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 Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number  219/16, Kumbrabow Road

city or town  Huttonsville

state  West Virginia  code  WV  county  Randolph  code  083  zip code  26273

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination _x_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X_ meets _x_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

__national
_x_statewide
__local

[Signature]
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  7/2/2019

West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

[Signature]  Date

Title  State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

__entered in the National Register

_x_determined eligible for the National Register

_determined not eligible for the National Register

_removed from the National Register

_other (explain): ___________________________

[Signature]  Date of Action
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District
Randolph County, WV

5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
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Name of related multiple property listing
New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests

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

6. Function or Use

<table>
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<th>Current Functions</th>
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7. Description

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<th>Materials</th>
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<td></td>
<td>roof: ASPHALT/Asphalt Shingle</td>
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<td>other:</td>
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New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District
Randolph County, WV

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

Kumbrabow State Forest includes 9,165 acres located in Randolph County on Rich Mountain, on the western extent of the Alleghany Highlands. It is southwest of the community of Huttonsville. Mill Creek runs through the forest from the southwest to the northeast and many tributary streams that cross the forest empty into Mill Creek. County Route 219/16 cuts through the forest from north to south and Route 219/26 and Turkey Bone Road cross into the forest at the north and south respectively. Topography varies within the forest with elevations ranging from 3,930 (Whitman Knob) to 2,300 feet. The forest contains a diverse range of forest cover.

The forest's recreational resources, including those constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), are largely concentrated along the roads with the cabin area at the northern tip of the forest, and the other resources set along Route 219/16. Trails are found on both sides of the road.

Narrative Description

Kumbrabow State Forest's 9,165 acres are largely undeveloped. Route 219/16, and Mill Creek, that runs near it, serve as a spine for the forest's built resources.

The largest collection of resources in the cabin area are clustered at the northern end of the forest, set along Mill Creek just below Mill Creek Falls. Further south is the Glade Run picnic shelter, located where Route 219/16 crosses Glade Run. Similarly, the Meatbox Run Picnic Shelter is further south where Route 219/16 crosses Meatbox Run. The Superintendent's House and Potato Hole Dam are set where Route 219/16 crosses Potato Hole Run. The Camp Bowers site is at the juncture of Route 219/16 and Turkeybone Road at the head of Mill Creek.

See continuation sheets.
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District
Randolph County, WV

8. Statement of Significance

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

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [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.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

CONSERVATION

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1935-1941

Significant Dates
July 1935

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, 1935-1941, spans the period from the establishment of CCC Camp Bowers in 1935 to 1941, when the CCC activity in the forest ended.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District

Name of Property

Randolph County, WV

County and State

See continuation sheets.

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

The New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District is associated with the New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests Multiple Property Listing. In 1934, the State of West Virginia purchased the land that is now Kumbrabow State Forest from the Midland Corporation. The forest was named Kumbrabow for Governor Herman Kump, Spates Brady and Hubert Bowers (Kum-bra-bow) who were instrumental in the sale. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was responsible for the construction of infrastructure and administrative buildings as well as recreational assets including seasonal rental cabins, trails, and picnic shelters. The Kumbrabow 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, 1935-1941, spans the period from the establishment of CCC Camp Bowers in 1935 to 1941, when the CCC activity in the forest ended.

See continuation sheets.

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 Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District
Randolph County, WV

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See continuation sheets.

previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9,165

(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: 38.686389°  Longitude: -80.050355°
2. Latitude: 38.673447°  Longitude: -80.041607°
3. Latitude: 38.638720°  Longitude: -80.066181°
4. Latitude: 38.610419°  Longitude: -80.039282°
5. Latitude: 38.607169°  Longitude: -80.093533°
7. Latitude: 38.638718°  Longitude: -80.151572°
8. Latitude: 38.654634°  Longitude: -80.148562°
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District  
Name of Property  Randolph County, WV  
County and State

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

See continuation sheets.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheets.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Mary Ruffin Hanbury  
date  January 31, 2018

organization  Hanbury Preservation Consulting  
street & number  PO Box 6049  
city or town  Raleigh  
e-mail  maryruffin@hanbury preservation.com

go to sketch map.

