
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory



Appalachian Trail - Central District
Shenandoah National Park

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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:

The Appalachian Trail–Central District in Shenandoah National Park (NP) is one of three component landscapes, together with the North District and South District, that comprise the 103-mile long Appalachian Trail (AT) landscape within the 196,000-acre Shenandoah NP. The portion of the AT in Shenandoah NP is part of the 2,175-mile trail that follows the Appalachian Mountains from Georgia to Maine as conceived in 1921 and developed and opened as a continuous trail in 1937. The Central District includes thirty-four miles of trail from Thornton Gap/Panorama, accessed from Skyline Drive at Milepost (MP) 31.5 at Route 211 (Lee Highway), to MP 65.5 at Route 33 (Spotswood Trail). From the northern end of the Central District, the AT continues for another twenty-four miles through the North District to the AT's entrance to the park at Possum's Rest. From the southern end of Central District, the AT continues for forty-five miles through the South District to MP 105.4 on Skyline Drive.

The study boundaries of the CLI for the Appalachian Trail (AT)–Central District include a twenty-foot wide corridor, ten-feet to either side of the trail's centerline. This distance was selected because it generally encompasses the constructed features associated with the trail such as retaining walls and signs. Features beyond this corridor were inventoried if they were associated with the construction of the AT, were easily viewed from the trail, or if they were part of the hiking experience (i.e. shelter or view). The trail corridor intersects Skyline Drive, numerous named side trails, and unnamed spur trails that lead to Skyline Drive overlooks, parking areas, rock outcrops, and views. Other trail junctions provide access to historic and non-historic cabins for day or overnight use.

History Overview – Central District:

This area of the Blue Ridge Mountains was known and used by Paleo-Indians for many centuries, with the first human presence beginning about 6,000-7,000 years ago, sometime after the last Ice Age. The first recorded European exploration of the area took place in 1669. After the arrival of European settlers, the local Native Americans were dying of introduced disease, and by 1800 they had disappeared completely or had moved away (Resource Management Plan, 1998:23). As the better farmlands were taken, the new settlers moved into the mountain hollows where they hunted, farmed, grazed livestock, and cleared the land of timber. Farming continued, including raising livestock, growing corn, and planting orchards but slowed during the droughts of 1929-1930. In 1926, Congress authorized Shenandoah NP in Virginia's Blue Ridge area to provide a large, western-type park accessible from the population centers of the East Coast.

In 1921, the idea of the Appalachian Trail was born when Benton MacKaye published "An Appalachian Trail: A Project in Regional Planning." It was a synthesis of ideas of the recreational movement and growing interest in regional planning and ignited a volunteer effort to build the AT from Georgia to Maine. MacKaye organized and convened the Appalachian Trail Conference in 1925, which later became the Appalachian Trail Conservancy. In 1927, the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (PATC) was organized by Myron H. Avery, and in 1928 construction of the AT in Shenandoah began (Bates, 1987:7). By 1930, the last portion of the AT in Shenandoah NP was completed and its alignment generally followed the ridgeline in a north-south direction.

In 1931, the construction of Skyline Drive along the ridgeline in Shenandoah NP began, and between

1931 and 1938 the PATC worked to rebuild portions of the AT that were supplanted by the drive. In 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) arrived in Shenandoah to work on the drive, the AT relocations, and other projects. The CCC improved old roads for the trail and constructed new trail using the National Park Service (NPS) Rustic style design guidelines, often employing stone retaining walls and trail edging to support the trail bed. The CCC also built stone and log cabins and shelters, and developed compatible yet more modern zinc-banded concrete trail markers. With the entry of the United States into World War II, the CCC was disbanded and park visitation slowed, although hiking continued. After the war, recreational interests increased nationwide and visits to the park rose along with hiking of the trail.

In 1956, NPS Director Conrad Wirth launched the “Mission 66” program, which anticipated high use of the parks, and planned improvements and expansion of facilities accordingly. In Shenandoah NP, a new highway overpass was constructed at Route 211 in 1960-61 and this area of the AT was relocated west. Visitation to Shenandoah NP and hiking the AT continued to increase in the 1970s, but the trail was showing signs of wear after so many years of heavy use. It had become more enclosed with vegetation, and erosion had changed the pitch on the trail bed requiring interventions such as log water bars.

Visitation was also on the rise on the entire AT. Recognizing the ever-increasing outdoor recreational needs of an expanding population and the promotion and preservation of outdoor areas and historic resources, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the National Trails System Act in 1968 designating the entire AT as the first National Scenic Trail on the East Coast. At this time, the PATC became a partner of the NPS. Developmental pressures also began to emerge along the trail. In 1978, President Jimmy Carter signed the Appalachian Trail legislative amendments (Foster, 1987:149). These laws provided new tools and funding for land acquisition and additional lands were acquired along the trail corridor. That same year, the Appalachian National Scenic Trail was designated as a unit of the National Park system.

In 1981, the NPS Appalachian Trail Comprehensive Plan was developed and outlined how the AT was to be managed and maintained in light of its growing use and various outside pressures. In 1983, the Appalachian Trail Conference and the PATC entered into a cooperative agreement with the NPS for the management of the AT in Shenandoah NP. The gypsy moth epidemic of the 1980s and the start of the hemlock woolly adelgid infestation of the 1990s changed the character of some portions of the trail as trees succumbed to the diseases, leaving behind open areas and changing the scenic views.

Significance Summary for the Appalachian Trail—North, Central, and South Districts:

The AT in Shenandoah NP is significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of landscape architecture, architecture, community planning and development, politics/government, and entertainment/recreation. Under Criterion A, it is significant for its association with the early regional planning effort to establish a linked pedestrian greenway corridor on the East Coast. It also derives significance for its role in the history of park development to develop national parks for public enjoyment and to preserve natural features and scenic areas, by creating a pedestrian spine which parallels, both conceptually and geographically, the vehicular spine of the Skyline Drive. Under Criterion C, the AT is significant as an

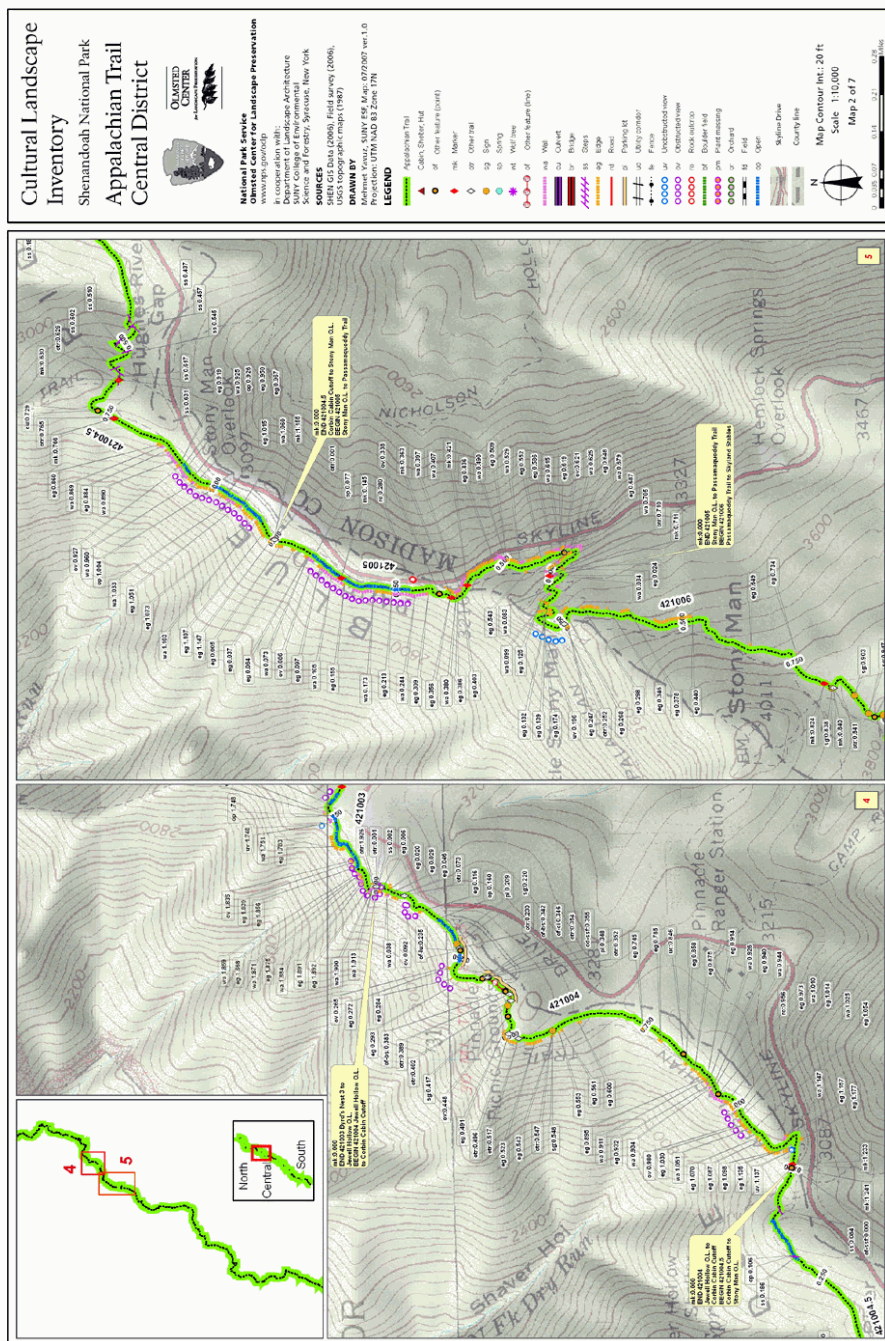
example of trail design and methods of construction established by the NPS and implemented by the CCC. Now known as the NPS Rustic style, its principles and practices endeavored to harmonize development with the natural environment and enable the visitor to experience scenic features and views.

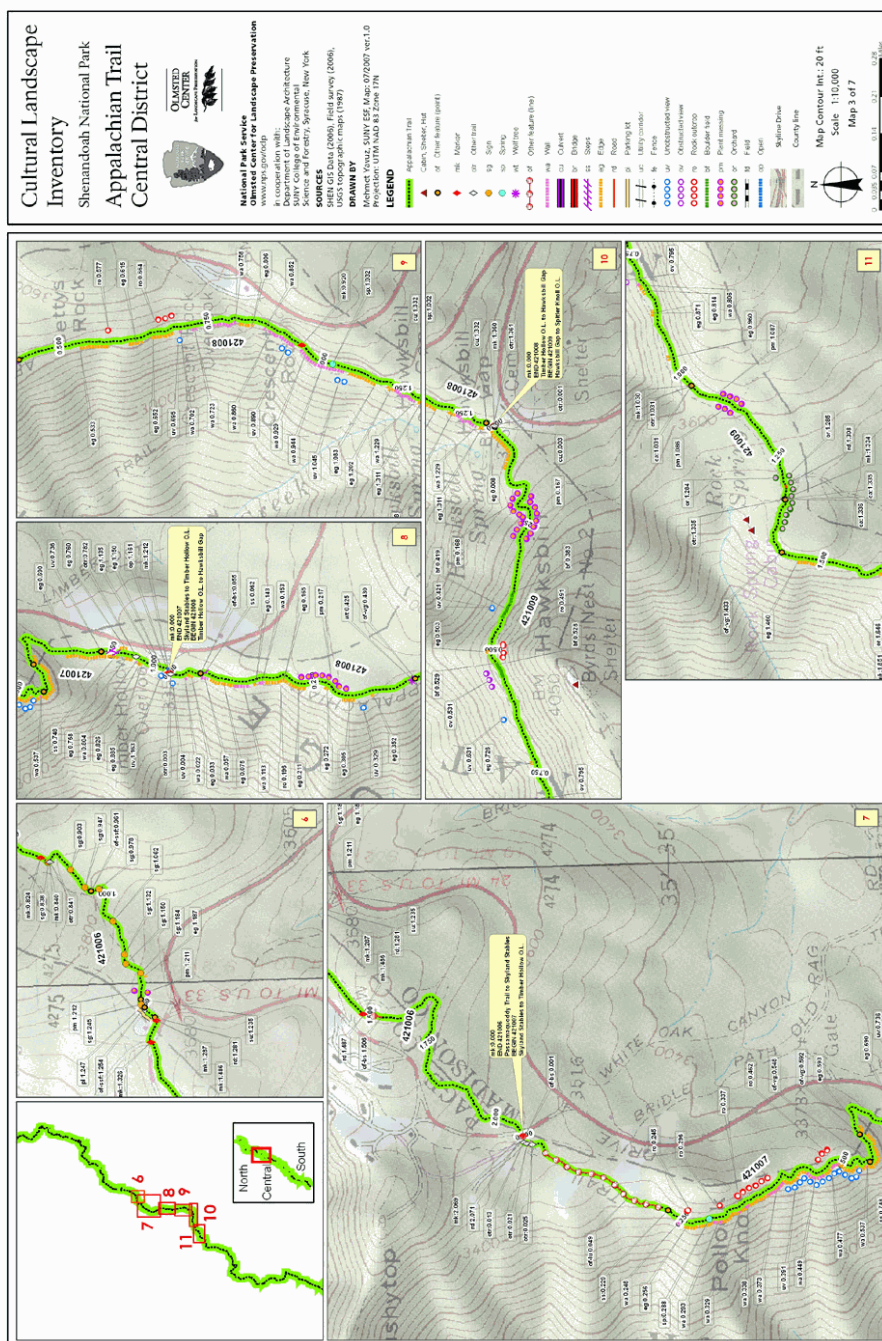
The period of significance for the AT in Shenandoah NP is from 1928 to 1942. In 1928, the PATC, made up of volunteer members, began construction of the trail in Shenandoah NP, which had been authorized as a national park in 1926 but would not be fully established until 1935. The period extends until 1942, encompassing the completion of the AT by the PATC in 1930; the relocation and reconstruction of portions of the trail caused by the building of the Skyline Drive, done by the CCC using NPS trail design and construction methods from 1933 to 1938; and the completion of the trail refinements by the CCC as the program came to a close, they disbanded, and the United States entered World War II. Today, the AT in Shenandoah NP retains sufficient integrity to convey its fourteen-year period of significance.

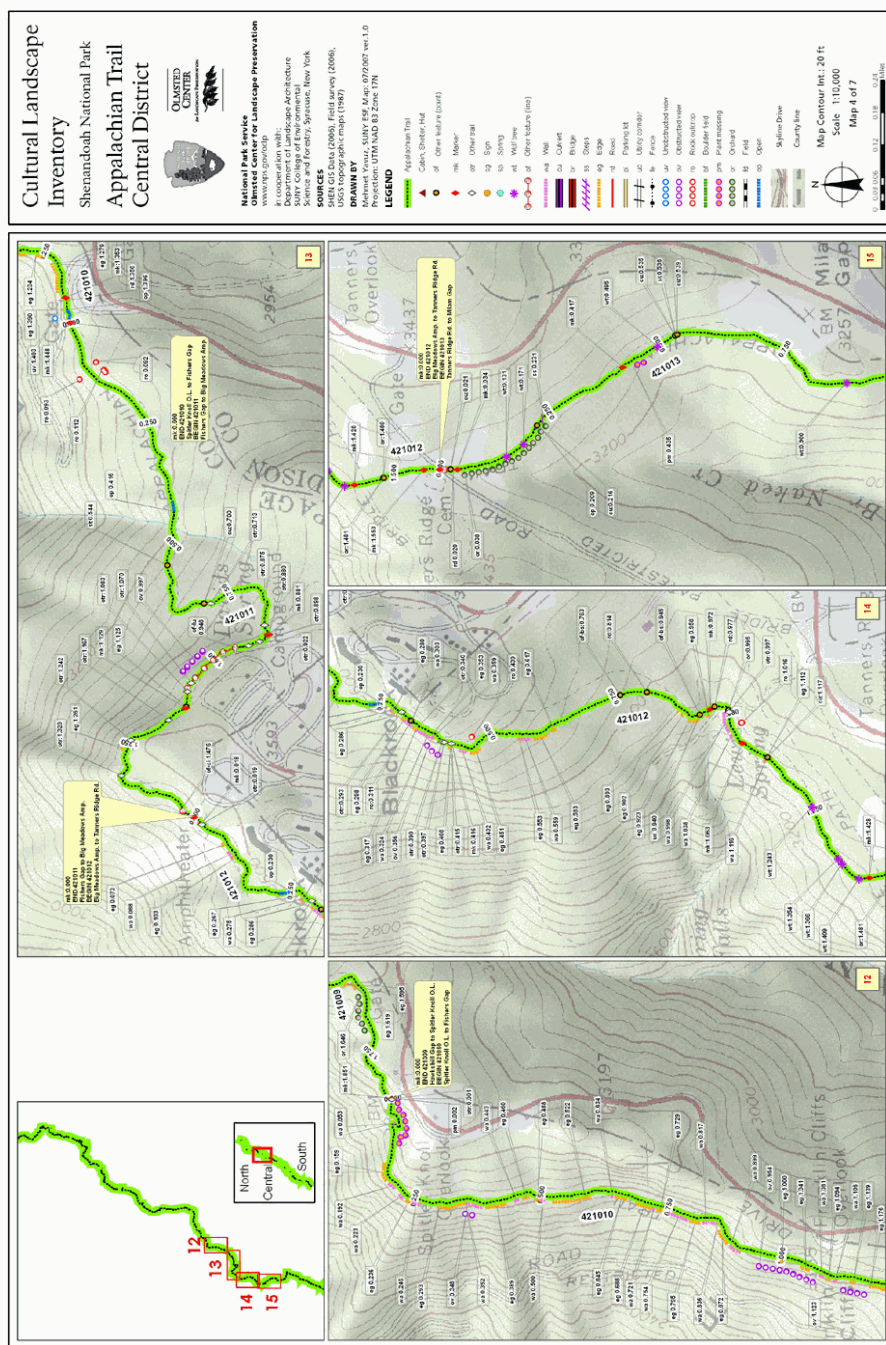
Integrity Summary – Central District:

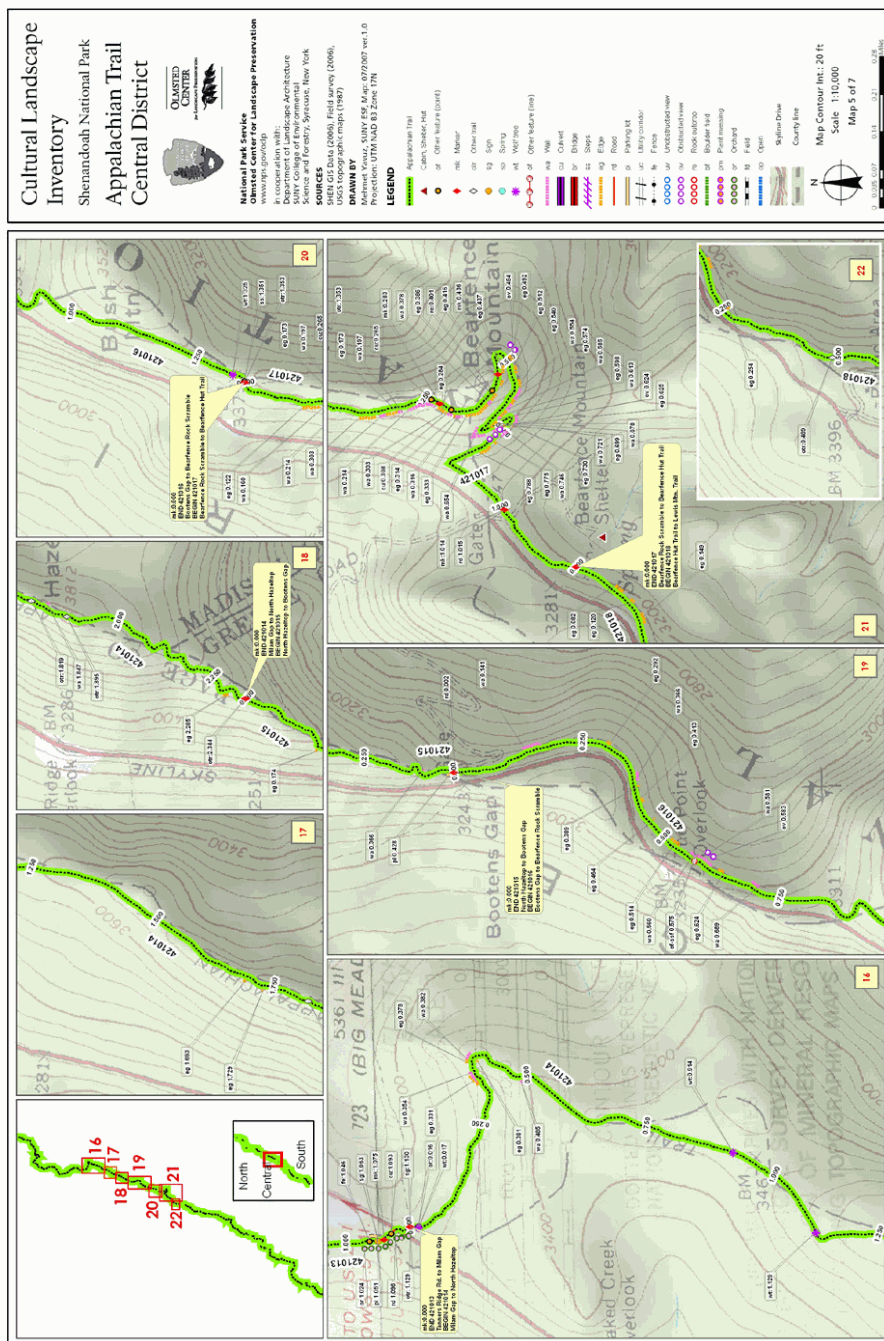
The AT –Central District in Shenandoah NP retains the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The AT still travels a north-south alignment over the ridgeline although there have been some realignments since the historic period. The trail continues to display the harmonization of NPS Rustic style design elements with the natural character, and overall there are few modern intrusions along the trail corridor. Materials have been maintained, are evident in the constructed features, and are generally in good condition. Although the trail is more wooded today than it was historically and views are more limited, the feeling and setting of a wilderness trail are still intact, as originally envisioned by Benton MacKaye. Lastly, there remains a strong association of the PATC, CCC, and the NPS with the AT.

