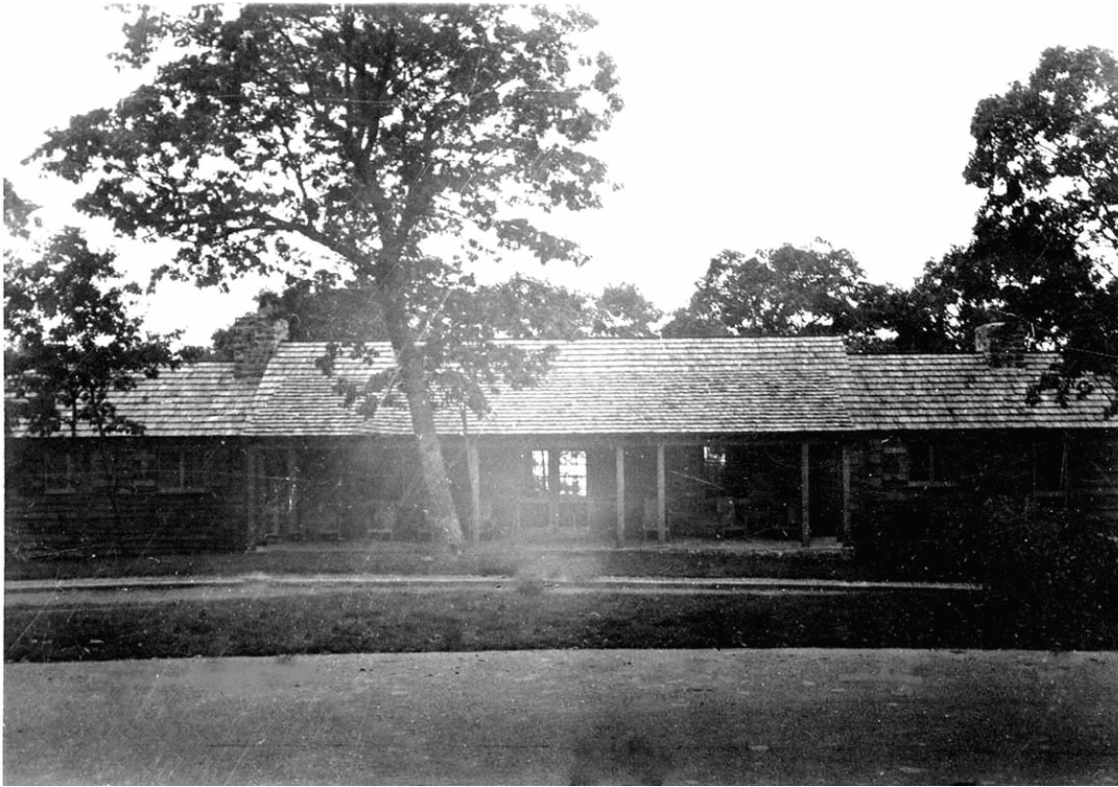
CCC drawing of entrance sign for Lewis Mountain Negro Area (NPS 1940).



*Lewis Mountain Entrance and Negro Sign (NPS 1940-1951).*



Boulder Water Fountain Construction Drawing 1939 (NPS 1939).



*Lodge-Camp Store. Neg. 4212 (NPS 1940-1951).*



*Cabin 1, 2, or 3 (NPS 1940-1951).*





*Cabin 1, 2, or 3 (NPS 1940-1951).*



*Cabin 1, 2, or 3 (NPS 1940-1951).*



*Cabin 5 (Virginia Sky-Line) (NPS 1940-1951).*



*Bus Tour (NPS 1940-1951).*



*Lewis Camping Group (NPS 1940-1951).*



*Lewis Mt. Camping Photo #2 (NPS 1940-1951)*

#### 1952 – Present: Later Development/National Park Service Era

By the 1950s, the National Park Service (NPS) was planning the Mission 66 construction that would help parks deal with the massive influx of post-WWII visitors. The program gained Congressional funding for the work in 1956. Attitudes about design had changed since the end of the CCC era in Shenandoah National Park, as throughout NPS. Now “the Craftsman ethic and attention to detail, which had guided the design of structures, gave way to a functionalism in design which advocated modern materials, streamlined forms, and mechanized technology” (McClelland 1998, 452). At Lewis Mountain, however, Mission 66 only meant several smaller projects, such as adding bulletin and registration boards and replacing the water reservoir.

The National Park Service has continued to make changes to Lewis Mountain in the years since Mission 66. Around 1970, the NPS built an amphitheater south of the picnic grounds. From 1970-75, ARA, later known as Aramark, managed the concessions. In the 1980s, minor changes were made at the campgrounds, such as paving the area under the picnic tables at each campsite. Alterations have been made to meet the needs of disabled visitors. In 1995, the

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NPS made Spruce Cottage G handicapped accessible and in 1996, carried out similar work at the Lodge/Camp Store. In 1999-2000, a major utilities project reworked the underground lines at Lewis Mountain, causing the removal of swaths of vegetation at several locations around the site. At that time the entry road was widened and repaved, and the pull-offs in front of the cabins were paved for the first time. The paving was also widened around the campground comfort station. In 2001, the park removed the amphitheater and associated structures and small scale features. After many years of declining trees, the park planted many trees in 2003. Later that year, Hurricane Isabel downed many trees at Lewis Mountain. The park removed the modern pull-offs in front of the cabins between 2004 and 2005 and reseeded non-historic areas. In 2005, the park repaved some of the walkways with asphalt.

## Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

### Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

This section provides an evaluation of the landscape's physical integrity by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance with current conditions. Each characteristic or feature is classified as either contributing, non-contributing or undetermined to the site's overall historic significance. By documenting and evaluating Lewis Mountain in this CLI, the historical significance of the site's landscape as a whole has been explored. Contributing characteristics or features were either present during the period of significance or are in-kind replacements of such historic elements. Landscape characteristics identified for Lewis Mountain are Natural Systems and Features, Land Use, Spatial Organization, Circulation, Buildings and Structures, Vegetation, Constructed Water Features, Small Scale Structures and Archeology.

This section also includes an evaluation of the property's integrity in accordance with National Register criteria. Historic integrity, as defined in National Register Bulletin 30, is the authenticity of a property's identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the site's historic period. The National Register recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Several or all of these aspects must be present for a site to retain its historic integrity. To be listed on the National Register a property not only must be shown to have significance under one of the four criteria, but must also retain integrity.

#### Location

This aspect of integrity refers to the place where the landscape was constructed. While Chestnut Cottage F and Spruce Cabin G were moved from Dickey Ridge in 1951, only minor changes to the rest of the Lewis Mountain facility have been made. As a whole, Lewis Mountain remains in the location where the CCC built its infrastructure, paths and roads, campgrounds, cabins, lodge and picnic areas between 1931 and 1945. Therefore, the site retains integrity of location.

#### Design

The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a cultural landscape fall under this category. The design of Lewis Mountain successfully complemented and blended with its surrounding environment utilizing NPS guidelines to accomplish that goal such as the preservation of existing landscape features and the use of natural materials in construction. This aesthetic remains evident at Lewis Mountain where the facilities remain blended into the natural environment. While desegregation required some alterations to the site shortly after the war, the changes required did not impact the spatial organization, overall design or style of the park. Other than modifications made to provide handicap accessibility, Lewis Mountain's historically significant accommodations have not changed greatly since the end of the period of significance (1931-1952). Lewis Mountain retains integrity of design.

#### Setting

The setting, or physical condition of Lewis Mountain has remained consistent during and since the period of significance. Nestled within Shenandoah National Park and proximate to a stretch of the



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Appalachian Trail, Lewis Mountain is valued as an important historic and scenic resource. Protected by this buffer, the landscape has seen little change to its immediate surroundings. Therefore, Lewis Mountain retains integrity of setting.

#### Materials

All types of materials, including those used for the construction of circulation, vegetation, and other landscape features, as well as the materials' placement in the landscape, are included under this aspect of integrity. There has been little alteration to the materials used to construct Lewis Mountain's structures, circulation features and landscape features. Exceptions to this include the replacement of the Water Reservoir with two water tanks, modification of facilities to accommodate handicapped visitors, and use of different materials on some roads and paths. These minor alterations do not diminish Lewis Mountain's integrity of materials.

#### Workmanship

This aspect of integrity refers to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular period. Lewis Mountain is an important example of the work of the skilled and unskilled workers of the CCC. The Wright-designed buildings reflect this work, still exhibiting the rustic style of construction. The integrity of workmanship is also evident in the paths, roads, and plantings. Standard repair and maintenance has been required on the paths and roads, but otherwise they remain intact as constructed by the CCC. Storm damage has accounted for some alteration of the landscape but efforts have been made to make replacements in kind. Overall, Lewis Mountain retains integrity of workmanship.

#### Feeling

A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period is evaluated under this aspect of integrity. Still a beautiful and secluded rustic campsite, Lewis Mountain remains an important example of the government's early efforts to conserve scenic and natural resources. Its history as the nation's only recreational area developed for African American use ended with desegregation but the significance of this history is retained in interpretive displays and historic signage. Lewis Mountain possesses integrity of feeling.

#### Association

This aspect refers to the direct link between the significant historic event or person and the cultural landscape. Entirely the result of the efforts of the CCC, Lewis Mountain is an exceptional example of the works realized through the efforts of social programs of the New Deal. This property maintains integrity of association as the landscape design, characteristics and features primarily date to the historic period, with minor alterations resulting from various stabilization and rehabilitation projects.

#### Integrity of the Property as a Whole

Lewis Mountain retains integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Even though there have been incremental changes subsequent to the historic period, this report's analysis indicates the Lewis Mountain cultural landscape does retain integrity to its period of significance (1931-1952). Many non-contributing features that have been added since 1952 and that detracted from the landscape's integrity have been removed in recent years. Most of the changes that remain represent minor infrastructure alterations.

## Landscape Characteristic:

### Natural Systems And Features

The most evident natural features at Lewis Mountain are geological. The park is located in the Blue Ridge Mountains, part of the larger chain of the Appalachians. These ancient mountains are composed of three types of rock: billion-year-old gneiss and granite, 570-million-year-old volcanic basalt, and 530-million-year-old sandstones and quartzites (Badger 1999, 1).

The mountains are located at the top of the regional Chesapeake Bay watershed system. Lewis Mountain is located on a ridge that runs north-south. Run-off flowing east flows into Devils Ditch and on to the Conway River, eventually flowing into the Chesapeake. To the west Little Creek and South Branch flow into to the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, then on to the Potomac River and into the Chesapeake Bay.

Shenandoah National Park is also located within the Chesapeake Bay airshed. The park is recognized as among those parks most impaired by human-caused air pollution, and park resources are impacted by the increasing emissions in the airshed (Resource Management Plan 1998, 21-22). By virtue of its location on a ridge near the mountaintop, the site is windy with the trees providing some protection.

