United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest HD Name of Property Pocahantus County, WV County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: MP100002854

Property Name: New Deal Resources in Senaca State Forest Historic District

County: Pocahantus County State: WV

Multiple Name: New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests

This property is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

2-24-19 gnature of the Keeper Date of Action

Amended Items in the Nomination

The following items are amended from the original submission:

Map. The attached map replaces the map originally submitted with the nomination. It includes the following additions:

- Three detail maps that show the Cabin Area (maps 1 and 2) and the Superintendent's Residence area (map 3).
- Expanded legend with icons;
- Map locations for the Thorny Mountain Fire Tower, the Seneca Lake and Dam, and the Seneca Picnic Shelter.

Section 5, Property Count. The Allegheny Trail Hikers Shelter (#66) is the same resources as the Seneca Hiker's Shelter (#12); therefore, #66 should be deleted from Section 7. Section 5 is revised to $\underline{28}$ noncontributing structures (not 29) and the total number of noncontributing resources is now $\underline{40}$.

Section 8, Archaeological Statement. The archaeological statement found on page 8-15 of the nomination is revised as follows:

General Statement of Archaeological Potential

The historic district boundaries delineate an area that has been in continuous use since before European settlement; however, the Period of Significance for the New Deal Resources in the Seneca State Forest Historic District is 1933-1938. Archaeological sites and/or remains from this time period may be present and could provide important information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of this area within the larger context as articulated in the New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forest Multiple Property Listing (1933-1942). Therefore, archaeological remains dating to the district's period of significance have the potential to be a component that could further add to the

significance of this singularly vast resource. At this time, however, archaeological investigation falls outside of the scope of work; regardless, the archaeological potential of this resource should be considered in any future development or survey of the property.

Distribution National Register property file Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

MP2854

NPS Form 10-900

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property	
historic name New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District	
other names/site number	
2. Location	
street & number 10135 Browns Creek Road	not for publication
city or town Dunmore	- x vicinity
state West Virginia code <u>WV</u> county <u>Pocahontas</u> code <u>075</u>	zip code 24934
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this <u>X</u> nominationrequest for determination of eligibility meets the registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and p 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property <u>X</u> meetsdoes not meet the National Register Criteria. I rec considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:astatewidelocal	rofessional requirements set forth in
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Governmen	at
4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that this property is:	
entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National I	Register
determined not eligible for the National Registerremoved from the National Register	
Jarbara tryat 9-4-18	
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action	

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest

Historic District

Name of Property

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

private public - Local x public - State public - Federal

	building(s)
х	district
	site
	structure
	object

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

OMB No. 1024-0018

Pocahontas County, WV

County and State

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing Noncontributing 4 11 buildings 0 1 sites 16 29 structures 4 1 objects 25 41 Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor recreation

LANDSCAPE/Park

1N/ A

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

<u>RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor</u> recreation____ LANDSCAPE/Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/Rustic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: STONE

WOOD/Log

roof: ASPHALT/Asphalt Shingle

other:

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest

Historic District Name of Property

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Seneca State Forest includes 11,864 acres located in the southeastern portion of the state, in central Pocahontas County, south of the town of Cass. Most of the forest is east of the Greenbrier River and within the boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest. State Route 28 crosses the park from north to south running roughly parallel to the Greenbrier River. Forest cover is diverse and includes copious oak and white pine. The forest's recreational resources constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), are clustered in several areas--the cabin area at the Greenbrier River in the southwest corner of the park; the Loop Road area, the Alleghany trailhead area; and the Seneca Lake area. Trails are concentrated in the southern half of the forest.

Narrative Description

Seneca State Forest's 11,864 acres are largely undeveloped. State Route 28 cuts through the forest on a NE/SW diagonal. The bulk of the resources and acreage are found west of this road, though some trails extend to the east. The Cabin Road winds to the west from Route 28 leading to Seneca Lake and the lake cabins and winding to a terminus at the Greenbrier River and the river cabins. Several unimproved roads branch off from the Cabin Road including Loop Road which leads to the Brushy Mountain Fire Tower.

See continuation sheets.

OMB No. 1024-0018

Pocahontas County, WV

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest

Historic District Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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



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



Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

x C

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



Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

OMB No. 1024-0018

Pocahontas County, WV

County and State

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

CONSERVATION

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1933-1938

Significant Dates

July 1935

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

	А	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
	В	removed from its original location.
-	С	a birthplace or grave.
-	D	a cemetery.
-	Е	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
-	F	a commemorative property.
	G	less than 50 years old or achieving significance

within the past 50 years.

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

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, 1933-1938, spans the period from the establishment of CCC Camp Seneca in 1933 to 1938, when the CCC activity in the forest ended.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest

Historic District Name of Property

See continuation sheets.

OMB No. 1024-0018

Pocahontas County, WV

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

The New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District is associated with the New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests Multiple Property Listing. In 1924 the State of West Virginia purchased the land that is now Seneca State Forest and named it for a Native American Trail that lies in the vicinity. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was responsible for the construction of infrastructure and as well as recreational assets including seasonal rental cabins, trails, and picnic shelters. The Seneca State Forest historic district is associated with the following historic contexts as explicated in the New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests Multiple Property Listing: State Park and Forest Development in West Virginia, 1933-1942; New Deal Federal Relief Programs in West Virginia State Parks and Forests, 1933-1942; Rustic Style Architecture in West Virginia State Parks and Forests, 1933-1942; and Landscape Design and Landscape Management in West Virginia State Parks and Forests, 1933-1942. The historic district is significant at the state level under Criterion A in the areas of Social History, Politics/Government, Conservation, and Entertainment/Recreation because of its origins with New Deal-era federal work relief programs, with conservation programs initiated at the federal level and carried out at the state level through the work of the CCC, and with recreational development in the state of West Virginia. The historic district is significant under Criterion C for Architecture for its rustic architecture as designed and carried out by the CCC. The period of significance, 1933-1938, spans the period from the establishment of CCC Camp Seneca in 1933 to 1938, when the CCC activity in the forest ended.