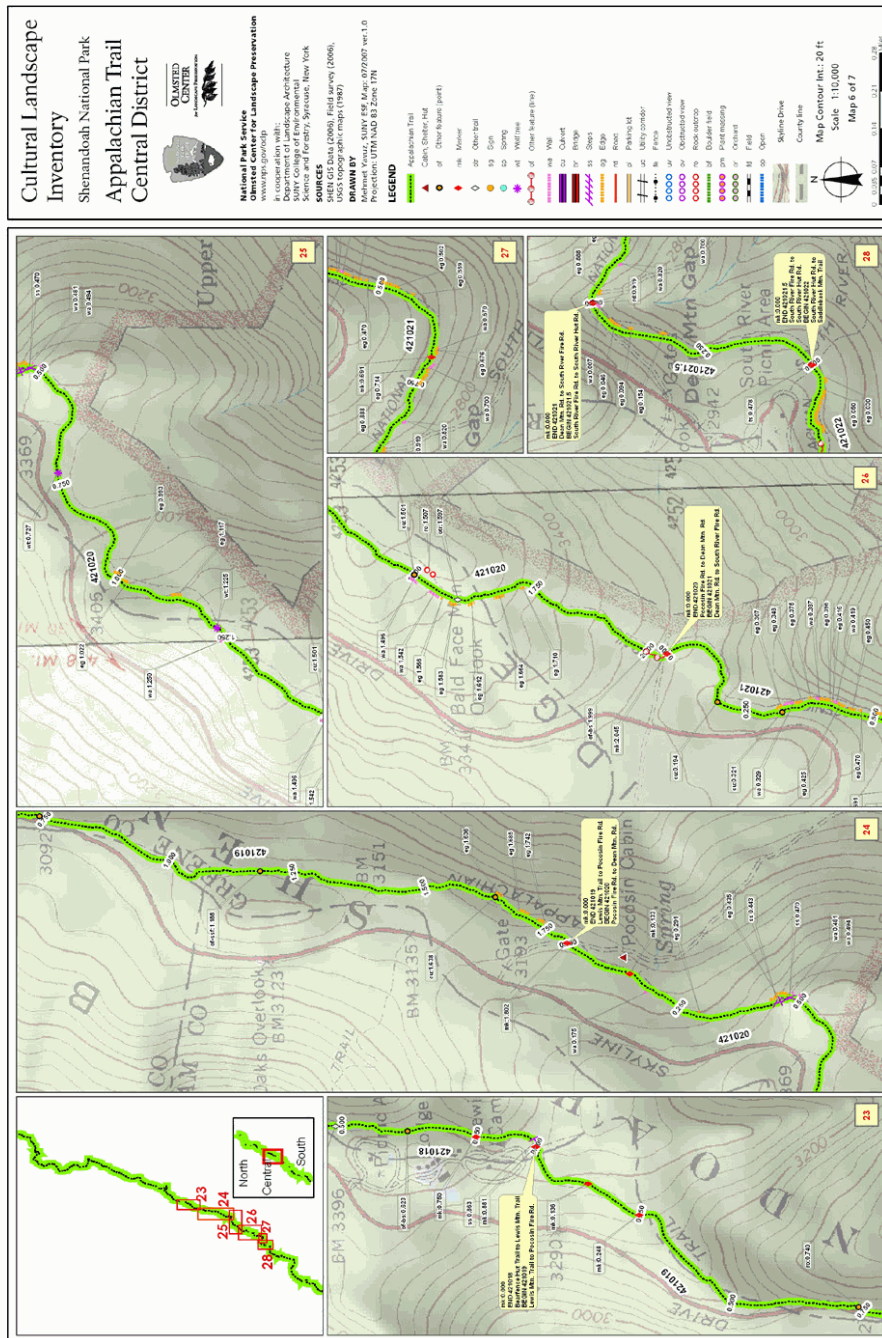
Cultural Landscapes Inventory











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Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Appalachian Trail - Central District
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	975388
Parent Landscape:	300129

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Shenandoah National Park -SHEN
Park Organization Code:	4840
Park Administrative Unit:	Shenandoah National Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

The trail sections corresponding to the North District, Central District, and South District of Shenandoah NP are component landscapes of the 103-mile Appalachian Trail landscape in Shenandoah NP. The park also includes the following landscapes and component landscapes:

- Rapidan Camp landscape
- Headquarters landscape
- Mt. Vernon Iron Furnace landscape
- Skyline Drive landscape with component landscapes: Big Meadows, Dickey Ridge, Elkwallow, Lewis Mountain, Piney River, Pinnacles, Skyland, Simmons Gap, South River Picnic Grounds

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	08/27/2007
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	09/19/2007

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Office of Review and Compliance, concurred that the Appalachian Trail is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and with the categorization of the Appalachian Trail landscape features at Shenandoah National Park, as contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Appalachian Trail - Central District
Shenandoah National Park

08/27/2007 12:08 FAX 5409993693

NATL/CULT RES. _____

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CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Appalachian Trail-Central District
Shenandoah National Park

Shenandoah National Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Appalachian Trail - Central District including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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 character defining elements, 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 Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Appalachian Trail-Central District is hereby approved and accepted.

Chas Cartwright 8-27-2007
Superintendent, Shenandoah National Park Date

Concurrence Form from Shenandoah National Park.

Appalachian Trail - Central District
Shenandoah National Park

3045356270

Line 1ATPO

02:21:18 p.m.

08-28-2007

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CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Appalachian Trail-Central District
Shenandoah National Park

The Appalachian Trail Park Office concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Appalachian Trail – Central District, Shenandoah National Park, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

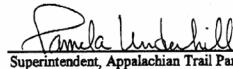
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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 character defining elements, 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 Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Appalachian Trail-Central District is hereby approved and accepted.


Superintendent, Appalachian Trail Park Office

8/28/07
Date

Concurrence Form from Appalachian Trail Park Office.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The inventory boundary of the Appalachian Trail–Central District in Shenandoah National Park (NP) is defined by a twenty-foot wide corridor, ten-feet to either side of the trail's centerline. This arbitrary distance was selected because it generally encompasses a majority of the constructed features associated with the Appalachian Trail (AT) such as retaining walls and signs. The boundary occasionally expands outward from the twenty-foot wide corridor to include features that were associated with the construction of the AT, were easily viewed from the trail, or were part of the hiking experience, such as a shelter or view.

Appalachian Trail - Central District
Shenandoah National Park

The Central District includes thirty-four miles of trail from Thornton Gap/Panorama accessed from Skyline Drive at Milepost (MP) 31.5 at Route 211 (Lee Highway) to MP 65.5 at Route 33 (Spotswood Trail).

State and County:

State: VA

County: Greene County

State: VA

County: Madison County

State: VA

County: Page County

State: VA

County: Rappahannock County

State: VA

County: Rockingham County

Size (Acres): 82.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Line
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	732,903
UTM Northing:	4,282,474
Boundary Datum Other:	start point

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Line
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	714,482
UTM Northing:	4,248,643
Boundary Datum Other:	end point

Location Map:

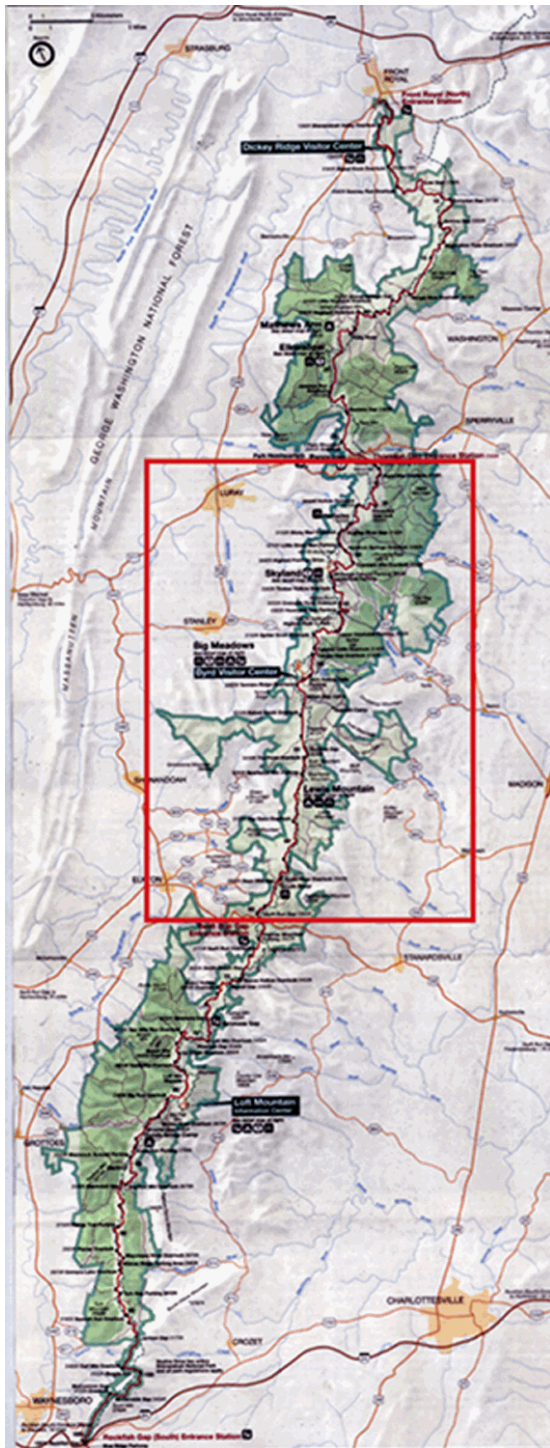


Figure 1: Central District, Shenandoah National Park (NP) with Appalachian Trail (AT) (dashed green line) and Skyline Drive (red line). (Shenandoah NP, 2006 and State University of New York [SUNY], 2006)

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The Appalachian Trail–Central District is part of Shenandoah NP, where recreation is the primary cultural use. Part of the park includes many thousands of acres of federally-designated wilderness. In the surrounding region, tourism is a significant industry. Agriculture, particularly poultry production, is the main industry to the west, with convenient north-south access via Interstate 81 and Route 340. Suburban development in the Washington D.C.-Baltimore metropolitan area dominates the east, with north-south access via Route 29 and east-west access via Routes 211 and 33. The northern end of the AT–Central District can be accessed from Thornton Gap and the junction of Skyline Drive and Route 211, between Luray and Sperryville. The southern end of the AT–Central District can be accessed from Swift Run Gap and the junction of Skyline Drive and Route 33, between Elkton and Stanardsville.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The Appalachian Trail–Central District in Shenandoah NP is located along the ridgeline of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Virginia. The highest elevation on the AT–Central District is at Stony Man Mountain at 3,837 feet and the lowest elevation is at Thornton Gap at its junction with Route 211 at 2,200 feet. The trail still follows much the same route as it did when first constructed between 1928 and 1938. It climbs peaks Mary’s Rock, The Pinnacle, Little Stony Man, Stony Man Mountain, Hawksbill Mountain, Black Rock, Hazeltop, and Bearfence, Baldface, and Saddleback Mountains and descends into the gaps of Thornton, Hughes River, Hawksbill, Fishers, Milam, Bootens, and Swift Run. Stone retaining walls constructed by the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (PATC), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and the National Park Service (NPS) allow portions of the AT to negotiate steep slopes.

Beginning in 1931, the construction of Skyline Drive, also along the ridgeline, necessitated relocating portions of the AT, and much of this work was undertaken by the CCC. The AT connects with Skyline Drive at one location in the Central District. The AT also intersects with networks of side trails built by the PATC and CCC that are still used by hikers to reach other high peaks and to follow descents into hollows along streams and waterfalls.

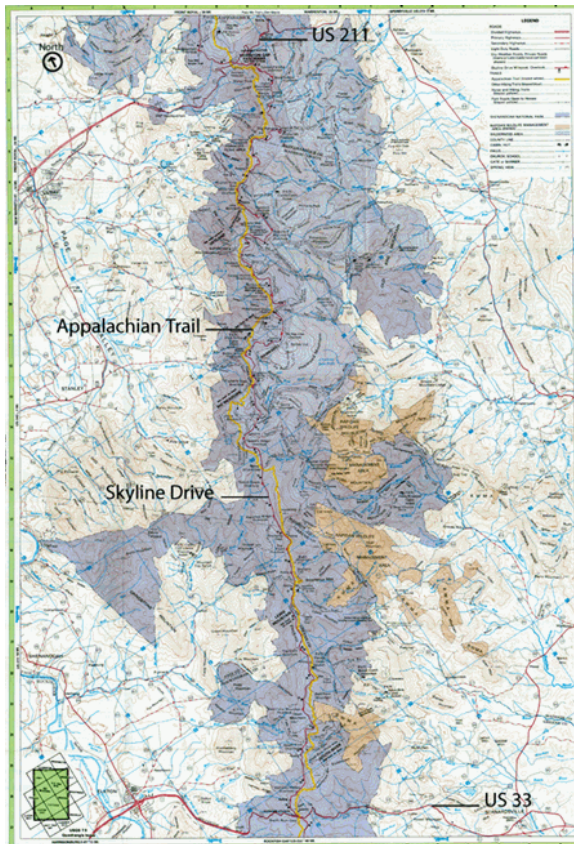


Figure 2: AT–Central District in Shenandoah NP. Skyline Drive is in red, and the Appalachian Trail is in yellow. (Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, Map 10)

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Appalachian Trail–Central District is located in Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, and Rockingham counties in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Shenandoah NP is managed by the NPS and the AT–Central District is cooperatively managed and maintained by the NPS and PATC.



Figure 3: Shenandoah NP is located in northwest Virginia. (Courtesy Great Outdoor Recreation Pages)

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 08/01/2007

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Appalachian Trail (AT) in Shenandoah National Park (NP) is nationally significant under Criterion A in the areas of regional planning and recreation, and under Criterion C for its design and construction and its association with National Park Service (NPS) Rustic style. According to the management category definitions, the AT–Central District meets several criteria listed for “Must Be Preserved and Maintained”: the inventory unit is related to the park’s legislated significance and the inventory unit serves as the setting for a nationally significant structure or object.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Memorandum of Understanding
Expiration Date: October 2004, under revision by ATPO

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Appalachian Trail Park Office (ATPO-NPS), Appalachian Trail Conservancy (ATC), Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (PATC), and Shenandoah National Park “4-way” (#MU-2490-99-008).

Type of Agreement: Other Agreement
Expiration Date: February 2012

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

“General Agreement Between Shenandoah National Park and Potomac Appalachian Trail Club for Maintaining Certain Trails, Huts, and Maintenance Buildings” (#G4840070001).

Type of Agreement: Other Agreement
Expiration Date: August 2012

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

“General Agreement Between Shenandoah National Park and Potomac Appalachian Trail Club for Trail Patrol and Ridgerunner Programs” (#G4840070002).

Type of Agreement: Cooperative Agreement
Expiration Date: March 2011

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

“Cooperative Agreement Between Shenandoah National Park and Potomac Appalachian Trail Club: Interpretive Demonstration Way Station, Primitive Cabins at Shenandoah NP” (#4840060004).

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted
Type of Access: Other Restrictions
Explanatory Narrative:
Reservations are required at the cabins.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Adjacent lands contribute to the significance of the AT in Shenandoah NP as they are a key part of the viewsheds from the trail. Along the AT–Central District, vegetation limits many views. There are broad views along the trail to Mary’s Rock and from its summit as well as from other points along the trail. Over time, hikers have created short spur trails that lead to openings in the canopy or to rock outcrops.

National Register Information

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Skyline Drive Historic District
NRIS Number:	97000375
Primary Certification Date:	04/28/1997
Name in National Register:	Skyline Drive Historic District (Boundary Increase)
NRIS Number:	97001112
Primary Certification Date:	09/19/1997
Name in National Register:	Skyline Drive Historic District (Boundary Increase)
NRIS Number:	03001251
Primary Certification Date:	12/05/2003

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:

Time Period:	AD 1928 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	The 1930's: Era Of Public Works
Time Period:	AD 1928 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Regional Planning
Time Period:	AD 1928 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Recreation
Facet:	General Recreation
Time Period:	AD 1928 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet:	Origin And Development Of The National Park Service
Time Period:	AD 1928 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet:	The Great Depression And Conservation
Time Period:	AD 1928 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet:	Scenic Preservation
Time Period:	AD 1928 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet:	The Conservation Movement Matures 1908-1941

Time Period:	AD 1928 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet:	Range And Forest Protection
Time Period:	AD 1928 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet:	Wilderness System
Time Period:	AD 1928 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Historic Preservation
Facet:	The Federal Government Enters The Movement
Time Period:	AD 1928 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939
Facet:	The Great Depression And The New Deal, 1929-1941

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Community Planning and Development

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

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: Politics - Government

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Social History

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Statement of Significance:

Within all three districts of Shenandoah NP, the AT is significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of landscape architecture, architecture, community planning and development, politics/government, and entertainment/recreation. It is significant under Criterion A for its association with the early regional planning effort to establish a connected pedestrian greenway and recreational corridor on the East Coast. The AT also derives significance under Criterion A for its association with the twentieth century movement to develop national parks for public enjoyment, to conserve natural features and scenic areas as public parks, and develop natural areas, including sub-marginal lands for public recreational use. The planning and building of the AT was significant in the history of the park's development, creating a pedestrian spine that paralleled, both conceptually and geographically, the vehicular spine of the Skyline

Drive. The AT is also significant under Criterion C as an example of trail design and method of construction intended to harmonize with the natural environment and enable the visitor to experience scenic features and views. The initial AT established by the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (PATC) was built by club volunteers who used their own tools. They followed the trail line scouted and set by Myron H. Avery, the club's president, and cut away brush and tree limbs and marked the trail with painted blazes on trees to create a narrow footpath through the wilderness. In the portions of the AT that were relocated and reconstructed by the National Park Service (NPS), the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) implemented authorized trail construction guidelines that were developed in the west coast national parks and adapted to the specifics of the east coast landscape. They included a four-foot-wide trail bed and followed principles and practices of NPS design, now characterized as NPS Rustic style.

The period of significance for the AT in Shenandoah NP is 1928-1942. It begins in 1928 with the PATC's initial development of the trail that extended through 1930, as is still evident in sections along the high ridges. The period continues when almost immediately upon initial completion, the PATC began relocating and reconstructing portions of the AT because of the construction of Skyline Drive. While it is not known for certain how much of the trail remains intact from the 1928-1930 period, the overall location of the trail and its connection to the larger AT remains from this time. In 1933, the PATC's work on the trail was assisted by the CCC who arrived to work on the AT, Skyline Drive, side trails, cabins, and shelters, and to plant vegetation. By 1938, the majority of the relocations and reconstructions of portions of the AT were finished. The period of significance extends to 1942 when the last of the CCC trail refinements, including side trails, cabins and shelters, and plantings, were completed and the CCC at Shenandoah NP was disbanded because of World War II. By this time, the AT within the park was well-established and connected north and south to the rest of the AT as a regional and recreational trail that stretched 2,175 miles from Georgia to Maine, which was hiked by thousands. Today, the AT in Shenandoah NP retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance during the fourteen-year period of significance.

Sections of the AT in Shenandoah NP, primarily its crossings along Skyline Drive, are listed in the National Register as a contributing resource in association with Skyline Drive, but the trail itself is not separately listed. The entire Appalachian Trail in Shenandoah NP is eligible for the National Register and may be considered as a separate historic district, as part of the Skyline Drive Historic District, or as a district under the multiple listing, "Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks (1993)." Other areas contemporary to the AT in Shenandoah NP have been listed in the National Register such as Skyland, Big Meadows, Park Headquarters, Piney River, Simmons Gap, and Lewis Mountain.

The 2,175-mile Appalachian Trail, in its entirety, has not been formally evaluated for its eligibility to be listed in the National Register. However, outside of Shenandoah NP, several other sections of the AT have been determined to be eligible or are listed in the National Register. The entire AT corridor in New Jersey, including sections in Passaic, Sussex, and Warren Counties, was determined eligible for the National Register in 1978. A section of the AT in Massachusetts was listed as part of the Mount Greylock National Historic District in 1998, which recognizes and preserves the work of the CCC. A section of the original trail in Vermont that crosses the Pico/Killington range was determined eligible for

the National Register by the Vermont State Historic Preservation Officer. Similarly, the section of trail through the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area in Pennsylvania was determined eligible for the National Register by the NPS.

National Register Criterion A:

The AT in Shenandoah NP is significant under Criterion A for its association with early regional planning to establish a connected greenway corridor on the East Coast. In October 1921, the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects* published Benton MacKaye's article "An Appalachian Trail: A Project in Regional Planning." MacKaye called for the creation of a continuous wilderness footpath along the Appalachian Range from Maine to Georgia to provide respite from encroaching civilization. MacKaye envisioned the trail as the backbone of an entire wilderness system of wild reservations and parks, which linked together by side trails, would be a reservoir for maintaining the primeval and rural environment of the Appalachians. In 1928, MacKaye, who had become a highly respected member of the American Regional Planning Association of America founded in 1923, published *The New Exploration: A Philosophy of Regional Planning*. The text expanded his theory of controlling the growth of metropolitan areas in the eastern United States and drew attention to the critical importance of preserving the Appalachians as an "indigenous" environment (Maddux, 1997).

MacKaye inspired the growing number of hiking and outdoor recreational enthusiasts throughout the eastern United States. They seized upon his idea of the connected trail and started to develop the trail through previously-established and new trail clubs. The trail's supporters instantly recognized the scenic and recreational value of Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains, and thus the area became an early focus of trail planning. In March 1925, the first Appalachian Trail Conference was held in Washington, D.C., and a committee formed that represented the numerous geographical regions crossed by the proposed trail. William A. Welch, manager of the Palisades Interstate Park in New York and New Jersey and a member of the Southern Appalachian National Park Commission, was appointed chairman of the committee (Maddux, 1997:96).

In November of 1927, the PATC was organized in Washington, D.C. by Myron H. Avery, who was elected PATC president and held the position until 1940 when the former naval officer, an expert of maritime and admiralty law, was called again to war. It was during his tenure that work on the AT in Shenandoah NP began in 1928. Avery was also chairman of the Appalachian Trail Conference from 1931 to 1952. The hard-driving Avery was devoted completely to the development of the AT in Shenandoah NP and rallied AT hikers and volunteer trail-builders to work on establishing the trail and its side trails starting in 1928. Using their own axes and pruning tools, the PATC began to clear the trail and build numerous side trails which provided access to other peaks and hollows. The alignment of the AT, generally along the ridgeline in a north-south direction, was completed in Shenandoah NP in 1930. The PATC's early construction of the AT founded a tradition of volunteer management and maintenance of the entire AT that continues today.

In 1931, when construction of the Skyline Drive along the park's ridgeline began, Avery chose to work with the NPS to align and improve portions of the trail where the trail and Drive conflicted. Others, such as George Pollock Jr., founder and manager of Skyland and a founder of the PATC, hosted

meetings at the resort to participate in laying out the new road and revised portions of the trail and also to promote the interests of the resort. MacKaye, however, never could reconcile his vision of a “footpath through the wilderness” with the proximity of the Skyline Drive motorway and developed areas in Shenandoah NP, and he had a permanent falling out with Avery because of it (Schaeffer, 1999). MacKaye left the ATC and went on to found the Wilderness Society.

The AT in Shenandoah NP is also significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of Shenandoah NP, one of the first and largest national parks established in the eastern United States. By the 1920s, most of the national parks had been established in the West, but were largely inaccessible to the large population centers of the East. In annual reports of 1919 and 1923, NPS Director Stephen P. Mather pointed out the need for eastern national parks. A growing concern among private citizens, planners, politicians, and conservationists raised interest in developing a national park in the Southern Appalachians close to the nearby metropolitan areas. In February 1925, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to determine park boundaries in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Great Smoky Mountains, and Mammoth Cave region of Kentucky, and to accept offers of land donations to create such parks. By April 1926, the volunteer Shenandoah Appalachian National Park Committee had reported pledges of more than one million dollars to purchase lands for the proposed park (Engle, 2006:17). In May 1926, Congress and President Calvin Coolidge authorized the establishment of Shenandoah NP, although no funds were allocated for land purchases. Private citizens and the Commonwealth of Virginia were charged with acquiring the land (Maddux, 1997). In December 1935, Congress formally established the park when Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes accepted 176,430 acres from the state (Schaeffer, 1999). On July 3, 1936, President Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicated Shenandoah NP in a ceremony held in Big Meadows.

From its beginning as a collection of privately-owned and state lands within the proposed national park boundaries, a key feature of Shenandoah NP was the AT, which formed the pedestrian spine of the park. The AT took advantage of the park’s spectacular natural setting, following the crest line of the Blue Ridge and providing panoramic views of the Piedmont Plain to the east and the Shenandoah Valley to the west. Almost as soon as it was done, the trail and the PATC had to contend with the growth of the new park, and in particular with the development of what would become the park’s vehicular spine, Skyline Drive. The first section of Skyline Drive was originally envisioned to connect President Herbert Hoover’s Rapidan Camp to Skyland but later evolved to extend over 100-miles from Waynesboro to Front Royal. Like the AT, the route of Skyline Drive followed the ridgeline. The PATC had to negotiate to keep the trail where it was already established, but in the places where the trail and drive overlapped, the PATC was required to shift the AT away from the road (Schaeffer, 1999).

By 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal programs brought an unprecedented infusion of professionals and laborers to generate improvements in state and national parks. Federal programs provided economic relief in the form of employment for both skilled and unskilled laborers. The AT within Shenandoah NP was just one focus of the New Deal labor that improved the park’s circulation systems, which gestured to the characteristics of nineteenth-century urban parks as developed by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. The motorway, Skyline Drive, was developed along the ridgeline and served as the park’s main “spine.” The AT also traced the linear ridgeline in the park and was

multi-use, forming the primary pedestrian and equestrian-way. A far-reaching network of side trails were blazed to link with the AT and Skyline Drive and became secondary pedestrian routes for hiking to waterfalls, springs, ridge-tops, and rock formations. Some of the pre-existing roads were upgraded into a system of “truck trails” and used for fire and service roads, also connected to the AT and Skyline Drive (McClelland, 1998:181). The development of roads and trails benefited from the teams of NPS landscape architects, architects, and engineers, as well as the craftsmanship of the CCC, all of which contributed to the construction of Skyline Drive and the relocation and reconstruction of considerable portions of the AT.