Lewis Mountain is within a mature second-growth forest ecosystem dominated by oak trees that extends throughout much of the surrounding Shenandoah National Park. The forest is home to both abundant and rare wildlife and plant species, which includes deer, black bear, and wild orchids.

The natural environment at Lewis Mountain has remained constant since the period of significance until today. It is the reason behind the site's development and it continues to draw visitors.

### Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number:	94013
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined

### Land Use

#### Historic Period

The site was probably used by Native Americans, or by European settlers for agricultural and industrial activities, but there is little visible or recorded evidence. The developed area of Lewis Mountain was established east of the mountain that goes by the same name. The first documented use of Lewis Mountain was for recreation, when the Virginia Sky-Line Company, a private concessionaire hired by the NPS to serve the entire park, developed Lewis Mountain's facilities to accommodate African American visitors in the segregated society of Depression-era Virginia. Lewis Mountain provided lodging, a Campground, and Picnic Grounds for African Americans visiting Shenandoah National Park. Pathways were constructed to

connect the facilities and to link to the Appalachian trail for hiking. The site opened in the summer of 1939, but was closed in 1942 due to World War II. It reopened in 1946 and was desegregated shortly after WWII.

**Existing Conditions**

The recreational use of the area continues today. Pathways connect the facilities and lead to the Appalachian trail for hiking. The Picnic Grounds at the northern end of the site offer picnic tables, grills, parking, and the Picnic Grounds Comfort Station to visitors. In the center of the site, the Lodge/Camp Store now operates as a camp store run by the concessionaire, and 8 operational cabins provide lodging. The Campground at the Southern end of the site offers 31 campsites (a host campsite added to Campground in the past twenty years), grills, the Campground Office, and a Campground Comfort Station.

The land use at Lewis Mountain has remained unchanged since the period of significance. The site and the Park was integrated during that period. Many picnickers and campers continue to visit and enjoy the site today.

**Character-defining Features:**

Feature Identification Number:	94012
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Picnic Grounds with the Picnic Area Comfort Station in the background, looking east (OCLP, 2005).*

### **Spatial Organization**

#### Historic Period

Lewis Mountain was developed at mile 57.5 of the Skyline Drive in both Page and Greene Counties, Virginia. The site was on a plateau approximately 3,400 feet above sea level and six miles south of Big Meadows. Skyline Drive bordered the site to the west, and the Appalachian Trail bordered the site to the east. The only access road entered Lewis Mountain from Skyline Drive to the west and ran from north to south, looping back on itself at the Picnic Grounds, flowing between the historic Lodge/Camp Store and cabins, and then looping through the Campground. A network of pedestrian pathways ran throughout the site and connected to the Appalachian Trail from both the Picnic Grounds and Campgrounds.

The layout of Sky-Line Company's development for Lewis Mountain included three discrete sections running north to south and interconnected by the Road System and Pathways: the Picnic Grounds (picnic tables, grills, and a comfort station); the Historic Lodge and Cabins (8 cabins/ 15 units for overnight lodging and a Lodge/Camp Store); and the Campground (30 campsites for tents or trailers and a comfort station).

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) helped create the infrastructure of the area, as it did

for most of Shenandoah National Park, beginning in 1938. The CCC carved out the roadway, cleared the walking paths, built the comfort stations, and cleared, graded, and landscaped the Picnic Grounds and the campgrounds. The original route of the Appalachian Trail was shifted east by the CCC for construction of the facility and Skyline Drive.

#### Existing Conditions

The Appalachian Trail still skirts the Lewis Mountain site to the east and south. Lewis Mountain remains organized north-south along the primary access road from Skyline Drive to the west. First, the visitor encounters the one-way picnic loop heading east. There is pull-off parking along the road and the Picnic Grounds Comfort Station in the center. Continuing along the main access road, the visitor next passes cabins to the east. To the west is the Lodge/Camp Store with a loop road to the adjacent parking lot. Continuing on the main access road the visitor arrives at the Campground. Here the road becomes a one way loop that splits to provide access to the 31 campsites. The Campground Comfort Station is located in the center of the Campground.

The campsites are covered with chip-and-seal surfaces and have concrete bumper stops. Each campsite is equipped with a metal grill mounted on concrete and a picnic table consisting of a wooden top on metal supports. A Host Campsite was added circa 1990. It is similar to the other campsites but has electricity and water. Two of the campsites near the host site are designated for handicapped use. Each has raised fireplace grills, and one has water.

The historic spatial organization of the Lewis Mountain Site remains intact. The layout and flow of the site has changed little since the CCC shaped it.

#### Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Picnic Grounds
Feature Identification Number:	94029
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Campgrounds
Feature Identification Number:	92698
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Amphitheater
Feature Identification Number:	94030
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-Contributing

#### Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*Overview of Campground from the Host Campsite, looking southwest. Host Campsite is similar to others, but enjoys electrical and water connections (OCLP, 2005).*

### **Circulation**

#### Historic Period

Before Skyline Drive was constructed, the Appalachian Trail (the historic Maine-to-Georgia hiking trail built in the 1920s and 1930s) originally passed Lewis Mountain to the west. With the construction of the parkway and the Lewis Mountain facilities, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) shifted the Appalachian trail east and south of the site.

