
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2002



Camp Brookside
New River Gorge National River

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Executive Summary

General Introduction to the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, physical development, significance, National Register of Historic Places eligibility, condition, integrity and current management. Inventoried landscapes are listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise treated as cultural resources. To automate the inventory, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) database was created in 1996. CLAIMS provides an analytical tool for evaluating information associated with the CLI.

The information contained within the CLI is derived primarily from existing sources found in parks, libraries, archives, NPS regions and support offices, as well as through on-site investigation of the existing landscape. A variety of steps are involved in completing each cultural landscape inventory, from initial meetings with park management and staff to clarify the purpose of the CLI, to the historical research, to fieldwork and data input into CLAIMS, to assisting with the preparation of State Historic Preservation Officers consensus determination documentation.

Completion of the CLI for each landscape fulfills the inventory requirements of Section 110(a)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies, and the Cultural Resource Management Guideline. The CLI effort has established a baseline of cultural landscapes in the National Park System and serves as a vehicle for tracking the condition of these resources. Hence, the CLI effort supports the mission and long-term goals of the National Park Service Strategic Plan. Completion of the CLI, and entry of the data into the CLAIMS database, provides each park with an official count of the landscapes in the park, as well as the condition assessment required by the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA).

The Park Cultural Landscapes Program considers completion of the CLI a servicewide priority. The information is needed at the national and regional levels to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. At the park level, the CLI is needed to aid managers in planning, programming, prioritizing funding, enhancing interpretation programs, and recording treatment and management decisions for their park landscapes.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated on the Regional/Support Office level. Each Region/Support Office creates a priority list for CLI work based on park planning needs, proposed development and construction projects, lack of documentation (which adversely affects the preservation or management of the resource), baseline information needs and regional/support office priorities. The priority list is updated regularly as landscapes are inventoried and as priorities change. Once each landscape's CLI is completed, it is entered into the Regional/Support Office CLAIMS, and uploaded annually to the National Center in Washington, D.C. Only the data officially entered into the National Center database, considered certified data, is used for GPRA reporting.

The CLI is completed in a four level process; each level corresponds to a specific degree of effort and detail. The four levels include:

Level 0: Park Reconnaissance Survey identifies the scope of landscapes and component landscapes in a particular park, existing and needed information about the resources, immediate threats to the resources,

and establishes priorities for Level I inventory. Priorities for Level I are landscapes lacking information and consequently adversely affecting preservation or management of the resource, or is required for current or proposed park planning, resource management efforts, cultural and natural resource research projects (e.g. Historic Resource Study, Cultural Landscape Report, Vegetation Management Plan), or development and construction projects (e.g. utilities upgrade, FHWA projects, section 106 projects).

Level I: Landscape Reconnaissance Survey identifies existing and needed information for a specific landscape or component landscape in a park. Research is the primary function of Level I, involving a literature search of all readily available secondary source material. In addition, a site visit is conducted. Level I provides an initial evaluation of the significance and character of the landscape or component landscape if the landscape has not been previously evaluated or adequately documented. Additionally, priorities are established for Level II inventory. Priorities for Level II inventory are landscapes with immediate threats, proposed development or construction projects, are part of park planning or resource management efforts, have undetermined National Register status, or are lacking information.

Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation identifies the landscape characteristics and their associated features of a specific landscape or component landscape. A landscape's National Register eligibility is determined or clarified if necessary. Level II includes condition assessment, as well as costs associated with treatment and stabilization. A Level II for landscapes or component landscapes whose National Register eligibility was formerly undetermined, is completed with a consensus determination by the State Historic Preservation Office. Finally, priorities are established for Level III inventory and the preparation of Cultural Landscape Reports. Priorities for Level III inventories are landscape features whose significance, condition, park planning or resource management objectives require a more detailed level of information. The CLI is not considered complete until a Level II CLI is finished.

Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment provides an inventory and evaluation of a physical feature identified in Level II as contributing to the significance of a landscape or component landscape. In addition, the condition of the feature is assessed and costs associated with treatment are recorded.

As the inventory process proceeds from Level 0 to II, additional information is collected, prior information is refined, and decisions regarding if and how to proceed are made. The relationship between Level 0, I and II is direct; the CLI is not considered finished until Level II has been fully completed.

The ultimate goal of the Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a completed inventory of landscapes, component landscapes, and associated features in the National Parks. The end result, when combined with the List of Classified Structures (LCS), will be an inventory of all physical aspects of any given property.

Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

While there are some similarities, the CLI is not the same as a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). Using secondary sources, the CLI provides information to identify historic significance and determine whether there are features still present to generally convey that historic significance. The CLI includes the preliminary identification and analysis to define contributing features, but does not provide the more definitive detail contained within a CLR.

A Cultural Landscape Report involves more in-depth research, using primary rather than secondary source material. The CLR is a treatment document and presents recommendations on how to preserve

the identified landscape and its contributing features. Conversely, the CLI records previous management decisions relating to the landscape and may advise on simple and appropriate mitigation for adverse impacts affecting the landscape. The CLI does not contain any new recommendations on preservation treatment, other than a very general cost estimate for stabilizing the landscape and its features.

Once the park makes the decision to manage and treat an identified cultural landscape, the Historical Landscape Architect providing technical assistance to the park can assist the park in deciding whether an identified landscape needs a Cultural Landscape Report to develop specific recommendations for treatment. For minimal actions, a CLI may be sufficient to guide Section 106 assessments of impacts.

New River Gorge National River and the CLI

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) at Camp Brookside will produce a first step in providing valuable baseline information of its cultural resources. The site was determined ineligible for the National Register with consensus from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in 1994. However, this determination of eligibility (DOE) focuses primarily on the architecture of the buildings and the CLI assessment feels that the Camp Brookside landscape has enough historic significance to revisit the DOE. The preliminary CLI research indicates that Camp Brookside is most likely at least locally significant as a built example of a private company offering an employee benefit. Camp Brookside was developed by the Union Carbide Company in Alloy, WV for the children of company employees and retirees.

As this is a Level I CLI, the statement and period of significance should be considered as a preliminary draft that establishes the property as significant enough to warrant continuing the inventory to Level II. Before the CLI can continue to Level II, a consensus of a new determination of eligibility will need to be made between the NPS and SHPO. In addition, sufficient information regarding the historic conditions of Camp Brookside is not available to complete a Level II CLI. At such time as this information becomes available and the Level II inventory proceeds, it is possible that these assessments will be altered.

According to NPS-28, "The CLI is a computerized, evaluated inventory of all cultural landscapes in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. Its purpose is to identify cultural landscapes in the system and provide information on their location, historical development, character-defining features, and management. The CLI assists park managers in planning, programming, and recording treatment and management decisions. CLI forms, including maps, drawings, and photographs, are maintained at the support offices and the parks." (NPS-28 1997, 22).