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

See continuation sheets.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

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

New Deal	Resources	in	Seneca	State	Forest
Thew Dear	Resources	111	Scheed	State	I UIUSI

Historic District Name of Property

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See continuation sheets.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- ____previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- _____designated a National Historic Landmark
- _____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
- _____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 11,684

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: ______(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 38.361400°	Longitude: -79.908835°
2. Latitude: 38.323123°	Longitude: -79.871030°
3. Latitude: 38.279064°	Longitude: -79.917852°
4. Latitude: 38.289369°	Longitude: -79.965237°
5. Latitude: 38.307771°	Longitude: -79.981545°
6. Latitude: 38.362908°	Longitude: -79.963195°
7. Latitude: 38.375730°	Longitude: -79.938731°

OMB No. 1024-0018

Pocahontas County, WV

County and State

 rimary location of additional data:

 x
 State Historic Preservation Office

 Other State agency

 Federal agency

 Local government

 University

 Other

 Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest

Historic District Name of Property

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheets.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheets.

Pocahontas County, WV

County and State

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

Photographs:

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

See continuation sheets.

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description (continued)

The majority of the resources are found along the spine of Bain Road which travels west from Route 28. At the intersection of the two roads is a picnic area on the east side of Route 28 that includes the Seneca State Forest Picnic shelter, a rustic log shelter with a large stone fireplace, that anchors a picnic area along the main road in the forest. Resources associated with extended visitation lie west along the Cabin Road. The Cabin Road runs northwest from its intersection with Route 28 along a wooded area with varying topography to the lake area.

The lake area contains the lake and dam, and a group of five seasonal cabins south of the lake and straddling the Cabin Road. The area is relatively flat and cleared. The Cabin Road curves around the edge of the lake before crossing over the dam. The road then cuts northwest to an intersection with an unimproved Loop Road which leads north to the Brushy Mountain Fire Tower and the Seneca Hiker's Shelter. Cabin Road continues, cutting sharply southwest at the Alleghany Trailhead Shelter. South of the road are the Seneca Springs Shelter and the Seneca Springs. Cabin Road finally travels west to the Greenbrier River where a wood depot (former garage) and three river cabins lie on a level, partially wooded area at a scenic bend in the Greenbrier River.

Resource Inventory

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

Resource No. 1 Resource Name: Cabin Road, Clover Lick Road and Loop Road (PH-0091) Construction Date: ca. 1934 Status: Contributing Structure Count: 1 road system

The CCC built the auxiliary roads within the forest, excluding State Route 28. The roads within the forest were originally dirt and have since been topped with gravel.

Resource No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Resource Name: Trails (PH-0092) Construction Date: ca. 1934 Status: Contributing Structure OMB No. 1024-0018

New Deal Resources in Seneca State ForestHistoric DistrictName of PropertyPocahontas County, WVCounty and StateNew Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parksand ForestsName of multiple listing (if applicable)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District
	Name of Property Pocahontas County, WV
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet	County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Section number 7 Page 2	Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Count: 9

All of the trails within the forest were developed by the CCC except Rich Patch Loop. Many of the trails were originally developed for horseback riding. There are approximately 20 miles of hiking trails within the forest including Crestline Trail, Horseshoe Trail, Great Laurel Trail, Hill Top Trail, Scarlet Oak Trail, Little Mountain Trail, Thorny Creek Trail, Black Oak Trail, Fire Tower Trail.

Resource No. 11 Resource Name: Thorny Mountain Fire Tower (PH-0094) Construction Date: ca. 1935 Status: Contributing Structure Count: 1

The Thorny Mountain Fire Tower replaced the Michael Mountain Fire Tower and was used until 1988. It is a steel fire tower with a steel step structure that has wooden treads. There is a 14' X 14' cabin at the top with a cat walk. It is located at an elevation of 3,400 feet and it is 53 feet tall.

Resource No. 12 Resource Name: Seneca Hiker's Shelter (PH-0095) Construction Date: ca. 1934 Status: Contributing Structure Count: 1

This one-story, side-gabled hiker's shelter has a projecting gabled entrance bay and an asphalt shingle roof. It is made of round chestnut log construction. Its central stone chimney is flanked by round log walls without chinking. It has a stone foundation and flooring. It is 3 X 1 bays and measures roughly 26' X 13'.

Resource No. 13 Resource Name: Allegheny Trailhead Shelter/Hunter's Shelter (PH-0096) Construction Date: ca. 1934 Status: Contributing Structure Count: 1

This one-story, side-gabled shelter has a wood shake roof installed c. 1991. It is made of round log construction with cement chinking and round saddle notching at corners. It sits on a stone foundation and has vertical board siding in the gable ends. It is 1 X 1 bays and measures roughly 16' X 10'.

Resource No. 14 Resource Name: Seneca Springs Shelter (PH-0097)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Construction Date: ca. 1934/ca. 1977 Status: Non-Contributing Structure Count: 1

This one-story, side-gabled trail shelter sits on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof with board siding in gable ends and half-plank siding on walls. The central stone chimney which is flanked by half-plank sided walls is the only CCC-era part of the structure which was rebuilt at a later period. It is 3 X 1 bays and measures roughly 24'-3" X 14'.

Resource No. 15 Resource Name: Seneca Springs (PH-0098) Construction Date: ca. 1934/ca. 1977 Status: Non-Contributing Object Count: 1

The original spring and box on this site was developed by the CCC. It has since been redeveloped. It consists of a stone box leading down to a stone culvert head with an exposed water pipe for access. There was another spring, developed in the Clover Lick Road area by the CCC era, but has deteriorated from neglect.

Resource No. 16 Resource Name: Wood Depot/CCC Garage (PH-0099) Construction Date: ca. 1934 Status: Contributing Structure Count: 1

This large one-story, side-gabled garage has a rear shed-roofed wing. It was used originally to shelter vehicles that were under repair. It has an asphalt shingle roof and round log construction with cement chinking and corner saddle notching. It is 1 X 1 bays and measures roughly 22' X 18'.