The CCC built the circulation infrastructure (Road System and Pathways) for Lewis Mountain at mile 57.5 of the Skyline Drive in 1938-1940. The access road entered Lewis Mountain from Skyline Drive. It ran from north to south, looping back on itself at the Picnic Grounds and Campground. The one-way loop through the picnic grounds headed east from the main road and had pull-off parking. At the Lodge/Camp Store, a one-way loop headed west and north to a large parking lot, or west and south to a drop-off in front of the Lodge/Camp Store.

The CCC constructed the Pathways throughout the site in 1939-1940. They connected the Picnic Grounds, cabins and Lodge/Camp Store with each other and the road. Pathways from the Campground and Picnic Grounds connected to the Appalachian Trail. The Lodge Stone

Steps, four mortared stone steps on the south elevation of the Lodge/Camp Store, led down the hill on which the building was constructed. These steps provided access to storage on the lower level of the store.

#### Existing Conditions

There are three types of circulation, the access road which comes off Skyline Drive and runs throughout the site, the network of paved paths for pedestrians around the site, and the Appalachian Trail, which runs east and south of Lewis Mountain, and has several connecting trails from the developed area.

The access road still enters Lewis Mountain from Skyline Drive. It runs from north to south, looping back on itself at the Picnic Grounds and Campground. The one-way loop through the picnic grounds heads east from the main road and has pull-off parking. At the Lodge/Camp Store, a one-way loop heads west and north to a large parking lot, or west and south to a drop-off in front of the Lodge/Camp Store. Two sets of Log Cribbing Steps lead down from the paths to paved pull-offs in front of Cabins 2 and 3. Another set of Log Cribbing Steps leads down from the road to a paved parking area next to the Lodge/Camp store. The Picnic Grounds parking lot was built in the 1980s and contains one space marked for handicapped parking. Parts of the access road were widened during 1999-2000 utility work, including the section near the campground comfort station.

The 3 - 4 foot wide CCC Pathways have been paved with asphalt or chip and seal walks. These Pathways continue to connect the cabins and Lodge/Camp Store to each other and the road. The Pathways connect the campsites, cabins, and Picnic Grounds to the Lodge/Camp Store, Picnic Area Comfort Station, Campground Comfort Station, and other facilities.

Remnants of a CCC walkway that has been removed run from the center of the Picnic Ground northwest to the loop road. There are two sets of Log Cribbing Steps on the paths in front of the cabins and one set between the access road and the parking lot. The outside frames and risers are round timbers, and the treads are made of gravel. These steps were not part of the initial development.

The Appalachian Trail is a 1-2' wide dirt trail marked with white blazes. There are several small dirt trails connecting Lewis Mountain to the Appalachian Trail. There are two trails with signs for the Appalachian Trail leaving the campground. The one heading south was bulldozed to a width of 10'-15' during the utility project for pipe replacement. From the picnic grounds there is one trail with a sign and one unmarked trail connecting to the Appalachian Trail. Remnants of the previous Appalachian Trail location are visible along the west side of the campground.

Most of the historic Road System and Pathways remain at Lewis Mountain. While all of the routes have been widened and paved or repaved, the circulation features reflect their historic alignment and character. A few historic Pathways have been removed or relocated, and some new connections have been made.

#### **Character-defining Features:**

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Feature: Road system  
Feature Identification Number: 94010  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 083149  
LCS Structure Name: Lewis Mountain Road System  
LCS Structure Number: MI057.6

Feature: Pathways  
Feature Identification Number: 94009  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 083160  
LCS Structure Name: Lewis Mountain Complex Pathways  
LCS Structure Number: MI057.6M

Feature: Log Cribbing Steps  
Feature Identification Number: 94008  
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**





*Overview of Campground showing access road entering straight ahead, looping through site, and reentering on right; looking south (OCLP, 2005).*



*Asphalt Pathways at center of Picnic Grounds, showing Boulder Fountain and Picnic Grounds Information Kiosk (OCLP, 2005).*

### **Buildings And Structures**

#### Historic Period

The CCC built the Picnic Grounds Comfort Station in 1938. This rustic style building was 25' x 13' wide and constructed of chinked logs resting on a stone foundation. The building had vertical, brown-stained, wooden siding on the exterior gables. Entrances to the restrooms were located on the north and south elevations of the building, and each entrance had a privacy screen of wooden posts and logs on a low stone wall. Each of the restrooms was illuminated by two sets of paired windows, one pair in each of two walls.

The center of the Lewis Mountain development was made up of eight cabins and the Lodge/Camp Store. Virginia Sky-Line built four cabins at the same time that the Lodge/Camp Store was being constructed, all designed by architect Marcellus Wright Jr. They shared the rustic qualities of the Lodge/Camp Store. The Lodge/Camp Store was originally built as a lodge with dining facilities for the African American guests. It was built by the Sky-Line Company in 1939-1940 from plans designed by Marcellus Wright Jr. It was a one-story wood building painted dark brown with a flagstone terrace at the front. It had a low profile with horizontal lap siding, a gabled roof, stone chimney, and flagstone terrace that allowed the building to blend into the woods, in keeping with Wright's objectives of complementing its natural environment.

The Wright-designed, one-story cabins sat on the side of a hill facing west across the entrance road toward the Lodge/Camp Store. They were wood-framed buildings resting on stone piers. Rough-cut wooden weatherboards, painted brown, and wood-shingled gable roofs covered the wooden structural framework. Each door, composed of boards arranged to create a vertical series of chevrons, opened onto an unroofed wooden porch set on stone piers. In addition to the door on the west elevation, each bedroom had two six-over-six, double-sash windows on that side, and the bathroom had a six-light window. A single, double-sash, six-over-six window pierces each bedroom's east elevation. One of the four cabins burned down in 1940. The other three were known as Cabins 1, 2 and 3.