National Register Criterion C:

The AT in Shenandoah NP is significant under Criterion C for illustrating American park design and in particular for reflecting the NPS Rustic style (1916-1942) that had been developed and refined in national parks in the West and implemented by the CCC. The historical underpinnings of the NPS Rustic style have their origins in the American landscape design profession’s principles and practices, which derived from the nineteenth-century ideas about landscape preservation and harmonization of built features. The origin of these tenets reach back to Andrew Jackson Downing’s writings in the *Horticulturist* magazine and his seminal *Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* (1841), which were influential in establishing the concept of the pleasure ground and urban park. According to Downing, a visitor, while moving along a walk, path, or trail, experienced a carefully designed sequence. The pathway or trail was not merely a conduit, but integral to the created structure of the landscape. Scenic views, topographic changes, and natural features such as vegetation, streams, and rock outcroppings were revealed, modified, or enhanced to inspire an awe and reverence for nature and a rejuvenation of the visitor’s spirit. This philosophy carried through to the design details for using native construction materials, naturalistic plantings, and incorporating vernacular forms of construction derived from traditions of pioneer settlers. On an immense scale, the national parks were very large pleasure grounds created for the American public to experience wilderness and restore their connection to nature. Downing’s concept was codified in the March 1, 1872, law that established Yellowstone NP, the nation’s first “public park or pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people” (McClelland, 1998:34).

One of Downing’s most avid twentieth century followers, Frank A. Waugh, landscape architect with the U.S. Forest Service and author of *The Natural Style in Landscape Gardening* (1917), also was important to the NPS’s design of parks, particularly with the use of native vegetation, and road and trail development (McClelland, 1998:184). Waugh appreciated Downing’s verve for native plants and encouraged the American public to celebrate indigenous plants, not only for the beauty of their flowers and foliage, but also for their character-enhancing abilities when applied to a rustic style landscape. Waugh used Downing’s plant theory as a base for his own and expanded it to the larger context. Waugh saw trails (and roads) as providing the framework for the entire design of the recreational area within national parks. By 1915, trail-building methods had been established in western national parks such as Yosemite. However, with site conditions varying greatly between different national parks, additional techniques were developed in order to implement the latest design ideas across the country. In the next fifteen years, improvements were made and in 1934 the NPS published the first standards in trail construction, which were employed in constructing the AT in Shenandoah NP. NPS landscape

architects located trails, revealed scenic features and views, and preserved significant vegetation, rockwork, and other natural features (McClelland, 1998:242). They were concerned with camouflaging the trail's structure and erasing signs of construction for an overall harmonious effect. Engineers worked to maintain a grade not exceeding eight percent and used switchbacks only when necessary. Their standard was a refined four-foot-wide trail bed built on a gravel base, with tree stumps, rocks, and roots removed (USDI, 1937).

PATC and NPS trail construction exhibited distinct techniques. In the late 1920s, the PATC worked to cut and mark the trail, and created a footpath by clearing brush and branches to allow for easy passage (PATC, 1929:1-2). The two-foot-wide tread way was not graded or surfaced. The NPS development of the AT within Shenandoah through the 1930s reflects the NPS principles and practices of park landscape design implemented in state and national parks through federal work-relief programs of the 1930s, primarily the CCC. Designed through the NPS Branch of Plans and Design, the development of the trail according to the NPS Rustic style offered the hiker and recreational enthusiast an experience of nature that was both romantic and wild. The CCC protected and preserved the natural scenery and features by routing the AT around large rock outcrops and ancient trees, and by prohibiting use of exotic plants. Along the trail, the CCC revealed scenic vistas at key intervals and developed overlooks. They avoided right angles and straight lines in the trail and created a sinuous line that provided a sense of mystery and surprise. The CCC used native plant materials, such as oak, mountain laurel, witch hazel, and Virginia creeper. The CCC also transplanted existing and planted new native trees, shrubs, and groundcovers to erase the scars of construction and earlier land uses such as grazing and farming. Buildings and structures, such as retaining walls and trailside shelters and huts, were constructed of local materials such as chestnut and stone, and were designed in a romantic evocation of pioneering building techniques through the use of dry-laid masonry and log construction. At the same time, trail markers were created in a modern, stylized design using concrete and stamped metal that was readily recognizable within the natural setting (McClelland, 1998:242).

The NPS Rustic style is still evident in the AT's landscape features, including twelve cabins and shelters that date from the historic period. Skilled stonework can be seen in the more than 15,000 linear feet of retaining walls that still support the trail and integrate it into the rocky landscape. So too is the graceful alignment of the trail that sweeps around the shoulders of mountains and highlights such natural features as looming rock outcrops or the sound of nearby splashing stream.

State Register Information

Identification Number:	DHE 069-00234-0019
Date Listed:	07/03/1997
Name:	Skyline Drive Historic District

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Outdoor Recreation-Other

Primary Current Use: Outdoor Recreation-Other

Other Use/Function
Recreation/Culture-Other

Other Type of Use or Function
Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Appalachian Trail

App. National Scenic Trail

Type of Name

Both Current And Historic

Current

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
7000 - 1600 BC	Settled	First humans in the Blue Ridge Mountains occupy seasonal encampments.
AD 1000	Farmed/Harvested	Farming develops in the valleys.
AD 1669	Explored	Dr. John Lederer, first European to record exploration in this area of the Blue Ridge Mountains, describes a forest full of game and a large open area believed to be Big Meadows.
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 area.
AD 1750 - 1830	Settled	Settlers move from lower elevations into the Blue Ridge Mountain hollows, where they pursue farming, grazing, timbering, and hunting game.

Appalachian Trail - Central District
Shenandoah National Park

AD 1830 - 1888	Built	Recreational use of the Blue Ridge Mountains begins about 1830 with the opening of Black Rock Springs Hotel, south of current Route 33. The first recreational summer outing at Skyland is led by George F. Pollock, Jr. in 1888.
AD 1921	Established	Benton MacKaye publishes "An Appalachian Trail: A Project of Regional Planning," establishing the vision for the Appalachian Trail.
AD 1925	Established	Benton MacKaye establishes Appalachian Trail Conference (ATC).
AD 1926	Established	May 22: Congress authorizes Shenandoah National Park (NP), but without funds for land purchases.
AD 1927 - 1928	Established	Myron H. Avery organizes Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (PATC).
AD 1928	Built	PATC begins building the Appalachian Trail (AT) from Thornton Gap to Skyland resort.
AD 1929 - 1930	Built	PATC continues the AT south from Skyland to Swift Run Gap.
AD 1929 - 1939	Built	PATC builds side trails that connect the AT to the tops of other peaks and down into hollows.
AD 1930	Built	PATC builds Meadow Spring Shelter and Sexton Shelter.
	Built	PATC completes the building of the AT in Shenandoah NP.
AD 1931	Moved	Contractors hired by the Bureau of Public Roads begin construction of Skyline Drive. It causes the PATC to begin relocating portions of the AT from Thornton Gap to Skyland.
AD 1933 - 1942	Built	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) arrives in May and helps with Skyline Drive construction as well as relocation and reconstruction of portions of the AT which includes building stone retaining walls, culverts, edging, and spring heads.
	Planted	CCC plants native species such as mountain laurel, witch hazel, and oak along the AT.

Appalachian Trail - Central District
Shenandoah National Park

AD 1935	Reconstructed	CCC completes reconstruction of the AT in the Central District from Thornton to Swift Run Gap.
	Established	December 26: Secretary of the Interior accepts deeds for park lands from the Commonwealth of Virginia.
AD 1936	Established	July 3: President Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicates Shenandoah NP.
	Built	CCC builds Rock Spring Cabin and Lewis Spring Shelter.
AD 1937	Built	CCC builds Pocosin Cabin and rebuilds Sexton Shelter.
	Built	Last mile of the entire AT completed at Mt. Sugarloaf, Maine.
AD 1938	Built	Most trail relocations and reconstruction through Shenandoah NP completed by this time. At this time, trail management is under the direction of the National Park Service (NPS).
	Established	Appalachian Trailway agreements signed with NPS, U.S. Forest Service, and ATC
AD 1939	Reconstructed	CCC rebuilds Meadow Spring Shelter.
AD 1939 - 1940	Built	CCC builds Hawksbill Gap Shelter.
AD 1940	Built	CCC builds Shaver Hollow, Bear Fence, and South River Shelters.
AD 1942	Abandoned	CCC camps close and the program is ended because of World War II.
AD 1945	Established	Myron Avery notes that graded trails have matured with vegetation and mosses.
AD 1946	Destroyed	Meadow Spring Shelter burns and is not rebuilt.

Appalachian Trail - Central District
Shenandoah National Park

AD 1948	Established	Earl Shaffer completes first thru-hike of the AT.
AD 1950	Naturalized	Old farm fields along the AT return to forest from earlier years of clear-cutting and farming.
AD 1955	Established	Emma Gatewood is the first woman to complete an AT thru-hike.
AD 1960 - 1961	Moved	AT is relocated west of the Panorama facility with the construction of the Lee Highway/Route 211 overpass.
AD 1960 - 1970	Built	NPS builds Byrd's Nest 2 and 3.
AD 1968	Established	AT becomes the first National Scenic Trail on the east coast with the signing of the National Trails System Act, Public Law 90-543. Appalachian National Scenic Trail Advisory Council (ANSTAC) charged with right-of-way selection, marking and maintenance, and general administration of the AT. PATC becomes a partner of the NPS.
AD 1970	Established	Master National Park Service/Appalachian Trail Conference cooperative agreements signed. Relocations within twenty feet of the centerline do not require pre-approval.
AD 1970 - 1980	Removed	Shelters removed from the AT because of overuse: Hawksbill Gap, Lewis Spring, and Shaver Hollow.
	Built	NPS builds Rock Spring Hut from remains of Shaver Hollow and Hawksbill Shelter.
AD 1976	Conserved	Congress sets aside 80,000 acres in Shenandoah NP as wilderness, or approximately 2/5 of the total parklands. The AT does not travel through the wilderness area in the Central District.

Appalachian Trail - Central District
Shenandoah National Park

AD 1978	Established	President Jimmy Carter signs into law AT legislative amendments including a \$90 million commitment in funds to protect the AT. The law allows for the purchase of lands adjacent to the South District of Shenandoah NP to preserve a wider trail corridor. Appalachian National Scenic Trail designated as a unit of the National Park system.
AD 1980 - 1990	Altered	Gypsy moth epidemic destroys foliage in Shenandoah NP and begins to change the vegetative character of the AT.
AD 1981	Established	Appalachian Trail Comprehensive Plan passes as Public Law 95-625 and outlines how the AT is to be managed and maintained.
AD 1983	Established	Appalachian Trail Conference enters into a cooperative agreement with NPS for management of the AT. Shenandoah NP and PATC continue their partnership in managing and maintaining the trail.
AD 1988	Moved	NPS relocates AT from western hillside below Skyland dining hall to the eastern water tower location between Skyline Drive and Skyline Access Road.
AD 1995 - 2000	Altered	Hemlock wooly adelgid begins to devastate the hemlock populations in Shenandoah NP. The AT's character impacted by loss of hemlocks.

Physical History:

8,000-9,000 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 presence beginning about 8,000-9,000 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 1000AD, Native American use of the mountains focused on game hunting (Resource Management Plan-hereafter called RMP, 1998:23). The Manocan and Manahoac tribes used this area, and a buffalo path is said to have passed through Rockfish Gap at what is now the southern most end of Shenandoah National Park (NP) (Writers Program of the WPA, 1940).

1669 to 1926: EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT, SUBSISTENCE FARMING, MINING, AND RECREATION

The first recorded European exploration of this area of the Blue Ridge Mountains took place in 1669. Dr. John Lederer, who led the 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, likely crossing at Swift Run Gap or Big Meadows (Lambert, 1989:32-33). English, Scots-Irish, and Germans then immigrated to the area from the Tidewater to the Piedmont, and from Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah Valley (Maddux et al., 1992:7-2). Throughout this time, the local Native Americans were dying of introduced disease, and by 1800 they had disappeared completely or had moved away (Lambert, 1989:21-22; RMP, 1998:23).

As the better farmlands were taken, new settlers moved into the mountain hollows where they relied on hunting, farming, grazing, and timbering that led to clearing of the land (RMP, 1998:23). The openings in the forest were later advanced by the arrival of the chestnut blight in the early part of the 1900s, which killed the chestnut trees and left “ghost forests” of their sculptural remains. The blight also robbed the local people of nut crops and rot-resistant wood that was suitable for construction (Engle, 1999:67).

At some sites, industrial uses also developed in the 1800s. In the Stony Man Mountain Tract, from 1845 to 1850, copper was mined and charcoal was produced for smelting. Copper mining continued in the mountains into the 1920s. Iron and manganese also was mined in the Blue Ridge (Lambert, 1989:77-85). Recreational use of the mountains began around 1830 with the opening of Black Rock Springs Hotel, south of current Route 33. The first recreational summer outing was held in 1888 on the Stony Man Tract Skyland, led by George Pollock, Jr., who recognized the area’s recreational potential. This outing eventually led to the establishment of a permanent mountain resort that would later be known as Skyland. In other areas, farming continued including raising livestock, growing corn, and planting orchards but slowed during the droughts of 1929-1930.

In 1921, Benton MacKaye published “An Appalachian Trail: A Project in Regional Planning.” The document was a synthesis of ideas from the recreational movement and from the growing

interest in grappling with the modern day urban, suburban, and rural issues of regional planning. MacKaye, in his 1922 follow-up article, "Progress Toward the Appalachian Trail," in Appalachia, said he hoped "To open the great eastern playground. Our ultimate aim is more than just a trail – it is a whole system of them, a cobweb planned to cover the mountains of the eastern country" (MacKaye, 1922: 244).

1926 to 1931: INITIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARK AND APPALACHIAN TRAIL

In 1926, Congress authorized Shenandoah National Park (NP) in Virginia's Blue Ridge area 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. Until it was officially established in 1935, park acreage was donated in its entirety by the Commonwealth of Virginia, which had purchased most of the land through condemnation (RMP, 1998:23). These transactions resulted in the removal of homesteads, farms, and previous uses from those lands (McClelland, 1998:290).

In 1927, the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (PATC) was organized by Myron H. Avery, and in 1928 construction of the Appalachian Trail (AT) in Shenandoah NP began (Lambert, 1979:159). Club members brought their own axes and pruning tools and began to clear the trail and by later that year had built the trail from Thornton Gap to the Skyland resort (PATC Bulletin #5, 1928; Engle, 2006: 159). Work continued into 1929 and a section south from Skyland to Fishers Gap was completed in the spring and by the fall the trail extended to Swift Run Gap. At the same time, another PATC crew was building the AT in the northern part of the Blue Ridge, from Chester Gap to Thornton Gap (PATC Bulletin #21, 1930). In addition to work on the AT, the crews also built Meadow Spring (1930) and Sexton (1930) Shelters in the Central District as well as numerous side trails that provided access to the tops of other peaks and down into hollows. By 1930, the PATC completed the southern portion of the AT from Swift Run Gap to Rockfish Gap, often using old roads. This marked the completion of the AT in Shenandoah NP.

1931 to 1942: SKYLINE DRIVE CONSTRUCTION, APPALACHIAN TRAIL RELOCATION AND RECONSTRUCTION, CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS, AND TRAIL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

President Franklin Roosevelt officially dedicated Shenandoah NP on July 3, 1936, but many park developments had already been underway. By this time, portions of the AT's initial route had been relocated and reconstructed to accommodate what was envisioned as the park's most important asset. As described in the Report of the Southern Appalachian National Park Committee from June 30, 1931: "the greatest single feature, however, is a possible skyline drive along the mountaintop, following a continuous ridge and looking down westerly on the Shenandoah Valley...and commanding a view [to the east] of the Piedmont Plain...Few scenic drives in the world could surpass it (Engle, 1999:15).

In 1931, the National Park Service (NPS) announced intentions to build Skyline Drive along the ridgeline. Construction was accomplished by private contractors, and the first road section was to be from President Herbert Hoover's Rapidan Camp to the Skyland Resort, some twenty

miles, but evolved into a thirty-four mile segment from Swift Run Gap to Thornton Gap. This section, called the Central District, was completed by 1934. The thirty-two mile North District section, from Thornton Gap to Front Royal, opened to the public in October 1936 and the thirty-two mile South District section, from Swift Run Gap to Rockfish Gap, opened to the public in August 1939 (Maddux, 1995:8-9,10,11).

Skyline Drive was also routed along the ridgeline in Shenandoah NP, and from 1931-1938 the PATC worked to relocate and reconstruct portions of the AT that were supplanted by the drive. In 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) arrived in Shenandoah to work on the drive, the AT move, and other projects. The CCC program was created during the Depression as an economic stimulus aimed at improving and supporting national parks and forests. CCC projects in Shenandoah NP included the construction of fire roads, trails, shelters, and comfort stations, removal of dead chestnut trees, and cultivation of native vegetation for replanting (Figs. 4-5). Work also included installation of utilities, eradication of white pine blister rust, and improvements to streams (Engle, 2001).

The CCC worked under the direction of NPS landscape architects and engineers who had established general design guidelines in the 1918 NPS park design and planning policy. According to the policy, roads, trails, buildings, and other improvements were required to harmonize with the landscape (McClelland, 1998:135). By the late 1920s, the NPS focused on designing and building trails that could “serve both the horseback rider and the hiker” (McClelland, 1998:87).

By 1934, the CCC was at work on the AT in all three sections (North, Central, and South Districts). With work in the Central District nearing completion, Skyland’s George Pollock Jr. went so far as to publicize “a through bridle path built along the crest of the ridge, superseding the old Appalachian Trail” (Lambert, 1979:163). In October 1934, the NPS Engineering Division published its first set of standards for foot and bridle trails, which guided the CCC’s work on the AT:

“...Specifications for trail building called for a four-foot standard width, which could be developed by cutting into the slope or by benching the supporting ground with a dry-laid wall of large stones when the slope was very steep. Dry random rubble walls could be built down hill to retain soil and rocks on steep slopes or uphill to retain material above the trail and prevent slides” (McClelland, 1998:242).

By 1935, the CCC had progressed with the work on the AT, with some portions relocated and reconstructed and others reconstructed in place in the Central District from Thornton Gap to Swift Run Gap and a portion in the South District from Brown’s Gap to Black Rock Gap. In 1936, work on the North District section of the AT was finished (CCC Progress Chart 4/1/35; Shenandoah NP Master Plan text, 1936). By 1937, the CCC had built three hiker accommodations in the Central District: Rock Spring Cabin, Lewis Spring Shelter, and Pocosin Cabin. They also rebuilt the Sexton Shelter in 1937. A milestone was reached for the entire AT in 1937 when the last mile of the AT from Georgia to Maine was opened at Mount Sugarloaf, Maine.

In 1937, CCC trail design and construction was articulated in project-training manuals developed by the U.S. Department of the Interior, such as Emergency Conservation Work, Project Training – Brick and Stone Work and Emergency Conservation Work, Project Training – Construction of Trails. These standards, though, were already used in practice and were used in developing the AT–Central District in Shenandoah NP. These particular manuals included straightforward text and simple line drawings showing how-to and how-not-to examples of construction (Fig. 6). Drawings showed how to cut a trail out of a steep slope, on a gentle slope, and across flat ground. On slopes, the recommended cross-pitch was $\frac{1}{2}$ " per foot or 2" in the typical trail width of four feet (Figs. 7-8). The Construction of Trails manual detailed the level of work required in trail construction and advocated a team approach: “using the best trail builders to lead the line...starting construction from a flagged location and approval from all Branches interested in its construction...the landscape architect who is charged with utilizing the scenic features and blending the trail with the landscape; the engineer who is concerned with problems of construction; the forester whose duties involve the protection and propagation of natural cover; the geologist who will assist in locating the trail so as to take advantage of geographic and geologic features and protect them from destruction; and the wildlife technician in whose care the zoological and botanical values are entrusted” (USDI, Construction of Trails, 1937:2).

Natural features were acknowledged and carefully considered in trail construction. As seen with the AT–Central District, trails were often located to pass rock outcrops that were very large, displayed local geologic history, or had curious formations. According to the Construction of Trails manual:

“If the trail passes a rock face or has been of necessity cut into a rock exposure, the only work required is the removal of loose rock which might endanger users of the trail...exposures of the bare rock often contain important stories which enhance the value of the trail. This is also true of some cut banks of unconsolidated material” (USDI, Construction of Trails, 1937:6,8).

Trails were built to preserve as much of the existing plantings as possible, which followed the developing program of landscape naturalization. By 1930, the NPS had established policies which excluded all exotic seeds, plants, and animals from the national parks (McClelland, 1998:97). Each area to be developed was first carefully studied to understand the local plant ecology and then planted accordingly.

“Some planting may be done by the foreman (during his construction) with the material he takes out of the right-of-way when he is clearing. Good plants should be carefully taken up when clearing and planted naturally in places that are bare or they may be used to conceal construction. In all the planting policy should be to create a condition that is as natural as possible” (Fig. 9) (USDI, Construction of Trails, 1937:25).

Trees also were considered an asset and preserved wherever possible:

“Where trails pass close to large trees and the location is kept below the tree, the type of construction shown in Sketch No. 16 should be adopted. This will make it possible to build the trail to the proper grade and location without injury to the tree roots” (USDI, Construction of Trails, 1937:11) (Fig. 10).

CCC work also improved the infrastructure of the portions of the trail that were relocated and reconstructed through the use of naturalistic local stone retaining walls, culverts, edging, and springheads. In the Brick and Stone Work manual:

“Rubble masonry may be laid coursed or uncoursed....Most of the low retaining walls, slope walls, and miscellaneous structures in park projects are laid up in rubble masonry. It fits into the surroundings better than more formal kinds of masonry, and is usually built of stones found nearby. For these projects, it is the most attractive masonry when well built, and satisfies all of the requirements of such field structures. More than that, rubble masonry is a thing of beauty when well done, and its composition and pattern call for good judgment and imagination... Rubble masonry is one of the best things that an enrollee (CCC) can learn to handle, for experts in this trade are in demand, and architects and landscape architects always have need of men who can lay up this type of masonry in an artistic manner. The thing we find most beautiful is that which satisfies our sense of proportion and of suitability of materials, and our feeling of good taste in design. It will be simple and appropriate, in a pattern pleasing in its variety and balance, and having unity with its surroundings.” (USDI, Brick and Stone Work ,1937:9,11) (Fig. 11).

In 1938, the CCC concluded its work on relocating and reconstructing portions of the AT within Shenandoah NP (Lambert, 1979:181). Around this time, the number of CCC enrollees decreased as more jobs became available elsewhere (Lambert, 2001:263). However, they continued to work with the PATC on the park’s trail system where it connected the AT to many side trails. The CCC built shelters along the AT–Central District including rebuilding the original PATC Meadow Spring (1939, burned in 1946), Hawksbill Gap (1939-1940), and Shaver Hollow, Bear Fence, and South River (1940) (PATC Guide, 1959:32-51). In 1942, with the United States’ attention on World War II, the CCC was disbanded.