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.
Narrative Description (continued)

General Landscape

Kumbrabow State Forest is largely forested, with varying topography and cut through with creeks and streams. Most of the built resources are strung along the main arterial road, Route 219/16, which meanders through the forest. With the exception of the areas of clustered resources which are slightly cleared, most of the terrain is sloping and wooded.

Cabin Area

The cabin area is accessed by a bridge over Mill Creek where the cabins are arrayed on the west bank. A later handicapped accessible Cabin, Cabin No. 6 is on the east bank. Cabins 1-4 (Photos 10, 12, 13) are one-story cabins with lofts. They are built from the same design and each have front porches and stone chimneys. There is a small, gabled roof log woodshed associated with each. Cabin 5 (Photo 15) at the northwest is also built of log construction but is a single story without a loft and has a nearly full-width, gable-roofed front porch and a stacked stone chimney. It was originally a ranger's office.

The area is served by two hipped-roof, open well pump houses (Photo 11) with stone foundations. At the far southwest of the area is a side-gabled frame supply house (Photo 14) clad in fletch siding with a later shed roofed wood shed addition. The resources are set in a clearing defined by woods, steep slopes, and Mill Creek.

Headquarters Area

The current forest headquarters area, northwest of Mill Creek and Route 219/16, includes Potato Hole Dam; a vehicular bridge; the Superintendent's House with attendant garage, cistern and steps; and the current forest headquarters. The immediate area is cleared though the vicinity is wooded.

The house sits on a rise, northwest of the intersection of the main road and a service drive that extends to the west, serving the side gabled forest headquarters and a gravel parking area.

The house's facade faces east, and the full-width porch has a view of any traffic on the main road (Photo 4). West of the house is an end-gabled garage. It is set in a steep slope and its stone foundation/basement level is exposed on its south elevation (Photo 5). Retaining walls extend from the garage. Stone steps (Photo 2) to the south descend to the grade of the parking area and headquarters building.

South and west of the office and parking area is a stone dam on Potato Run (Photo 3), forming a small pond. North of the house, in a wooded area, is a cistern.
Picnic and Campground Areas

There are two picnic areas along Route 219/16, one at Glade Run and one at Meatbox Run. Both have shelters. The Glade Run Shelter (Photo 7) is a side-gabled log structure with a large exterior stone chimney opposite the entrance. It sits on a stone foundation and has open door and window openings. The Meatbox Run shelter (Photo 8) also has a side gabled roof but it is supported by two stone piers, one on each gable end and a stone foundation. The Meatbox Run picnic area also has several stone fireplaces (Photo 1).

Fireplaces are also found in the camping area which is a small drive with campsites on either side extending from Route 219/16 to Mill Creek. Also, in this area is a small log registration building (Photo 6) of log construction with a gabled roof with overhanging eaves and a wooden door with iron strap hinges.

Camp Bowers

The Camp Bowers site is marked by interpretive signage. Several building foundations remain (Photo 9).

Trails

There are eight trails covering seven miles. Most have trailheads along Route 219/16 and extend to the south or north. The majority of trails are concentrated in the northwest section of the forest.

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: County Route 219/16 (RD-0151)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1 road system

Nine miles of access roads were built by the CCC within the forest. It is assumed that this includes current County Routes 219/16 and 219/26 as well as the portion of Turkeybone Road within the forest. The access roads are primarily rock based with gravel on top.
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest

Historic District

Name of Property
Randolph 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

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Resource No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Resource Name: Trails (RD-0152)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structures
Count: 8

Seven miles of horse and foot trails were built and developed by the CCC within the forest. It is assumed that this includes all eight existing trails--Clay Run Trail, Meatbox Run Trail, Mill Ridge Fire Trail, Mowry Trail, Potato Hole Trail, Raven Rocks Trail, Rich Mountain Fire Trail, and Whitman Trail.