Cabins 4 and 5 were built in 1948 by Virginia Sky-Line after designs by Richmond architects Louis W. Ballou and Charles G. Justice, but use similar materials and follow the rustic style already established within the facility. They were aligned with the other cabins along the hill overlooking the Lodge/Camp Store. They possessed the same low profile, layout, and construction materials as the other cabins. The doors of these cabins were composed of vertically arranged boards. A single window lit the bedrooms on the opposite elevation.

Cabin 4 had dining pavilions like those of Cabins 1-3, attached to its west and north elevations. Cabin 5 had no attached dining pavilions, but two freestanding ones stand to its south. The pavilions consisted of wooden posts supporting a shingled, gable roof. They stood on concrete pads and shelter picnic tables (wooden tops on metal supports) and wooden cabinets. Fireplaces sat along one side of the pavilions' concrete pads (NR Boundary Adjustment #2 2003, 7.24).

Two other Wright-designed cabins stood at Lewis Mountain, Chestnut Cottage F and Spruce Cottage G. They were located near each other (south of Cabins 1-5) and were built in 1938 at the Dickey Ridge facility at mile post 4.6 of Skyline Drive in the northern portion of Shenandoah National Park and moved to Lewis Mountain in 1951. Chestnut Cottage F was the northernmost of the two. It was a woodframed building resting on a cinder-block foundation. It had wooden siding with a shingled, gable roof. One entrance was on east elevation, while the other was on the north elevation. The doors in these openings had four lights each in their upper panels. An open, wooden porch resting on cinder blocks fronted both entrances. The rooms had pairs of six-over-six, double-sash windows on the north elevation. Each bedroom had a single six-over-six, double-sash window facing south. South of Chestnut Cottage F was a freestanding dining pavilion like those near Cabin 5. It is thought that this pavilion was added when the cabin was moved in 1951 (NR Boundary Adjustment #2 2003, 7.25).

One building at Lewis Mountain, Cabin 15, a historic one-room cabin, predates the park and is believed to have been built by the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club as part of the development of the Appalachian Trail. Most of the structures date to the site's original construction as a segregated facility. It consists of a wooden frame on a concrete slab and covered with vertical board and batten siding. The single enclosed room with an open beam ceiling and concrete floor

measures 14' x 8' 8" and is lit by two transom windows on its west elevation. The door is on the east elevation. A 6' 2" porch extends across the east side of the cabin.

At the campground there are several historic structures built by the CCC in 1939-1940. The Campground Office is the check-in station. It is a 12' x 8' board and batten building painted dark brown (LCS 1998, 83150). The Campground Comfort Station is 35' x 16' and constructed of coursed stone and board and batten siding on a stone foundation – once again blending with the other buildings in the facility designed in the rustic manner (LCS 1998, 83159). It has a gable roof with concrete shingles and board and batten gable ends. Tile covers the interior walls to the bottom of the windows, stone above. The ceiling is of exposed beams painted white. Men's and women's restrooms occupy the northern and southern ends of the building, on either side of a storage area. The storage area has its own door. Stone sight barriers screen the entrances on the east and west sides. A pair of windows pierces each of two walls of the restrooms. These windows have recently been preserved, stripped of their paint, and stained chestnut.

On the west side of the Campground Comfort Station, the CCC constructed a stone retaining wall. It was a mortared, coursed, random cut and laid wall, about 1 ½ – 2 feet wide, 2 - 3 feet tall, and 75 feet long, with stone steps at the southern end (LCS 1998, 83157). The CCC also constructed a stone retaining wall near the entrance to the Campground. It is a mortared, coursed, random cut and laid stone wall constructed in an S-shape. It is approximately 1 foot wide, 30 feet long, and 4 feet high.

The CCC constructed a Pump House constructed on a noncontiguous parcel west of Skyline Drive to provide water for the comfort station and the fountains. The pump house's wooden door was framed by stones.

#### Existing Conditions

All of the historic built facilities remain with few changes. Several of the facilities have been retrofitted for handicapped accessibility.

At the Picnic Grounds Comfort Station, the log historic sight barriers at each door were moved to allow ADA accessibility in 1999, and the logs were restored. In the late 1990s, the Picnic Grounds Information Kiosk was constructed near the Picnic Grounds Comfort Station. Its brown-painted wooden posts support a shingled, peaked roof that shelters a display of wildlife information. Southeast of the Picnic Grounds is the non contributing, Telephone Building with a satellite dish on the roof. This 1957 building is a 12' x 15' board and batten shed painted dark brown, built on a concrete slab with concrete steps.

Alterations took place in 1996 to make the Lodge/Camp Store accessible to handicapped visitors. The central section of the porch terrace was raised to create a ramp to the front door. The wood porches of Cabins 4 & 5 have been restored to original condition.

The Campground Office remains today with a telephone box mounted on one side, and a message board and payment slot located on the west elevation. The historic Campground Comfort Station Retaining Wall remains. The non-historic Campground Information Kiosk stands south of the Campground Comfort Station. Six wood posts form two trylons supporting a gable roof. Each trylon holds three panels of information on flora and fauna, park programs and history. Another historic stone retaining wall, the Kiosk Board Retaining Wall remains and supports an asphalt pad near the entrance to the campground. Standing on the pad today is the non-historic Campground Registration Kiosk, constructed as part of the Mission 66 program. The kiosk consists of four wooden posts supporting a shingled, peaked roof. Three panels with campground information hang between the posts.