Figure 4: Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) photo shows men conducting preliminary work on the AT south of Crescent Rock. The trail bed was built out from the steep slope to support the trail circa 1935. (Shenandoah NP Archives)



Figure 5: Mid-construction of the AT south of Crescent Rock. The trail bed was cut out of the slope and built up from below with retaining walls. (Shenandoah NP Archives)

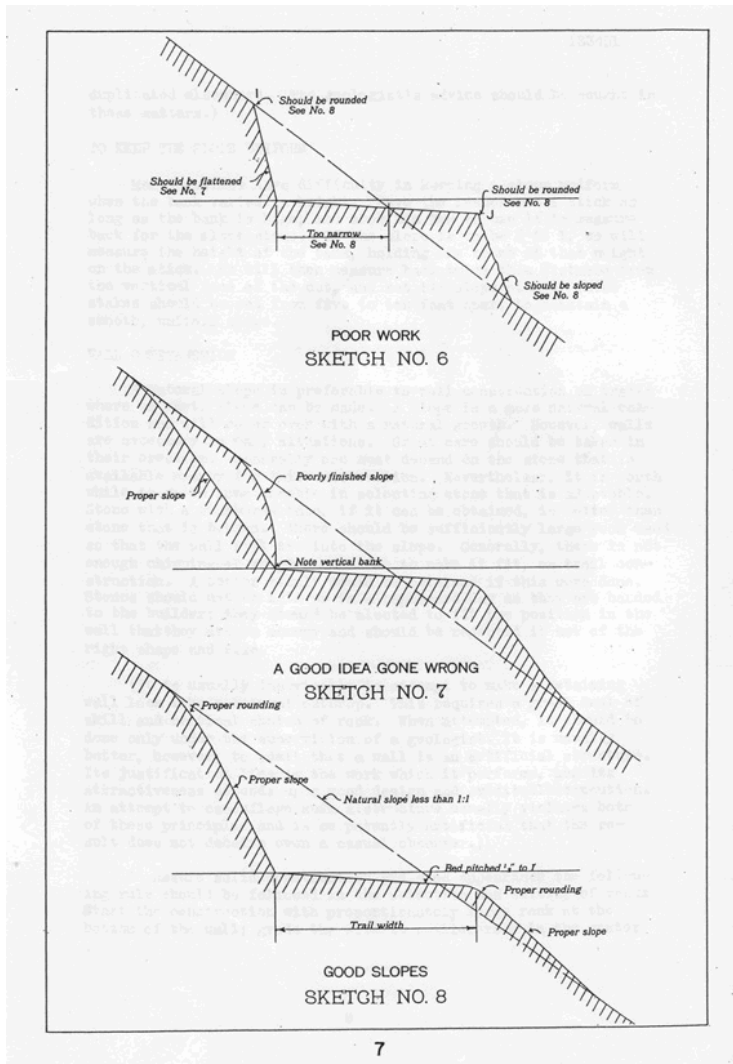


Figure 6: U.S. Department of the Interior 1937 manual, *Construction of Trails*, used by the CCC. Diagram illustrates the proper construction of bench cuts for side-hill trails. (Shenandoah NP Archives)



Figure 7: CCC photo showing completed AT to Mary's Rock circa 1935. The trail engages the topography and winds among the rock outcrops. The trail bed is supported by stone edging and low retaining walls. (Shenandoah NP Archives)



Figure 8: CCC photo showing completed AT to Mary's Rock, circa 1935. The trail has a width of 42-48 inches, is surfaced with gravel, and is supported by a stone retaining wall. (Shenandoah NP Archives)

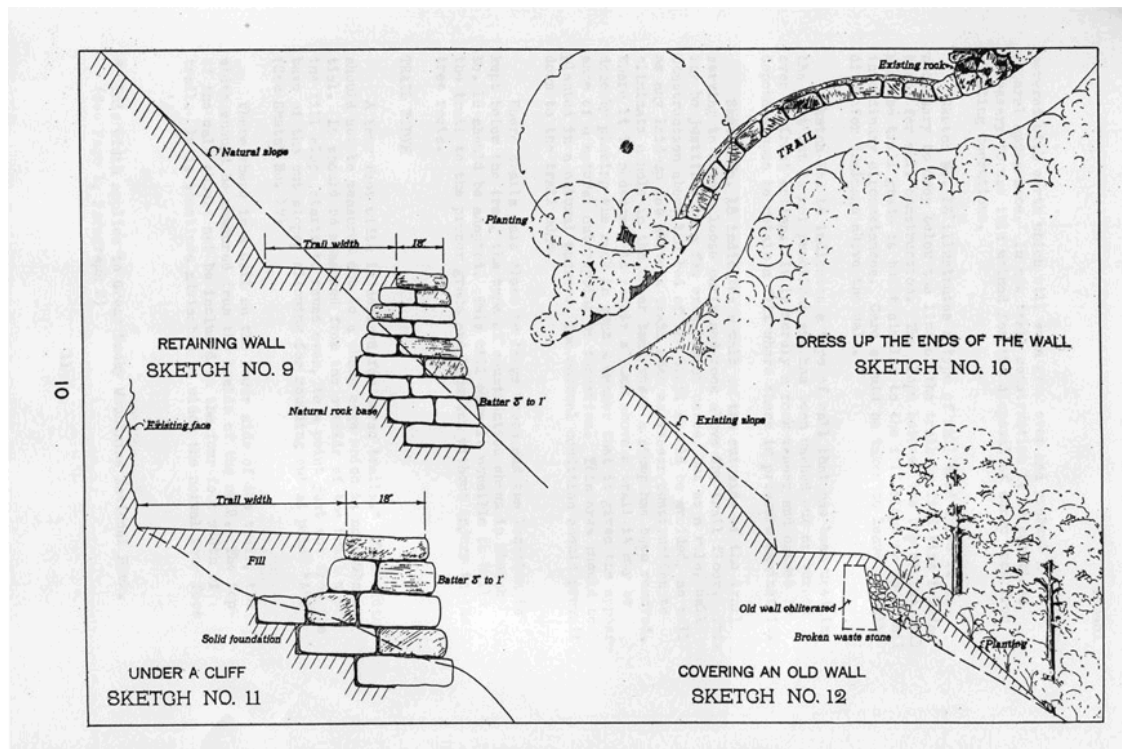


Figure 9: U.S. Department of the Interior 1937 manual, *Construction of Trails*, illustrates proper construction of retaining walls. The structure widens under the tread for durability and drainage. (Shenandoah NP Archives)

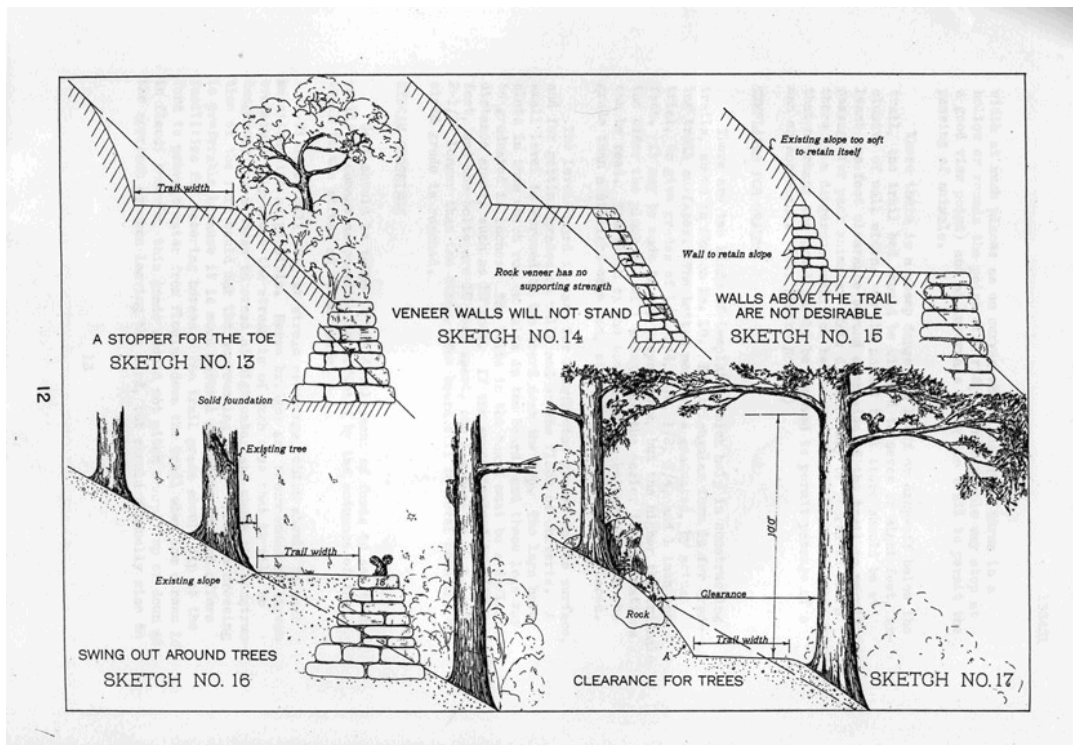


Figure 10: The 1937 manual, *Construction of Trails*, shows proper construction of retaining walls around trees, dissuades use of walls above the trail, and suggests a 10-foot clearance for horses. (Shenandoah NP Archives)



Figure 11: CCC photo showing the AT to Mary's Rock, circa 1935, and a large stone retaining that supports a trail bed built out from the steep slope. Both the trail and wall display a graceful sweeping curve. (Shenandoah NP Archives)

1942 to 1956: WORLD WAR II AND RENEWED RECREATIONAL INTEREST

With the departure of the CCC, the NPS assumed “the whole weight of the park work” (Lambert, 2001:263). The war brought rationing of gas and tires, and motoring through Shenandoah NP virtually stopped. Yet hiking continued, although somewhat less so, and skiing the trails became a new, albeit occasional, use. Although skiing focused on the Pinnacles area, one ranger reported, “there was also skiing on “many” open areas...with varying slopes and on graded trails with their standard four-foot width because of the variety of scenic beauty which they offer” (Quoted in Lambert, 1979:184). Park Superintendent Freeland, in a 1940s letter to Jean Stephenson, Appalachian Trail Conference newsletter editor, emphasized: “...There are many groups making three to ten day trips, utilizing the lean-tos. Apparently, the curtailment of normal vacations and normal living has resulted in a greater urge to seek the mountains. After all, the conception of the Appalachian Trail was needed immediately after the last war, and to meet a greatly felt need; and we feel that if it can be done we should see it is maintained, not only for use now, but so it will be available when the war is over and the men returning” (Quoted in Lambert, 1979:185).

In 1945, Myron Avery returned to Shenandoah NP from Navy service in the war and saw that the years had weathered the trail, vegetation had filled in, and moss started covering the rocks. He remained concerned about the park’s combined use of horse and foot trails, and in time equestrian use of the AT was eventually banned:

“The war...has brought a real gain to the Park Service trail systems in the East...But the gains of this maturity may yet prove all too transient. It is a gain, which should be preserved at all costs. This factor presents, to my mind, one of the most serious problems of post-war planning...The Park Services does not recognize any distinction between trails for foot and horse travel. Presumably, its western experience has not indicated that combined use brings serious problems. It requires little observation, however, to make clear that all this maturity will be speedily and totally lost by any horseback travel. The moss and vegetation will be speedily chopped up. Drainage will wash off the soil, leaving only a small bed of rocks so unpleasant for foot travel. ...Superintendent Freeland declined to exclude horses from the graded trails” (Lambert, 1979:186).

After the war, visitation to the park eventually rebounded. By the 1950s the NPS was planning construction projects under a program called “Mission 66” that would help plan for an expected increase in visitation to national parks across the country.

1956 to Present: LEGISLATION, TRAIL ALIGNMENT, BUILT FEATURES, AND THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

NPS Director Conrad Wirth launched the ten-year Mission 66 program in 1956. For the AT–Central District this resulted in the construction of two shelters, Byrd’s Nest 2 and 3, building of a new highway overpass at Route 211 in 1960-1961, and creating a new Panorama facility south of Route 211.

The 1960s and 1970s continued to see an increase in visitation to Shenandoah NP and hiking of the AT. Use became increasingly multi-purpose throughout the park:

“Groups of day-hikers shepherded by leaders from different trail clubs had become common. Hikers also came as individuals, couples, and in family groups, and there was a surge in backcountry campers as well. Bicyclists and motorcyclists had definitely increased, and there were birders, wildflower enthusiasts, observers of ecology and the environments, fishermen, horseback riders, sunbathers, rock climbers, and seekers of old sites or cemeteries and legends of people who roamed or dwelt here...” (Lambert, 2001:273).

During this same period, a series of laws and agreements were introduced to help protect the AT and its environs. In 1968, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the National Trails System Act which designated the AT as the first National Scenic Trail on the East Coast. The act stated that National Scenic Trails were for “recreation and for the conservation and enjoyment of the areas through which the trails would pass” (Foster, 1987:15, 16). The law charged the Appalachian National Scenic Trail Advisory Council (ANSTAC) with right-of-way selection, marking and maintenance, and the general administration of the AT (Foster, 1987:17). ANSTAC and the NPS signed cooperative agreements that permitted relocations of less than twenty feet from the centerline without going through an approval process. This allowed maintenance crews to shift the trail slightly when necessitated by erosion.

In 1976, 80,000 acres of Shenandoah NP were designated as wilderness area under the 1964 Wilderness Act in order to protect the overall wild character of the park. The AT–Central District benefited from this protection with the extensive naturalized forests from Panorama

south to Big Meadows (Fig. 12). In 1978, President Jimmy Carter signed the Appalachian Trail legislative amendments (Foster, 1987:149). These laws provided new tools for land acquisition and funds to purchase additional lands near the trail corridor. In the AT–Central District, this primarily impacted viewsheds and protected further wilderness and side trails east of the AT from Stony to Fork Mountain and Cat Knob to Lewis Mountain. It allowed for the purchase of land in the Central District east from Thornton Gap and south to Stony Mountain. In 1981, a NPS Appalachian Trail Comprehensive Plan outlined how the AT was to be managed and maintained in light of its growing use and various outside pressures, and in 1983 the Appalachian Trail Conference entered into a cooperative agreement with the NPS for the management of the AT.

A significant relocation of the trail in the Central District occurred in 1988 when the portion of the AT passing through Skyland was relocated from the Passamaquoddy Trail west of the Skyland dining hall east of the resort to the Stony Man Nature Trail and past the water tank between Skyline Drive and the Skyland Access Road. Some shelters in the Central District were removed because of easy access and overuse such as the Shaver Hollow, Hawksbill Gap, and Lewis Spring shelters, or due to changes in use such as the South River shelter, which is now a PATC maintenance facility. New shelters also have been added to accommodate the needs of hikers, such as Byrd’s Nest 2 and 3, and Rock Spring Hut which was built from some of the salvaged materials from Shaver Hollow and Hawksbill Gap shelters (Green, 2006).

With the constant increase in use, much work has been accomplished to maintain the condition of the AT in Shenandoah NP. Over the years, some treadway surfaces have lost some of their layered material due to erosion and direct and recurring impacts on the surface. While the trail in the past was designated for both horse rider and hiker, horses are not currently allowed on the AT in the Central District. Wood waterbars that divert water off the trail have been replaced and new waterbars installed, and check dams that contain erodible soils have also been constructed. Corrugated metal culvert pipes have been added when there was more water than a check dam or waterbar could handle. Stone edging and retaining walls have been repaired if needed, but some stone edging has become partially buried from the accumulation of leaf duff and soils dislodged by erosion. New signs have also been added to improve communication with hikers, and in the Central District include metal signs and signs with maps under plexi-glass.

The character of vegetation has also changed along the trail. Since the 1930s, Shenandoah NP has witnessed the gradual succession of open areas into secondary growth hardwood forests as well as the maturation of plant material installed by the CCC, and as intended by the NPS Rustic style. Mountain laurel proliferated and oaks, maples, and pines multiplied, vines crawled over rocks and up trees, and perennials spread into drifts. Bare mountainsides became covered in spring bloom and then fall color. As a full palette of native plant material has taken over, the AT has exchanged wide-open views for more selective ones.

In the 1980s, the gypsy moth epidemic devastated Shenandoah NP. The moths defoliated many of the deciduous trees, changing the character of the vegetation along the AT at the time. New plant growth replaced those that could not tolerate the successive defoliation. In the

1990s, another devastating infestation occurred with the arrival of the hemlock wooly adelgid. The loss of the hemlocks changed the character of some segments of the AT, whether walking along the trail or looking at a view in the distance. A hiker, while in the woods with hemlocks, would feel the density of the evergreen foliage and coolness from the shade. This darker and denser forest provides a significant contrast for the hiker when the AT would open up to a clearing. With the hemlocks mostly gone, the woodlands in some areas are lighter and hikers can see around and through the deciduous and understory trees. A rock outcrop may be revealed or a new view opened up. The hemlocks that survive are propagating and starting new stands, giving hope that resilient strains may yet develop. However, the wooly adelgid has destroyed some very old, large hemlocks.

Wilderness

In 1964, the United States Congress passed a law known as the Wilderness Act which created a National Wilderness Preservation System. The Act defined wilderness as “*an area where earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain.*” Today over 100 million acres throughout the United States are protected as wilderness for present and future generations to explore and enjoy.

Shenandoah National Park contains nearly 80,000 acres of federally designated wilderness. Help protect this wilderness and other wild places by practicing the principles of *Leave No Trace*.

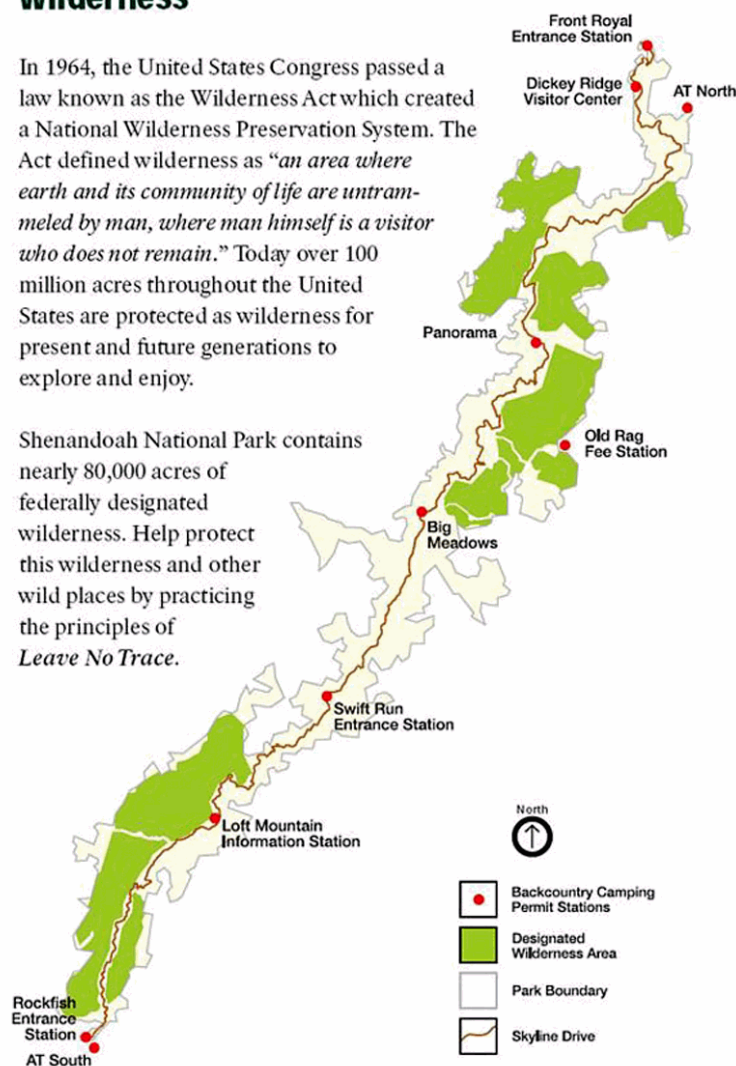


Figure 12: Shenandoah NP Wilderness Area map.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The physical integrity of the Appalachian Trail (AT) landscape in Shenandoah National Park (NP) is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1928-1942) with current conditions. The Central District portion of the AT retains integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to its development during the historic period. The features that convey this significance include the linear trail corridor as it rises and falls with the ridgeline, hugs side slopes on the built out trail bed and terraces, and engages natural features such as rock outcrops, streams, and aged trees; remnant and intended successional vegetation; and views to the valleys to the east and west. Additional features that convey significance include historic trail edging, retaining walls, cabins, shelters, huts, and trail markers. The reconstruction of portions of trail during the 1930s to move it away from Skyline Drive and build it to National Park Service (NPS) standards was undertaken through the collective efforts of the NPS, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (PATC) within the period of significance. The overall historic character of the Appalachian Trail (AT)–Central District has not changed dramatically since the end of the period of significance.

Post-1942 changes and additions to the AT in Shenandoah NP do not reflect the significance of the trail as described under National Register Criteria A and C and are considered non-contributing. These changes include the building or removal of shelters, trail realignments, culvert and waterbar work, and wall reconstruction. Some shelters were added in the AT–Central District in the 1960s and 1970s such as Byrd’s Nest 2 and 3, and some removed such as Shaver Hollow, Hawksbill Gap, and Lewis Spring Shelters. Major trail realignments, such as the 1988 relocation that removed the AT from its historic alignment along the Passamaquoddy Trail and east of the Skyland dining hall onto the Stony Man Nature Trail, and rerouting by the water tank between Skyline Drive and the Skyland Access Road, are non-contributing segments but are included as part of the linear trail resource. Sections of trail bed have worn away in some places from years of use and erosion, which has damaged some stone walls and edging. There have also been additions of unplanned small spur trails or “desire lines” from the AT to reach vantage points for views or makeshift campsites. Part of this is due to encroaching vegetation, which represents perhaps the most conspicuous change to the AT corridor landscape since the historic period. The trail’s spatial character, which historically was generally open, has filled in with secondary forest growth and has created the so-called “green tunnel.” This change, however, is a result of maturing CCC-planted vegetation and natural succession from old fields to forest and largely represents historic intent.

Historic trail segments that were either abandoned or removed from the AT after the historic period (1928-1942) and which retain integrity, such as the Passamaquoddy Trail near Skyland or the section west of Loft Mountain Campground, may be significant as part of the historic development of the AT. These sections, however, were not inventoried for this report.

Methodology:

Nine landscape characteristics have been evaluated for the AT–Central District: natural systems and

features, spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small scale features. Of the nine landscape characteristics, the four most important today are natural systems and features, spatial organization, circulation, and buildings and structures. The four characteristics and their associated features shaped the design of the trail and are fundamental to the historic character of the trail landscape.

The study boundaries of the Cultural Landscape Inventory for the AT–Central District include a twenty-foot wide corridor, ten-feet to either side of the trail’s centerline, that generally encompasses the most of the trail’s constructed features such as retaining walls and signs. Features beyond this corridor were evaluated if they were associated with the construction of the AT, were easily viewed from the trail, or if they were part of the hiking experience (i.e. shelter or view). (Two cabins, Jones Mountain and Corbin, are not associated with the AT and were not inventoried.)

The discussion of each landscape characteristic’s historic and existing conditions is followed by a table of landscape features recorded within the twenty-foot trail corridor. The feature name is followed in parentheses with the PATC Route number and a feature number (e.g. “421003, 0.566”). PATC Routes in the Central District begin with 421 and are used by the park for management and maintenance activity. Feature numbers are based on the mileage point or points along the trail as they were inventoried in the field. Each feature is evaluated as to whether or not it contributes to the historic character as defined by the period of significance. Features are evaluated as undetermined if historical research and field survey work did not provide adequate information to make a determination.

Existing conditions maps for the AT–Central District are graphic representations of the trail. As such, symbols representing specific features are shown in proximity to the trail and are not to be interpreted literally. Loop trail connections with the AT were inventoried. However, loop trails themselves were not evaluated beyond the twenty-foot corridor and are not graphically highlighted on the maps.

ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY

Location:

Location refers to the place where the trail was built, and generally corresponds to the trail alignment. The AT as initially built by the PATC followed the north-south ridgeline in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia and connected to side trails. From 1931-1938, portions of the trail were relocated and reconstructed to accommodate the construction of Skyline Drive, and the trail was moved wherever the two converged. However, the trail maintained its general north-south alignment and traced ridgeline topography, connecting to side trails, and integrating the natural features into the trail corridor. Although there have been some changes since the period of significance such as the 1988 relocation from the Passamaquoddy Trail and east of the Skyland Dining Hall, the realignments represent only a fraction of the total mileage of the AT–Central District.

Design:

Design refers to combination of elements that characterize the built landscape of the AT, recognized

today as the NPS Rustic style. This historic design is evident today through the trail's winding alignment, naturalistic materials, and vernacular building techniques, and reflects a philosophy of a romanticized natural environment that was executed through the 1930s in the improvement of the AT-Central District in Shenandoah NP. The design incorporated native materials in planting, rock work, and log work to harmonize the trail with the natural surroundings. An important element of the design was to assist and allow nature to take its course and let transplanted native material reseed or colonize to erase scars of construction and former land uses. Over time, plants matured into large masses, obscuring rock excavations or blending an orchard into the woods. Stone walls and edging comprised of native rock support and delineated the trail bed and display vernacular building techniques.

Shelters and cabins, usually built on spurs off the main trail, were also character-defining design features of the AT and were an integral part of the hiking experience. They were often place-specific with names that evoked the lore or specific feature of the site and were built with native stone and local timber such as chestnut. The South River Shelter became a PATC maintenance building and the Shaver Hollow, Hawksbill Gap, and Lewis Spring Shelters were removed in the 1970s, and new shelters Byrd's Nest 2 and 3 and Rock Spring Hut were added in the 1960s and 1970s. Cabins, shelters, and huts, however, are still distinguishing features along the AT-Central District. Historic structures that continue to display their original design within the Central District include Rock Spring Cabin, Bearfence Mountain Hut, and Pocosin Cabin.