Resource No. 10, 11, 12, 13
Resource Name: Car Bridges (RD-0153)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structures
Count: 4

There are four (4) car bridges located in the forest: one on CR 219/16 in front of the Superintendent's Residence; one on CR 219/16 at the junction with the Oxley Trail; one on CR 219/16 at the junction with the campground access road; and one on CR 219/26 at the junction with the cabin access road. All retain their stone abutments and piers but the wooden decks, rails, etc. are modern.

Resource No. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28
Resource Name: Fireplaces (RD-0154)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Object
Count: 15

There are seven (7) short stone fireplaces with brick inserts located at each campsite at the campground. They are 3’ 6” tall at the rear and 4’ wide. There are eight (8) fireplaces located at the Meat Box Run Picnic area. This picnic area contains the short fireplaces as noted above as well as tall double-sided fireplaces. The tall double-sided fireplaces have a 10’ tall stone center/back wall with 4’ wide stone fireplaces with brick inserts on each side.

Resource No. 29
Resource Name: Potato Hole Dam (RD-0156)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1
Located along Potato Hole Run behind the forest headquarters' building is a stacked stone dam and retaining wall. The dam was probably installed to facilitate fishing opportunities along the creek.

Resource No. 30, 31, 32, 33
Resource Name: Superintendent’s Residence (RD-0157)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: 2 Contributing Buildings, 2 Contributing Objects
Count: 4

Superintendent’s residence
This rustic, two-story, side-gabled house sits on a stone foundation. It is built of round chestnut log with cement chinking and round saddle notching at the corners. The side-gabled, asphalt shingle roof has two dormers on the facade and one on the west elevation housing 6-pane wood windows and sided with wood shingle siding. There is a partially engaged stone chimney on the west elevation. The facade has an inset, one-story, full length porch with round log columns on a solid stone enclosed balustrade that has openings for water drainage. The west elevation has a one-story, three-quarter length porch that is similar to that on the facade. Windows are generally modern 1/1 double hung windows. It is 3 X 2 bays and measures roughly 34’ X 27’. Contributing Building

Garage
West of the residence is a two-story garage with a stone foundation and an asphalt shingle gabled roof. Like the residence, it is built of round chestnut log facade with cement chinking and round saddle notching at the corners. It has a stone lower level largely below grade which may have once served as the forest headquarters office. Windows are generally 6/6 wood windows. The garage has stone retaining walls. It is 1 X 2 bays and measures roughly 20’ X 24’. Contributing Building

Stone steps and retaining walls
Southwest of the house is a steep set of stone steps with chestnut log supports and rails leading from the existing office headquarters up to the Superintendent's Residence. Contributing Object

Cistern
A 10,000-gallon stone and concrete cistern is located on the hill north of the garage. Contributing Object

Resource No. 34
Resource Name: Campground Registration Building/Woodshed (RD-0158)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1
This rustic, small one-story, side-gabled structure was used historically as a campground registration building; currently it is used to store wood bundles for the campsites. It has a round chestnut log facade with cement chinking and round saddle notching and an asphalt shingle roof with overhanging eaves. There are small wood framed openings with divided lights but no glazing. The entrance door has a herringbone wood pattern and decorative iron strapwork hinges. It is 1 X 1 bays and measures roughly 7'6" X 5'8".

Resource No. 35
Resource Name: Glade Run Picnic Shelter (RD-0159)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1

This rustic, one-story, side-gabled picnic shelter sits on a stone foundation and has round chestnut log construction with sparse chinking and "V" notch saddle notching at the corners. The facade has a central entrance flanked by large round chestnut log columns and stone "kickpanels." The north and south elevations have square window openings with no glazing. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The east elevation has a large, exposed, cut stone chimney. On the interior, the stone fireplace has a large central decorative keystone, brick insert and stone mantel. It is 3 X 1 bays and measures roughly 23 ' X 18'.