Resource No. 17 Resource Name: Cabin No.6 (PH-0100) Construction Date: ca. 1938 Status: Contributing Building Count: 1

This large, rustic, one-story, side-gabled cabin sits on a stone foundation and has a central gabled dormer on the facade. It has an asphalt shingle roof with one exterior and one interior stone chimney. It has round log facade with cement chinking and corner saddle notching. 6/6 wood windows with single shutters are framed with round log ends. The facade has a one story, shed-roofed, full-width porch with log crib columns on an

OMB No. 1024-0018

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest
Historic District
Name of Property
Pocahontas County, WV
County and State
New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks
and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

OMB No. 1024-0018

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest
Historic District
Name of Property
Pocahontas County, WV
County and State
New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks
and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

enclosed stone balustrade. It is 3 X 2 bays and measures roughly 38' X 28'. Stone steps from the front porch and a flagstone walkway leads to the river. The cabin retains original iron door hardware including strap hinges.

Resource No. 18 Resource Name: Cabin No. 7 (PH-0101) Construction Date: ca. 1938 Status: Contributing Building Count: 1

This large, rustic, one-story, side-gabled cabin sits on a stone foundation and has a central gabled dormer on the facade. It has an asphalt shingle roof with two exterior stone chimneys. It has round log facade with cement chinking and corner saddle notching. 6/6 wood windows with single shutters are framed with round log ends. The facade has a one story, shed-roofed, full-width porch with log crib columns on an enclosed stone balustrade. It is 3 X 2 bays and measures roughly 38' X 28'. Stone steps from the front porch and a flagstone walkway leads to the river. The cabin retains original iron door hardware including strap hinges. Unlike other cabins, this one has a usable loft space.

Resource No. 19 Resource Name: Seneca Lake & Dam (PH-0102) Construction Date: ca. 1934/ ca. 1978/ ca. 1999 Status: Non-Contributing Structure Count: 1

Little Thorny Creek was dammed in 1936 to form Seneca Lake. The original dam was 24' wide at the top; 16' tall; and 162 feet long, constructed of 116,000' of cribbed logs and 4,000 cubic yards of clay. The CCC constructed the dam in three months. The lake was converted to a trout impoundment in 1951. The lake swimming area was closed in 1957 and has not been used for swimming since. The dam has gone through several modifications with the most recent being in 1999, when a drain pipe liner and new drain valve were installed, and the spillway was enlarged. The car bridge over the dam was also installed at that time. The lake was drained for this major rehabilitation work but later re-filled.

Resource No. 20 Resource Name: Cabin No.5 (PH-0103) Construction Date: ca. 1938 Status: Contributing Building Count: 1

United States Department of the Interior	New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest
National Park Service	Historic District
National Desigtan of Historia Diagos	Name of Property Pocahontas County, WV
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet	County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Section number 7 Page 5	Name of multiple listing (if applicable)
8	

This rustic, one-story, cross-gabled cabin sits on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof with two exterior stone chimneys. It is built of round log construction with cement chinking and comer saddle notching. It has 6/6 and 6 pane wood windows and original iron door hardware including strap hinges. The wraparound deck was a later addition. The building is 3 X 2 bays and measures roughly 26' X 26'.

Resource No. 21 Resource Name: Cabin No. 4 (PH-0104) Construction Date: ca. 1938 Status: Contributing Building Count: 1

This Vernacular I- House was rehabilitated c. 1990 when the wood shake siding was replaced with weatherboard. It has an asphalt shingle roof with two exterior stone chimneys. It sits on a stone foundation and has 6/6 wood windows. On the facade is a one-story, shed-roofed, full-width porch with square wood posts and a rail balustrade. It is 3 X 2 bays and measures roughly 24'-6" X 20'. The surrounding area has stone steps and flagstone walkways.

Resource No. 22 Resource Name: Seneca State Forest Picnic Shelter (PH-0105) Construction Date: 1935 Status: Contributing Structure Count: 1

This one-story, side gabled picnic shelter has a shed-roofed addition over a grilling area. It has an asphalt shingle roof and a cut stone chimney flanked by log-sided walls with comer saddle notching. A mortise and tenon wood log structure on a stone foundation supports the roof. It is 3 X 1 bays and measures roughly 35' 4" X 19'.

Resource No. 23, 24, 25, 26 Resource Name: Culvert Heads (PH-0093) Construction Date: ca. 1934 Status: Contributing Object Count: 4

There are dry-stone stacked culvert heads located along access roads and trails. Many New Deal-era culverts have been impacted through flooding, routine road maintenance and upgrades including the insertion of metal pipes. Four historic culverts that appear to maintain their original configuration were surveyed.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

6

Section number 7 Page

Resource No. 27 Resource Name: Designed Landscape Construction Date: 1933 Status: Contributing Site Count: 1 (system) OMB No. 1024-0018

 New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest

 Historic District

 Name of Property

 Pocahontas County, WV

 County and State

 New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests

 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Despites some changes, Seneca State Forest retains its overall, original New Deal-era landscape design. The park's 11,864 acres are primarily covered with forests. Since the 1930s, the natural areas have been actively managed using standard forestry practices. Seneca retains its CCC road and trail networks, cabins and shelters all designed to be rustic and unobtrusive. Buildings and structures are built in a rustic style dubbed "parkitecture" using native stone and logs to blend into the natural setting of the park. These resources have been carefully maintained by the park to preserve the naturalistic elements of the CCC/NPS design tenets of the 1930s.

Resource No. 28 Resource Name: Superintendent's Residence Construction Date: ca. 1952 Status: Non-Contributing Building Count: 1

This one-story, frame, gable-roofed residence was built after the Period of Significance and is considered a non-contributing resource for that reason.

Resource No. 29, 30, 31 Resource Name: Cabins 1-3 Construction Date: ca. 1954 Status: Non-Contributing Buildings Count: 3

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

Resource No. 32 Resource Name: Cabin 8 Construction Date: ca. 1999 Status: Non-Contributing Building Count: 1

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

OMB No. 1024-0018

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest
Historic District
Name of Property
Pocahontas County, WV
County and State
New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks
and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

This one-story, frame, gable-roofed cabin was built after the Period of Significance and is considered a noncontributing resource for that reason.

Resource No. 33 Resource Name: Office Construction Date: ca. 1978 Status: Non-Contributing Building Count: 1

This one-story, frame, gable-roofed office was built after the Period of Significance and is considered a noncontributing resource for that reason.