In somewhat of a departure from the NPS Rustic style, stylized concrete-post trail markers, reminiscent of hitching posts, with stamped zinc bands were installed as a standardized identification system throughout the trail within Shenandoah NP. The different design (many parks at the time were using rustic logs for signs) was most likely intended to enhance visibility and increase durability. Since the end of the historic period in 1942, the trail has been managed to maintain its historic rustic design, and the concrete trail marker posts continue to be maintained as the standard trail marker. While some aspects of the trail's historic design have changed, such as the introduction of metal culverts or the addition of asphalt in limited high-use areas, the AT-Central District overall continues to exhibit integrity of design.

Setting:

Setting refers to the physical environment of the AT-Central District Shenandoah NP. As initially conceived by Benton MacKaye, the AT was to function as a pedestrian spine in the wilderness that connected to side trails and brought hikers to peaks with views and into glens with streams and waterfalls. The AT, as constructed by the PATC, passed through forests, open farm fields, and orchards; skirted edges of woods; and traveled along old dirt farm roads. It also occasionally encountered cabins and shelters. Along some trail sections, however, the backcountry wilderness experience was momentarily suspended. With the construction of Skyline Drive, portions of the AT were relocated and reconstructed and in several locations crossed the road corridor that was comprised of mowed shoulders, parking lots and pullouts, and asphalt pavement. There were also structures and circulation features associated with the occasional developed rest or concession area.

Segments of the trail that historically passed by or through open fields and orchards have become more enclosed as vegetation has filled in, creating the so-called “green tunnel.” Yet traces of these open spaces remain as evidenced by massive trees, called wolf trees, and by changes in forest composition. While the setting of the trail has become more enclosed since the end of the historic period, this was an intended change to the setting. Overall, the AT-Central District retains its natural setting, with only limited exposure to non-trail features – namely Skyline Drive, trailhead parking areas, and other infrastructure elements – evident in its immediate setting (other modern development is visible in some distant views).

Materials:

Materials are the elements used to construct the trail, including stone, wood, plants, concrete, and zinc bands. Stone work from the 1930s CCC construction is still evident in the retaining walls, trail edging, steps, cabins, and shelters. Concrete and zinc trail markers designed and constructed in the period of significance are used at AT junctions and have been replaced in-kind when necessary. The CCC planted a large variety of native oak (*Quercus* spp.), pine (*Pinus* spp.), hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.), apple (*Malus* spp.), witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginica*), mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). Ferns, vines, and perennials also remain and many have naturalized. Large wolf oaks, remnants from old agricultural fields, are indications of past land use. Secondary growth includes more oaks, hickory (*Carya* spp.), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), cherry (*Prunus* spp.), and flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), which have filled in the open spaces. Invasive plants such as tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), Japanese stilt grass (*Microstegium vimineum*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), and oriental lady’s thumb (*Polygonum caespitosum*) have entered the landscape. For building materials, the introduction of non-historic materials to accommodate heavy use and reduce maintenance include the use of metal on roofs and metal signs at trail entrances. Because these are limited in extent, overall the AT–Central District retains integrity of materials.

Workmanship:

Workmanship refers to the physical evidence of the construction techniques on the AT. Although sometimes obscured by vegetation, the stone retaining walls continue to illustrate the dry-laid construction workmanship of the CCC. Stone trail edging also remains, yet is sometimes partially buried because of wear on the treadway from intensive visitor use. In some areas, erosion has reduced some treadway surfaces to the rocky base and has reduced the original four-foot width. Historic cabins and huts still exhibit the original stone work and some of the log work although there have been additions of metal roofs and changes to the interiors. The concrete trail markers with zinc banding are in good condition and are replaced in-kind as necessary. Overall the AT–Central District trail corridor retains integrity of workmanship.

Feeling:

Feeling refers to how the AT communicates a particular time period. The trail was designed and constructed to provide a feeling of romanticized and picturesque wilderness. Although the trail still traces the ridgeline and provides the same level of difficulty, many of the sweeping panoramic views have been lost due to the overgrowth of vegetation. Although the intention was for the trail’s setting to

naturalize, fewer open areas remain and the winding trail passes mostly through thick woods, which have created what is known as the “green tunnel.” The trail, however, still opens up at the crossings of Skyline Drive as it did in the period of significance. Despite the much more enclosed conditions of the trail, the AT–Central District continues to strongly evoke a wilderness feeling.

Association:

Association is the connection between the historic events and the distinct methods of design and construction of the AT. The AT–Central District continues to exhibit its historic associations with the PATC, CCC, and NPS. It still links to the side trails, fire roads, and the Skyline Drive. The trail also connects to the park’s North District and beyond the park to the northern terminus of the AT in Maine, and to the park’s South District and beyond the park to the southern terminus of the AT in Georgia. Historic retaining walls, stone edging, cabins, and huts designed in the NPS Rustic style as implemented by the CCC through the New Deal programs accommodate AT hikers today. In the locations where the trail has been rerouted from the Passamaquoddy Trail and east of the Skyland dining hall, the original trail alignments remain but they have lost their historic association with the AT. Despite these changes, overall the AT–Central District retains integrity of association.

Landscape Characteristic:

Natural Systems and Features

Historic and Existing Conditions:

The natural systems and features of the AT–Central District include the mountains, valleys, rock outcrops, watersheds, and native vegetation. The trail corridor lies astride the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, a part of the Appalachian Range that stretches from Georgia to Maine. In his 1921 article, “An Appalachian Trail: A Project in Regional Planning,” Benton MacKaye envisioned “a long trail over the full length of the Appalachian skyline from the highest peak in the north to the highest peak in the south” (MacKaye, 1921:328). The Blue Ridge Mountains separate the Shenandoah Valley to the west and the rolling hills of the Piedmont Plain to the east. It was this natural setting that established the fundamental character of the trail as well as the larger park, preserved for the enjoyment of the public who mostly traveled from nearby metropolitan areas.

The trail corridor within the Central District traverses named peaks such as Mary’s Rock, The Pinnacle, Little Stony Man, Stony Man Mountain, Hawksbill, Black Rock, Hazeltop, Bearfence, Baldface, and Saddleback Mountain and descends into the gaps of Thornton, Hughes River, Hawksbill, Fishers, Milam, Bootens, and Swift Run. In the Central District, Stony Man Mountain is the highest elevation at 3,837 feet, while the lowest elevation is at the junction of Thornton Gap and Route 211 at 2,200 feet. The AT travels along very old rock from granite at Thornton Gap to Stony Man Mountain where the rock type transitions to metabasalt greenstone south to Skyland, and then changes to greenstone again until Crescent Rock Cliffs. The Cliffs and just north of Hawksbill is black columnar basalt before returning to greenstone and then granite just before the Franklin Cliffs where the AT traverses a path between the upper and lower cliffs that marks two separate ancient lava flows. Below Fishers Gap, the rock turns to granite at Bearfence Mountain and then to consolidated volcanic ash one mile before reaching Pocosin Cabin. From there, the AT travels along greenstone until the end of the Central District

at Swift Run Gap (Chew, 1988:90,91).

In accordance with the U.S. Department of the Interior 1937 manual, *Construction of Trails*, the trail was routed to run along the side of rock outcrops to reveal the local geologic history and to provide view points. The trail was routed along particularly noteworthy rock outcrops: two on the west side of the trail when traveling south to Mary's Rock (Route 421001), one on the east side of the trail (Route 421004), and along a rocky shelf on the old AT Passamaquoddy section with Little Stony Man and Stony Man Cliffs above and sheer cliffs below (near Route 421006). The 1935 PATC Guidebook Supplement described this latter section as "The Trail along the Stony Man Cliffs is wild and rugged to a degree unexpected in this region." Other rock outcrops included a series along the east side of the trail from Skyland Stables to Timber Hollow Overlook (Route 421007), a columnar rock formation on the east side of the trail below Crescent Rock Cliffs (Route 421008), and Big Meadows Amphitheater to Tanners Ridge Road (Route 421012). A series of boulder fields and talus slopes were noteworthy along the east side of the trail just below Hawksbill Summit from Hawksbill Gap to Spitler Knoll Overlook (Route 421009). The 1935 PATC Guidebook Supplement noted the boulder slopes, "From sag, Trail ascends gradually, slanting northwest face of Hawksbill across boulder slopes and under cliffs in wild and rugged setting, forested with balsam fir" (PATC, 1935:12).

The AT-Central District lies within three major river systems of the mid-Atlantic region, the Shenandoah/Potomac, James, and Rappahannock. Each flows into the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Within park boundaries there are seventy watersheds, forty-two on the west side and twenty-eight on the east side of the ridge. Seventy springs occur near the park's ridge line (Shenandoah NP staff, 2006). Three springs were encountered within the AT corridor (Routes 421001, 421007, 421008). Although the AT runs mostly along the dry ridgeline, it was also designed to connect through side trails to lower valleys to reach streams and waterfalls. The trail encounters two small streams on the north slope of Blackrock (Route 421011) and on the west side of the trail (Route 421013).

Oak (*Quercus* spp.), hickory (*Carya* spp.), and American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) once covered the mountains, but by the time the trail was being built in the late 1920s and 1930s, few living American chestnut trees remained because of the chestnut blight, a tiny fungus (*Endothia parasitica*) introduced probably from Asia (Connors, 1988:62). The AT traveled through areas of dead chestnuts which were often pointed out to the hiker as a feature and as a guidepost. Just south of Mary's Rock, the 1931 PATC Guidebook described the trail, "The Trail continues through dead chestnut trees, climbs somewhat through better forest growth and then descends into sag at 1.7 m." (PATC, 1931:59). In 1940, eighty-five percent of the park was forested and the rest was open, grasslands, and cultivated and old fields. Chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*) and northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*) comprised seventy-two percent of the forest. There were no yellow poplars (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) and six percent cover hardwoods were included in the forest composition.

Since 1942, natural systems and features have remained largely unchanged, with the exception

of natural succession and reforestation as intended by the work of the NPS and the CCC. Chestnut oak and northern red oak are common along the ridge line today although their numbers have declined. By 1990, fifty-nine percent had been affected by the gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*) (Shenandoah NP staff, 2006). Many hemlocks (*Tsuga canadensis*) have been killed by the hemlock wooly adelgid (*Adelges tsugae*) which has reduced the evergreen canopy along portions of the trail. Secondary growth includes hickory, black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), pine (*Pinus* spp.), and black cherry (*Prunus serotina*) with an understory of striped maple (*Acer pensylvanicum*), sumac (*Rhus* spp.), mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), blueberry (*Vaccinium* spp.), ferns, and various perennials and vines. By 1990, the number of tulip poplars had increased to sixteen percent and cover hardwoods to fifteen percent (Shenandoah NP staff, 2006). Masses of hay-scented fern (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*) line portions of the trail adding interest and softening the woodland character.

Rock outcrops along the trail to Mary's Rock remain engaging (Route 421001) (Fig. 13). The AT passes through a stand of noteworthy straight-trunked tulip poplars near the end of Central District from Saddleback Mountain Trail to Swift Run Gap (Route 421023). The AT was relocated from the ledges of the Passamaquoddy Trail at Skyland in 1988 to the east and now travels the Stony Man Nature Trail on the east side of Stony Man Mountain.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Rock outcrop (421001, 0.625—0.638)

Feature Identification Number: 123809

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rock outcrop (421001, 0.673—0.684)

Feature Identification Number: 123811

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Spring (421001, 0.836—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123813

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Rock outcrop (421001, 1.020—1.030)

Feature Identification Number: 123815

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rock outcrop (421002, 0.833—0.843)

Feature Identification Number: 123817

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rock outcrop (421002, 0.016—0.026)

Feature Identification Number: 123819

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rock outcrop (421003, 1.235—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123821

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rock outcrop (421004, 0.956—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123823

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rock outcrop (421005, 0.280—0.288)

Feature Identification Number: 123825

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rock outcrop (421007, 0.245 —0.258)

Feature Identification Number: 123827

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Massing, plant (421006, 1.211—1.232)

Feature Identification Number: 123829

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Massing, plant (421006, 1.212—1.231)

Feature Identification Number: 123831

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Spring (421007, 0.288—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123833

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Rock outcrop (421007, 0.296— 0.306)

Feature Identification Number: 123835

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rock outcrop (421007, 0.337—0.388)

Feature Identification Number: 123837

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rock outcrop (421007, 0.462—0.486)

Feature Identification Number: 123839

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rock outcrop (421008, 0.196—0.200)

Feature Identification Number: 123841

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Massing, plant (421008, 0.217—0.319)

Feature Identification Number: 123843

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Rock outcrop (421008, 0.577—0.586)

Feature Identification Number: 123845

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rock outcrop (421008, 0.664—0.700)

Feature Identification Number: 123847

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Spring (421008, 1.032—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123851

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Massing, plant (421009, 0.167—0.282)

Feature Identification Number: 123853

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Massing, plant (421009, 0.168—0.289)

Feature Identification Number: 123855

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Boulder field (421009, 0.383—0.435)

Feature Identification Number: 123857
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Boulder field (421009, 0.419—0.435)
Feature Identification Number: 123859
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Rock outcrop (421009, 0.491—0.514)
Feature Identification Number: 123861
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Boulder field (421009, 0.528—0.558)
Feature Identification Number: 123863
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Boulder field (421009, 0.529—0.558)
Feature Identification Number: 123865
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Massing, plant (421009, 1.086—1.131)
Feature Identification Number: 123867
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Massing, plant (421009, 1.087—1.131)
Feature Identification Number: 123869
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Massing, plant (421010, 0.002—0.119)
Feature Identification Number: 123871
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Rock outcrop (421011, 0.092—0.096)
Feature Identification Number: 123873
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Rock outcrop (421011, 0.093—0.096)
Feature Identification Number: 123875

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stream (421011, 0.544—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123877

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rock outcrop (421012, 0.311—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123879

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rock outcrop (421012, 0.439—0.451)

Feature Identification Number: 123881

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rock outcrop (421012, 1.016—1.032)

Feature Identification Number: 123883

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Massing, plant (421013, 0.435—0.462)

Feature Identification Number: 123885

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Stream (421013, 0.536—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123887

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rock outcrop (421019, 0.74 0—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123889

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rock outcrop (421020, 1.507 —1.534)

Feature Identification Number: 123891

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Massing, plant (421023, 1.968—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123893

Type of Feature Contribution:

Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 13: The Construction of Trails manual recommended selecting routes that passed rock outcrops to display local geological history. This section of the AT to Mary's Rock required a retaining wall to support the treadway. (SUNY, 2006)

Spatial Organization

Historic Conditions:

In 1930, when the PATC had completed the AT in the Central District, the spatial character of the trail was defined by a series of enclosed forested areas, open meadows, and rock outcrops. In its 1931 Guidebook, the PATC described this spatial character south of Hawksbill:

“Cross clearing about 50 yds. On its right side, in area of fallen chestnut trees, road becomes clear again; it leads downhill, keeping about 100 yds. To right edge of woods. Farther down this slope take right fork (11.5 m) bearing somewhat toward woods on right. Road becomes well worn in woods. Cross wire fence at 11.63 m. and rail fence at 12.05 m. , descending steeply.

Road grows fainter, leading into open field. Follow cairns across field, passing between prominent ledges and left slope of low hill at right (PATC, 1931:62-3).

This description detailed the spatial sequence the hiker entered in and moved through, from crossing an open field, through an area of partial enclosure with dead chestnuts, to a road corridor with an edge or wall of woods, then into the enclosure of the woods to reemerge into an open field and passing ledges with the slopes falling away to the west. The AT experience was a variable one which included a rhythm and variety of enclosed and open areas.

Although the construction of Skyline Drive required the relocation and reconstruction of portions of the AT by the CCC, the spatial character of the trail remained largely unchanged. It still traced the ridgeline while taking advantage of open areas and views and then traveling through woodlands. The trail sometimes continued to follow old roads that provided for a wider and more open trail. The AT crossed Skyline Drive once at Milam Gap and connected to overlooks at Jewel Hollow, Stony Man, Timber Hollow, Crescent Rock, Spitler Knoll, Fishers Gap, The Point, and South River. The trail also connected to developed areas such as Skyland. The AT–Central District generally paralleled Skyline Drive except in places where the trail continued across ridges and Skyline Drive skirted around them, as at Mary’s Rock, The Pinnacle, Stony Man Mountain, Hawksbill, Blackrock, Hazeltop, Bearfence, Baldface, and Saddleback Mountain. The separation between the AT and Skyline Drive ranged from approximately 5,400 feet at its greatest distance along Route 421012, at Big Meadows Amphitheater to Tanners Ridge Road, to 100 feet where it traveled closest to the road at Route 421003, at Jewell Hollow Overlook.

Existing Conditions:

Since 1942, woods have enclosed the majority of the trail corridor. Many of the once open fields are now filled with successional growth of trees and shrubs. The variety and rhythm of the open and enclosed areas has diminished and the AT is now often described as a “green tunnel” (Fig. 14). It appears, however, that this change in the spatial character was at least in part intentional, as many old fields were not maintained during the historic period, and so they subsequently grew into woods. Secondary growth trees and shrubs have obscured many broad and long views. In places, the “green tunnel” opens up where views remain because of rock outcrops or intentional vista clearing by park management, for example below Jewell Hollow, Stony Man, Timber Hollow, and Fishers Gap overlooks (Routes 421003, 421004.5, 421007, 421010 respectively) (Fig. 15). Where the hemlock wooly adelgid has destroyed a grove of hemlocks, the trail corridor has begun to open up (Route 421011). The AT passes a small clearing, which may date to the historic period, to the east with the historic Big Meadows Lodge in view (Route 421012). The AT still crosses Skyline Drive in one place. It is inventoried as a circulation feature.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Open (421003, 0.566—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123895

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Open (421003, 1.703—1.728)
Feature Identification Number: 123897
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Open (421003, 1.748—1.859)
Feature Identification Number: 123899
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Open (421004, 0.160—0.260)
Feature Identification Number: 123901
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Open (421004.5, 0.106—0.197)
Feature Identification Number: 123903
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Open (421004.5, 0.926—0.946)
Feature Identification Number: 123905
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Open (421004.5, 1.004—1.115)
Feature Identification Number: 123907
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Open (421005, 0.077—0.277)
Feature Identification Number: 123909
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Open (421007, 1.161—1.212)
Feature Identification Number: 123911
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Open (421010, 1.396—1.435)
Feature Identification Number: 123913
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Open (421011, 0.416—0.436)
Feature Identification Number: 123915
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Open (421012, 0.230—0.250)
Feature Identification Number: 123917
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Open (421013, 0.209—0.219)
Feature Identification Number: 123919
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

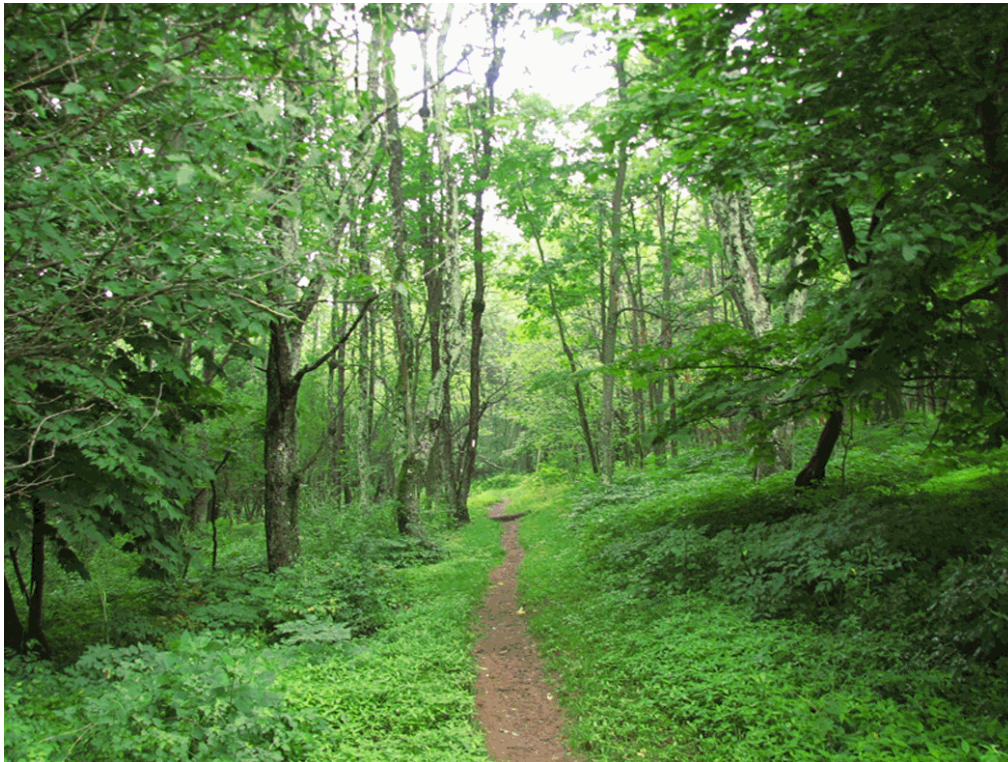


Figure 14: The typical “green tunnel” enclosed character of the AT in the Central District near Bootens Gaps. (SUNY, 2006)



Figure 15: The AT opens just below Jewel Hollow Overlook providing a distinct change in the trail's character, from enclosed to open. (SUNY, 2006)

Land Use

Historic Conditions:

The AT–Central District in Shenandoah NP was primarily an area of farms. Some holdings had been abandoned long before the AT and park were developed, and others had been sold willingly or not, as described to hikers in the following two entries from the 1931 PATC Guidebook (PATC, 1931:62,68):

“at 13.79 m. goes through another gate; passes deserted cabin and barn on left at 13.86 m. (spring just below garden).”

“Skirt right side of clearing in sag at base of hawkskill. Deland Taylor’s house is in this clearing.”

Hikers passed farmyards that once had or still had chickens, pigs, and goats, and vegetable gardens, orchards mostly of apple, some of peach with fruit for eating or making moonshine, pastures for cattle and sheep, and woods for timbering and stripping chestnut and hemlock bark for tanning. Shenandoah NP land records and park establishment history indicates that the mountains were still actively being used until well after 1936, and the NPS and the Department of Agriculture’s Resettlement Administration had to relocate close to 500 families from the park (Shenandoah NP staff, 2007). After that time, land uses were primarily recreational. According to the U.S. Department of the Interior 1937 manual, *Construction of Trails*, the AT was constructed to carry both horses and hikers. This multi-use activity continued until well

after World War II.

The AT also traveled through Skyland, just south of Stony Man Mountain, a private and later public recreational resort that developed beginning in the late 1880s. The resort provided food, lodging, entertainment, and hiking and horseback trails for summer residents, guests, and by no accident, hikers Skyland also offered communication services for the AT hiker, as indicated in the PATC Guide:

“Pass Furnace Spring. At crossroads at 7.08 m. take left (upper fork. Pass faint road on right at 7.11 m., roads on right at 7.15 m. and on left at 7.21 m. Continue between cottages and tennis courts. Stony Man trail with blue paint blazes comes in on left beside Field Cabin at 7.35m. Follow road between recreation hall and dining hall, turn left uphill and reach Skyland dining hall and office, with long distance telephone and summer post office, at 7.4 m. Turn right on road up slope past cottages. AT top of hill pass road to left (7.57 m.), then stables and Somers path to Ida” (PATC, 1931:61).

Existing Conditions:

Since 1942, the AT has continued to serve as a recreational trail for the hiker whether trekking on a through-hike from Georgia to Maine or hiking smaller segments of the trail and associated side trails. Traces of old farmsteads are disappearing, but are still revealed in extant wolf trees in old farm fields or in remnant orchards that the trail passes through (Fig. 16). The limits of old fields can also be discerned by the age of the woods. The AT–Central District is no longer a multi-purpose trail as horse riding is excluded as well as bicycles and other wheeled vehicles.