Most of the historic buildings and structures remain at Lewis Mountain and retain a high degree of integrity. The Rustic Style buildings enhance the historic character of the site. The non-historic buildings and structures like the Telephone Building and kiosks do not detract from this character.

**Character-defining Features:**

Feature:	Chestnut Cottage F
Feature Identification Number:	94000
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	083194
LCS Structure Name:	Lewis Mountain Cottage "F"
LCS Structure Number:	MI057.6H
Feature:	Spruce Cottage G
Feature Identification Number:	94006
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	083195
LCS Structure Name:	Lewis Mountain Cottage "G"
LCS Structure Number:	MI057.6I
Feature:	Cabin 1
Feature Identification Number:	93675
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	083152
LCS Structure Name:	Lewis Mountain Cabin #1
LCS Structure Number:	MI057.6C

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Feature: Cabin 2  
Feature Identification Number: 93677  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 083153  
LCS Structure Name: Lewis Mountain Cabin #2  
LCS Structure Number: MI057.6D

Feature: Cabin 3  
Feature Identification Number: 93678  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 083154  
LCS Structure Name: Lewis Mountain Cabin #3  
LCS Structure Number: MI057.6E

Feature: Cabin 4  
Feature Identification Number: 93941  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 083155  
LCS Structure Name: Lewis Mountain Cabin #4  
LCS Structure Number: MI057.6F

Feature: Cabin 5  
Feature Identification Number: 93993  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 083156  
LCS Structure Name: Lewis Mountain Cabin #5  
LCS Structure Number: MI057.6G

Feature: Cabin 15  
Feature Identification Number: 93676  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 083151  
LCS Structure Name: Lewis Mountain Cabin #15  
LCS Structure Number: MI057.6J

Feature: Campground Comfort Station

Feature Identification Number: 93994

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 083159

LCS Structure Name: Lewis Mountain Campground Comfort Station

LCS Structure Number: MI057.6L

Feature: Campground Comfort Station Retaining Wall

Feature Identification Number: 93995

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 083161

LCS Structure Name: Lewis Mountain Campgrd Comfort Sta Retaining Wall

LCS Structure Number: MI057.6N

Feature: Campground Kiosk Board Retaining Wall

Feature Identification Number: 93997

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 083157

LCS Structure Name: Lewis Mountain Kiosk Board Retaining Wall

LCS Structure Number: MI057.6K

Feature: Campground Office

Feature Identification Number: 93998

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 083150

LCS Structure Name: Lewis Mountain Campground Office

LCS Structure Number: MI057.6A

Feature: Freestanding Dining Pavilions

Feature Identification Number: 94001

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Lodge/Camp Store

Feature Identification Number: 94002

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Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 083158  
LCS Structure Name: Lewis Mountain Lodge  
LCS Structure Number: MI057.6B

Feature: Campground Registration Kiosk  
Feature Identification Number: 93999  
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Picnic Area Comfort Station  
Feature Identification Number: 94003  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 083163  
LCS Structure Name: Lewis Mountain Campground Comfort Station  
LCS Structure Number: MI057.6P

Feature: Amphitheatre Shed  
Feature Identification Number: 93674  
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Telephone Building  
Feature Identification Number: 94007  
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Pump House  
Feature Identification Number: 94005  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Campground Information Kiosk  
Feature Identification Number: 93996  
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Picnic Grounds Information Kiosk  
Feature Identification Number: 94004  
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing



**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Spruce Cottage G moved here from Dickey Ridge, is now handicapped accessible (PHSO 1999).*



*Campground Comfort Station, Campground Comfort Station Retaining Wall and Camp Ground Information Kiosk (OCLP, 2005).*



*Campground Office with historic Chestnut Cabin F and Spruce Cabin G to left with non-historic Freestanding Dining Pavilions (OCLP, 2005).*



*Picnic Area Comfort Station, looking northeast (OCLP, 2005).*

## **Vegetation**

### Historic Period

The CCC planted much native vegetation at Lewis Mountain. They planted mountain laurel and oak trees in the Road System's islands, mountain laurel and witchhazel in groups around the cabins, and hemlocks at the Lodge/Camp Store. The CCC planted pines in the Picnic Grounds, red elderberry at the Picnic Area Comfort Station, and an understory of witchhazel throughout the site.

### Existing Conditions

Lewis Mountain remains a shady area of tall trees and luxuriant undergrowth. The Lewis Mountain site is predominantly forested with second-growth upland forest dominated by oak and hickory. Due to this dense vegetation and to Lewis Mountain's location within the Blue Ridge chain, the area does not possess the sweeping views of the Shenandoah Valley or the rolling hills of the Piedmont that some other facilities within Shenandoah National Park have.

Much of the CCC plantings remain. A high canopy of pine trees shades the open, grassy areas of the picnic grounds and clumps of mountain laurel and witchhazel provide screening. At the east end of the Picnic Grounds there is a clearing for the septic field, and another clearing leading to the northeast where it connects to the Appalachian Trail. The Cabins at Lewis Mountain stand among mature natural vegetation and trees and shrubs planted by the CCC. Mountain laurel and oaks grow in the island beds of the road system. Along the outer edge of the developed area there is a shrubby understory.