Resource No. 36
Resource Name: Meat Box Run Picnic Shelter (RD-0160)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1

This rustic, one-story, picnic shelter has an asphalt shingle, side gabled roof supported by end cut stone pillars with balustrades. It is 1 X 1 bays and measures roughly 19' X 15 '.

Resource No. 37
Resource Name: Camp Bowers Site (RD-0161)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Site
Count: 0

This is the site of Camp Bowers, the CCC camp established in July 1935 to develop and improve the forest. The camp was located at the head of Mill Creek at the current junction of CR 219/16 and Turkeybone Road. The camp was in existence from 1935 until 1941. The only extant structures are concrete footers and, in some cases, solid foundations of the camp buildings. The site was not included in the overall resource count in Section 5 as the site has already been counted in the overall site count (in accordance with "Rules for Counting" in NPS Bulletin 16A How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.)
Resource No. 38, 39
Resource Name: Cabin No. 1 (RD-0162)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: 1 Contributing Building, 1 Contributing Structure
Count: 2

Cabin
This is a rustic, one-story, cross-gabled cabin with loft. It sits on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. It is built of round chestnut log construction with cement chinking and round saddle notching. It has two, exposed cut-stone chimneys. There is a screened, one-story, shed roofed, full-width porch on the facade with round chestnut log columns on an enclosed cut stone balustrade. Windows are generally 4 or 6 pane wood windows. It is 3 X 3 bays and measures roughly 24 ' X 27'. Contributing Building.

Woodshed
This one-story, side-gabled woodshed sits on a concrete pier foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. It is built with round chestnut log construction with cement chinking and round saddle notching at the corners. Contributing Structure.

Resource No. 40
Resource Name: Well Pump House (RD-0163)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1

This rustic, one-story, round, well pump house has a chestnut logs roof system clad in wood shakes. The roof is supported by round chestnut log columns on a cut stone balustrade. In the center is a hand water pump.

Resource No. 41, 42
Resource Name: Cabin No. 2 (RD-0164)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: 1 Contributing Building, 1 Contributing Structure
Count: 2

Cabin
This is a rustic, one-story, cross-gabled cabin with loft. It sits on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. It is built of round chestnut log construction with cement chinking and round saddle notching. It has two, exposed cut stone chimneys. There is a screened, one-story, shed roofed, full-width porch on the facade with round chestnut log columns on an enclosed cut stone balustrade. Windows are generally 4 or 6 pane wood windows. It is 3 X 3 bays and measures roughly 24 ' X 27'. Contributing Building
Woodshed
This one-story, side-gabled woodshed sits on a concrete pier foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. It is built with round chestnut log construction with cement chinking and round saddle notching at the corners. Contributing Structure

Resource No. 43, 44
Resource Name: Cabin No. 3 (RD-0165)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: 1 Contributing Building, 1 Contributing Structure
Count: 2

Cabin
This is a rustic, one-story, cross-gabled cabin with loft. It sits on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. It is built of round chestnut log construction with cement chinking and round saddle notching. It has two, exposed cut stone chimneys. There is a screened, one-story, shed roofed, full-width porch on the facade with round chestnut log columns on an enclosed cut stone balustrade. Windows are generally 4 or 6 pane wood windows. It is 3 X 3 bays and measures roughly 24' X 27'. Contributing Building

Woodshed
This one-story, side-gabled woodshed sits on a concrete pier foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. It is built with round chestnut log construction with cement chinking and round saddle notching at the corners. Contributing Structure

Resource No. 45
Resource Name: Well Pump House (RD-0166)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Structure
Count: 1

This rustic, one-story, round, well pump house has a chestnut logs roof system clad in wood shakes. The roof is supported by round chestnut log columns on a cut stone balustrade. In the center is a hand water pump.