Park Information

Park Name: New River Gorge National River
Administrative Unit: New River Gorge National River
Park Organization Code: 4780
Park Alpha Code: NERI

Property Level And CLI Number

Property Level: Landscape
Name: Camp Brookside
CLI Identification Number: 300207
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number: 300207

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level: Level I

Completion Status:

Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0: 8/20/2001
Level 0 Recorder: Nancy J. Brown
Date Level 0 Entered: 8/20/2001
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder: Nancy J. Brown
Level 0 Site Visit: Yes

Level I

Date Level I Data Collected: 7/19/2001
Level I Data Collection: Cheryl Sams Nancy J. Brown Matthew Witters
Date Level I Entered: 4/29/2002
Level I Data Entry Recorder: Cheryl Sams
Level I Site Visit: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:

The field work for the Level 1 inventory for Camp Brookside was conducted in July 2001 by Cheryl Sams, Nancy J. Brown and Matthew Witters. Further historic research was performed and the report written by Sams, which was edited by Brown. Witters prepared the existing conditions maps, which were edited and revised by Sams.

Level 0 establishes the park and potential cultural landscapes in the CLAIMS database.

Further information will be added as the Cultural Landscapes Inventory is completed at Level I and II.

The park contact for cultural landscape issues is David Fuerst, Cultural Resources Specialist. He can be contacted at (304)465-6530.

Landscape Description

Camp Brookside is an approximately 30-acre tract of land lying immediately adjacent to the New River. The site is technically an island due to a mill slough dug in the 19th century to power a mill. The site was developed in the 1940s by the Union Carbide Company to be used as a summer camp for children of employees. The site now retains all the original camp structures along with some additional buildings that have been added to accommodate new uses of the site. The recreational features still located on site include a swimming pool, athletic fields and a rifle range. There is also an interesting ecological plant formation located at the site, which is not found in many other areas of the gorge.

Camp Brookside is a good built example of social welfare programs that were established by many American companies after World War II to aid in labor relations.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

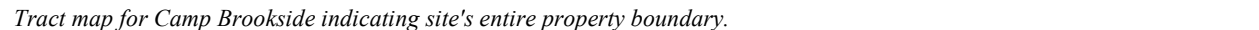
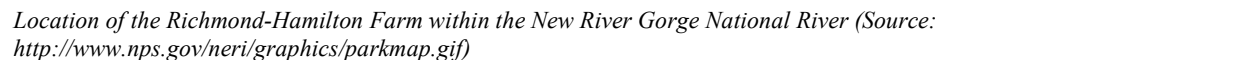
Camp Brookside is a landscape located within the New River Gorge National River. The National Park Service owns a number of non-contiguous sites along the New River, some of which will be documented by the Cultural Landscapes Inventory. The Camp Brookside landscape is located in the southern section of the New River Gorge.

The New River Gorge National River is located in the Allegheny Cluster of the Northeast Region of the National Park Service.

Location Map



Location of New River Gorge National River within the Mid-Atlantic Region of the United States (Source: www.mapquest.com)



Boundary Description

Camp Brookside is bounded on the west by the New River and on the east by the C&O Railroad property, and is roughly bounded on the north and south by streams. The northeast corner of NPS property is where the Owens Branch (Mill Creek) and the C&O property on the east intersect. The NPS boundary runs approximately 250' to the southeast along the C&O property, then turns northeast towards the railroad tracks for about 40' before continuing to the southeast for 100'. Here it turns southwest for 40', and then continues southeast for about 930'. The boundary again turns southwest for about 50', and then continues to the southeast and turning south for about 1175'. Here the boundary turns due west for 30', turns north northwest for 150', turns northwest and then north for approximately 130'. Here it turns southwest along the mill slough for about 250' before gently turning south for another 150' to the New River. The boundary continues in a straight line to the northwest along the river for about 400', then turns less regular and runs more north northwest along the river for about 1600'. Here the boundary turns northeast for about 650', then continues northwest for 350' where it comes to the Owens Branch. The boundary turns east and follows the stream approximately 25' to the northeast corner at the C&O property.

Regional Context

Physiographic Context

Camp Brookside is located in the Allegheny section of the Appalachian Plateaus Province. This section is indicated by a regular succession of high, sharp ridges separated by sharp, v-shaped valleys. The New River, a dominant natural feature near Camp Brookside, is a sharply dropping river. Its elevation drops as quickly as 17.3 feet per mile north of the camp, which formed the sharp gorge for which this area is known. Near Camp Brookside the river does not drop as quickly, so the valley has a wider U-shape. The gorge depth ranges from 600-800' and is approximately 1200' wide (Fuerst 1982, 8). One of the many series of rapids for which the New River is known is located adjacent to the camp.

Cultural Context

Camp Brookside is located within a very rural area of West Virginia. However, the area is no longer is dominated by agricultural land use. The camp is set off from a series of single residential homes that line the river by a mill slough that once fueled the Cooper Mill.

