

**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
Pocahontus 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

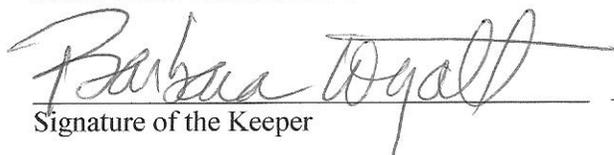
NRIS Reference Number: MP100002854

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

County: Pocahontus 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
 Date of Action

Signature of the Keeper

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 28 noncontributing structures (not 29) and the total number of noncontributing resources is now 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)



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

Randall Reid-Smith, Commissioner

Phone 304.558.0220 • www.wvculture.org
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EEO/AA Employer

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 non-contributing 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:

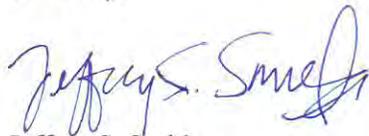
General Statement of the Archaeological Potential:

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.

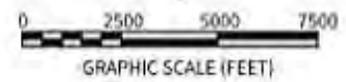
Sincerely,



Jeffrey S. Smith
Structural Historian
National Register and Architectural Survey Coordinator

Encl.

cc: Mary Ruffin Hanbury, Hanbury Preservation, via email

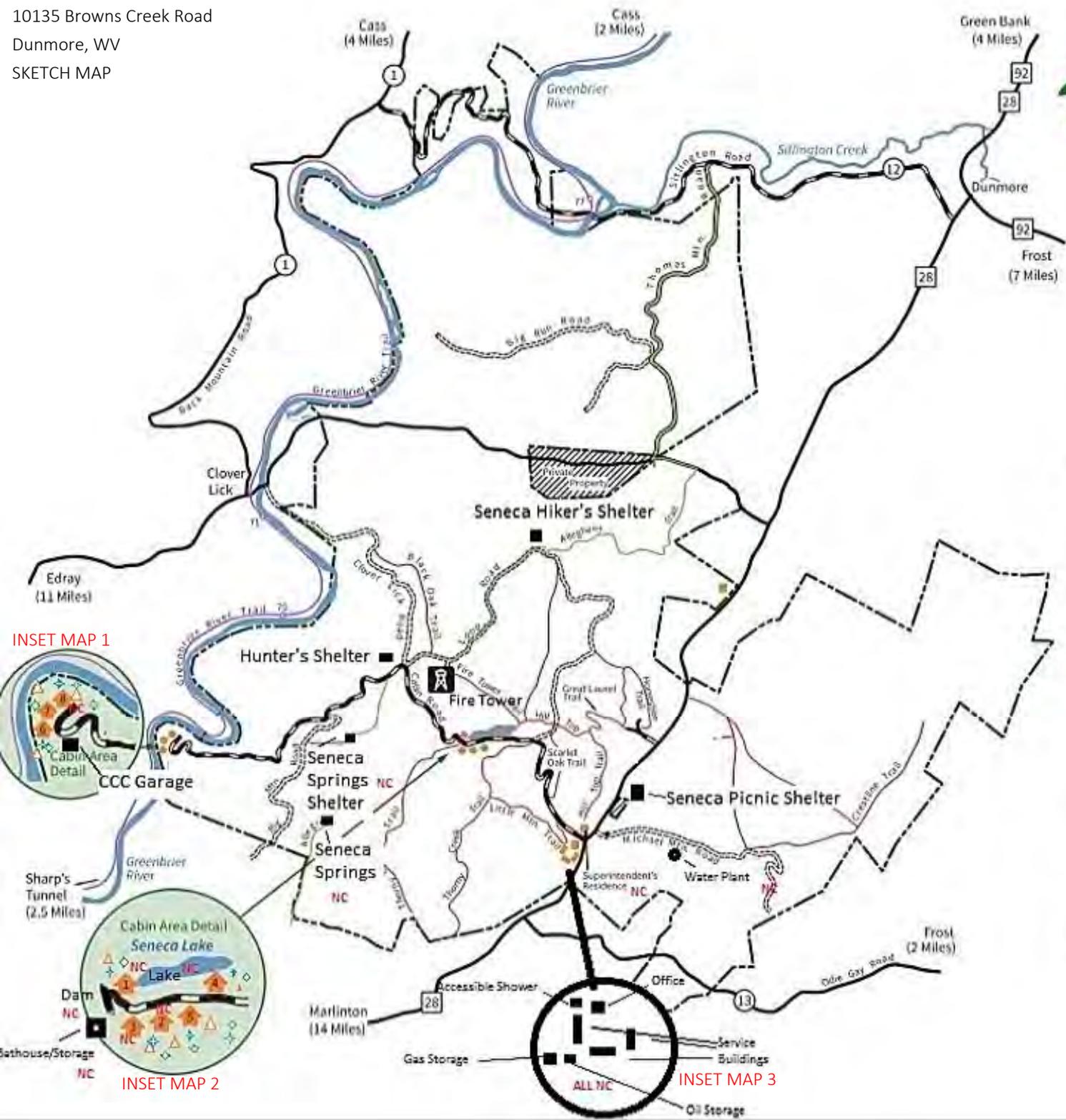


Legend

- Forest boundary
- Paved road
- Improved road
- Unimproved road
- Private property
- Gate
- Structure
- Multiple-use trail
- Allegheny Trail
- Greenbrier River Trail
- Mile post
- Stream
- River / Lake
- Fire tower
- Well Shelters ALL NC
- Toilets ALL NC
- Woodsheds ALL NC