Resource No. 34, 35, 36 Resource Name: Service Buildings Construction Date: ca. 1980 Status: Non-Contributing Buildings Count: 3

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

Resource No. 37 Resource Name: Bathhouse-storage Construction Date: 1953 Status: Non-Contributing Building Count: 1

This one-story, frame, gable-roofed bathhouse, now used as storage, was built after the Period of Significance and is considered a non-contributing resource for that reason.

Resource No. 38 Resource Name: Waterplant Construction Date: ca 1980 Status: Non-Contributing Building Count: 1

This one-story, concrete block, gable-roofed waterplant was built after the Period of Significance and is considered a non-contributing resource for that reason.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Resource No. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 Resource Name: well shelters Construction Date: ca 1960 Status: Non-Contributing Structures Count: 8 OMB No. 1024-0018

These open, gabled well shelters were built after the Period of Significance and are considered noncontributing resources for that reason.

Resource No. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 Resource Name: woodsheds Construction Date: ca 1960 Status: Non-Contributing Structures Count: 8

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

Resource No. 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 Resource Name: toilets Construction Date: ca 1960 Status: Non-Contributing Structures Count: 8

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

Resource No. 63 Resource Name: Accessible Shower House, located at the Office/Maintenance complex Construction Date: 1996 Status: Non-Contributing Structure Count: 1

This one-story shower house was built after the Period of Significance and is considered a non-contributing resource for that reason.

Resource No. 64 Resource Name: Gas/oil storage building Construction Date: 1995

United States Department of the Interior	
National Park Service	

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District
Name of Property Pocahontas County, WV
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Status: Non-Contributing Structure Count: 1

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

Resource No. 65 Resource Name: Gas storage tank shed Construction Date: 1996 Status: Non-Contributing Structure Count: 1

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

Resource No. 66 Resource Name: Allegheny Trail Hiker's Shelter Construction Date: 2003 Status: Non-Contributing Structure Count: 1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Narrative Statement of Significance

Seneca State Forest, prior to 1924

The area that is now Seneca State Forest has been a wooded area, rich with wildlife since before European settlement. It is generally thought however that while the area was used for hunting by Native Americans, it was not settled until Europeans came in the early 18th century, causing conflict between the two groups. Despite a 1722 treaty giving rights to the Native Americans, numerous people of European descent, largely Scots-Irish, built homes in the region¹ and maintained their claims on the land despite a royal land grant in 1751 to General Andrew Lewis.²

After the Civil War, the area was heavily timbered. Much of it was known as the McCutcheon Tract, rich in white pine. A.E. Smith in collaboration with the St. Lawrence Boom and Manufacturing Company built a railroad to transport timber by rail.³ The removal of large stands of white pine during this period left the forest and larger region vulnerable to fires. The combination of multiple fires and overgrazing by livestock, changed the quality of the forest and the land.

In 1924, the bulk of the current forest holdings were purchased by the State of West Virginia. In doing so they hoped to improve timber stands and wildlife habitat for the long term. The forest was named "Seneca" for a nearby Native American trail.⁴ In recognition of the propensity for fires, the state constructed a fire tower in 1924 on Michael Mountain which helped greatly with early detection and firefighting efforts until it was replaced by the Brushy Mountain Tower in 1935.

In 1928, a tree farm was established at Seneca State Forest with sales to the public. A campground was established along what is now State Route 28. However, conservation and recreational development essentially stopped from the onset of the Great Depression until the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) arrived in the forest.

The New Deal era at Seneca

As part of the New Deal, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt combined the creation of jobs to spur the economy with programs to invest in public infrastructure across the nation. One focus of these programs was

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest
Historic District
Name of Property
Pocahontas County, WV
County and State
New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks
and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

¹ Don Hedrick, "Seneca Forest is State's First Forest," Beckley Post-Herald, The Raleigh Register, Jun 23, 1957, Page 4.

² West Virginia Division of Forestry, "About Seneca State Forest," <u>http://www.wvforestry.com/senecastateforest.cfm</u>. Accessed March 30, 2018.

³ Michael Gioulis, *New Deal Historic Resource Survey*, Prepared for the West Virginia Division of Culture and History, Charleston, West Virginia, 2008.

⁴ Don Hedrick, "Seneca Forest is State's First Forest," *Beckley Post-Herald, The Raleigh Register* Jun 23, 1957, Page 4.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

OMB No. 1024-0018

 New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest

 Historic District

 Name of Property

 Pocahontas County, WV

 County and State

 New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests

 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

to create parks and recreational resources for the public. While the CCC, created in 1933, had an express mission to address flood control, prevent soil erosion, manage forestry, and other broad environmental policies, it also worked to create public recreational assets. The CCC's efforts in Seneca State Forest addressed both environmental and tourism goals.

According to Milton Harr, in his book *The C.C.C. Camps in West Virginia 1933-1942*, Camp Seneca (S-51) was established in the Seneca State Forest. The "S" indicated that the camp was established to work in a state forest. Twenty-six such camps were created. Typical work included: "motor truck trail construction, horse trail construction, fire tower erection, bridge construction, prevention of forest fires, fighting forest fires, telephone line construction, ranger station construction and fire hazard reduction."⁵ Other responsibilities may have included, "boundary survey, forest stand improvement, lake and dam construction, stream improvement, landscaping, tree planting, game survey, game protection and vermin control."⁶ Camp Seneca (S-51) was established in the summer of 1933 as a tent camp, with more substantial structures completed by January 1934. CCC Company 1537 constructed eight cabins (the first two along the Greenbrier River and the later six at Seneca Lake), built truck trails, improved timber stands, and worked to clear fire hazards before moving to Camp White Sulphur Springs in 1938 at which point the CCC Camp at Seneca was abandoned. According to the Forest's website, "during this period, Seneca State Forest was home to the largest and most varied populations of wildlife to be found anywhere in West Virginia."⁷

Re-forestation efforts at Seneca are cited in a 1933 article in *The Charleston Daily Mail* which mentions a tree nursery and that, "several hundred thousand trees from this nursery have already been transplanted on Seneca and Watoga State forests..." ⁸ The article continues to describe the work done in reforestation camps including two in state-owned land which would likely be Camp Seneca and Camp Watoga, though not named explicitly. The camps are "busily engaged in the building of motor truck trails, telephone line construction, thinning timber, planting trees, building recreation cabins for citizens and tourists. Two lakes are also under construction, one on each of the state forests. These conservation camps are also clearing off small patches of ground which will be planted with buckwheat, corn, millet, Korean Lespedeza and other seed which will be left as food for the wild life now on these forests."⁹ The construction of Seneca Lake is described as a "part of the state's general scheme for beautifying its forest preserves and will be used for recreational purposes. The idea of making the lake came during the building of a motor truck trail across Little Thorny creek, when it became necessary to make a fill...All the work will be done by civilian

⁵ Milton Haar, *The C.C.C. Camps in West Virginia 1933-1942*, p.18.