The AT no longer travels through the core of Skyland resort, which still provides the same amenities as it did during the historic period. In 1988, the trail was relocated to the east of the current dining facilities, although they can still be accessed via the resort’s interior roads and paths. The trail now passes by the water tank between Skyline Drive and the Skyland access roads and reconnects with the historic trail near the Skyland stables. There is still a crossing on Skyline Drive, at Milam Gap, and it is inventoried in this report as a circulation characteristic.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Picnic area (421004, 0.235—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123921

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Other-Riding Stable (421007, 0.001—0.026)

Feature Identification Number: 123923

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Other-Horse Pasture (421007, 0.049—0.216)

Feature Identification Number: 123925

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Orchard (421009, 1.284—1.302)
Feature Identification Number: 123927
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Orchard (421009, 1.285—1.386)
Feature Identification Number: 123929
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Orchard (421009, 1.646—1.714)
Feature Identification Number: 123931
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Campground (421011, 0.948— 1.100)
Feature Identification Number: 123933
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Orchard (421012, 0.995—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123935
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Orchard (421012, 1.48 0—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123937
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Orchard (421012, 1.481—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123939
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Orchard (421013, 0.038—0.237)
Feature Identification Number: 123941
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Orchard (421013, 1.024—1.131)
Feature Identification Number: 123943
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Orchard (421014, 0.016—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123945

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 16: The AT passes through old orchards which tell of past agricultural land use such as this section near Tanner's Ridge Road. (SUNY, 2006)

Topography

Historic Conditions:

The AT–Central District in Shenandoah NP generally followed a north-south orientation as it traced the ridgeline terrain of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Topographical considerations influenced the design and construction of the AT. Along the Passamaquoddy section of the trail near Skyland, the AT climbed upward briefly before it followed the western contours of Stony Man Mountain and maintained an even grade while hugging the cliffs. As described in the PATC Guide:

“Ascend steeply, reaching rocky ledge directly beneath Little Stony Man cliffs at 6.18 m. The Trail continues along the shelf of Stony Man, affording magnificent outlook over Shenandoah Valley, Massanutten Mountains, and Alleghany Mountains with precipitous cliffs on the left” (PATC, 1931: 61).

In some cases, old roadbeds were graded to a maximum of fifteen percent and improved for trail use. Wherever possible, trails were designed with long sweeping curves. In rocky or

steep sections, such as those on the north side of Mary's Rock and The Pinnacle and on the south side of Bearfence Mountain, switchbacks were built to ease the hike. Retaining walls were constructed on sheer slopes to support the trail bed and maintain the grade, which was not to exceed fifteen percent (NPS Shenandoah NP Master Plan, 1936).

Existing Conditions:

Since 1942, there have been some changes to the built topography of the AT–Central District. In general, the graded trail has not retained the three-percent cross pitch due to erosion and some drainage ditches have been installed to divert water from the trail (Fig. 17). The relocation at Skyland, which removed the AT from the Passamaquoddy Trail to Stony Man Nature Trail and a section of new trail in 1988, increased the grade of the trail as it trekked perpendicular to the contours rather than traveling parallel to them. In other areas, the trail continues to negotiate the terrain through the use of switchbacks and on a trailbed often supported by retaining walls. The trail's general north-south orientation is still consistent with the ridgeline terrain.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Drainage ditch (421020, 1.999—2.045)
Feature Identification Number: 122609
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 17: The CCC-graded trail has eroded and not retained the three-percent cross pitch. The trail has migrated and the stone edging that once supported the treadway now appears to bisect the trail. (SUNY, 2006)

Vegetation

Historic Conditions:

Vegetation refers to the indigenous and introduced plant materials along the trail corridor. The PATC's 1931 Guidebook of the AT–Central District described a trail corridor that passed through native woods, fields, and abandoned agricultural lands (PATC, 1931:53-57). The farm fields often had a few large trees to provide shade for livestock and farmer.

The CCC's post-construction work on Skyline Drive and the relocation and reconstruction of portions of the AT required the preservation of as much native plant material as possible. When plants had to be removed for construction, the CCC transplanted many native trees, shrubs, perennials, and vines as prescribed by the principles of the NPS Rustic style. Additionally, native plants were grown in nurseries at the CCC camps or brought from commercial nurseries or other national parks and then planted along the trail. Many pines were started from seed or grown from seedling stock in pine plantations. Some plantings were intended to naturalize with mixed plantings and others to reforest former agricultural fields (Engle, 1999, 85-87). The CCC planted species such as oaks (*Quercus* spp.), pines (*Pinus* spp.), mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), sumac (*Rhus* spp.), witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), and Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) among others to harmonize the newly constructed trail with its surroundings and allow for naturalization.

Existing Conditions:

Since 1942, vegetation within Shenandoah NP's Central District, and along the AT, has matured and filled in. Many of the open fields, rocky mountain tops, and bare slopes that the trail once encountered have transitioned to secondary growth hardwood forest comprised of oak, hickory (*Carya* spp.), cherry (*Prunus* spp.), maple (*Acer* spp.), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), and ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) along with sumac, witch hazel, mountain laurel, upland low blueberry (*Vaccinium pallidum*), fern (*Dennstaedtia* spp.), and Virginia creeper.

Both the park and the trail corridor display a large variety of perennials. Common species include rose azalea (*Rhododendron prinophyllum*), black cohosh (*Cimicifuga racemosa*), and fly-poison (*Amianthium muscitoxicum*). More unique species include trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*), wild bleeding heart (*Dicentra eximia*), twinleaf (*Jeffersonia diphylla*), and cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*), which provide interest throughout the seasons. Invasive exotic plants have arrived such as tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), Japanese stilt grass (*Microstegium vimineum*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), and oriental lady's thumb (*Polygonum caespitosum*). The invasive exotics have proliferated and changed the character of the vegetation along the trail.

Wolf trees, which are field trees with low branches around which younger woods have grown up, are numerous and recall the farm fields that once existed. They're usually large in diameter

and height and contrast with the younger woods that surround them (Fig. 18). These ancient trees stand out along the trail corridor and recall the rich history of the park and the trail. Just north of Mary's Rock, the AT passes through a large mass of mountain laurel which was likely planted by the CCC (Route 421001).

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Thicket, laurel (421001, 0.067—0.128)

Feature Identification Number: 123947

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Thicket, laurel (421001, 0.068—0.128)

Feature Identification Number: 123949

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421001, 1.11—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123951

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421007, 0.548—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123953

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421007, 0.592—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123955

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421008, 0.425—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123957

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, row (421008, 0.430—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123959

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421009, 1.433—0)

Feature Identification Number: 123961

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421012, 1.243—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123963
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421012, 1.354—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123965
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421012, 1.366—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123967
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421012, 1.409—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123969
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421013, 0.131—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123971
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421013, 0.171—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123973
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421013, 0.495—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123975
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421013, 0.900—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123977
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421014, 0.017—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123979
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421014, 0.914—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123981
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421014, 1.129—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123983
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421016, 1.325—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123985
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421020, 0.727—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123989
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421020, 1.225—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123991
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421022, 0.162—0.27)
Feature Identification Number: 123993
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421022, 0.327—0.487)
Feature Identification Number: 123995
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree, wolf (421023, 0.103—0)
Feature Identification Number: 123997
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 18: A large wolf tree along the AT near Bearfence Rock Scramble indicates its early development in on open field. Now the tree is surrounded by younger forest. (SUNY, 2006)

Circulation

Historic Conditions:

By 1930, the PATC had completed the AT within the Central District, cobbling together a route comprised of old farm and logging roads and new construction. A mile south of Bearfence Mountain, the PATC 1931 Guidebook described the trail:

“Turn sharp right into newly-cleared trail (8.25m.). At 8.3 m. pass fork to left. The Trail improves and as it ascends soon becomes well-worn wood road, which closely follows fence on right” (PATC, 1931:67).

The AT also followed existing trails such as the Passamaquoddy Trail at Skyland, built by George Pollock Jr., As a PATC member, Pollock was influential in having the AT pass through his resort. He too transformed nearby logging and mining roads into hiking and horseback trails,

and the AT connected to many of these, such as the Stony Man, Limberlost, Whiteoak Canyon, and Old Rag trails. The Passamaquoddy section of the AT placed the trail's alignment along the western slope of Stony Man Mountain. The trail continued south into Skyland resort where it passed by the old dining hall and proceeded amongst the resort's cabins before returning into the woods near the stables.

In 1933, when the CCC began working on Skyline Drive and relocating and reconstructing portions of the AT, they improved old roads for the trail and constructed new trail using the NPS Rustic style principles and design standards that were eventually articulated in the U.S. Department of the Interior's 1937 manual, *Emergency Conservation Work, Project Training – Construction of Trails*. Specific standards were set for trail construction to accommodate both hiker and horse:

“...four-foot-wide tread with natural soil and gravel to a depth of three inches with stone edging as necessary, maximum fifteen percent grade and three-percent pitch, long-sweeping curves instead of long tangents or sections of a circle, switchbacks only when necessary and with long sections, and retaining walls only in rocky, steep terrain where necessary to maintain the required grade and reach certain elevations and objectives” (NPS Master Plan, 1936).

Switchbacks were constructed on the steep terrain on the north slopes of Mary's Rock, The Pinnacle, Stony Man, Hawksbill, Blackrock, and Bearfence mountains. The trail bed, with courses of large gravel and finished with finer gravel, was supported by stone edging excavated on site or nearby. The AT relocations and reconstructions were completed by 1938 and the last segment of Skyline Drive was opened in 1939. The AT and Skyline Drive intersected once, at Milam Gap.

Existing Conditions:

The AT–Central District in Shenandoah NP retains much of its historic alignment, stone edging, and natural soil/gravel base (Fig. 19). Since 1942, however, some areas of the trail have narrowed and eroded, resulting in loss or concealment of stone edging and loss of soil base. In places, the trail has “migrated” and created a double path with the partially-buried stone edging appearing in the center. In 1991, the AT was moved from the Passamaquoddy Trail to the existing Stony Man Nature Trail, which exhibits the historic stone trail edging constructed by the CCC. The new alignment passes along the eastern slope of Stony Man Mountain and east of the Skyland resort's developed area, traveling through the “island” between Skyline Drive and the Skyland Access Road, past the water tank, and across the Access Road again near the stables.

The AT continues to provide access to the side trails that were constructed in the historic period. However, short unplanned and unmarked spur trails have developed in places to reach viewpoints and rock outcrops because vegetation has grown in along the trail corridor and on the mountaintops. Unplanned spur trails that lead to springs and campsites have also evolved. The AT still crosses Skyline Drive at Milam Gap (Route 421013).

Character-defining Features:

Feature: AT–Central District treadway corridor (421001—41123, 0—34)

Feature Identification Number: 123999
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Route 211 crossing (421000.5, 0.004 —0.017)
Feature Identification Number: 124001
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Turnpike (421000.5, 0.048— 0.054)
Feature Identification Number: 124003
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Parking lot (421000.5, 0.187— 0.200)
Feature Identification Number: 124005
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421000.5, 0.209—0)
Feature Identification Number: 124007
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421001, 0.132— 0)
Feature Identification Number: 124009
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421001, 0.188— 0) (to campsite)
Feature Identification Number: 124011
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Edging (421001, 0.299— 0.301)
Feature Identification Number: 124013
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421001, 0.343 —0.377)
Feature Identification Number: 124015
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421001, 0.382 —0.406)

Feature Identification Number: 124017
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421001, 0.416— 0.425)
Feature Identification Number: 124021
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421001, 0.444— 0.469)
Feature Identification Number: 124023
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421001, 0.474— 0.483)
Feature Identification Number: 124025
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421001, 0.499— 0.505)
Feature Identification Number: 124027
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421001, 0.549— 0.553)
Feature Identification Number: 124029
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421001, 0.563— 0.569)
Feature Identification Number: 124031
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421001, 0.594— 0.606)
Feature Identification Number: 124033
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421001, 0.633— 0.639)
Feature Identification Number: 124035
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421001, 0.663— 0.670)
Feature Identification Number: 124037

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421001, 0.695— 0.732)

Feature Identification Number: 124039

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421001, 0.741— 0.768)

Feature Identification Number: 124041

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421001, 0.802— 0.811)

Feature Identification Number: 124043

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421001, 0.861— 0.918)

Feature Identification Number: 124045

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421001, 0.93 0—0.965)

Feature Identification Number: 124047

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421001, 0.971— 0.983)

Feature Identification Number: 124049

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421001, 1.056— 1.072)

Feature Identification Number: 124051

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421001, 1.082— 1.120)

Feature Identification Number: 124053

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421001, 1.135— 1.188)

Feature Identification Number: 124055

Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Edging (421001, 1.220— 1.450)
Feature Identification Number:	124057
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Edging (421001, 1.540— 1.550)
Feature Identification Number:	124059
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Edging (421001, 1.642— 1.647)
Feature Identification Number:	124061
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Edging (421001, 1.677— 1.702)
Feature Identification Number:	124063
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Trail, spur crossing (421002, 0.001— 0) (to Mary's Rock)
Feature Identification Number:	124065
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Edging (421002, 0.495— 0.503)
Feature Identification Number:	124067
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Trail, spur crossing (421002, 0.640— 0) (to Meadow Spring Trail)
Feature Identification Number:	124069
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Edging (421002, 0.783— 0.797)
Feature Identification Number:	124071
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Trail, spur crossing (421002, 0.972— 0)
Feature Identification Number:	124073
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing

Feature: Edging (421002, 1.093— 1.104)

Feature Identification Number: 124075

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421002, 1.243— 1.246)

Feature Identification Number: 124077

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Road crossing (421002, 1.282— 0) (to Byrd's Nest 3 Shelter)

Feature Identification Number: 124079

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421003, 0.009— 0) (to campsite)

Feature Identification Number: 124081

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.026— 0.034)

Feature Identification Number: 124083

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.041— 0.045)

Feature Identification Number: 124085

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.046— 0.049)

Feature Identification Number: 124087

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.086— 0.090)

Feature Identification Number: 124089

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003 , 0.095 —0.097)

Feature Identification Number: 124091

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.113— 0.120)
Feature Identification Number: 124093
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.125— 0.127)
Feature Identification Number: 124095
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.144— 0.150)
Feature Identification Number: 124097
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.181— 0.190)
Feature Identification Number: 124099
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.194— 0.201)
Feature Identification Number: 124101
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.206— 0.211)
Feature Identification Number: 124103
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.216— 0.227)
Feature Identification Number: 124105
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.237— 0.241)
Feature Identification Number: 124107
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.246— 0.256)
Feature Identification Number: 124109
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.261— 0.271)

Feature Identification Number: 124111
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421003, 0.274— 0.289)
Feature Identification Number: 124113
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421003, 0.292— 0.323)
Feature Identification Number: 124115
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421003, 0.327— 0.335)
Feature Identification Number: 124117
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421003, 0.339— 0.353)
Feature Identification Number: 124119
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421003, 0.357— 0.367)
Feature Identification Number: 124121
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging 421003, 0.418— 0.431)
Feature Identification Number: 124123
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421003, 0.504— 0)
Feature Identification Number: 124125
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Edging (421003, 0.588— 0.603)
Feature Identification Number: 124127
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421003, 0.629— 0.641)
Feature Identification Number: 124129

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.649—0.653)

Feature Identification Number: 124131

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.687—0.692)

Feature Identification Number: 124133

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.706—0.719)

Feature Identification Number: 124135

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.722—0.725)

Feature Identification Number: 124137

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.779—0.797)

Feature Identification Number: 124139

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.804—0.812)

Feature Identification Number: 124141

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.818—0.822)

Feature Identification Number: 124143

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.855—0.862)

Feature Identification Number: 124145

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.927—0.937)

Feature Identification Number: 124147

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.942— 0.959)

Feature Identification Number: 124149

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.963— 0.966)

Feature Identification Number: 124151

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.971— 0.982)

Feature Identification Number: 124153

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 0.986— 0.991)

Feature Identification Number: 124155

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.014— 1.029)

Feature Identification Number: 124157

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.042— 1.045)

Feature Identification Number: 124159

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.049— 1.053)

Feature Identification Number: 124161

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.155— 1.170)

Feature Identification Number: 124163

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.191— 1.200)

Feature Identification Number: 124165

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.202 —1.217)
Feature Identification Number: 124167
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.223— 1.225)
Feature Identification Number: 124169
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.247— 1.256)
Feature Identification Number: 124171
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.260— 1.271)
Feature Identification Number: 124173
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.415— 1.418)
Feature Identification Number: 124175
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.739— 1.743)
Feature Identification Number: 124177
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.783— 1.808)
Feature Identification Number: 124179
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.839— 1.846)
Feature Identification Number: 124181
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.856— 1.859)
Feature Identification Number: 124183
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.868— 1.871)

Feature Identification Number: 124185

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.875— 1.883)

Feature Identification Number: 124187

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.891— 1.892)

Feature Identification Number: 124189

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421003, 1.892— 1.897)

Feature Identification Number: 124191

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421004 , 0.001— 0) (to Jewell Hollow Overlook)

Feature Identification Number: 124193

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.006— 0.014)

Feature Identification Number: 124195

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.02— 0.023)

Feature Identification Number: 124197

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.029— 0.038)

Feature Identification Number: 124199

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004 , 0.046— 0.062)

Feature Identification Number: 124201

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421004, 0.073— 0) (to Jewell Hollow Overlook)

Feature Identification Number: 124203
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421004, 0.116— 0.123)
Feature Identification Number: 124205
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Parking lot (421004, 0.209-0.260)
Feature Identification Number: 124207
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421004, 0.230— 0)
Feature Identification Number: 124209
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421004, 0.272— 0.277)
Feature Identification Number: 124211
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421004, 0.284— 0.288)
Feature Identification Number: 124213
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421004, 0.293— 0.295)
Feature Identification Number: 124215
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Surface, asphalt (421004, 0.346— 0.402)
Feature Identification Number: 124217
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Parking lot (421004, 0.348-0.402)
Feature Identification Number: 124219
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421004, 0.352— 0) (into Pinnacles Picnic Area)
Feature Identification Number: 124221

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421004, 0.389— 0) (to picnic table)

Feature Identification Number: 124223

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421004, 0.402— 0) (into Pinnacles Picnic Area)

Feature Identification Number: 124225

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.491— 0.516)

Feature Identification Number: 124227

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421004, 0.496— 0) (to rock outcrop)

Feature Identification Number: 124229

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421004, 0.517— 0) (to rock outcrop)

Feature Identification Number: 124231

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.523— 0.536)

Feature Identification Number: 124233

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.543— 0.548)

Feature Identification Number: 124235

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421004, 0.547— 0)

Feature Identification Number: 124237

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.553— 0.556)

Feature Identification Number: 124239

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.561— 0.566)

Feature Identification Number: 124241

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.600— 0.610)

Feature Identification Number: 124243

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.745— 0.751)

Feature Identification Number: 124245

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.785— 0.797)

Feature Identification Number: 124247

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.858— 0.868)

Feature Identification Number: 124249

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.875— 0.888)

Feature Identification Number: 124251

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.895— 0.911)

Feature Identification Number: 124253

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.914— 0.926)

Feature Identification Number: 124255

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.932— 0.934)

Feature Identification Number: 124257

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.940— 0.944)
Feature Identification Number: 124259
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 0.973— 1.010)
Feature Identification Number: 124261
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 1.014— 1.025)
Feature Identification Number: 124263
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 1.030— 1.051)
Feature Identification Number: 124265
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 1.054— 1.067)
Feature Identification Number: 124267
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 1.070— 1.079)
Feature Identification Number: 124269
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 1.087— 1.093)
Feature Identification Number: 124271
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 1.098— 1.128)
Feature Identification Number: 124273
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 1.135— 1.143)
Feature Identification Number: 124275
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 1.157— 1.164)

Feature Identification Number: 124277

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004, 1.177— 1.185)

Feature Identification Number: 124279

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, side crossing (421004.5, 0.629— 0) (to Crusher Ridge Trail)

Feature Identification Number: 124281

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421004.5, 0.765— 0) (to Skyline Drive and Nicholson Hollow Trail)

Feature Identification Number: 124283

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Edging (421004.5, 0.860— 0.869)

Feature Identification Number: 124285

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004.5, 0.884— 0.890)

Feature Identification Number: 124287

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004.5, 0.919— 0.925)

Feature Identification Number: 124289

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004.5, 0.950— 0.960)

Feature Identification Number: 124291

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004.5, 0.967— 1.004)

Feature Identification Number: 124293

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004.5, 1.015 —1.033)

Feature Identification Number: 124295

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004.5, 1.051— 1.060)

Feature Identification Number: 124297

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004.5, 1.073— 1.098)

Feature Identification Number: 124299

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004.5, 1.107— 1.142)

Feature Identification Number: 124301

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421004.5, 1.147— 1.152)

Feature Identification Number: 124303

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421005 , 0.001— 0) (to Stony Man Overlook)

Feature Identification Number: 124305

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421005, 0.005 —0.020)

Feature Identification Number: 124307

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421005, 0.037— 0.045)

Feature Identification Number: 124309

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421005, 0.064— 0.073)

Feature Identification Number: 124311

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421005, 0.097— 0.105)

Feature Identification Number: 124313
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421005, 0.155— 0.159)
Feature Identification Number: 124315
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421005, 0.213— 0.244)
Feature Identification Number: 124317
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421005, 0.309— 0.311)
Feature Identification Number: 124319
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421005, 0.356— 0.363)
Feature Identification Number: 124321
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421005 , 0.386— 0.397)
Feature Identification Number: 124323
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421005, 0.403— 0.407)
Feature Identification Number: 124325
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421005, 0.436—0.488)
Feature Identification Number: 124327
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421005, 0.509— 0.529)
Feature Identification Number: 124329
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421005 , 0.543— 0.548)
Feature Identification Number: 124331

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421005, 0.552—0.576)

Feature Identification Number: 124333

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421005, 0.586—0.608)

Feature Identification Number: 124335

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421005, 0.619—0.625)

Feature Identification Number: 124337

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421005, 0.648—0.679)

Feature Identification Number: 124339

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421005, 0.687—0.705)

Feature Identification Number: 124341

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, side crossing (421005, 0.710—0) (Passamaquoddy Trail)

Feature Identification Number: 124343

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421006, 0.024—0.026)

Feature Identification Number: 124345

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421006, 0.125—0.128)

Feature Identification Number: 124347

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421006, 0.132—0.139)

Feature Identification Number: 124349

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421006, 0.139— 0.165)

Feature Identification Number: 124351

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421006, 0.174— 0.191)

Feature Identification Number: 124353

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421006, 0.247— 0.256)

Feature Identification Number: 124355

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421006 , 0.252 —0) (to revegetation zone)

Feature Identification Number: 124357

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Edging (421006, 0.268— 0.280)

Feature Identification Number: 124359

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421006 , 0.298— 0.333)

Feature Identification Number: 124361

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421006, 0.346 —0.350)

Feature Identification Number: 124363

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421006 , 0.378— 0.393)

Feature Identification Number: 124365

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421006, 0.440— 0.523)

Feature Identification Number: 124367

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421006, 0.649— 0.657)

Feature Identification Number: 124369

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421006, 0.734— 0.737)

Feature Identification Number: 124371

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421006, 0.841— 0) (to Stony Man Summit)

Feature Identification Number: 124373

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Edging (421006, 1.187— 1.192)

Feature Identification Number: 124375

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Surface, asphalt (421006 , 1.235— 0)

Feature Identification Number: 124377

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Parking lot (421006, 1.247 —1.278)

Feature Identification Number: 124379

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Road crossing (421006, 1.281— 0) (Skyland Access Road)

Feature Identification Number: 124381

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Road crossing (421006 , 1.487 —1.490) (Skyland Access Road)

Feature Identification Number: 124383

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Road (421006 , 2.071 —2.076) (Service/Stables Road)

Feature Identification Number: 124385

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Trail, side crossing (421007, 0.013—0) (riding trail)

Feature Identification Number: 124387

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, side crossing (421007, 0.021—0) (riding trail)

Feature Identification Number: 124389

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, side crossing (421007, 0.025—0)

Feature Identification Number: 124391

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Edging (421007, 0.256—0.586)

Feature Identification Number: 124393

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421007, 0.593—0.603)

Feature Identification Number: 124395

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421007, 0.690—0.760)

Feature Identification Number: 124397

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421007, 0.760—0.768)

Feature Identification Number: 124399

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging, (421007, 0.768-0.778)

Feature Identification Number: 124401

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421007, 0.782—0) (to rock outcrop and view)

Feature Identification Number: 124403

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Edging (421007, 0.826—0.870)