Cabins

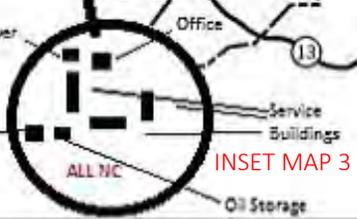
Cabin Type	Capacity	Cabin Number
Rustic	3-Person	5
	4-Person	1, 2
	6-Person	3, 4
	8-Person	6, 8
	10-Person	7



INSET MAP 1



INSET MAP 2



September 6, 2018

TO: Jeff Smith
FR: Barbara Wyatt
RE: SLR to be prepared for New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest HD

Jeff,

This nomination is less complicated than the other three New Deal nominations sent at the same time, so I thought you could send me the materials that are needed and I can add them as an SLR. Unlike the other three, this one is listed; however, we do need to make the following fixes:

The mapping need to be complete and readable:

- Please submit a sketch map for all use areas. Sketch maps have been submitted for the Seneca Lake area and the cabin area (which includes the wood depot and should be labelled as such). Sketch maps need to be included for the Superintendent's residence area and the picnic area "on the east side of Route 28 that includes the Seneca State Forest Picnic shelter, a rustic log shelter . . ." (see page 7-1).
- Several properties are not mapped on the overall forest map, including the fire tower, the dam (and the lake needs to be labelled on the map), and the resources listed on pages 7-7, 8, and 9. Please make sure all resources are mapped, with labels and evaluations.

The archeological statement in Section 8 needs to be amended to clarify that archeological sites associated with the period of significance and context constitute the archeological potential in this nomination. Please see page 8-15 and submit a revised paragraph.

I was a little reluctant to handle this as an SLR, because it's easy to lose sight of the needs of a listed property, but I wanted to return as few nominations as necessary. Please call me if you want to talk about these comments.

Thanks very much,
Barbara

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 vicinity

state West Virginia code WV county Pocahontas code 075 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 nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide local

Susan Minter Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Signature of certifying official/Title

7/19/2018
Date

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

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest
Historic District

Name of Property

Pocahontas County, WV

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

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

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
4	11	buildings
1	0	sites
16	29	structures
4	1	objects
25	41	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

New Deal Resources in West Virginia State Parks
and Forests

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor
recreation
LANDSCAPE/Park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor
recreation
LANDSCAPE/Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/Rustic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: STONE

WOOD/Log

roof: ASPHALT/Asphalt Shingle

other: _____

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest
Historic District

Name of Property

Pocahontas County, WV

County and State

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

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 Allegheny 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.

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest
Historic District

Name of Property

Pocahontas County, WV

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

CONSERVATION

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1933-1938

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, 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)

New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest
Historic District

Name of Property

Pocahontas 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 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
Historic District

Name of Property

Pocahontas County, WV

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See continuation sheets.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 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° |

**New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest
Historic District**

Name of Property

Pocahontas 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

organization Hanbury Preservation 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 maryruffin@hanburypreservation.com

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Section number 7 Page 1

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)

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

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New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District
Name of Property Pocahontas County, WV
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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)

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New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District
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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

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New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District
Name of Property Pocahontas County, WV
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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

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New Deal Resources in Seneca State Forest Historic District
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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.

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Resource No. 27

Resource Name: Designed Landscape

Construction Date: 1933

Status: Contributing Site

Count: 1 (system)

Despite 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

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This one-story, frame, gable-roofed cabin was built after the Period of Significance and is considered a non-contributing 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 non-contributing 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.

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Resource No. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46

Resource Name: well shelters

Construction Date: ca 1960

Status: Non-Contributing Structures

Count: 8

These open, gabled well shelters were built after the Period of Significance and are considered non-contributing 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

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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.

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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

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," <http://www.wvforestry.com/senecastateforest.cfm>. 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.

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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," <http://www.wvforestry.com/senecastateforest.cfm>. 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.

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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-year-old 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.

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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 devices 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 Program²³ 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.

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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 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.

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," <http://www.wvforestry.com/senecastateforest.cfm>, Accessed March 30, 2018.

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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.

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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.