⁶ IBID.

⁷ West Virginia Division of Forestry, "About Seneca State Forest," <u>http://www.wvforestry.com/senecastateforest.cfm</u>. Accessed March 30, 2018.

⁸ T. M. Cheek, "Need of Protecting Wildlife In West Virginia's Hills Stressed," *The Charleston Daily Mail*, December 3, 1933. ⁹ IBID.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

OMB No. 1024-0018

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest
Historic District
Name of Property
Pocahontas County, WV
County and State
New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks
and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

conservation corps labor. They will remove all brush and trees from the area and clean up the ground for the lake waters."¹⁰

Projects in Seneca State Forest included workers funded by the state civil works administration.¹¹ In the summer of 1935, an article about game season noted that the state Conservation Commission was raising wild turkeys in game pens at Seneca State Forest to stock parks and forests throughout the state system. The article further noted, "It must be borne in mind that some ten thousand young men of the Civilian Conservation Corps will be engaged in conservation work of various types in the forests and mountains of the state. Hunters are warned against carelessness in the use of fire arms."¹²

By 1936, the work of the CCC in Seneca State Forest was described as having an "... objective ...to improve and develop the 11,000-acre forest tract so it will produce the maximum benefits to the public in timber, water, game and recreation." At this point the CCC company in Seneca had, "built 27 miles of forest roads and maintains a total of 47 miles of roads and trails; has built 50 miles of fire breaks, 34 miles of telephone lines. (sic) A total of 90,965-man hours have been expended on the company's various projects..."¹³ Though not yet finished, Seneca and four other sites were set to open to tourists and day visitors that summer. An article notes the excellent fishing in Seneca State Forest where "there is a small lake and hundreds of trout streams." ¹⁴ H. W. Shawhan, the state conservation director, is quoted as saying, " 'Of course we aren't ready for motorists yet...but if the city dwellers want to come to one of the parks for a weekend, and they don't mind the CCC boys working around in the woods, I guess we could accommodate them.' "¹⁵ That summer Camp Seneca hosted a homecoming.¹⁶ The third annual event was to include current and former enrollees and guests. A newspaper article mentions the completed roads and cottages as well as the dam. The 1936 homecoming was to feature speakers, a ballgame, a dance and probably an appearance by Billy, a two-yearold deer known to visit the camp at mealtimes.

Game proliferated in the forest. Large populations of wild turkey, grouse, rabbit, squirrel, fox and beaver grew in the improved habitat. The deer population was so large in 1936, the Conservation Commission entertained a proposal to move some offsite. There were 979 deer counted in the forest, and despite earlier press comments about hunting in the state parks and forests, it seems that it was reconsidered while the CCC camp was in operation. Seneca continued to be a show place among the state's forests, hosting members from the Central State Forestry Congress.¹⁷

¹⁰ "Artificial Lakes In State Forests Are To Be Constructed," *The Charleston Daily Mail*, Aug 29, 1933, Page 4.

¹¹ "State CWA Approves Scores of Projects," *Bluefield Daily Telegraph*, Jan 13, 1934, Page 2.

¹² "Open Season on Game Announced," *The Raleigh Register*, Aug 4, 1935, Page 9.

¹³ "Camps Assist Conservation," *The Charleston Daily Mail*, Apr 13, 1936, Page 8.

¹⁴ "Five Parks in State Pushed," *The Charleston Daily Mail*, May 4, 1936, Page 10.

¹⁵ IBID.

¹⁶ William C. Snyder, "Forest, Field and Stream," *Bluefield Daily Telegraph*, Jun 7, 1936, Page 3.

¹⁷ "Foresters Hold Conference at Elkins on September 29," *The Raleigh Register*, Sep 20, 1936, Page 7.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District
National Register of Historic Places	Name of Property Pocahontas County, WV County and State
Continuation Sheet	New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Section number 8 Page 13	Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

In 1937, several new fire towers were constructed in the state, all built of steel by the CCC. A newspaper article noted, "A more unusual type of tower will be erected on Michael Mountain, in the Seneca state forest. Quarters for the observer will be within the tower itself, and a four-foot wide catwalk will surround it. From this point one may see the Seneca state forest and some portions of the Monongahela National forest."¹⁸ By November of that year, the tower was completed. "This tower, of the type used by the federal government in the far west, enables the observer to work, sleep and eat in his quarters 40 feet above the ground."¹⁹ Also that year CCC members from Camp Seneca were called on to respond to regional relief efforts in the wake of flooding. Rustic cabins within Seneca were opened to the public on July 1, 1937.

Seneca State Forest in the post-New Deal era

In the post-New deal era, Seneca State Forest continued to serve recreation and conservation missions. Newspaper articles from the 1940s tout the popularity of the cabins. In 1949 Seneca Lake was converted to a trout lake, other types of fish were removed, and in 1952 the bridge and spillway were replaced. ²⁰ The conversion of the lake to trout was a marketing point, as stream fishing for trout can be grueling for younger anglers. Articles also promoted an extended deer hunting season. Conservation was also a draw for visitors. "The conservationist will be especially interested in the forest, since timber management practices can be observed along with the latest devises and methods of game management. For example, 40 acres recently underwent reproductive cutting. Here inferior oak removed so white pine could grow."²¹ In 1957, deer hunting remained popular, but the lack of immature flora had resulted in decreased deer populations prompting a call for expanded timbering.²²

In the 1960s economic conditions prompted West Virginia governor Cecil Underwood to propose a public works program for underemployed West Virginians which would improve facilities and increase lumber production, not unlike the impetus and objectives of the CCC work during the New Deal. The STEP- State Temporary Economic Program ²³ for forests was labor -intensive insuring that the bulk of the expenditures would remain in local communities. In 1961, the EEP- Emergency Employment Program expanded tent camping facilities at Seneca.