Political Context

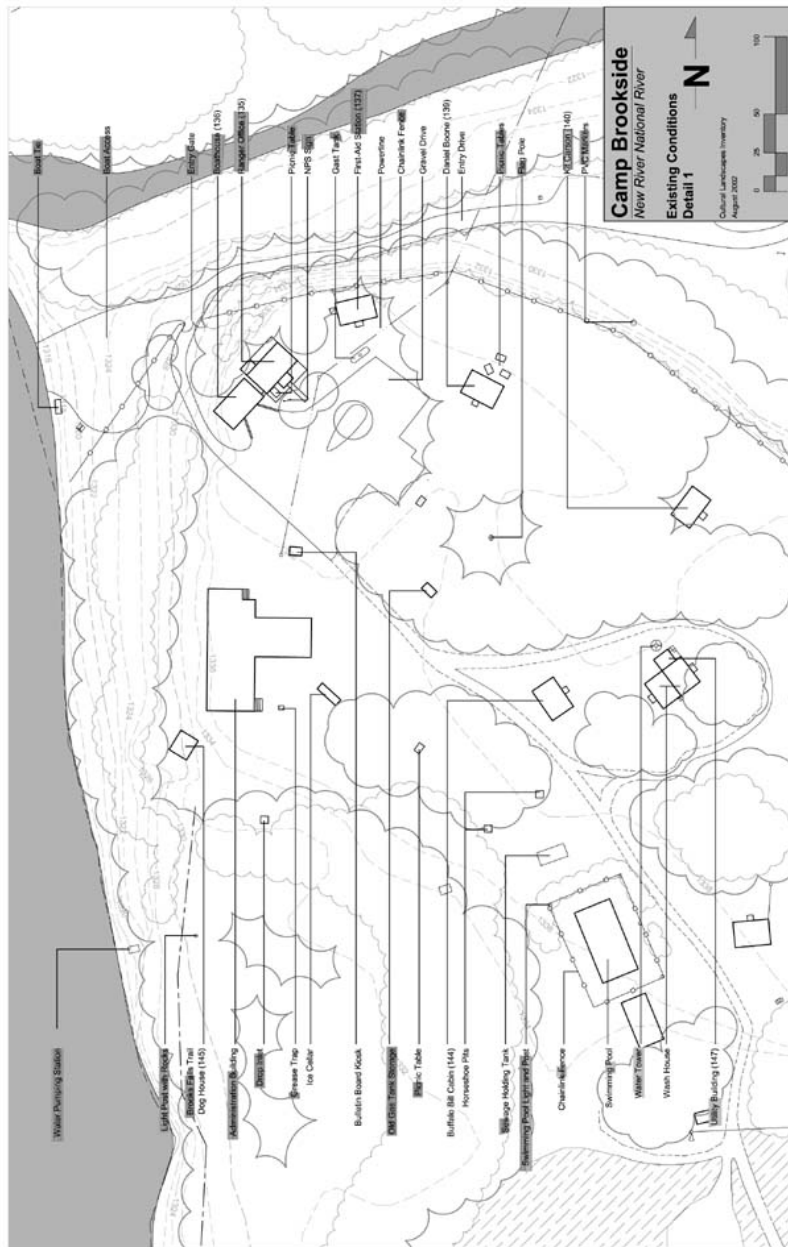
Camp Brookside is located in the Sulphur District of Summers County in West Virginia, and is part of the Third Congressional District. It is accessed by Route 20, which runs on the east side of the New River. The camp is just south of the unincorporated town of Brooks, which is located several miles north of Hinton, WV. The camp is on Summers County parcel 104-45 and is tax map number 31-86.

Site Plan

Camp Brookside Existing Conditions: Map 1 of 3 (See Addenda for enlargement).



Camp Brookside Existing Conditions: Map 2 of 3 (See Addenda for enlargement).



Camp Brookside Existing Conditions: Map 3 of 3 (See Addenda for enlargement).



Chronology

Year	Event	Description
11000 BC - 8000 BC	Inhabited	Paleo Indian Period: Native American habitation in New River Gorge (Land and Community Associates 1994, 2-2).
8000 BC - 1000 BC	Inhabited	Archaic Period: Native American habitation in New River Gorge (Land and Community Associates 1994, 2-2).
1000 BC - 900 AD	Inhabited	Woodland Period: Native American habitation in New River Gorge (Land and Community Associates 1994, 2-2).
900 AD - 1650 AD	Inhabited	Late Prehistoric Period: Native American habitation in New River Gorge (Land and Community Associates 1994, 2-2).
1650 AD - 1770 AD	Inhabited	Protohistoric Period: Native American habitation in New River Gorge (Land and Community Associates 1994, 2-2).
1671 AD - 1671 AD	Explored	Earliest known exploration by Europeans. Explorers: Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam
1790 AD - 1790 AD	Built	State Road provided access to the New River Gorge and enabled more settlement.
1790 AD - 1870 AD	Settled	Farmers began to settle and clear land for subsistence farms. Settlement began along the river and then moved up onto the ridges as riverfront land became unavailable.
1800 AD - 1900 AD	Built	19th Century (Actual date unknown): Cooper's Mill was built at the Camp Brookside site and a mill slough was dug to power the mill.
1873 AD - 1873 AD	Built	C&O Railroad built on the east side of the New River to link the Atlantic Coast to the Midwest.

1873 AD - 1950 AD	Exploited	Coal and timber industries became prevalent in the region after the railroads were established to provide a method to remove the resources from the region.
1873 AD - 1950 AD	Settled	Opportunities for employment by the coal and timber industries caused settlement in denser populations such as towns and villages to increase.
1930 AD - 1950 AD	Abandoned	Coal and timber industries began to pull out of the region after the available resources were utilized.
1947 AD - 1947 AD	Built	Most of the buildings and structures related to recreation were built at Camp Brookside.
1947 AD - 1947 AD	Established	Union Carbide of Alloy, WV, first sponsored a summer camp for employees' children at Camp Brookside.
1969 AD - 1969 AD	Established	First commercial whitewater outfitter opened at the New River Gorge
1978 AD - 1978 AD	Established	November 10, 1978: New River Gorge National River was established by Congress.
1993 AD - 1993 AD	Purchased/Sold	National Park Service purchased the Camp Brookside site from Elkem Metals.

Statement Of Significance

To have historical significance, a landscape must be associated with at least one of four criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places. The four criteria are Criterion A: Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; Criterion B: Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; Criterion C: Embodies distinct characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; Criterion D: has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. These criteria can be judged to be significant at the national, state or local level.

Camp Brookside may be potentially eligible to the National Register under an as yet undeveloped Private Recreation historic context. The CLI encourages the park to seek funding to develop this context study. There is also a National Labor History Theme study underway by the National Historic Landmarks Program that will probably offer further context for Camp Brookside's eligibility to the National Register. "The purpose of the Labor History Theme Study is to identify the key sites in American labor history, including the history of workers and their work, of organizing unions and strikes, of the impacts of industrial and technological change, and of the contributions of American labor to American history. It is intended to serve as a vehicle through which government, the private sector, organized labor, the academic community, and other interested parties can cooperate to recover, interpret, and preserve the key sites in American labor history in its fullest variety" (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nhl/themes.htm>).

The preliminary CLI research indicates that Camp Brookside is most likely at least locally significant as a built example of a private company's employee benefit program. It is possible that further research will indicate that the camp is significant at the state or national level. Camp Brookside was developed by the Union Carbide Company in Alloy, WV for the children of company employees and retirees. The camp is one of seven properties in West Virginia built exclusively for Union Carbide employees. The company originally sponsored four weeks of summer camp for employees' children but later they canceled the formal camp for children and simply offered the camp for rental to entire families.

Camp Brookside may be significant in the areas of recreation and social welfare. It was a fairly common trend in the first half of the 20th century for companies to offer benefit programs for their employees to promote good health and strong family lives, thus helping to ensure a happy, healthy work force. Camp Brookside is an example of this type of program.

Archeological resources associated with Camp Brookside are expected to have retained their integrity; archeological investigations are likely to identify deposits that relate to the above-mentioned themes that would be eligible under Criterion D. These may be especially important to document the ephemeral landscape components such as toilets, refuse disposal areas, picnicking areas, etc.