Feature Identification Number: 124405
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421007, 0.885— 0.891)
Feature Identification Number: 124407
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421007, 1.135— 1.139)
Feature Identification Number: 124409
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421007, 1.150— 1.161)
Feature Identification Number: 124411
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421008 , 0.003 —0) (to Timber Hollow Overlook)
Feature Identification Number: 124413
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421008, 0.033— 0.045)
Feature Identification Number: 124415
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421008, 0.075— 0.119)
Feature Identification Number: 124417
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421008, 0.143— 0.148)
Feature Identification Number: 124419
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421008, 0.165— 0.210)
Feature Identification Number: 124421
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421008, 0.211— 0.237)
Feature Identification Number: 124423

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421008, 0.272— 0.280)

Feature Identification Number: 124425

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421008, 0.305— 0.327)

Feature Identification Number: 124427

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421008, 0.352 —0.357)

Feature Identification Number: 124429

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421008, 0.533— 0.583)

Feature Identification Number: 124431

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421008, 0.615 —0.638)

Feature Identification Number: 124433

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421008, 0.652— 0.689)

Feature Identification Number: 124435

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421008 , 0.806— 0.832)

Feature Identification Number: 124437

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421008, 1.083— 1.171)

Feature Identification Number: 124439

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421008 , 1.202— 1.229)

Feature Identification Number: 124441

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421008, 1.311— 1.325)

Feature Identification Number: 124443

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421008 , 1.361— 0) (to Hawksbill Gap parking)

Feature Identification Number: 124445

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421009 , 0.001— 0) (to Hawksbill Gap parking)

Feature Identification Number: 124447

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421009, 0.008— 0.100)

Feature Identification Number: 124449

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421009, 0.503— 0.510)

Feature Identification Number: 124451

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421009, 0.726— 0.733)

Feature Identification Number: 124453

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421009, 0.814— 0.833)

Feature Identification Number: 124455

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421009, 0.871— 0.884)

Feature Identification Number: 124457

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421009, 0.960— 0.970)

Feature Identification Number: 124459

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421009, 1.031— 0) (to Salamander Trail, Hawksbill Summit)

Feature Identification Number: 124461

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Road (421009, 1.308— 1.314) (to Rock Spring Hut and Cabin)

Feature Identification Number: 124463

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421009, 1.335— 0) (to Rock Spring Hut and Cabin)

Feature Identification Number: 124465

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421009, 1.460— 1.492)

Feature Identification Number: 124467

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421009, 1.595— 1.603)

Feature Identification Number: 124469

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421009, 1.619— 1.635)

Feature Identification Number: 124471

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421010, 0.001— 0) (to Rock Spring Cabin parking)

Feature Identification Number: 124473

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010, 0.159— 0.191)

Feature Identification Number: 124475

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010, 0.236 —0.246)

Feature Identification Number: 124477

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010, 0.293— 0.352)
Feature Identification Number: 124479
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010 , 0.46 0—0.474)
Feature Identification Number: 124481
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010 , 0.488— 0.499)
Feature Identification Number: 124483
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010, 0.522— 0.595)
Feature Identification Number: 124485
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010, 0.645— 0.670)
Feature Identification Number: 124487
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010, 0.688— 0.720)
Feature Identification Number: 124489
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010 , 0.729— 0.741)
Feature Identification Number: 124491
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010, 0.795— 0.815)
Feature Identification Number: 124493
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010 , 0.872— 0.898)
Feature Identification Number: 124495
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010, 1.000— 1.006)

Feature Identification Number: 124497

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010, 1.041— 1.062)

Feature Identification Number: 124499

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010, 1.094— 1.105)

Feature Identification Number: 124501

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010, 1.139— 1.151)

Feature Identification Number: 124503

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010 , 1.176— 1.219)

Feature Identification Number: 124505

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010, 1.234— 1.252)

Feature Identification Number: 124507

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421010, 1.279 —1.342)

Feature Identification Number: 124509

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Road crossing (421010, 1.356— 1.366) (Red Gate Fire Road)

Feature Identification Number: 124511

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Edging (421010, 1.39— 1.398)

Feature Identification Number: 124513

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421011— 0.713— 0)

Feature Identification Number: 124515
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421011, 0.875— 0) (to campsites)
Feature Identification Number: 124517
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421011, 0.880— 0) (to campground and spring)
Feature Identification Number: 124519
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421011, 0.898— 0)
Feature Identification Number: 124521
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421011, 0.922— 0) (to campground)
Feature Identification Number: 124523
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421011, 1.070— 0) (to campground)
Feature Identification Number: 124525
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421011, 1.083— 0)
Feature Identification Number: 124527
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Edging (421011, 1.125— 0)
Feature Identification Number: 124529
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421011, 1.167— 0)
Feature Identification Number: 124531
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421011, 1.242— 0) (to view)
Feature Identification Number: 124533

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Edging (421011, 1.261— 1.267)

Feature Identification Number: 124535

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421011 , 1.320— 0)

Feature Identification Number: 124537

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Surface, asphalt (421011 , 1.476— 1.479)

Feature Identification Number: 124539

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Trail, side crossing (421012, 0.019— 0) (to Lewis Falls Trail)

Feature Identification Number: 124541

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421012, 0.073— 0.080)

Feature Identification Number: 124543

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421012, 0.103 —0.108)

Feature Identification Number: 124545

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421012 , 0.267— 0.269)

Feature Identification Number: 124547

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421012, 0.280— 0.283)

Feature Identification Number: 124549

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421012 , 0.286— 0.288)

Feature Identification Number: 124551

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, side crossing (421012 , 0.293 —0) (to Blackrock)

Feature Identification Number: 124553

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421012, 0.298— 0.303)

Feature Identification Number: 124555

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421012 , 0.317— 0.324)

Feature Identification Number: 124557

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421012, 0.353— 0.359)

Feature Identification Number: 124559

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421012, 0.390— 0) (to view)

Feature Identification Number: 124561

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421012 , 0.397— 0) (to view)

Feature Identification Number: 124563

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Edging (421012, 0.408— 0.418)

Feature Identification Number: 124565

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421012, 0.415— 0) (to Big Meadows Lodge Trail)

Feature Identification Number: 124567

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421012, 0.451— 0.466)

Feature Identification Number: 124569

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421012 , 0.553— 0.559)

Feature Identification Number: 124571

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421012, 0.583 —0.607)

Feature Identification Number: 124573

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421012, 0.617— 0.627)

Feature Identification Number: 124575

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Road crossing (421012, 0.814— 0)

Feature Identification Number: 124577

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Edging (421012, 0.893— 0.898)

Feature Identification Number: 124579

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421012, 0.902— 0.911)

Feature Identification Number: 124581

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421012, 0.923— 0.941)

Feature Identification Number: 124583

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421012 , 0.958 —0.967)

Feature Identification Number: 124585

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Road crossing (421012 , 0.977— 0) (Lewis Springs Road)

Feature Identification Number: 124587

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421012 , 0.997— 0) (to spring)

Feature Identification Number: 124589

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421012, 1.112— 1.116)

Feature Identification Number: 124591

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Road crossing (421013, 0.02 0—0.026) (Tanners Ridge Administration Road)

Feature Identification Number: 124593

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Parking lot (421013 , 1.051— 1.063)

Feature Identification Number: 124595

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Road crossing (421013, 1.098— 1.103) (Skyline Drive)

Feature Identification Number: 124597

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, side crossing (421013, 1.129— 0) (Mill Prong Trail)

Feature Identification Number: 124599

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421014, 0.331— 0.354)

Feature Identification Number: 124601

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421014, 0.378— 0.382)

Feature Identification Number: 124603

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421014, 0.381— 0.386)

Feature Identification Number: 124605

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421014 , 1.693 —1.699)

Feature Identification Number: 124607
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421014, 1.729— 1.732)
Feature Identification Number: 124609
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421014, 1.819— 0) (to campsite)
Feature Identification Number: 124611
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421014 , 1.895— 0) (to rock outcrop)
Feature Identification Number: 124613
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Edging (421014, 2.285— 2.296)
Feature Identification Number: 124615
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421014 , 2.344 —0) (Laurel Prong Trail)
Feature Identification Number: 124617
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421015, 0.174— 0.180)
Feature Identification Number: 124619
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Parking lot (421015, 0.428— 0.435)
Feature Identification Number: 124621
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Road crossing (421016 , 0.002 —0.004) (Conway River Road)
Feature Identification Number: 124623
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421016, 0.292— 0.300)
Feature Identification Number: 124625

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421016, 0.389—0.392)

Feature Identification Number: 124627

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421016, 0.413—0.424)

Feature Identification Number: 124629

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421016, 0.464—0.468)

Feature Identification Number: 124631

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421016, 0.514—0.536)

Feature Identification Number: 124633

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421016, 0.624—0.636)

Feature Identification Number: 124635

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, side crossing (421016, 1.353—0) (Bearfence Rock Scramble Trail)

Feature Identification Number: 124637

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017, 0.122—0.154)

Feature Identification Number: 124639

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017, 0.173—0.197)

Feature Identification Number: 124641

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017, 0.284—0.303)

Feature Identification Number: 124643

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017, 0.314— 0.320)

Feature Identification Number: 124645

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017, 0.333— 0.378)

Feature Identification Number: 124647

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017, 0.386— 0.401)

Feature Identification Number: 124649

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017, 0.416 —0.426)

Feature Identification Number: 124651

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017 , 0.437— 0.452)

Feature Identification Number: 124653

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017, 0.492 —0.504)

Feature Identification Number: 124655

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017, 0.512— 0.528)

Feature Identification Number: 124657

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017, 0.54 0—0.549)

Feature Identification Number: 124659

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017, 0.574 —0.585)

Feature Identification Number: 124661

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017, 0.598— 0.613)

Feature Identification Number: 124663

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017, 0.625— 0.641)

Feature Identification Number: 124665

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017 , 0.699— 0.704)

Feature Identification Number: 124667

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017, 0.730— 0.734)

Feature Identification Number: 124669

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017, 0.775— 0.780)

Feature Identification Number: 124671

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421017, 0.788— 0.810)

Feature Identification Number: 124673

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Road crossing (421017 , 1.015 —1.018) (to Bearfence Hut)

Feature Identification Number: 124675

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421018, 0.082— 0.103)

Feature Identification Number: 124677

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421018 , 0.120— 0.129)

Feature Identification Number: 124679

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421018 , 0.149— 0.169)

Feature Identification Number: 124681

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421018, 0.254— 0.258)

Feature Identification Number: 124683

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421018 , 0.489— 0) (to picnic area)

Feature Identification Number: 124685

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Edging (421019, 1.636— 1.646)

Feature Identification Number: 124687

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421019, 1.685— 1.712)

Feature Identification Number: 124689

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421019, 1.742— 1.728)

Feature Identification Number: 124691

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421020, 0.291— 0.294)

Feature Identification Number: 124693

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421020, 0.435— 0.466)

Feature Identification Number: 124695

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421020, 0.993 —1.003)

Feature Identification Number: 124697

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421020, 1.022— 1.026)

Feature Identification Number: 124699
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421020, 1.117— 1.135)
Feature Identification Number: 124701
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421020, 1.566— 1.571)
Feature Identification Number: 124703
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421020, 1.583 —1.597)
Feature Identification Number: 124705
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421020 , 1.597— 0) (to rock outcrop and view)
Feature Identification Number: 124707
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Edging (421020, 1.612— 1.625)
Feature Identification Number: 124709
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421020, 1.664— 1.683)
Feature Identification Number: 124711
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421020, 1.71 0—1.726)
Feature Identification Number: 124713
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421021, 0.307 —0.326)
Feature Identification Number: 124715
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Edging (421021, 0.348— 0.368)
Feature Identification Number: 124717

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421021, 0.375—0.381)

Feature Identification Number: 124719

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421021, 0.396—0.412)

Feature Identification Number: 124721

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421021, 0.416—0.419)

Feature Identification Number: 124723

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421021, 0.425—0.441)

Feature Identification Number: 124725

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421021, 0.450—0.465)

Feature Identification Number: 124727

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421021, 0.470—0.478)

Feature Identification Number: 124729

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421021, 0.502—0.534)

Feature Identification Number: 124731

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421021, 0.559—0.563)

Feature Identification Number: 124733

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421021, 0.676—0.686)

Feature Identification Number: 124735

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421021, 0.714—0.751)

Feature Identification Number: 124737

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421021, 0.888—0.896)

Feature Identification Number: 124739

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Road crossing (421021, 0.919—0) (South River Fire Road)

Feature Identification Number: 124741

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421021.5, 0.046—0.076)

Feature Identification Number: 124743

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421021.5 , 0.094—0.103)

Feature Identification Number: 124745

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421021.5 , 0.154—0.169)

Feature Identification Number: 124747

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421021.5, 0.478—0.670) (to South River Picnic Area)

Feature Identification Number: 124749

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Edging (421022, 0.030—0.040)

Feature Identification Number: 124751

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421022, 0.050—0.142)

Feature Identification Number: 124753

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Road crossing (421022 , 0.319— 0.490) (South River PATC Main. Bldg. Road)

Feature Identification Number: 124755

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, side crossing (421022, 0.488— 0) (Saddleback Mountain Trail)

Feature Identification Number: 124757

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421023, 1.877— 1.954)

Feature Identification Number: 124759

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421023, 1.971— 1.987)

Feature Identification Number: 124761

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail, spur crossing (421023, 2.298— 0)

Feature Identification Number: 124763

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Edging (421023, 2.314— 2.404)

Feature Identification Number: 124765

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 19: Stone edging still supports the treadway along the AT to Mary's Rock. The tread surface has lost its top-layered gravel courses. (SUNY, 2006)

Buildings and Structures

Historic Conditions:

Numerous stone and log shelters and cabins were built along the AT–Central District during the historic period. Shelters were important for trail hikers for overnight stays and during inclement weather, and were often built near springs for access to drinking water. The structures made use of many of the abundant dead chestnut trees in log construction as well as in the porches and rafters.

Early shelters built by the PATC most likely adapted the NPS Rustic style principles that had been in practice in the Western parks since 1916 and that emphasized the use of native materials to harmonize with the landscape and provide a unified design. Meadow Spring Shelter, located east of the AT in the sag below the south slope of Mary's Rock, was built of logs by the PATC in 1930 and accommodated six people. Sexton Shelter was a stone cabin built by the PATC in 1930. The design of the shelter was widely praised and it became the

basic design for subsequent cabins (Shenandoah NP staff, 2007). The shelter could accommodate six people and was located east of the AT in a ravine south of The Pinnacle (PATC Guidebook, 1959:33-34).

The CCC arrived in 1933 and also built shelters. Like the PATC shelters, the CCC shelters also featured local stone and logs and incorporated the ideals of the NPS Rustic style which stated that:

“...buildings be in harmony with the natural surroundings and secondary to the landscape... stone and logs used in construction should be in scale with each other and their surroundings and natural counterparts” (McClelland, 1998:335).

The CCC constructed many cabins and shelters in the Central District. In 1936, Rock Spring Cabin was built with dead chestnut logs in an open sag west of the AT and southwest of Hawksbill. Around 1937, Lewis Spring Shelter was constructed south of Big Meadows and the Lewis Springs Falls Trail, and Pocosin Cabin was built fifty-yards east of the AT and accessible from Skyline Drive at milepost (MP) 59.6 via the Pocosin Fire Road. Both were constructed with logs. In 1939-40, the CCC built the stone Hawksbill Gap Shelter on the east side of the trail and Skyline Drive at MP 45.6 and accessible via Cedar Run Trail and rebuilt Meadow Spring Shelter which was accessible from MP 33.7. In 1940, the CCC built the stone Bearfence Mountain Shelter with accommodations for six, east of the AT in a gap south of Bearfence Mountain and accessible from Skyline Drive at MP 56.7. They also built the stone South River Shelter in 1940 off an old road in a ravine, which could sleep six people (PATC Guidebook, 1959: 41-50).

Historic photographs show that the CCC was also responsible for many of the stone walls, steps, and culverts along the trail and surrounding the shelters. Like the cabins and shelters, the design of these structures also made use of local stone and timber as promoted by the NPS Rustic style principles that were eventually formalized in the U.S. Department of the Interior 1937 manual, *Construction of Trails*. According to the manual, stone retaining walls were to be built below the trail and would not be highly visible to the hiker. The retaining walls allowed the trail be built out from the mountain side and hug the sides of steep slopes. As seen along the stretches of trail at Mary’s Rock, Crescent Rock, and Franklin Cliffs, the walls negotiated the changes in topography and allowed for an even grade and consistent trail width. Stone culverts were constructed to divert water under the trail to prevent erosion of the trail bed. These too would not have been readily visible to the AT hiker. Also evident were runs of slab-laid stone steps, particularly along steep parts of the trail and near developed areas such as overlooks.

Existing Conditions:

There have been some changes in buildings and structures since 1942. In the 1960s, new shelters providing additional accommodations for long- and short-distance AT hikers were built of stone and wood in a rustic style. Byrd’s Nest 3 Shelter east of the AT and south of Meadow Spring Trail and Byrd’s Nest 2 Shelter east of the AT on Hawksbill Summit supported the day-hiker. Rock Spring Hut, adjacent to Rock Spring Cabin, was built in the 1970s for

overnight stays. It was constructed from the remains of Hawksbill Gap and Shaver Hollow Shelters, which along with Lewis Spring Shelter were removed because of overuse. The South River Shelter was reassigned as a PATC Maintenance Building in the 1980s. Bearfence Mountain Shelter, now called Bearfence Mountain Hut, is a three-sided facility that allows overnight stays on a first-come, first-served basis. Pocosin Cabin is still a locked cabin that requires reservations from the PATC (Fig. 20).

Numerous historic structures remain evident along the AT–Central District, including retaining walls, steps, and culverts (Fig. 21). CCC-built stone retaining walls exist along the downhill sides of the trail although some are covered by vegetation. Several other retaining walls appear to have been repaired in places, and the character of some of the stone steps suggests that the steps may post-date the historic period.

New types of trail construction have been added in several areas to address erosion and puddling, and employ Appalachian Trail Conservancy trail maintenance techniques. Ramp steps of logs most likely are waterbars that have silted in and now function as steps. More recently, fords have been constructed, which are built of stepping-stones placed to facilitate stream crossings, and turnpikes, which raise the trail up off wet areas (Route 421000.5). Utility corridors also periodically cross the trail, and utility boxes are occasionally visible from the trail.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Culvert (421000.5, 0.003—0)
Feature Identification Number: 124767
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Culvert (421000.5, 0.026—0)
Feature Identification Number: 124769
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Culvert (421000.5, 0.028—0)
Feature Identification Number: 124771
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Culvert (421000.5, 0.040—0)
Feature Identification Number: 124773
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421000.5, 0.064—0.066)
Feature Identification Number: 124775
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421000.5, 0.067—0.069)

Feature Identification Number: 124777

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421000.5, 0.162—0.163)

Feature Identification Number: 124779

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Panorama Lodge (421000.5, 0.167—0.187)

Feature Identification Number: 124781

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Culvert (421000.5, 0.179—0.180)

Feature Identification Number: 124783

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Culvert, (421000.5, 0.180—0.182)

Feature Identification Number: 124785

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Steps (421001, 0.014—0.021)

Feature Identification Number: 124787

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Steps (421001, 0.038—0.039)

Feature Identification Number: 124789

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Steps (421001, 0.059—0.062)

Feature Identification Number: 124791

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 0.405—0.409)

Feature Identification Number: 124793

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 0.513—0.516)

Feature Identification Number: 124795

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 0.521—0.539)

Feature Identification Number: 124797

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 0.574—0.594)

Feature Identification Number: 124799

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Culvert (421001, 0.575—0)

Feature Identification Number: 124801

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 0.607—0.615)

Feature Identification Number: 124803

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 0.620—0.633)

Feature Identification Number: 124805

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 0.640—0.647)

Feature Identification Number: 124807

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 0.671—0.676)

Feature Identification Number: 124809

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 0.773—0.781)

Feature Identification Number: 124811

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 0.792—0.802)

Feature Identification Number: 124813
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 0.828—0.841)
Feature Identification Number: 124815
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 0.845—0.860)
Feature Identification Number: 124817
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 0.919—0.925)
Feature Identification Number: 124819
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 0.965—0.971)
Feature Identification Number: 124821
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 0.977—1.082)
Feature Identification Number: 124823
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 1.120—1.135)
Feature Identification Number: 124825
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 1.188—1.216)
Feature Identification Number: 124827
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 1.450—1.455)
Feature Identification Number: 124829
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421001, 1.550—1.577)
Feature Identification Number: 124831

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Steps (421002, 0.100—0.104)

Feature Identification Number: 124833

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Byrd's Nest 3 Shelter (421002, 1.329—1.334)

Feature Identification Number: 124835

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 0.034—0.036)

Feature Identification Number: 124837

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Other, utility box (421003, 0.044—0)

Feature Identification Number: 124839

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 0.045—0.046)

Feature Identification Number: 124841

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 0.077—0.081)

Feature Identification Number: 124843

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 0.201—0.206)

Feature Identification Number: 124845

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 0.227—0.237)

Feature Identification Number: 124847

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 0.271—0.274)

Feature Identification Number: 124849

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 0.288—0.291)

Feature Identification Number: 124851

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 0.335—0.339)

Feature Identification Number: 124853

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Steps, ramp (421003, 0.561—0.568)

Feature Identification Number: 124855

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 0.640—0.646)

Feature Identification Number: 124857

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 0.937—0.942)

Feature Identification Number: 124859

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 0.959—0.963)

Feature Identification Number: 124861

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 1.045—1.049)

Feature Identification Number: 124863

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 1.256—1.260)

Feature Identification Number: 124865

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 1.271—1.274)

Feature Identification Number: 124867

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 1.735—1.739)

Feature Identification Number: 124869

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 1.751—1.759)

Feature Identification Number: 124871

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 1.859—1.863)

Feature Identification Number: 124873

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 1.871—1.874)

Feature Identification Number: 124875

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 1.884—1.892)

Feature Identification Number: 124877

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 1.900—1.910)

Feature Identification Number: 124879

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421003, 1.913—1.916)

Feature Identification Number: 124881

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Steps, ramp (421004, 0.002—0.005)

Feature Identification Number: 124883

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421004, 0.038—0.044)

Feature Identification Number: 124885

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Bathroom (421004, 0.342—0)
Feature Identification Number: 124887
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Bathroom (421004, 0.383—0)
Feature Identification Number: 124889
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421004, 0.911—0.914)
Feature Identification Number: 124891
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421004, 0.926—0.932)
Feature Identification Number: 124893
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421004, 0.934—0.938)
Feature Identification Number: 124895
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421004, 0.944—0.973)
Feature Identification Number: 124897
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421004, 1.010—1.014)
Feature Identification Number: 124899
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421004, 1.025—1.030)
Feature Identification Number: 124901
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421004, 1.051—1.054)
Feature Identification Number: 124903
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421004, 1.147—1.157)

Feature Identification Number: 124905
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Steps, ramp (421004.5, 0.084—0.089)
Feature Identification Number: 124907
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Steps, ramp (421004.5, 0.186—0.189)
Feature Identification Number: 124909
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined
Feature: Steps, ramp (421004.5, 0.437—0.441)
Feature Identification Number: 124911
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Steps, ramp (421004.5, 0.457—0.469)
Feature Identification Number: 124913
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Steps, ramp (421004.5, 0.510—0.513)
Feature Identification Number: 124915
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Steps, ramp (421004.5, 0.545—0.551)
Feature Identification Number: 124917
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Steps, ramp (421004.5, 0.602—0.605)
Feature Identification Number: 124919
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Steps, ramp (421004.5, 0.617—0.623)
Feature Identification Number: 124921
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Steps, ramp (421004.5, 0.631—0.634)
Feature Identification Number: 124923

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Culvert (421004.5, 0.729—0)

Feature Identification Number: 124925

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421004.5, 0.869—0.874)

Feature Identification Number: 124927

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421004.5, 0.890—0.919)

Feature Identification Number: 124929

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421004.5, 0.925—0.950)

Feature Identification Number: 124931

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421004.5, 0.960—0.967)

Feature Identification Number: 124933

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421004.5, 1.033—1.051)

Feature Identification Number: 124935

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421004.5, 1.060—1.065)

Feature Identification Number: 124937

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421004.5, 1.103—1.107)

Feature Identification Number: 124939

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421005, 0.073—0.086)

Feature Identification Number: 124941

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421005, 0.105—0.155)