¹⁸ "Nimrod and Angler," The Charleston Daily Mail, Jan 17, 1937, Page 10.

¹⁹ "New Type Fire Tower Completed," *Bluefield Daily Telegraph*, Nov 28, 1937, Page 2.

²⁰ Don Hedrick, "Seneca Forest is State's First Forest," Beckley Post-Herald, The Raleigh Register, Jun 23, 1957, Page 4.

²¹ "Seneca Area Offers Deer, Good Fishing" *The Charleston Daily Mail* May 23, 1954, Page 22.

²² Don Hedrick, "Seneca Forest is State's First Forest" Beckley Post-Herald, The Raleigh Register Jun 23, 1957 Page 4.

²³ "\$6 Million Conservation Program is Announced," The Weirton Daily Times, Jan 19, 1960, Page 8.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

OMB No. 1024-0018

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District Name of Property Pocahontas County, WV County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

By the late 1970s conservation measures shifted to improve conditions for oak as well as the white pine that dominated the landscape in the nineteenth century, with consideration for harvesting of mature trees in the future.²⁴

Significance and Integrity

The Seneca State Forest historic district is associated with all four of the historic contexts described in the New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests Multiple Property Listing.

Seneca is significant for its association with State Park and Forest Development in West Virginia, 1933-1942 and the areas of significance of Conservation and Entertainment/Recreation. The state of West Virginia acquired Seneca State Forest in 1924. CCC work on the site addressed recreational and conservation values including the construction of cabins and picnic areas and the creation of infrastructure to house forestry operations as well as conservation such as fire management.

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

Seneca 's rustic style resources make it significant for its association with Rustic Style Architecture in West Virginia State Parks and Forests, 1933-1942 in the area of Architecture. Major features including the cabins, picnic shelters, and superintendent's residence are excellent examples of rustic "parkitecture." Seneca Hiker's Shelter, Allegheny Trailhead Shelter, Seneca State Forest Picnic Shelter, and Cabins 5-7 use natural, local materials such as wood and stone, often roughly finished.

Seneca State Forest's overall landscape plan makes it significant under Landscape Design and Landscape Management in West Virginia State Parks and Forests, 1933-1942. The construction of roads and trails were sympathetic to the topography in the forest. Placement of recreation resources in tight clusters tucked in wooded areas and using rough natural materials allowed buildings and structures to be unobtrusive and not detract from their natural setting and appearance, providing visual harmony. The continued management of the natural areas since the New Deal era reinforces both integrity and significance.

²⁴ West Virginia Division of Forestry, "About Seneca State Forest," <u>http://www.wvforestry.com/senecastateforest.cfm</u>, Accessed March 30, 2018.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District
	Name of Property
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet	Pocahontas County, WV County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Section number 8 Page 15	Name of multiple listing (if applicable)
6	

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

General Statement of the Archaeological Potential of this resource:

The district boundaries delineate an area that has been in continuous use since before European settlement. Archaeological remains from the various periods of occupation may be present and could provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the area within this historic district. Therefore, archaeological remains have the potential to be a component that comprises the significance of the resource. However, at this time, archaeological investigation falls outside of the scope of work; regardless, the archaeological potential of this resource should be considered in any future development or survey of the property.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 16

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New Deal Resources in Seneca State ForestHistoric DistrictName of PropertyPocahontas County, WVCounty and StateNew Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parksand ForestsName of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 17

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New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District Name of Property Pocahontas County, WV County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District
National Degister of Historic Diagos	Name of Property Pocahontas County, WV
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet	County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Section number 10 Page 18	Name of multiple listing (if applicable)
0	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District is shown as the white polygon on the accompanying map entitled "Seneca State Forest."

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The historic district boundary encompasses the entirety of Seneca State Forest, which was established during the New Deal period. The extant cultural and managed natural resources have continued with integrity since that period.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet	Name of Property Pocahontas County, WV County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Section number Photos Page 19	Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

PHOTOS

Name of Property:	Seneca State Forest
Address:	10135 Browns Creek Road
Town:	Dunmore vicinity
County:	Pocahontas
Photographer:	Mary Ruffin Hanbury
Date Photographed:	February 2017

Photo 1 of 11: Cabin Road and Seneca Lake

- Photo 2 of 11: Allegheny Trail
- Photo 3 of 11: Brushy Mountain Fire Tower
- Photo 4 of 11: Seneca Hikers Shelter
- Photo 5 of 11: Allegheny Trailhead Shelter/Hunter's Shelter
- Photo 6 of 11: Wood Depot/CCC Garage
- Photo 7 of 11: Cabin No. 6
- Photo 8 of 11: Cabin No. 7
- Photo 9 of 11: Cabin No. 5
- Photo 10 of 11: Cabin No. 4
- Photo 11 of 11: Seneca State Forest Picnic Shelter

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 20

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District
Name of Property Pocahontas County, WV
County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 1 of 11: Cabin Road and Seneca Lake, camera facing east

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

21

Section number Photos Page

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District
Name of Property
Pocahontas County, WV County and State
New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 2 of 11: Allegheny Trail, camera facing northeast

National Register of Historic Places Name of Property Continuation Sheet Pocahontas County, WV County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests	United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District
	8	Pocahontas County, WV County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks

Section number

Photos Page 22 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 3 of 11: Brushy Mountain Fire Tower, camera facing up

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District
	Name of Property Pocahontas County, WV
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet	County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Section number Photos Page 23	Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 4 of 11: Seneca Hikers Shelter, camera facing north

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

24

Section number Photos Page

 New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest

 Historic District

 Name of Property

 Pocahontas County, WV

 County and State

 New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks

 and Forests

 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 5 of 11: Allegheny Trailhead Shelter/Hunter's Shelter, camera facing west

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

25

Section number Photos Page

OMB No. 1024-0018

1.000 D.	eal Resources in Seneca State Forest
Name of	Property
Pocahon	tas County, WV
County a	and State
New De	al Resources in West Virginia State Parks
and Fore	ests
Name of	multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 6 of 11: Wood Depot/CCC Garage, camera facing east