The period of significance for Camp Brookside is 1947, the first year that the company sponsored the summer camp for children, to 1952, fifty years before the current date. The final end of the period of significance will be 1993, the year the camp was sold to the National Park Service.

Presumably, if determined potentially eligible, Criteria A (history: labor, recreation) and possibly C (architecture and/or landscape) will apply.

Physical History

Native American Culture History and European Exploration: ca. 11,000 BC – 1790

Archeological research in the New River Gorge indicates that prehistoric occupation was continuous in the New River region from the Paleo Indian period to the Historic period (NPS-GMP 1982, 69). Dating back to the Paleo Indian period of 13,000 BC – 10,000 BC, the Native Americans in the New River Gorge region were mostly small, free-wandering groups that subsisted by hunting large game animals and foraging wild plants. (Fuerst 1981, 83) As they moved into the early Archaic period, the more temperate climate allowed the Native Americans to “shift to a more ‘diffuse’ subsistence mode based on seasonal hunting and gathering” (Fuerst 1981, 84). The late Archaic period is indicated by a more settled people who supplemented the hunting and gathering by harvesting sunflowers, pumpkins and gourds (Fuerst 1981, 87). As they progressed to the woodland period, the Native Americans had sedentary villages with economies based on intensive maize-based agriculture. The Native Americans were present in this area up through contact with European explorers in the late 1600s. One small prehistoric limited activity site of undetermined age, 46Rg29, is located on the Harrah Homestead.

The first explorers to discover the New River Gorge were Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam in 1671. They were sent out from Virginia by Major General Abraham Wood to find water on the other side of the mountains (Unrau 1996, 108). They discovered a stream that began to flow west instead of east and claimed all land drained by the river’s water for England.

Early Settlement 1740-1840

The early European settlement in the New River Gorge near present-day Narrows, VA began after the English made the Treaty of Lancaster with the Six Nations in 1744. The treaty purchased all the land between the Alleghenies and the Ohio River from the Six Nations for 400 pounds. However, the Shawnee Indians disputed that all the land purchased by England belonged to the Six Nations and the settlers who began to move into the area suffered attacks.

There were several ways men could lay claim to areas in the New River Gorge. Since at this time this land was part of Virginia, a common way to claim land was known as “corn rights” (Unrau 1996, 118). A settler would choose an area and clear the land of trees and plant corn. After the corn was grown, the settler would send a claim for the land to Richmond, the capital of Virginia, for the land. As long as no other claims on the piece of property were made within six months of the original claim, a patent for the land would be issued to the settler. Parcels of land would also be given to men for payment for their service in the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars.

Early European settlers in the 1700s and early 1800s were primarily English, German and Scotch Irish. The completion of the Old State Road from the James River to Kanawha Falls in 1790 made the New River area more open to settlement. The settlers tended to follow a dendritic pattern when choosing their lands. They would first choose the lower land adjacent to the New River and its tributaries. Then as the fertile lower lands were filled, they would move up onto the ridges and plateaus of the Allegheny Mountains. The farms during this time were subsistence farms that would only provide for their immediate family. During this period the farms were very remote and had little contact with others. The settlers needed to be self-reliant for all of their necessities: food, shelter, clothing and tools. William Richmond, a Revolutionary War veteran, settled near Sandstone Falls in 1796. The Richmond family

became well known in the region and descendants of William Richmond owned the Richmond-Hamilton Farm in the 1800s.

Agricultural Development: 1860 –1900

By the late 1800s agriculture began to develop beyond simple subsistence farms. “West Virginia was a fairly homogenous rural state, with about 80 percent of its people engaged in general agriculture, including both horticulture and animal husbandry” (Unrau 1996, 113). However, the farms in the New River Gorge “remained essentially diversified and independent, producing primarily for their own use. During the mid-to-late 19th century, Appalachia contained a greater concentration of noncommercial family farms than any other area of the nation” (Unrau 1996, 123).

The Railroad and the Coal, Timber and other Industries: 1870s –1950s

The coming of the railroad to the New River Gorge brought dramatic and profound change to the region. The rugged physical environment of the gorge had limited human activity in the area, but the railroad allowed human access to the pristine woods and mineral wealth of the New River. After the railroad came, numerous mining towns grew up throughout the region. Towns were developed to provide a commercial center (Thurmond) and a railroad center (Hinton). Millions of tons of coal and coke were produced in the region and thousands of people took up residence in the gorge. The railroads also opened the New River Gorge to the logging industry. The virgin hardwood forests of the Appalachians in West Virginia were very tempting to the lumber magnates of the East who were looking for new sources of lumber. The railroads offered a means to inexpensively move the lumber to their markets, and many temporary lumbering camps were established throughout the gorge until the area’s lumber was tapped out. Then, they would pack up, often dismantling houses and other structures, and move to a new area.

The New River Gorge prospered in the first half of the 20th century due to the coal and lumber industries. However, when the natural resources were used up, the large industries moved out and many of the workers left the region as well.

Union Carbide began operating an electro-metallurgical smelting company, known as EMCO, in Alloy, WV in 1934. While many of the coal and lumber industries began to leave the area, EMCO kept many employed by using the river’s current for its energy, but importing all other the raw materials to produce silicon metal, which is used in the production of steel and cast iron products. Therefore, the affects of using up all the coal and lumber resources in the region did not affect EMCO’s industry. By 1947, EMCO had a work force of 2,246 (McKinney 1992, 55). The plant managers had arranged for houses to be built in area communities such as Alloy, Boomer, Falls View and Charlton Heights for the employees. EMCO also established a recreation program for employees and their families. The company sponsored basketball, softball, bowling, rifle range and swim teams. In April of 1947 they even hired a full-time Recreation Director, and started a summer camp for employee children that summer.

Recreation Land Use at Camp Brookside: 1947-1993

Camp Brookside was developed for the children of Union Carbide employees. “Covering seventeen acres, the camp included cabins, mess and assembly halls, dispensary, ball field, and a swimming pool” (McKinney 1992, 55). The camp offered its first sessions during the summer of 1947. The children attended the camp in 2-week periods, and there were two periods for boys followed by two periods for the girls. The children’s ages ranged from 8-14. Camp Brookside provided opportunities for many types

tennis and even a rifle range. The children were assigned to one of six cabins, which established the teams for sporting competitions. There was also a tradition at Camp Brookside to have Indian tribes and to periodically perform Indian rites around the campfire.

After many years of sponsoring summer camp at Camp Brookside (actual number unknown), Union Carbide decided to suspend summer camp for children at this location. Neale Clark, a reporter for the Register Herald in Beckley, WV, states that Camp Brookside was no longer being used as a children's camp by the late 1960s (Clark 1993). However, the company still offered Camp Brookside to its employees and retirees as a family retreat. Families could rent a cabin for a weekend or longer and have access to all the facilities at the camp. The kitchen at the mess hall was available for cooking and needed to be shared if multiple families were at Camp Brookside simultaneously.