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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

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

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Photo 2 of 11: Allegheny Trail, camera facing northeast

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

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 23

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 4 of 11: Seneca Hikers Shelter, camera facing north

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 24

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

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 25

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

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 26

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 7 of 11: Cabin No. 6, camera facing west

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Section number Photos Page 27

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

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Section number Photos Page 28

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

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 29

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

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 30

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

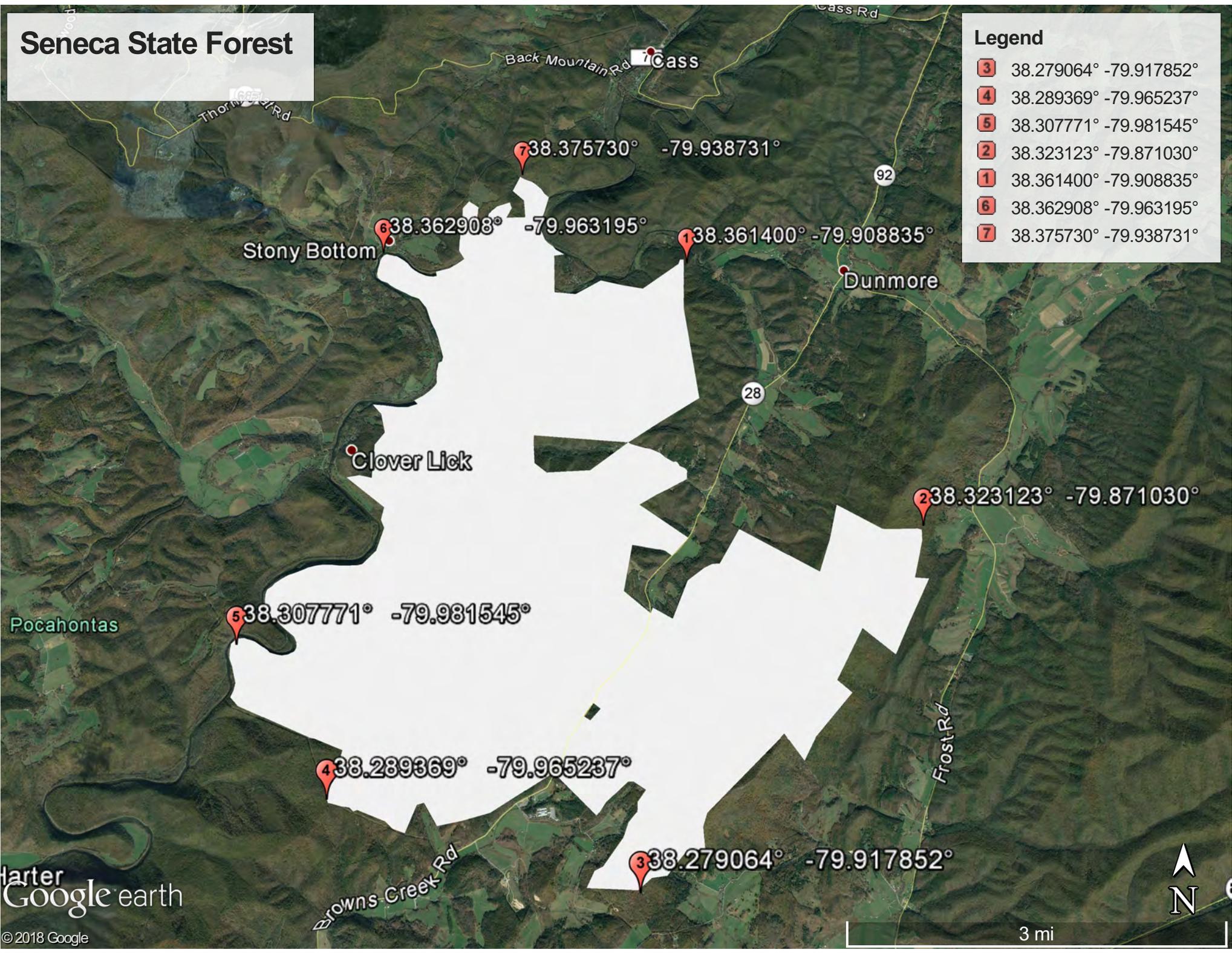
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



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

Seneca State Forest

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





SENECA STATE FOREST



0 2500 5000 7500

GRAPHIC SCALE (FEET)

Legend

- Forest boundary
- Paved road
- Improved road
- Unimproved road
- Private property
- Gate
- Structure
- Multiple-use trail
- Allegheny Trail
- Greenbrier River Trail
- Mile post
- Stream
- River / Lake
- Fire tower

Cabins

Cabin Type	Capacity	Cabin Number
Rustic	3-Person	5
	4-Person	1, 2
	6-Person	3, 4
	8-Person	6, 8
	10-Person	7