Resource No. 46, 47
Resource Name: Cabin No. 4 (RD-0167)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: 1 Contributing Building, 1 Contributing Structure
Count: 2

Cabin
This is a rustic, one-story, cross-gabled cabin with loft. It sits on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. It is built of round chestnut log construction with cement chinking and round saddle notching. It has two, exposed cut stone chimneys. There is a screened, one-story, shed roofed, full-width porch on the facade with round chestnut log columns on an enclosed cut stone balustrade. Windows are generally 4 or 6 pane wood windows. It is 3 X 3 bays and measures roughly 24' X 27'. Contributing Building

Woodshed
This one-story, side-gabled woodshed sits on a concrete pier foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. It is built with round chestnut log construction with cement chinking and round saddle notching at the corners. Contributing Structure

Resource No. 48
Resource Name: Supply House (RD-0168)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This one and one-half-story, side gabled, supply house has an asphalt shingle roof. It sits on concrete block piers and is clad in fletch chestnut board siding. It has large double freight doors and a shed-roofed entrance porch on the facade. A modern, shed-roofed woodshed has been added on the north elevation. Windows are generally 6/6 wood windows. It is 2 X 2 bays and measures roughly 32' X 24'5"

Resource No. 49
Resource Name: Cabin No. 5 (RD-0169)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Building
Count: 1

This rustic, one-story cabin sits on a cut stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle gable roof with an interior brick chimney. A large, exterior cut stone chimney is on the east elevation. The chimney stones are laid in such a manner to mimic a quoining effect. The cabin is built of round chestnut log construction with cement chinking and round saddle notching with "V" notching. It has a one-story porch on the facade with round chestnut log columns on cut stone piers and an enclosed log balustrade with cement chinking. Windows are generally 6/6 wood windows; some are paired, and all have wood shutters. The cabin is 2 X 2 bays and measures roughly 25' X 25'. It originally served as the ranger's office.

Resource No. 50, 51
Resource Name: Culvert Heads (RD-0155)
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Objects
Count: 2
There are dry stone stacked culvert heads located along the park roads. Due to flooding and maintenance, few New Deal-era culverts are extant. Two historic culverts that appear to maintain their original configuration were surveyed.

Resource No. 52
Resource Name: Designed Landscape
Construction Date: 1935
Status: Contributing Site
Count: 1 (system)

Despite some changes, Kumbrabow State Forest Park retains its overall, original New Deal-era landscape design. The park’s 9,165 acres are primarily covered with forests of diverse native trees, both deciduous and coniferous. Since the 1930s, the natural areas have been actively managed using standard forestry practices. Kumbrabow retains its CCC road network, trail network, bridges, and stream with CCC built dam, all designed to be rustic and unobtrusive. Native stone quarried in the area is used for steps and walls. 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. 53
Resource Name: Bath House
Construction Date: 2000
Status: Non-contributing Building
Count: 1

This one-story bathhouse was built near the headquarters area to provide shower and restroom facilities for campers. It is concrete block construction with a gable roof. Built after the Period of Significance, it is classified as non-contributing.

Resource No. 54
Resource Name: Headquarters/Maintenance Building
Construction Date: ca. 1963
Status: Non-contributing Building
Count: 1

This frame, gable-roofed buildings includes a maintenance section. Built after the Period of Significance, it is classified as non-contributing.
Resource No. 55
Resource Name: Garage
Construction Date: ca. 1965
Status: Non-contributing Structure
Count: 1

This frame, gable-roofed structure is located north of the bathhouse. Built after the Period of Significance, it is classified as non-contributing.

Resource No. 56
Resource Name: Cabin #6
Construction Date: 1998
Status: Non-contributing Building
Count: 1

This one-story, frame, gable-roofed building was constructed after the Period of Significance and is classified as non-contributing.
Narrative Statement of Significance

Kumbrabow State Forest, prior to 1934

The land that is now Kumbrabow State Forest was purchased by the State of West Virginia in 1934. Prior to the state's purchase, the area was heavily timbered, starting in the late nineteenth century. According to the forest's management plan, up to four sawmills operated in the region and the remnants of spur rail lines in the forest which used to get timber to the mills are still evident.  