Union Carbide sold the factory, and its assorted holdings in the region, to Elkem Metals. Camp Brookside was still available to employees and retirees. Cabins were available for rent and people could reserve picnic facilities. However, Elkem decided not to keep the extraneous properties, so they sold Camp Brookside to the National Park Service in 1993.

New River Gorge National River and the Recreation Industry: 1970s – Present

The rugged terrain and wild river, with many series of rapids that prohibited the use of the New River as a means of transportation in the 18th and 19th centuries, provided an ideal use beginning in the late 19th century and continuing into the latter half of the 20th century: recreation. As some of the most challenging whitewater courses in the Eastern United States, the New River Gorge and Gauley River have become a destination spot for weekend recreational use. The first commercial whitewater outfitter opened in the New River Gorge in 1969 and operations have increased steadily in the past 30 years. Rafting has become one of the main sources for the economy in the New River Gorge.

In 1978, Congress established 53 miles of the New River from Hinton, WV, to U.S. 19 near Fayetteville, WV, as the New River Gorge National River. The park comprises approximately 71,000 acres surrounding the New River in south central West Virginia. "The national river was established for the purpose of conserving and interpreting outstanding natural, scenic, and historic values and objects in and around the New River Gorge and preserving as a free-flowing stream an important segment of the New River in West Virginia for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations" (Unrau 1996, 1).



Administration building of Camp Brookside today (PHSO 2001).

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

Camp Brookside has many landscape features that are indicative of a typical recreational camp. There are buildings and structures to support living in an outdoor environment as well as many features to offer recreation opportunities. Several of the features have been added to support the new land use of the site as a public river access site, a National Park Service ranger station and maintenance storage.

As the CLI feels that the site is eligible for listing on the National Register as an example of a company-sponsored recreational camp that seem to be fairly common after World War II in America. Therefore, any features that were present at the site while it was being used as a camp will be considered contributing. As this is a Level I CLI, these determinations have been made without full historic site documentation. They will need to be verified or corrected at Level II provided that appropriate site-specific information can be uncovered.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Natural Systems And Features

The Camp Brookside is located in the Allegheny section of the Appalachian Plateaus Province. This section is indicated by a regular succession of high, sharp ridges separated by sharp, v-shaped valleys. The New River, a dominant natural feature near the Richmond-Hamilton Farm, is a sharply dropping river. Its elevation drops as quickly as 17.3 feet per mile north of the farm, which formed the sharp gorge for which this area is known. Near Camp Brookside the river does not drop as quickly, so the valley has a wider U-shape. The gorge depth ranges from 600-800' and is approximately 1200' wide (Fuerst 1982, 8). Camp Brookside is also located adjacent to the Brooks Falls of the New River. The falls are one of the smaller sets of rapids along the New River, but they are scenic and provide the enjoyable sound of rushing water.

The topography of Camp Brookside is a mostly level plateau located above the New River and a mill slough. The buildings of the camp are located on the highest level area of the plateau. The camp site and athletic field area are mostly level, but the grade becomes much steeper as it approaches the river and the mill slough. The river bank becomes stepped cliffs approximately 8-feet above the river near Brooks Falls. The elevations above sea level at Camp Brookside range from approximately 1316' where the boat ramp meets the river to about 1338' feet up near the bunkhouses.

A natural flat rock vegetative community is located within the Brookside Landscape as well. The Brooks Falls trail leads through this community on the west edge of the camp along the river. The details of the types of flora found in the flat rock community are detailed in the Vegetation Section of this report.



View of Brooks Falls looking west from sandstone cliff at Camp Brookside (PHSO 2001).



Stepped sandstone cliff at river's edge (PHSO 2001).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Brooks Falls	Contributing			

Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of Camp Brookside is divided into four primary areas: the entry drive-river access, the main campsite, the athletic fields, and the natural areas. Camp Brookside is laid out along a relatively narrow plateau between the New River and a mill slough. The site is accessed from Route 20 by a small road crossing the railroad tracks in Brooks, a small, unincorporated town north of Hinton, WV. The entry drive heads south along the railroad tracks to the bridge crossing the mill slough. It then curves back to the north, going around the raised plateau of the main camping area, before heading west, past a parking area to the river access. Near the river access the entry drive branches off to the south to head up to the campsite where it ends in a looped parking area in front of the ranger station. The buildings of the main campsite are laid out in a large circular formation with an open, grassy area in the middle. The swimming pool is located the southern end of the campsite. A mown grass trail leads past the swimming pool to the athletic fields, which is defined by a large open meadow surrounded by more dense vegetation on its edges. The rifle range is located off the southeast corner of the athletic fields. It is accessed by a small path and it is screened from the athletic field by vegetation and a fence. Finally, the natural areas of Camp Brookside include the flat rock community that is located on the western edge of the camp directly adjacent to the river. It is accessed by the Brooks Falls Trail that runs along the western border of the camp. The entire southern portion of the landscape is covered with dense woodland.



A view of the camp buildings encircling the open area (PHSO 2001).



Another view of the camp buildings encircling the open area (PHSO 2001).

Land Use

The current land uses at Camp Brookside include a ranger station, maintenance storage, a boat house, an ecological study area, a public water access, fishing, swimming and a burial plot. The National Park Service (NPS) uses several buildings at Camp Brookside to house a ranger station for the southern end of the National River and as a base for some of the maintenance workers to store machinery. The NPS has also added a boathouse and ramp to enable rangers access to the river. A local college uses Camp Brookside as an ecological study area. The flat rock community located adjacent to the river contains a variety of plant material that is rare in the New River Gorge. Camp Brookside also provides public access to the New River for small watercraft such as canoes or kayaks. Local West Virginians also use the low cliffs along the river as a fishing location and apparently swim in the mill slough, as there is a rope swing tied to a tree near the entrance road and the bridge. The final land use at Camp Brookside is a burial ground, as there is a single grave located at the corner of the old athletic fields.

Historically, Camp Brookside has been used as company-sponsored children's camp and as a camp ground for families. It offered both active and passive recreation opportunities. There were athletic fields, a swimming pool, a craft shed and rifle range. There were bunkhouses, shower rooms/lavatory, dispensary and mess hall.

Vegetation

Camp Brookside has a variety of vegetation types located in different areas of the landscape. The CLI will describe the vegetation located in each area starting from the entry drive then moving back through the landscape.