United States Department of the Interior	New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest
National Park Service	Historic District
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet	Name of Property Pocahontas County, WV County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests

Photos Page Section number 26

New Dear Resources in Scheed State 1 Gest
Historic District
Name of Property
Pocahontas County, WV
County and State
New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks
and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)
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Photo 7 of 11: Cabin No. 6, camera facing west

United States Department of the Interior	New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest
National Park Service	Historic District
	Name of Property
National Degistar of Historia Dlagos	Pocahontas County, WV
National Register of Historic Places	County and State
Continuation Sheet	New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks

27

Photos Page Section number

and Forests Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 8 of 11: Cabin No. 7, camera facing southeast

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District	
National Desigton of Historia Dieses	Name of Property Pocahontas County, WV	
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet	County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests	
Section number Photos Page 28	Name of multiple listing (if applicable)	



Photo 9 of 11: Cabin No. 5, camera facing south

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

29

Section number Photos Page

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District
Name of Property
Pocahontas County, WV
County and State
New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks
and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 10 of 11: Cabin No. 4, camera facing northeast

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

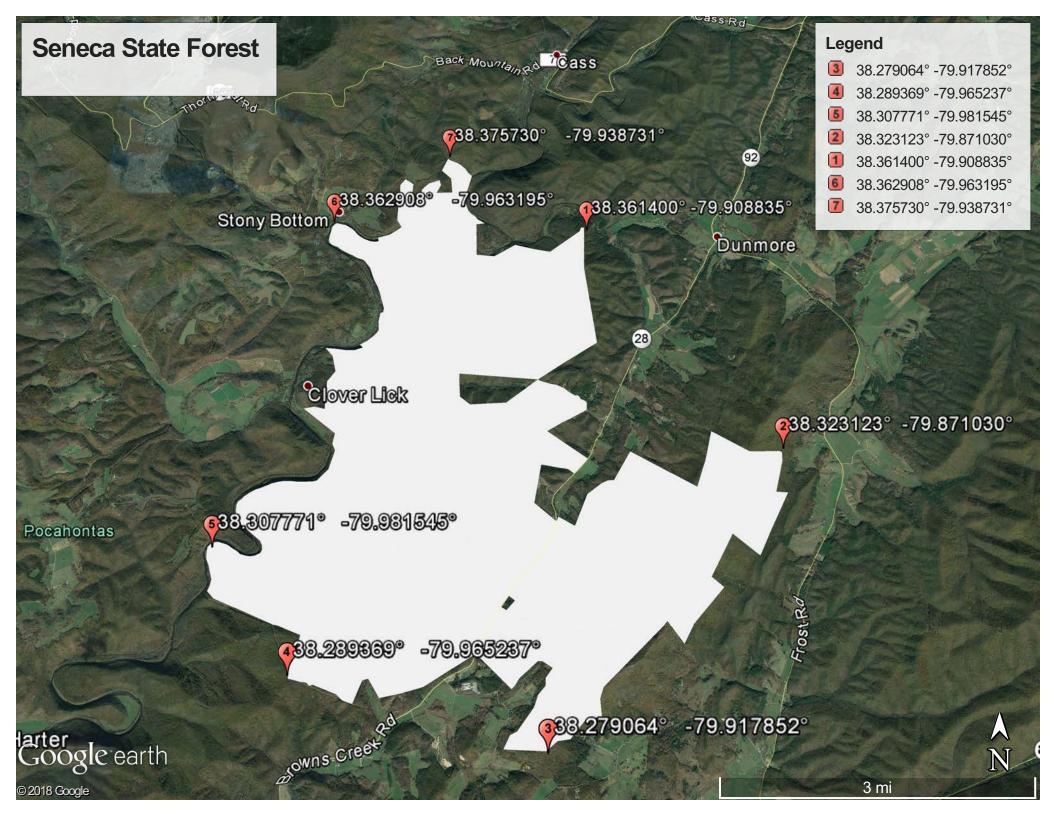
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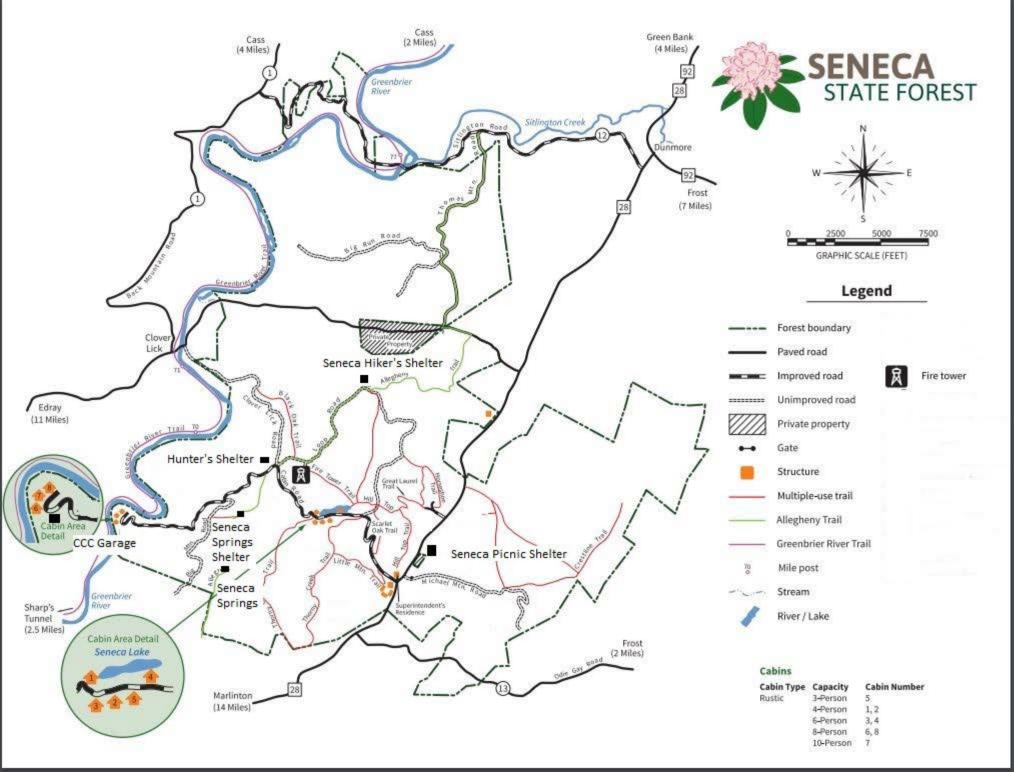
Section number Photos Page