In the early twentieth century the state of West Virginia began to plan for the establishment of state forests. The first state forest, Seneca State Forest was established in 1924 prior to the establishment of a State Forest and Park Commission in 1927. The commission was charged to assess potential sites for state forests and parks. Like Cabwaylingo and Greenbrier, Kumbrabow State Forest was established during the Great Depression with assistance from federal New Deal programs.

Governor Herman G. Kump, Spates Brady and Hubert Bowers, all of Elkins, West Virginia, were largely responsible for brokering the sale of the land from the Midland Corporation and the forest was dubbed with an amalgam of their surnames.

The New Deal era at Kumbrabow

As part of the New Deal, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt combined the creation of jobs to spur the economy with programs to invest in public infrastructure across the nation. One focus of these programs was to create parks and recreational resources for the public. While the Civilian Conservation Corps (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 Kumbrabow 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, two CCC camps worked at Kumbrabow, Camp Bowers (S-62) and Camp Randolph (S-72). The "S" indicated that each of these camps were established to work in state forests. Twenty-six such camps were established. 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." 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."  

1 West Virginia Division of Forestry, Kumbrabow State Forest Management Plan, April 2001, p 2.  
2 Milton Haar, The C.C.C. Camps in West Virginia 1933-1942, p.18.  
3 IBID.
Camp Randolph was established in 1935 and was located outside of what is now Kumbrabow State Forest. The camp quarters were originally tents and then temporary portable buildings. The camp was abandoned by 1937.⁴ Camp Bowers was located within the state forest holdings in 1935. Camp Bowers was responsible for developing the forest as a "game refuge, (for) timber production and recreational development."⁵ This camp closed in 1941.

The role of the forest as a hunting and fishing destination is reinforced by articles in newspapers from this period noting game surveys, beaver stocking, and trout re-stocking programs. The establishment of recreational aspects of the park (beyond hunting) is hinted at in a 1937 article in the Bluefield Daily Telegraph. It reports on the recent establishment of several parks in West Virginia and suggests that similar resources are projected or under construction at Kumbrabow as well as Tomlinson Run Park, Muddy Creek Park, Cabwaylingo State Forest, and Coopers Rock State Forest.⁶

**Kumbrabow State Forest in the post-New Deal era**

The Forest has a mixed mandate that includes both recreation and conservation. While the physical cultural resources may be more evident, the research and forest management programs operate within the larger park boundaries as well and hunting and fishing in season. Robert Beanblossom, former Director of the Division of Natural Resources, describes the modern management of West Virginia State Forests which reflects the management of Kumbrabow, "(it) operates under a multiple-use concept including timber, watershed management, wildlife management, esthetics, and recreation. State forests are important for forestry research, and for demonstrating forest management practices. State forests are open to hunting and fishing in season, subject to local regulations. Game food and cover conditions are improved as recommended by wildlife biologists from the Division of Natural Resources, working with foresters from the Division of Forestry. The principal public attraction of state forests is for day-use and vacation recreation, as well as hunting and fishing."⁷ This philosophy is evident at Kumbrabow and seen in media coverage and the forest's management plan.

News reports advertise cottage rentals at Kumbrabow as early as 1942. However, given the relatively small number of cottages and the lack of the breadth of recreational assets offered at state parks, much of the promotion of the Kumbrabow cabins over the years has been marketed to hunters. A newspaper report suggested that "those who like it rough will find Kumbrabow State Forest in Randolph County, right down their lane."⁸ It quotes a booklet by the State Conservation Commission, "here nature is to be found in its wildest state, and the vacationers who like to "rough it" will find opportunity to satisfy this desire." There's excellent trout fishing to be found in Mill Creek, and there is an abundance of deer, turkey, and grouse, and

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⁵ Harr, p. 18.
some bear." Often Kumbrabow and other state forests were kept open longer than the parks in the fall and winter to provide accommodations during hunting season.