Sycamore [*Platanus*] and Tulip Poplar [*Liriodendron tulipifera*] trees are planted along side the gravel entry drive that runs parallel to the railroad tracks. There is a herbaceous groundcover on either side of the road and other ornamental plants, including Day Lilies [*Hemerocallis* sp.], Iris [*Iris*], and Spiderwort [*Tradescantia virginiana*] line the entry drive. This area of the landscape has a number of unplanned vegetation species that have begun to affect the other plant material. They include Japanese Stiltgrass [*Microstegium vimineum*], Virginia Creeper [*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*], Multiflora Rose [*Rosa multiflora*], Sumac [*Rhus toxicodendron*], Mulberry [*Morus* sp.] and Poison Ivy [*Rhus radicans*].

After the entry drive crosses over the bridge it curves into a clearing between the mill slough and the higher plateau where the campsite is located. Near the road, the ground is covered with the same type of mown low herbaceous groundcover that is located along the entry drive on the other side of the mill slough. There is a wider variety of trees in this area. They include Sycamore [*Platanus*], Tulip Poplar [*Liriodendron tulipifera*], Locust [*Robinia* sp.], Sassafras [*Sassafras albidum*], Maple [*Acer* sp.], and River Birch [*Betula nigra*]. There are several small Pine saplings [*Pinus* sp.] located in this area as well. There are some perennials, such as Day Lilies [*Hemerocallis* sp.], Spiderwort [*Tradescantia virginiana*], and Ferns planted on the slope of the higher plateau. Beyond the mow line near the entry drive and parking the unplanned vegetation has taken a stronghold. There is a very thick growth of plants such as Poison Ivy [*Rhus radicans*], Sumac [*Rhus* sp], Tree of Heaven [*Ailanthus*], Grape Vine [*Vitis* sp.], and Poison Oak [*Toxicodendron diversilobum*] lining the slough.

There are several young River Birch trees [*Betula nigra*] growing near the boat ramp along the river. The other vegetation in this area is being affected by vine growth. The tree vegetation at the outlet of the mill slough is similar to the type of trees located on the slough side of the parking area.

As the entry drive curves up the slope to the plateau that houses the campsite, the vegetation begins to change to greater number of Pine trees [*Pinus* sp.] mixed with some Sassafras [*Sassafras albidum*]. There are also some planted Solomon's Seal [*Smilacina racemosa*].

The vegetative feature that is the primary focal point within the campsite itself is a grove of mature pine trees [*Pinus* sp. - Possibly *Pinus virginiana*] planted in the northern part of the clearing. The National Park Service has posted a sign indicating that these trees are fragile and rare. If a Level II CLI is done, it should try to determine the type and background of these pine trees. The campsite clearing also has several White Pine [*Pinus strobus*] trees and some Tulip Poplar [*Liriodendron tulipifera*]. The administration building has several ornamental shrubs and foundation planting of ferns. There are some Rhododendron plants as well.

The field that previously was cleared to provide athletic courts is now covered with natural grasses that appear to be mown once or twice a year. There are some wild flowers, tree sprouts and unplanned vegetation emerging among the grass including *Coreopsis*, Honeysuckle [*Lonicera* sp.] and Sumac [*Rhus* sp.] as well.

The forested areas surrounding the campsite on the plateau are mostly hardwood species such as Maple [*Acer* sp.], Tulip Poplar [*Liriodendron tulipifera*], and Sassafras [*Sassafras albidum*]. The forest is beginning to encroach on the open spaces and some of the more removed features of the camp, such as the rifle range.

The flat rock community includes a rare assemblage of plant materials that are not found in many other places in the New River Gorge. The ecosystem located here is specifically called an Appalachian Riverside Flatrock Community, which occurs along high-energy rivers. The community is formed by intermittent floods flushing the hard, flat sandstone located along the riverbank and washing away the soil. This loss of soil forces the plants located here to enter a perpetual state of renewal. A slow succession of plants occurs on the rocks. First lichens form on the rocks to form a soil. Then moss and small-rooted plants then grow in this soil, which are later replaced by shrubs and trees that can survive in harsh conditions and thin soil (NPS wayside 2001). The community located at Camp Brookside has advanced to the point where shrubs and trees have rooted. Cedar [*Juniperus* sp.] and some Scrub Pines [*Pinus* sp.] have taken root among the moss-covered rocks. There are herbaceous plants such as Yarrow [*Achillea*] and Lowbush Blueberry [*Vaccinium angustifolium*] scattered amongst the rocks as well.



Grove of pine trees planted adjacent to camp site parking. Note sign in foreground indicating fragile trees (PHSO 2001).



Flat rock plant community located adjacent to New River (PHSO 2001).



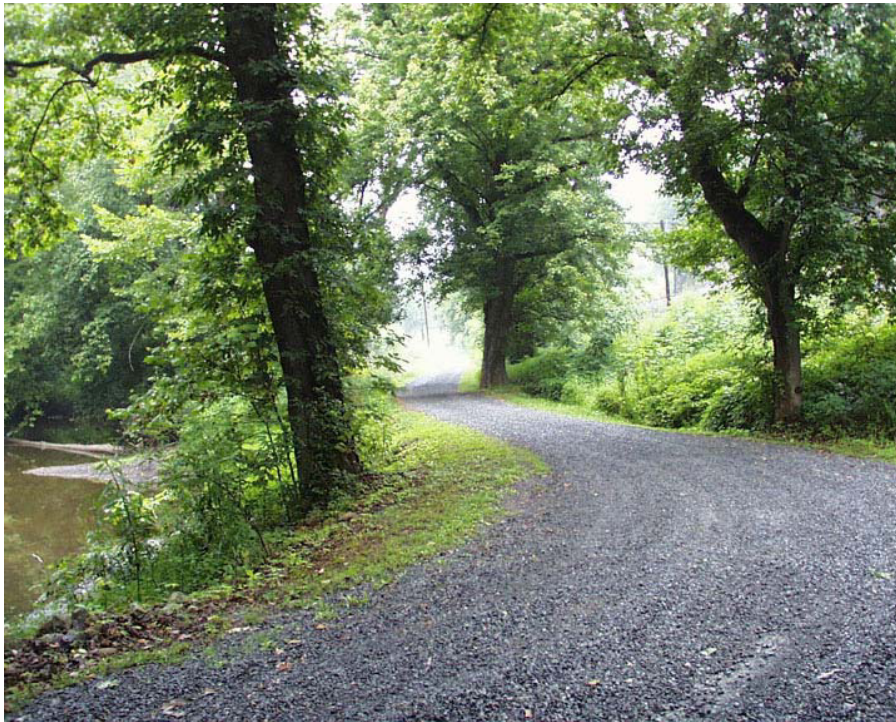
Day lilies planted along entry drive (PHSO 2001).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Pine tree grove in open area in center of camp structures	Contributing			
Flat rock plant community	Contributing			