Feature Identification Number: 124943

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421005, 0.173—0.209)

Feature Identification Number: 124945

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421005, 0.244—0.309)

Feature Identification Number: 124947

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421005, 0.380—0.386)

Feature Identification Number: 124949

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421005, 0.490—0.502)

Feature Identification Number: 124951

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421005, 0.529—0.543)

Feature Identification Number: 124953

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421005, 0.615—0.619)

Feature Identification Number: 124955

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421005, 0.625—0.643)

Feature Identification Number: 124957

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421005, 0.679—0.687)

Feature Identification Number: 124959

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421005, 0.705—0.710)

Feature Identification Number: 124961

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421006, 0.034—0.050)

Feature Identification Number: 124963

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421006, 0.083—0.089)

Feature Identification Number: 124965

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421006, 0.099—0.104)

Feature Identification Number: 124967

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Water tank (421006, 1.506—1.526)

Feature Identification Number: 124969

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Steps, slab laid (421007, 0.229—0)

Feature Identification Number: 124971

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421007, 0.248—0.253)

Feature Identification Number: 124973

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421007, 0.293—0.307)

Feature Identification Number: 124975

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421007, 0.329—0.332)

Feature Identification Number: 124977

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421007, 0.338—0.344)

Feature Identification Number: 124979

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421007, 0.373—0.397)

Feature Identification Number: 124981

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421007, 0.449—0.468)

Feature Identification Number: 124983

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421007, 0.477—0.494)

Feature Identification Number: 124985

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421007, 0.537—0.548)

Feature Identification Number: 124987

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Steps, slab laid (421007, 0.748—0.759)

Feature Identification Number: 124989

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421007, 0.804—0.816)

Feature Identification Number: 124991

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421008, 0.022—0.026)

Feature Identification Number: 124993

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421008, 0.057—0.069)

Feature Identification Number: 124995

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Steps (421008, 0.062—0.066)

Feature Identification Number: 124997
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421008, 0.113—0.137)
Feature Identification Number: 124999
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421008, 0.153—0.163)
Feature Identification Number: 125001
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421008, 0.702—0.707)
Feature Identification Number: 125003
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421008, 0.723—0.731)
Feature Identification Number: 125005
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421008, 0.758—0.795)
Feature Identification Number: 125007
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421008, 0.852—0.855)
Feature Identification Number: 125009
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421008, 0.860—0.910)
Feature Identification Number: 125011
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421008, 0.929—0.970)
Feature Identification Number: 125013
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421008, 0.944—1.068)
Feature Identification Number: 125015

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421008, 1.229—1.308)

Feature Identification Number: 125017

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Culvert (421008, 1.332—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125019

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Culvert (421009, 0.003—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125021

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421009, 0.806—0.812)

Feature Identification Number: 125023

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Shelter (421009, 1.031—0) (trail marker indicates Byrd's Nest 2)

Feature Identification Number: 125025

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Hut (421009, 1.335—0) (trail to Rock Spring Hut)

Feature Identification Number: 125027

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Cabin (421009, 1.335—0) (trail to Rock Spring Cabin)

Feature Identification Number: 125029

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421010, 0.053—0.057)

Feature Identification Number: 125031

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421010, 0.192—0.209)

Feature Identification Number: 125033

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421010, 0.223—0.235)

Feature Identification Number: 125035

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421010, 0.246—0.265)

Feature Identification Number: 125037

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421010, 0.352—0.387)

Feature Identification Number: 125039

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421010, 0.443—0.453)

Feature Identification Number: 125041

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421010, 0.500—0.509)

Feature Identification Number: 125043

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421010, 0.634—0.640)

Feature Identification Number: 125045

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421010, 0.721—0.727)

Feature Identification Number: 125047

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421010, 0.754—0.794)

Feature Identification Number: 125049

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421010, 0.817—0.831)

Feature Identification Number: 125051

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421010, 0.836—0.854)

Feature Identification Number: 125053

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421010, 0.899—0.925)

Feature Identification Number: 125055

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421010, 1.081—1.092)

Feature Identification Number: 125057

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421010, 1.106—1.115)

Feature Identification Number: 125059

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Culvert (421011, 0.7 00—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125061

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421012, 0.088—0.102)

Feature Identification Number: 125063

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421012, 0.275—0.280)

Feature Identification Number: 125065

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421012, 0.303—0.317)

Feature Identification Number: 125067

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421012, 0.324—0.353)

Feature Identification Number: 125069

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421012, 0.359—0.367)

Feature Identification Number: 125071

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421012, 0.432—0.447)

Feature Identification Number: 125073

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421012, 0.559—0.578)

Feature Identification Number: 125075

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Utility (421012, 0.763—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125077

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Utility corridor (421012, 0.940—0.946)

Feature Identification Number: 125079

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Pump House (421012, 0.945—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125081

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421012, 0.998—1.034)

Feature Identification Number: 125083

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421012, 1.038—1.046)

Feature Identification Number: 125085

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421012, 1.116—1.119)

Feature Identification Number: 125109

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Culvert (421012, 1.117—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125111
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Culvert (421013, 0.021—0)
Feature Identification Number: 125103
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Culvert (421013, 0.216—0)
Feature Identification Number: 125105
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Steps, ramp (421013, 0.231—0.237)
Feature Identification Number: 125117
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Culvert (421013, 0.535—0)
Feature Identification Number: 125119
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Culvert (421013, 0.539—0)
Feature Identification Number: 125121
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Culvert (421013, 1.093—0)
Feature Identification Number: 125123
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined
Feature: Wall, retaining (421014, 0.354—0.361)
Feature Identification Number: 125125
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421014, 0.382—0.387)
Feature Identification Number: 125127
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421014, 0.485—0.491)
Feature Identification Number: 125129

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421014, 1.847—1.852)

Feature Identification Number: 125131

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421015, 0.366—0.371)

Feature Identification Number: 125133

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421016, 0.141—0.173)

Feature Identification Number: 125135

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421016, 0.366—0.380)

Feature Identification Number: 125137

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421016, 0.560—0.573)

Feature Identification Number: 125139

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421016, 0.581—0.606)

Feature Identification Number: 125141

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421016, 0.689—0.706)

Feature Identification Number: 125143

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Steps (421016, 1.351—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125145

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Wall, retaining (421017, 0.160—0.173)

Feature Identification Number: 125147

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421017, 0.197—0.205)

Feature Identification Number: 125149

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421017, 0.214—0.276)

Feature Identification Number: 125151

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Culvert (421017, 0.265—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125153

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421017, 0.303—0.314)

Feature Identification Number: 125155

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Culvert (421017, 0.308—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125157

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421017, 0.316—0.329)

Feature Identification Number: 125159

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421017, 0.378—0.386)

Feature Identification Number: 125161

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421017, 0.554—0.574)

Feature Identification Number: 125163

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421017, 0.585—0.596)

Feature Identification Number: 125165

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421017, 0.613—0.621)

Feature Identification Number: 125167

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421017, 0.654—0.667)

Feature Identification Number: 125169

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421017, 0.678—0.699)

Feature Identification Number: 125171

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421017, 0.721—0.731)

Feature Identification Number: 125173

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421017, 0.746—0.761)

Feature Identification Number: 125175

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Communications building (421018, 0.623—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125177

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Steps, ramp (421018, 0.863—0.871)

Feature Identification Number: 125179

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Culvert, open (421019, 1.638—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125181

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, field stone (421020, 0.175—0.182)

Feature Identification Number: 125183

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Steps (421020, 0.443—0.465)
Feature Identification Number: 125185
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Steps (421020, 0.470—0.492)
Feature Identification Number: 125187
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421020, 0.481—0.484)
Feature Identification Number: 125189
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421020, 0.494—0.497)
Feature Identification Number: 125191
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421020, 1.250—1.254)
Feature Identification Number: 125193
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421020, 1.496—1.515)
Feature Identification Number: 125195
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421020, 1.542—1.563)
Feature Identification Number: 125197
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Culvert (421021, 0.321—0)
Feature Identification Number: 125199
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421021, 0.329—0.347)
Feature Identification Number: 125201
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall, retaining (421021, 0.387—0.396)

Feature Identification Number: 125203
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421021, 0.419—0.425)
Feature Identification Number: 125205
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421021, 0.670—0.676)
Feature Identification Number: 125207
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421021, 0.700—0.709)
Feature Identification Number: 125209
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, retaining (421021.5, 0.007—0.017)
Feature Identification Number: 125211
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall, (421022, 0.469—0.486)
Feature Identification Number: 125213
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall (421023, 0.213—0.254)
Feature Identification Number: 125215
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall (421023, 0.304—0.312)
Feature Identification Number: 125217
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall (421023, 0.305—0.309)
Feature Identification Number: 125219
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Wall (421023, 0.336—0.362)
Feature Identification Number: 125221

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall (421023, 0.426—0.438)

Feature Identification Number: 125223

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall (421023, 0.443—1.211)

Feature Identification Number: 125225

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall (421023, 0.444—1.213)

Feature Identification Number: 125227

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall (421023, 1.583—1.589)

Feature Identification Number: 125229

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall (421023, 1.589—1.615)

Feature Identification Number: 125241

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall (421023, 1.762—1.793)

Feature Identification Number: 125243

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wall (421023, 1.763—1.793)

Feature Identification Number: 125245

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Utility corridor (421023, 2.212—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125247

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 20: Pocosin Cabin was constructed by the CCC in 1937. It shows the NPS Rustic style of using local material and building techniques. The cabin can accommodate twelve hikers. (SUNY, 2006)



Figure 21: A CCC-built stone retaining wall supports the AT treadway near Spitler Knoll. (SUNY, 2006)

Views and Vistas

Historic Conditions:

The AT–Central District initially featured many broad views. The trail often passed rocky cliffs or outcrops that allowed for views to peaks within the park, as described in the 1935 PATC Guidebook Supplement, “Ascend gradually along rocky northern slope of Mary’s Rock with fine views of Blue Ridge as far north as Mt. Marshall” (PATC, 1935:3). Other views were accessible from the AT via short side trails, also noted in the 1931 PATC Guidebook, “The Trail passes directly under prominent jagged crest of Bear Fence Mountain, short distance to left, summit of which affords one of the finest outlooks along this section” (PATC, 1931:66). Due to its general alignment along the park’s undulating ridgeline, the AT offered views to both the majestic peaks within the park and to the hollows and valleys below, which inspired feelings of walking in the shadows of mountains and discovering their highest peaks.

The NPS Rustic style also encouraged the establishment of specific viewpoints from the trail.

“As in road design, the landscape architects helped to locate the trails, capturing scenic features and views...” (McClelland, 1998:233). On the AT–Central District, this meant preserving views from rocky outcrops and cliffs along the trail below Stony Man (by utilizing the Passamaquoddy Trail), along Crescent Rock and Franklin Cliffs, and on the summits of Mary’s Rock, The Pinnacle, Hawksbill, Blackrock, Hazeltop, Bush, Bearfence, Lewis Mountain, Baldface, and Saddleback.

Existing Conditions:

Since 1942, vegetation has naturalized throughout the AT–Central District and reforested the slopes below cliffs and rock outcrops. Due the density of the secondary growth forest, views from the trail are now limited, so much so that the trail is often described as a “green tunnel.” As a result, hikers have created over time short spur trails that lead to nearby rock outcrops or the edges of steep downward slopes where a view can be experienced. It is likely that the obstructed views from the trail were once open views. There still are, however, broad views along the trail to Mary’s Rock and from its summit as well as from other places along the trail (Fig. 22).

Character-defining Features:

Feature: View, obstructed (421001, 0.372—0.576)

Feature Identification Number: 125249

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View, obstructed (421001, 0.613—0.625)

Feature Identification Number: 125251

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421001, 0.687—0.771)

Feature Identification Number: 125253

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421001, 0.795—0.842)

Feature Identification Number: 125255

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421001, 0.850—0.926)

Feature Identification Number: 125257

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421001, 0.931—1.080)

Feature Identification Number: 125259

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421001, 1.100—1.133)

Feature Identification Number: 125261

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View, obstructed (421001, 1.160—1.197)

Feature Identification Number: 125263

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View, obstructed (421001, 1.222—1.310)

Feature Identification Number: 125265

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View, obstructed (421001, 1.513—1.541)

Feature Identification Number: 125267

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421001, 1.612—1.629)

Feature Identification Number: 125269

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View, obstructed (421002, 0.186—0.210)

Feature Identification Number: 125271

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421002, 0.738—0.770)

Feature Identification Number: 125273

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421002, 0.962—0.973)

Feature Identification Number: 125275

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421002, 0.186—0.210)

Feature Identification Number: 125277

Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	View (421003, 0.035—0.036)
Feature Identification Number:	125279
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	View, obstructed (421003, 0.099—0.109)
Feature Identification Number:	125281
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	View, obstructed (421003, 0.139—0.150)
Feature Identification Number:	125283
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	View, obstructed (421003, 0.766—0.777)
Feature Identification Number:	125285
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	View, obstructed (421003, 0.871—0.822)
Feature Identification Number:	125287
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	View (421003, 0.897—0.908)
Feature Identification Number:	125289
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	View, obstructed (421003, 1.702—1.728)
Feature Identification Number:	125291
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	View (421003, 1.748—1.758)
Feature Identification Number:	125293
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	View, obstructed (421003, 1.835—1.925)
Feature Identification Number:	125295
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Feature: View, obstructed (421004, 0.092—0.117)

Feature Identification Number: 125297

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View, obstructed (421004, 0.265—0.295)

Feature Identification Number: 125299

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View, obstructed (421004, 0.448—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125301

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View, obstructed (421004, 0.980—1.060)

Feature Identification Number: 125303

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421004, 1.137—1.157)

Feature Identification Number: 125305

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View, obstructed (421004.5, 0.927—1.120)

Feature Identification Number: 125307

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View, obstructed (421005, 0.086—0.277)

Feature Identification Number: 125309

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View, obstructed (421005, 0.338—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125311

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View, obstructed (421005, 0.621—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125313

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421006, 0.196—0.243)
Feature Identification Number: 125315
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421007, 0.391—0.520)
Feature Identification Number: 125317
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421007, 0.736—0)
Feature Identification Number: 125319
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421007, 1.163—1.212)
Feature Identification Number: 125321
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421008, 0.004—0.008)
Feature Identification Number: 125323
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421008, 0.329—0.333)
Feature Identification Number: 125325
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421008, 0.695—0.703)
Feature Identification Number: 125327
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421008, 0.890—0.916)
Feature Identification Number: 125329
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421008, 1.045—1.080)
Feature Identification Number: 125331
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View (421009, 0.421—0.435)

Feature Identification Number: 125333
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: View, obstructed (421009, 0.531—0.575)
Feature Identification Number: 125335
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: View (421009, 0.631—0.642)
Feature Identification Number: 125337
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: View, obstructed (421009, 0.795—0.805)
Feature Identification Number: 125339
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: View, obstructed (421010, 0.348—0.379)
Feature Identification Number: 125341
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: View, obstructed (421010, 0.954—1.075)
Feature Identification Number: 125343
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: View, obstructed (421010, 1.123—1.178)
Feature Identification Number: 125345
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: View (421010, 1.403—1.441)
Feature Identification Number: 125347
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: View, obstructed (421011, 0.997—1.064)
Feature Identification Number: 125349
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: View, obstructed (421012, 0.356—0.401)
Feature Identification Number: 125351

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View, obstructed (421016, 0.583—0.606)

Feature Identification Number: 125353

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: View, obstructed (421017, 0.484—0.490)

Feature Identification Number: 125355

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View, obstructed (421017, 0.624—0.649)

Feature Identification Number: 125357

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 22: A view looking west from the AT near Fishers Gap to the Massanutten Mountains and New Market Gap at center in the distance. (SUNY, 2006)

Small Scale Features

Historic Conditions:

The AT featured a number of small-scale features for wayfinding and other utilitarian purposes. When the PATC completed the AT–Central District in 1930, they had used stone cairns to mark the trail route through open fields and over rocky mountaintops as there often was not a constructed trail bed. When the CCC relocated and reconstructed portions of the AT in the 1930s, a standard trail marker was developed for use along the entire AT in Shenandoah NP. The markers were four-foot-tall, six-inch-wide concrete pillars with embossed zinc banding displaying the AT logo. They were reminiscent of hitching posts and marked the junctions of the AT and the side trails. The PATC also used metal AT markers and nailed them to trees, and developed a system of white-painted blazes on trees to mark the trail that was used throughout the entire AT from Maine to Georgia.

Other small-scale features within the trail corridor included wooden gates and stiles, and wood and wire fences associated with adjacent farms. Along a stretch just south of Panorama and the Lee Highway (US 211), the PATC 1931 Guidebook said, “Follow conspicuous line of cairns across grassy pasture to upper left hand corner, where line of cairns meets wire fence at edge of woods at .23 m. Follow this fence to .25 m., then cross stile” (PATC, 1931:59). Sometimes the AT passed through the gates and fencing and at other times the trail ran alongside farm fields and orchards delineated by fences.

Existing Conditions:

The most predominant small-scale feature on the AT–Central District today are the historic concrete and embossed-zinc trail markers (Fig. 23). They continue to serve as a key wayfinding feature for the AT and the side trails in the park. When the markers are in need of repair or replacement, they are replaced in-kind. Many of the old metal AT signs have rusted away or have been acquired by hikers as souvenirs, and have not been replaced. Occasionally, however, one can be discovered nailed to a tree.

White blazes still mark the entire AT from Georgia to Maine and are repainted by the PATC as needed. Other signs are made of wood or metal. At some trail junctions, maps are displayed vertically under plexiglass within a six-foot-tall, four-foot-wide brown metal signpost structures. Stone drinking fountains can be found at Byrd’s Nest 3 Shelter and Pinnacles Picnic Area.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Marker, trail (421000.5, 0—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125359

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Sign (421000.5, 0.002—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125361

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sign (421000.5, 0.018—0)

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Feature Identification Number: 125363
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Sign (421000.5, 0.023—0)
Feature Identification Number: 125365
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421000.5, 0.210—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125367
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421001, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125369
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421002, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125371
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421002, 0.641—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125373
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421002, 1.281—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125375
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Fountain, drinking (421002, 1.334—0)
Feature Identification Number: 125377
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Fireplace (421002, 1.337—0)
Feature Identification Number: 125379
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421002, 1.338—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125381

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421003, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125383

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421003, 0.155—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125385

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421003, 1.690—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125387

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421004, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125389

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Sign (421004, 0.220-0)

Feature Identification Number: 125391

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Fountain, drinking (421004, 0.355—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125393

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sign (421004, 0.377—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125395

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sign (421004, 0.417—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125397

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, utility (421004, 1.233—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125399

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421004, 1.241—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125401

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421004.5, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125403

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Bench (421004.5, 0.263—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125405

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421004.5, 0.630—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125407

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421004.5, 0.766—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125409

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421004.5, 1.155—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125411

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421005, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125413

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421005, 0.363—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125415

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421005, 0.711—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125417

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Market, trail (421006, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125419

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, USDI NPS (421006, 0.824—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125421

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Sign (421006, 0.838—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125423

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421006, 0.840—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125425

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Sign (421006, 0.903—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125427

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sign (421006, 0.947—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125429

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Bench (421006, 0.961—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125431

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sign (421006, 0.978—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125433

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sign (421006, 1.062—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125435

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sign (421006, 1.132—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125437

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sign (421006, 1.150—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125439

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sign (421006, 1.184—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125441

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sign (421006, 1.245—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125443

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Monument, survey (421006, 1.254—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125445

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Marker, trail (421006, 1.287—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125447

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421006, 1.326—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125449

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421006, 1.486—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125451

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421006, 2.069—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125453

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421007, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125455
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421007, 1.212—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125457
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421008, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125459
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Utility Pipe (421008, 0.055—0)
Feature Identification Number: 125461
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined
Feature: Marker, trail (421008, 0.920—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125463
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421008, 1.360—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125465
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421009, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125467
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421009, 1.030—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125469
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421009, 1.334—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125471
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421009, 1.851—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125473

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421010, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125475

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421010, 1.353—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125477

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421010, 1.448—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125479

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421011, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125481

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421011, 0.881—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125483

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421011, 1.129—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125485

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421012, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125487

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421012, 0.018—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125489

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421012, 0.416—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125491

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421012, 0.972—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125493

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421012, 1.063—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125495

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421012, 1.428—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125497

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421012, 1.553—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125499

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421013, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125501

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421013, 0.034—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125503

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421013, 0.417—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125505

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Fence (421013, 1.046—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125507

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421013, 1.063—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125509

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421013, 1.075—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125511

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Sign (421013, 1.130—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125513

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421014, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125515

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421015, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125517

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421016, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125519

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Bench (421016, 0.575—0.576)

Feature Identification Number: 125521

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Marker, trail (421017, 0—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125523

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421017, 0.283—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125525

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421017, 0.436—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125527

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421017, 1.014—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125529

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421018, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125531

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421018, 0.750—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125533

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421018, 0.881—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125535

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421019, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125537

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, USDI NPS (421019, 0.136—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125539

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Marker, trail (421019, 0.248—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125541

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Bench (421019, 1.188—0)

Feature Identification Number: 125543

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421019, 1.802—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125545

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421020, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125547
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421020, 0.133—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125549
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421020, 2.045—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125551
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421021, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125553
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421021, 0.691—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125555
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421021.5, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125557
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421022, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125559
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421022, 0.317—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125561
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421023, 0.000—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125563
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Marker, trail (421023, 1.036—0) (concrete and zinc)
Feature Identification Number: 125565

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Marker, trail (421023, 2.540—0) (concrete and zinc)

Feature Identification Number: 125567

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 23: A historic concrete and zinc AT marker and a contemporary metal sign just beyond it at the beginning of the trail up to Mary's Rock. (SUNY, 2006)

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 05/30/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

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. Some trail sections are subject to erosion and improper drainage problems, but typically are diligently addressed by the NPS and PATC.

Stabilization Measures:

The two projects listed do not represent the entire need for stabilization. The stabilization cost reported below is the sum total of the following projects:

Multi-year project through Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 – PMIS 124309 “Partner with PATC to Restore Tread, Erosion Control, and Rockwork on the AT and Side Trails,” includes specialized work for restoration of rocky, uneven and eroded tread, rebuilding of degraded erosion control structures to control or divert storm water to minimize soil erosion, reconstruction of rock cribbing walls to support trails on steep slopes, and construction of rock steps in steep eroded sections of trail. Requested funding amount for the project is \$24K.

Three projects identified through FY 2009 – PMIS 111736: “YCC: Improve & Maintain Backcountry/Wilderness Trails, Historic Skyline Drive, and Campgrounds,” and PMIS 124253 and PMIS 133166: “YCC: Rehabilitate Backcountry/Wilderness Trails and Campsites and Maintain Skyline Drive” – make use of Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) labor to work on the park's extensive 500-mile trail system which includes over 100 miles of the Appalachian Trail and remote trails managed in the park's designated wilderness areas. Work will include: trail tread maintenance, construction and rehabilitation of waterbars, check-dams, and drainage ditches, re-grading trail surfaces, vegetation removal and re-routing/construction of new trail. Requested funding amounts are as follows: FY 2007 (\$45K), FY 2008 (\$51K), and FY09 (\$63K).

Impacts

Type of Impact: Erosion

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Erosion of the treadway is potentially the biggest impact on the AT as it can damage the treadway and effect the integrity of stone edging and retaining walls.

Type of Impact:	Improper Drainage
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	This impact can also affect the condition of the treadway and associated stone structures.
Type of Impact:	Other
Other Impact:	Development
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Addition of incompatible features within the park can affect the character of the resource.
Type of Impact:	Adjacent Lands
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	Incompatible development beyond the trail corridor and park boundaries may negatively affect views and vistas and the hiking experience.

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost:	183,000.00
Cost Date:	08/06/2007
Level of Estimate:	C - Similar Facilities
Cost Estimator:	Park/FMSS

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation
Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan
Document Date: 01/23/1983

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

Regarding the Appalachian Trail (AT) within Shenandoah National Park, the 1983 General Management Plan states that “efforts will be continued to protect and to minimize possible intrusions.” The AT is also categorized as a “permitted development” of the park’s “Natural Zone” management area (General Management Plan, 1983:77,101).

Approved Treatment Completed: Yes

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 01/23/1983

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Year of Publication:	2006

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<http://www.nps.gov/shen/naturescience/htm>
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