Coal is found in the western part of the forest and there was a proposal for strip mining in the 1940s. The State of West Virginia had only purchased the surface rights to the land. L. J. Wuchner and W. W. Ewing has purchased the mineral rights from the West Virginia Coal and Coke Corporation and attempted to exercise those rights via a strip mine. An injunction against strip mining in 1949 contended that only deep shaft mining technology was used at the time of the purchase of the rights and that unanticipated technologies at the time of the transfer should not be allowed. Mining attempts continued in the early 1950s with a new plaintiff David Blount of Cavalier Peerless Coal Company, who had leased the mineral rights. However, another injunction stopped strip mining. Newspaper reports noted that the West Virginia Conservation director Carl J Johnson acknowledged that the state only owned about half of the mineral rights in the state parks and forests. Kumbrabow's current management plan addresses coal mining: "Drilling proposals are more frequent than actual drilling, however. It seems that the coal is not of the best quality and the seams exhibit erratic formation, making mining risky." Mining eventually did come to the forest, but it has not been a large operation. The forest's management plan notes, "Some mining of this reserve has been attempted in the past with limited success. From time to time, new interest is shown in this deposit. When mining occurs in these deposits, every effort is made to limit surface disturbance on the forest." Oil and gas leases were explored in the 1960s but not implemented. And the limestone in the forest has apparently never been mined. The policy of the forest is that, "When mineral exploration does occur, the Division of Forestry works with the other agencies involved insuring that the principles of multiple-use are followed." This includes careful planning of access roads, appropriate timber clearance, and plans to re-forest the cleared land when mining operations are completed.

Timbering has continued on the forest. The Management Plan states, "The Division of Forestry has been harvesting timber at a rate of about 5 million board feet per decade. This amounts to about one-half of the volume that could be harvested and still maintain a well stocked vigorous stand of timber. The Division of Forestry intends to continue this level of harvesting, as a minimum. However, in order to maintain the health and vigor of the forest, an increase in the harvest rate, at some point in time, will be necessary." In 1960 Kumbrabow benefitted from a program of capital improvements proposed by West Virginia Conservation Director Warden M. Lane. A multimillion dollar project was designed to provide employment opportunities particularly to out-of-work miners by funding labor-intensive projects for facilities in the state parks and forest. By 1961 ninety-seven cabins had been rehabilitated. Most of those were originally

9 IBID.
13 IBID, p 27.
14 IBID, p 6.
15 IBID, p 27.
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District

Name of Property
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New Deal resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests

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constructed by the CCC a generation prior in a large effort to provide employment while creating public infrastructure.

Significance and Integrity

The Kumbrabow 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.

Kumbrabow 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 Kumbrabow State Forest in 1934. 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.

Kumbrabow 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 Kumbrabow and elsewhere created public infrastructure including natural conservation projects, forestry program, fire protection improvements, transportation resources through roads and trails, and recreational facilities. 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.

Kumbrabow'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." Cabins 1-4, well pump houses and the superintendent's residence use natural, local materials such as wood and stone, often roughly finished. They conform to published designs by the Conservation Commission of West Virginia Division of Forestry and the CCC (Figures 1-3).

Kumbrabow 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 tuckied 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.

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

The historic district boundaries delineate an area that has been in continuous use since the late 19th century for timbering operations, and perhaps for other reasons as yet unknown, prior to the establishment of Kumbrabow State Forest; however, the Period of Significance for the New Deal Resources in the Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District is 1935-1941. Archaeological sites and/or remains, like those at the former CCC Camp Bowers, 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 historic district. At this time, however, archaeological investigation falls outside of the scope of work; regardless, the archaeological potential of this resource should be considered in any future development or survey of the property.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


"Four CCC Camps Discontinued." Bluefield Daily Telegraph, November 14, 1937.


Snyder, William C. "Forest Field and Stream." Bluefield Daily Telegraph, January 10, 1937.