Circulation

The circulation system at Camp Brookside is relatively simple, providing vehicular access to the campsite and river and providing several pedestrian trails through the woods. The entry drive to access the site from Route 20 begins running south parallel to an active railroad. This is a gravel drive measuring approximately 15 feet in width. The drive then crosses the mill slough and continues past a parking area. The parking area is defined by a series of horizontally placed logs. It is surfaced with grass and can accommodate about ten cars. After the parking area, the entry drive either continues on to the river access or forks off to lead up to the main campsite. The river access is surfaced with gravel and river stone. It has two turnouts placed for vehicular maneuverability while putting the boats in the river. The part of the entry drive that leads to the camp curves through the gate and turns east to a parking loop located in front of the ranger station. This parking area provides parking for 6-7 vehicles on two sides of the loop, and the third side of the loop provides the egress back to the entry drive. The maintenance vehicles accessing the maintenance storage building have worn twin tire track dirt trails through the grass on the campsite plateau that runs from the parking area to a loop around the maintenance building. A wide grass path has been cut through the athletic field to provide vehicular access to this area.

There is a pedestrian trail worn through the woods from the boat ramp, past the administration building then out through the flat rock community to the Brooks Falls. This 3-4 foot wide trail is not surfaced, and is kept clear of emerging vegetation by foot traffic. Another pedestrian trail leads into the woods from the athletic field, but it is becoming overgrown.



Entry drive looking back toward the town of Brooks (PHSO 2001).



Parking lot for boat access located along entry drive (PHSO 2001).



Campsite parking area. Note gas tank mentioned in Small Scale Features section.



Brooks Falls trail (PHSO 2001).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Entry drive	Undetermined			
Parking areas	Non-Contributing			
Maintenance vehicle trail	Non-Contributing			
Brooks Falls Trail	Undetermined			

Buildings And Structures

Most of the buildings at Camp Brookside date to the time that the camp was being used as a summer camp for children of Union Carbide employees. The primary building, which was used as the mess hall and administration, is a T-shaped building with the top of the “T” facing the river. The building has vertical board and batten siding, small, shuttered windows, and doors on its north, south and west façades. A covered, wooden porch runs the length of west façade, and a stone chimney is located at the junction of the “T”. A small storage building is located adjacent to the front of the administration building. A concrete block cold cellar is located near the back of the administration building. The structure is partially underground with poured concrete steps leading down to the door. The portion built up above ground is accessed by wooden doors located on the south façade.

The six bunkhouses where the campers would have slept and the dispensary all have similar construction. They measure approximately 10x15 feet, have gabled roofs covered with rolled asphalt, board and batten siding, shuttered windows and rest on concrete block foundations. A multi-use building containing restrooms/showers, a laundry is located in the center of the bunkhouses. A small athletic equipment storage building is located at the north end of the athletic fields and a larger craft shed is placed at the southern end. Beyond the craft shed is a rifle range shelter. All of these buildings match the style of the bunkhouses.

A caretaker’s house was added later, most likely after Union Carbide stopped sponsoring the summer camps, but still offered the campsite to employees and their families. The small house has a gable-front porch constructed of concrete block. There is a long wooden ramp leading to the porch for handicap access. The siding on the caretaker’s house is horizontal, prefab siding, which does not match the rest of the buildings on the site. The National Park Service (NPS) converted this house into a ranger station. The NPS also added a boathouse placed adjacent to the ranger station. The boathouse has a two-bay metal door front, which is accessed by a gravel ramp supported by wooden 4”x4” planks. The boathouse has the vertical board and batten siding that matches the camp-era buildings.

The structures at Camp Brookside include a bridge that provides vehicular access across the mill slough. The wooden bridge is supported on stone piers. The road bed is planked with wooden rails running cross width for support and by planks running length wise to support the vehicle tires. Another structure that is quite noticeable on the site is a large, metal water tower placed near the restrooms/utility building. The final structure is a pumping station located at the river’s edge. This structure would pump river water into a pipe system to fill the swimming pool and water tower.



Entry drive bridge crossing mill slough (PHSO 2001).



Administration building (PHSO 2001).



Ranger station and boat house (PHSO 2001).



One of six bunkhouses (PHSO 2001).



Wash house and water tower (PHSO 2001).



Rifle range (PHSO 2001).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Administration building #138	Contributing			
Athletic equipment storage building	Contributing			
Boathouse	Non-Contributing			
Bridge	Contributing			
Bunkhouse #140 Kit Carson	Contributing			
Bunkhouse #141 Name Missing	Contributing			
Bunkhouse #142 General Custer	Contributing			
Bunkhouse #143 Lewis and Clark	Contributing			
Bunkhouse #144 Buffalo Bill	Contributing			
Craft shed	Contributing			
Dispensary building #137	Contributing			
Ice cellar	Contributing			
Pumping station	Contributing			
Ranger station	Non-Contributing			
Restroom/laundry facility	Contributing			
Rifle pavilion	Contributing			
Water tower	Contributing			
Bunkhouse #139 Daniel Boone	Contributing			

Views And Vistas

The view of the New River Gorge from Camp Brookside is one of the reasons that this location was an ideal site for a camp. The river running through the gorge at this location is very scenic and there are several good views found on the site. The Brooks Falls trail leads out to the water's edge at an elevation above the water that gives a very picturesque view of the falls and mountains. The boat ramp location also has an ideal view both up and downstream of the river. However, the views from the campsite, particularly from the porch of the administration building, have been partially blocked by emergent vegetation along the riverbank. The mill slough now has the appearance of a natural stream, of which the entry drive and bridge offer an excellent view.



View to river from the administration building porch blocked by vegetation (PHSO 2001).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
View of Brooks Falls	Contributing			
Views of New River	Contributing			
View of mill slough	Contributing			

Constructed Water Features

The most noticeable constructed water feature at Camp Brookside is the in-ground swimming pool. The pool is constructed of poured concrete and has both a shallow and deep end. A diving board is placed on a metal stand at the deep end. A concrete patio surrounds the pool and the entire area is blocked by a tall security chain length fence. There is a concrete-block structure located immediately south of the pool that most likely houses the electricity, pump and filter for pool maintenance.

The second constructed water feature is more difficult to pick out because due to its age it can be mistaken for a natural system. The small stream that is crossed upon entering the site is actually a man-made mill slough carved into the landscape to provide energy to a well. The formation of this feature actually makes the Camp Brookside site an island. The water would be diverted into the slough south of the camp by the river's energy and return the water to the river at a point directly adjacent to boat ramp. More research is necessary to determine when the mill slough was built, how long it was used, and the actual location of the mill.



View of mill slough from entry drive bridge (PHSO 2001).