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District Name of Property Pocahontas County, WV County and State New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 11 of 11: Seneca State Forest Picnic Shelter, camera facing northwest



























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination				
Property Name:	New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District				
Multiple Name:	New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests MPS				
State & County:	WEST VIRGINIA, Pocahontas				
Date Recei 7/19/201		ay: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List: 9/4/2018 9/7/2018			
Reference number:	MP100002854				
Nominator:	State				
Reason For Review	<i>V</i> :				
X Accept	Return Reject	<u>9/4/2018</u> Date			
Abstract/Summary Comments:					
Recommendation/ Criteria					
Reviewer Barbara	ra Wyatt Discip	oline Historian			
Telephone (202)35	54-2252 Date				
DOCUMENTATION	V: see attached comments : No see attache	ed SLR : No			

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

AVEST	RECEIVED 2280	<i>The Culture Center</i> 1900 Kanawha Blvd., E. Charleston, WV 25305-0300 Randall Reid-Smith, Commissioner
Division of Culture and History	NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	Phone 304.558.0220 • www.wvculture.org Fax 304.558.2779 • TDD 304.558.3562 EEO/AA Employer
July 10, 2018		

Ms. Joy Beasley, Keeper National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark Programs National Park Service 1849 C Street NW Mail Stop 7228 Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Beasley:

For your review, we are submitting National Register of Historic Places registration forms for the following properties:

New Deal Resources in Greenbrier State Forest Historic District, Greenbrier County, West Virginia Palace of Gold, Marshall County, West Virginia

New Deal Resources in Cacapon State Park Historic District, Morgan County, West Virginia New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District, Pocahontas County, West Virginia New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District, Randolph County, West Virginia

These nominations have been processed in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 60 and approved by the West Virginia Archives and History Commission. The enclosed discs contain the true and correct copies of the nominations for the abovementioned properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Should you have any questions please contact Jeffrey S. Smith, National Register Coordinator, at 304.558.0240.

Sincerely,

Susan M. Pierce Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures

SMP/JSS



The Culture Center 1900 Kanawha Blvd., E. Charleston, WV 25305-0300

Randall Reid-Smith, Commissioner

Phone 304.558.0220 • www.wvculture.org Fax 304.558.2779 • TDD 304.558.3562 FEXAA Employee

Ms. Barbara Wyatt, ASLA National Register/National Historic Landmark Programs National Park Service 1849 C Street, NW Mail Stop 7228 Washington, DC 20240

RE: New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District, Pocahontas County, WV

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

In response to your memo of September 6, 2018 for the Supplementary Listing Record (SLR) for the above-referenced historic district (NR Reference #: MP100002854), we submit the following information:

Mapping:

Mary Ruffin Hanbury with Hanbury Preservation (nomination author) has revised the originally submitted sketch map titled "Seneca State Forest" to address your requests as enumerated in your memo. Please note the legend has been expanded to include icons for the toilets, woodsheds, and well shelters.

The following detailed insets are found on the revised sketch map:

- Cabin Area Detail (Inset #1): In addition to several rental cabins, this inset illustrates the Wood Depot/CCC Garage (labeled as such on the map), resource number 16 from the Section 7 inventory.
- Cabin Area Detail (Inset #2): This inset illustrates additional rental cabins and ancillary noncontributing structures and buildings that surround the Seneca Lake and Dam (inventory resource number 19), which have also been labeled on the revised sketch map.
- Superintendent's Residence area (Inset #3): This inset illustrates the physical arrangement of resources immediately south of the Superintendent's Residence (inventory resource number 28). All of these resources are considered noncontributing resources within the historic district.

Although you requested two additional sketch maps (for the Superintendent's Residence and the Seneca State Forest Picnic Shelter [inventory resource number 22]), Ms. Hanbury believed that the map was better served to illustrate those built resources grouped in tight clusters just south of the Superintendent's Residence as illustrated in Inset Map 3. And, although the aforementioned Seneca picnic shelter "anchors a picnic area", the structure is the sole built resource in the immediate area and sits solitarily along Route 28.

As requested, the Thorny Mountain Fire Tower (resource number 11) as well as the Seneca Lake and Dam (resource number 19) are indicated on the sketch map. The Seneca State Forest Picnic Shelter (resource number 22), shown on the map as "Seneca Picnic Shelter," is also indicated on the revised

February 22, 2019 Ms. B. Wyatt Page 2

sketch map. Please note that all resources that are listed on page 7-7, 7-8, and 7-9 are found on the revised sketch map. These resources have been labeled and classified as non-contributing resources.

Archaeological Statement:

The archaeological statement found on page 8-15 has been revised to state the following:

General Statement of the Archaeological Potential:

The historic district boundaries delineate an area that has been in continuous use since before European settlement; however, the Period of Significance for the New Deal Resources in the Seneca State Forest Historic District is 1933-1938. Archaeological sites and/or remains from this time period may be present and could provide important information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of this area within the larger context as articulated in the New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forest Multiple Property Listing (1933-1942). Therefore, archaeological remains dating to the district's period of significance have the potential to be a component that could further add to the significance of this singularly vast resource. At this time, however, archaeological investigation falls outside of the scope of work; regardless, the archaeological potential of this resource should be considered in any future development or survey of the property.

Finally, I need to bring a newly discovered piece of information to your attention. While revising the sketch map, Ms. Hanbury learned that the Allegheny Trail Hikers Shelter (inventory resource number 66) is the same resource as the Seneca Hiker's Shelter (resource inventory number 12). Knowing this, the count of Noncontributing structures in Section 5 should be reduced to 28 and the total number of Noncontributing resources to 40.

Thank you for your assistance and continued guidance. If you require anything further from this office in order to complete the SLR, please let me know at your earliest convenience. We can be reached at 304.558.0220.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey S. Smith

Structural Historian National Register and Architectural Survey Coordinator

Encl.

cc: Mary Ruffin Hanbury, Hanbury Preservation, via email