Storms such as 2003's Hurricane Isabel have thinned many trees, but new trees planted that same year will eventually fill in the gaps.

Throughout the site there is evidence of naturalistic plantings that were the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and typical of the Rustic Style. The native vegetation contributes greatly to the historic character of Lewis Mountain.

### **Character-defining Features:**

Feature: CCC Planted Mountain Laurel

Feature Identification Number: 97668

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: CCC Planted Oak Trees

Feature Identification Number: 97669

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: CCC Planted Witchhazel

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Feature Identification Number: 97672  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
Feature: CCC Planted Pines  
Feature Identification Number: 97670  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
Feature: CCC Planted Red Elderberry  
Feature Identification Number: 97671  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
Feature: CCC Planted Hemlock  
Feature Identification Number: 97252  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
Feature: In-kind replacements of CCC Plantings  
Feature Identification Number: 97673  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Overview of Campgrounds illustrating high, predominantly deciduous tree canopy found throughout site (OCLP, 2005).*



*View of Picnic Grounds showing same high tree canopy (PHSO 1999).*



*Front of camp store with island planting bed including mountain laurel and oaks; hemlocks visible to right (PHSO 1999).*

**Constructed Water Features**

Historic Period

The CCC constructed an underground water reservoir south of the Lewis Mountain facilities.

Existing Conditions

There is only one constructed water feature at Lewis Mountain. An underground reservoir is located south of the campgrounds on the connector trail to the Appalachian Trail. The CCC originally installed the reservoir, but it was replaced by two tanks circa 1960 that were installed as part of the Mission 66 era work.

**Character-defining Features:**

Feature: Water Reservoir

Feature Identification Number: 94011

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**





*Water Reservoir on hillside above Campground, looking northeast (OCLP, 2005).*

### **Small Scale Features**

#### Historic Period

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed and installed Boulder Fountains at the picnic grounds and campground. They were made from boulders with a pipe inserted in the native rock. Most were located on a paved pad and had a faucet on the side. There were a number of boulders placed around the developed area. The CCC created the Boulder Field on the inside of the picnic grounds loop drive. The CCC also enclosed the Lodge/Camp Store yard with a chestnut fence. The CCC placed several signs throughout the site.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) placed three USGS Benchmarks at the site

during the initial survey of the area. The benchmarks consisted of concrete posts capped with copper plaques. One stood near the center of the picnic area, another in a wooded area to the south. The third benchmark was located in the campground.

#### Existing Conditions

The historic Boulder Fountains, Boulder Field, some signs, and USGS Benchmarks remain. A cluster of four boulders now mark the entrance to the site from Skyline Drive, and other groupings have been placed along the northern and southern legs of the loop road and along the main road west of the picnic area. The modern boulders replace the CCC timber guard rails that delineated some parking areas and roads. A single boulder is located in the campgrounds where the old location of the Appalachian Trail left the most southwest campsite.

Between 1956 and 1966 the Park installed “Dusk-to-Dawn” Lights and bear-proof trash cans throughout the site. The “Dusk-to-Dawn” Lights are mounted on 12 feet brown, metal posts. Lights are also mounted on the ends of the pavilions and some other buildings.

Many signs are located throughout the site. One type is the brown wood signs with routed letters painted white. They convey information such as mileage on Skyline Drive, bear warnings, picnicking and camping guidance, and directions to the office. There are also metal traffic signs and metal signs giving backcountry information. There are exposed aggregate concrete posts that are 4" x 4" x 4' tall with a metal band denoting the name of the trails and distance to each. They have “No Fires” painted on the side. The markers indicating access to the Appalachian Trail are the same size as the concrete posts, but made of brown wood and have routed, white-painted letters noting the direction and distance to the Appalachian Trail. There are also brown posts in the campground giving campsite numbers.

Within the Picnic Grounds, trash and recycling cans and boulders are clustered along the road at several places. Several grills are located in the clearing leading to the Appalachian Trail and to the west of the main access road. Picnic tables and water fountains are located both inside and outside of the road loop. Picnic tables are of two types: those made entirely of wood and those with wooden tops supported by a metal framework. A group of four picnic tables and a grill on the north side of the picnic grounds is handicapped accessible. A concrete Rectangular Grill Pad of unknown origin is located northwest of the Picnic Area Comfort Station.

The Lodge/Camp Store chestnut fence is gone now, but the facility currently has a non-historic privacy fence at the north end. There are picnic tables and concrete fireplaces at the cabins and pavilions.

Within the Campground, each campsite has a metal grill mounted on a concrete pad, and a wood-topped picnic table with metal supports. The Host Campsite was added in the late 1980s or early 1990s. It is similar to the regular campsites, but has an electrical hook-up, water faucet, and wood sign designating the occupants as the hosts. Two adjacent campsites are designated for handicapped use, and feature raised grills and water at one site. Bear-Proof Food Storage

Posts are located both north and south of the Campground Comfort Station. The square, brown, metal posts are 10-12 feet high.

There are a variety of small scale features at Lewis Mountain. While some of them remain from the period of significance, many have been added since 1952. These non-historic small scale features do not detract from the site's character and are essentially replacements for ephemeral picnic and campground features such as grills, picnic tables, signage, and trash cans.