"State Forest Bag Limits Set." The Raleigh Register, Aug 30, 1946.
BIBLIOGRAPHY (continued)


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


VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The historic district boundary encompasses the entirety of Kumbrabow State Forest, which was established during the New Deal period. The extant cultural and managed natural resources have continued with integrity since that period.
Figure 1: Recreation Cabin (Conservation Commission of West Virginia Division of Forestry CCC). nd
Figure 2: *Stone and Log Well House* (Conservation Commission of West Virginia Division of Forestry CCC). nd
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District
Name of Property
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County and State
New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 3: Untitled (Conservation Commission of West Virginia Division of Forestry CCC). nd
Name of Property: Kumbrabow State Forest
Address: 219/16 Kumbrabow Road
Town: Huttonsville vicinity
County: Randolph
Photographer: Mary Ruffin Hanbury and/or Joseph Hickman, as noted
Date Photographed: February 2017/March 2017 as noted

Photo 1 of 15: Fireplace, Typical (Hanbury, February)
Photo 2 of 15: Steps, Garage, and Superintendent's Residence, camera facing northeast (Hanbury, February)
Photo 3 of 15: Potato Hole Dam, camera facing northwest (Hanbury, February)
Photo 4 of 15: Superintendent's Residence, camera facing west (Hanbury, February)
Photo 5 of 15: Garage, camera facing north (Hanbury, February)
Photo 6 of 15: Campground Registration Building, camera facing west (Hanbury, February)
Photo 7 of 15: Glade Run Picnic Shelter, camera facing northeast (Hanbury, February)
Photo 8 of 15: Meatbox Run Picnic Shelter, camera facing northwest (Hickman, March)
Photo 9 of 15: Camp Bowers site, camera facing southwest (Hanbury, February)
Photo 10 of 15: Cabin 1, camera facing east (Hanbury, February)
Photo 11 of 15: Well Pump House, camera facing east (Hanbury, February)
Photo 12 of 15: Cabin 2, camera facing east (Hanbury, February)
Photo 13 of 15: Cabin 3, camera facing northeast (Hanbury, February)
Photo 14 of 15: Supply House, camera facing west (Hanbury, February)
Photo 15 of 15: Cabin 5, camera facing northwest (Hanbury, February)
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District
Name of Property
Randolph County, WV
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Photo 1 of 15: Fireplace, Typical
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New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District
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Photo 2 of 15: Steps, Garage, and Superintendent's Residence, camera facing northeast
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Photo 3 of 15: Potato Hole Dam, camera facing northwest
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New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District
Name of Property
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Photo 4 of 15: Superintendent's Residence, camera facing west
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District

Name of Property
Randolph County, WV

County and State
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Photo 5 of 15: Garage, camera facing north
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District

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Photo 6 of 15: Campground Registration Building, camera facing west
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Photo 7 of 15: Glade Run Picnic Shelter, camera facing northeast
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New Deal Resources in Kumberbow State Forest Historic District
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Photo 8 of 15: Meatbox Run Picnic Shelter, camera facing northwest
Photo 9 of 15: Camp Bowers site, camera facing southwest
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New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District
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Photo 10 of 15: Cabin 1, camera facing east
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New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District
Name of Property: Randolph County, WV
County and State: New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
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Photo 11 of 15: Well Pump House, camera facing east
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Photo 12 of 15: Cabin 2, camera facing east
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New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District
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Photo 13 of 15: Cabin 3, camera facing northeast
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District
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Randolph County, WV
County and State
New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks and Forests
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest Historic District

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Photo 15 of 15: Cabin 5. camera facing northwest
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest
Randolph County, WV
Sketch map & Photo key - Cabin Area
Not to Scale
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest
Randolph County, WV
Sketch map & Photo key - Camp Bowers
Not to Scale
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest
Randolph County, WV
Sketch map and Photo key – Campground/Camping Area

Not to Scale
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest
Randolph County, WV
Sketch map and Photo key - Glade Run Picnic Area/Shelter
Not to Scale
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest
Randolph County, WV
Sketch map and Photo key - Headquarters Area

Not to Scale
New Deal Resources in Kumbrabow State Forest
Randolph County, WV
Sketch map and Photo key - Meatbox Run Picnic Area

Inset map from State Forest map

Not to Scale