**Character-defining Features:**

Feature: Boulder Field

Feature Identification Number: 94016

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Boulder Fountains

Feature Identification Number: 94017

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 083162

LCS Structure Name: Lewis Mountain Complex Boulder Fountains

LCS Structure Number: MI057.60

Feature: USGS Benchmarks

Feature Identification Number: 94028

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: "Dusk-to-Dawn" Lights

Feature Identification Number: 94014

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Bear-Proof Food Storage Poles

Feature Identification Number: 94015

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Boulders Along Road Edge

Feature Identification Number: 94018

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Grills

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Feature Identification Number: 94020

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Trash and Recycling Cans

Feature Identification Number: 94026

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Picnic Tables

Feature Identification Number: 94023

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Metal sign and Wooden Signs

Feature Identification Number: 94021

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Campground Information Display

Feature Identification Number: 94019

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Picnic grounds bulletin board

Feature Identification Number: 94022

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Rectangular Grill Pad in Picnic Area

Feature Identification Number: 94024

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Saw Horses

Feature Identification Number: 94025

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Unidentified Circular Pad in Picnic Area

Feature Identification Number: 94027

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Boulder fountain from the CCC period (OCLP, 2005).*



*Part of Boulder Field at east end of Picnic Grounds, looking west (OCLP, 2005).*

### **Archeological Sites**

This section identifies archeological resources that are part of the cultural landscape such as ruins, traces, or artifacts evidenced by the presence of surface and subsurface features. While Lewis Mountain was not evaluated under National Register Criterion D, A few prior archeological studies have yielded some information on both history and prehistory.

#### **Character-defining Features:**

Feature Identification Number:	93673
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined

## Condition

### Condition Assessment and Impacts

**Condition Assessment:** Good  
**Assessment Date:** 04/28/2005  
**Condition Assessment:** Good  
**Assessment Date:** 07/22/2011

### Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Based on consultation with Martha Bogle, Superintendent, and Ann Kain, Cultural Resource Manager, Lewis Mountain is in good condition, showing no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The site's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions, and no immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

## Treatment

### Treatment

**Approved Treatment:** Preservation  
**Approved Treatment Document:** General Management Plan  
**Document Date:** 01/21/1983

### Approved Treatment Costs

**Cost Date:** 01/21/1983

## Bibliography and Supplemental Information

## Bibliography

**Citation Author:** Lambert, Darwin  
**Citation Title:** Administrative History, Shenandoah National Park, 1924-1976  
**Year of Publication:** 1979  
**Source Name:** CRBIB  
**Citation Number:** 010882

**Citation Author:** McClelland, Linda Flint  
**Citation Title:** Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction  
**Year of Publication:** 1998  
**Citation Location:** PHSO Library

**Citation Author:** Engle, Reed L.  
**Citation Title:** Everything Was Wonderful: A Pictorial History of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Shenandoah National Park  
**Year of Publication:** 1999  
**Citation Location:** PHSO Library

**Citation Author:** Engle, Reed L.  
**Citation Title:** Shenandoah National Park (SHEN) Resource Management Newsletter  
**Year of Publication:** 1996  
**Source Name:** Other  
**Citation Location:** Specific article referenced:  
"Laboratory for Change"

**Citation Author:** Lambert, Darwin  
**Citation Title:** The Undying Past of Shenandoah National Park  
**Year of Publication:** 1989  
**Citation Location:** PHSO Library



**Citation Author:** Sanders, Debbie, Editor  
**Citation Title:** Shenandoah National Park Resource Management Newsletter  
**Year of Publication:** 1999  
**Source Name:** Other  
**Citation Location:** Specific article referenced:  
Badger, Robert, "Shenandoah's Geology: An Intriguing Story"

**Citation Author:** Maddex, McClung and Peyton  
**Citation Title:** National Register Nomination: Skyline Drive Historic District  
**Year of Publication:** 1992  
**Source Name:** Other  
**Citation Location:** PHSO historian files

**Citation Author:** Hooper, Carol, of Robinson & Associates, Inc.  
**Citation Title:** National Register Nomination: Skyline Drive Historic District  
(Boundary Increase)  
**Year of Publication:** 1997  
**Source Name:** Other  
**Citation Location:** PHSO historian files

**Citation Author:** Hooper, Carol, of Robinson & Associates, Inc.  
**Citation Title:** National Register Nomination: Skyline Drive Historic District  
(Boundary Increase #2)  
**Year of Publication:** 2003  
**Source Name:** Other  
**Citation Location:** PHSO historian files

### Supplemental Information

- Title:** Map – NPS Branch of Plans and Design “Lewis Mountain Development for (Negroes) – Part of the Master Plan,” Dwg.
- Description:** NP:SHE/1170, undated.  
Note: The word Negroes is crossed out in the title.
- Title:** Map – NPS Denver Service Center, “Water Distribution System, Sheet Layout, Survey Data,” Dwg.
- Description:** 134/41,120A, Sheet 105 to 114 of 133, 7/1998.
- Title:** Map – NPS Division of Design and Construction, Eastern Office, “Existing Conditions - Lewis Mountain Picnic and Campground Area, Park of the Master Plan,” Dwg
- Description:** NP: SHE/3005A, 8/22/1956.
- Title:** Map – NPS Division of Design and Construction, Eastern Office, “Lewis Mountain Development, Park of the Master Plan,” Dwg.
- Description:** NP: SHE/3046B, July 15, 1960.
- Title:** Map – USGS Shenandoah National Park, VA. (Central Section)
- Description:** 1969, Scale 1:62,500
- Title:** Map 10: Appalachian Trail and other Trails in Shenandoah National Park, Central District
- Description:** Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, Inc., 1997