Swimming pool (PHSO 2001).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Swimming pool	Contributing			
Mill slough	Contributing			

Small Scale Features

Camp Brookside is peppered with a number of small scale features. Many date from the time the site was used as a summer camp and quite a few have been added by the National Park Service (NPS) after they acquired the property. Features that date to the camp use include recreational features such as a horseshoe pit and basketball hoops and more utilitarian features such as lighting, laundry poles, and fencing and gates. NPS era features are items such as directional signs, trash cans and picnic tables.

The first small scale feature dating from the camp era that is encountered upon entering the site is a small stone marker located at the property line indicating that the site is property of the Electro-Metallurgical Company or EMCO. The marker is made of sandstone, stands approximately 2.5 feet tall, and has “EMCO 458” engraved on it.

One of the recreation features at Camp Brookside is a concrete boat tie located at the boat ramp. The main part of the tie is poured concrete with an aggregate finish. It is covered with a metal cap with tall bolts imbedded that would be ideal for tying up beached boats. A horseshoe pit is located between the administration building and the pool. The feature consists of 2 metal poles pounded into the ground in the center of an area defined by wooden planks placed at a distance from each other to allow pitching the horseshoes to ring the poles. A sign remaining on a neighboring tree indicates that the horseshoes were kept in a box adjacent to the pit. The rifle range is separated from the athletic fields by a wire-mesh fence and a wooden gate to provide protection for passersby. There are some wooden posts at the back of the rifle range that are most likely remnants of the backstop where the targets would be placed.

There are small scale features from the camp period that served utility purposes. There is a utility line running across the mill slough and entry drive leading to the caretaker's house and there is a large propane tank between the caretaker's house and the dispensary. A tall metal flagpole is located in the center of all the bunkhouses. There are some painted, wooden signs on the administration building that identify the site as Camp Brookside and to direct campers to check in with the caretaker upon arrival. There is also a metal sign pavilion located near the administration building that dates from the camp. The pavilion has a gable roof from which a broken glass-covered bulletin board is suspended. Another pavilion located near the administration building has a similar style to the sign pavilion, but its purpose was to provide propane to the campers. There is also a grease trap located on the south side of the administration building. It has a brick foundation covered with a 2'x4' metal lid. Near the athletic fields is a small porcelain water fountain that rests on a pipe measuring approximately 3 feet tall.

There are a variety of lighting types around the camp. Each bunkhouse has a metal lamp attached to the gable front entry. The swimming pool has several floodlights suspended from wooden poles, and the athletic field has a series of spotlights mounted on a bracket attached to wooden poles.

Some other small scale features that predate the NPS are items near the caretaker's house. There are metal laundry poles located behind the house and stones defining the remnants of a small garden in front of the house. Finally, small, stone patios were laid out in front and behind the house.

The NPS has added several small scale features after their purchase of the site. There are wooden signs placed along the entry road indicating a weight limit for the bridge, that the site is the Brookside River Access, and giving leasing information at the river's edge. Another wooden sign located at the edge of the parking area adjacent to the ranger's station states that the trees are fragile and no vehicular traffic is allowed past that point. There are several wooden picnic tables located under the pine tree canopy adjacent to the parking area and another table near the ranger station. The NPS has also placed trashcans

at the boat ramp parking and up near the ranger station. They are all metal cans sitting inside wooden casings. The northern edge of the camp area is lined with a tall chain length fence, and there is a chain length gate crossing the entry drive.

There are several features at Camp Brookside that most likely postdate its use as a camp, but were not placed on site by the NPS. There is a yellow nylon rope swing tied to one of the trees overlooking the mill slough near the bridge. There are two polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipes painted bright orange that are placed at the base of the campsite plateau near the entry drive that indicate an environmental right-of-way. There is also a large pile of debris and trash, such as bicycle parts, car tires and chairs located adjacent to the craft shack. Further into the woods south of the athletic field is a large dump of 40-50 empty barrels. Finally a wooden grave marker is located at the northeast corner of the athletic field. It had been placed on the site at some point after the death of George Debish on May 19, 1999.



Grave marker located at edge of athletic field (PHSO 2001).



NPS sign indicating river access (PHSO 2001).



Camp era sign pavilion located adjacent to administration building (PHSO 2001).



Camp era sign (PHSO 2001).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Barrel dump	Non-Contributing			
Basketball hoops	Contributing			
Boat tie	Contributing			
Camp Brookside era signs	Contributing			
Chain link fence	Non-Contributing			
Debris pile	Non-Contributing			
Directional signs	Non-Contributing			
Entry gate	Non-Contributing			
Environmental right of way markers	Non-Contributing			
Flag pole	Contributing			

Garden remnant at caretaker's house	Undetermined
Grease trap	Contributing
Horseshoe pit	Contributing
Laundry poles	Undetermined
Lighting features (bunkhouses, pool, athletic fields)	Contributing
Picnic tables	Non-Contributing
Powerlines	Undetermined
Propane gas pavilion	Contributing
Propane gas tank	Undetermined
Rope swing	Non-Contributing
Sign pavilion	Contributing
Stone marker	Contributing
Stone patios	Undetermined
Trash cans	Non-Contributing
Wire mesh fence and gate at rifle range	Contributing
Wooden grave marker	Non-Contributing

Management Information

Descriptive And Geographic Information

Historic Name(s): Camp Brookside
Current Name(s): Camp Brookside
Management Unit:
Tract Numbers: 104-45
State and County: Summers County, WV
Size (acres): 31.28

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	17	509710	4174870
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	17	509530	4174820
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	17	509880	4174440
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	17	509650	4174380

GIS File Name:

GIS File Description:

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: No Documentation

Explanatory Narrative:

National Register Eligibility: Undetermined

Explanatory Narrative:

While Camp Brookside has been determined ineligible with SHPO consensus for the National Register in 1994, the CLI feels that the DOE should be revisited. It is possible that the Camp Brookside landscape is at least locally significant as a company-sponsored recreation facility.

Date of Eligibility Determination:

National Register Classification: Site

Significance Level: Local

Contributing/Individual: Individual

Period Of Significance

Time Period: 1947 - 1952

Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Historic Context Subtheme:	Recreation
Historic Context Facet:	General Recreation

Time Period: 1947 - 1952

Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Historic Context Subtheme:	Social and Humanitarian Movements
Historic Context Facet:	Labor Organizations

Area Of Significance:

Category:	Social History
Priority:	1

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic

Landmark Status:	No
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World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status:	No
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Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type:	Historic Vernacular Landscape
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Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category:	Domestic (Residential)
Use/Function:	Camp
Detailed Use/Function:	Camp
Type Of Use/Function:	Historic

Use/Function Category:	Government
Use/Function:	Government Office
Detailed Use/Function:	Ranger Station
Type Of Use/Function:	Current

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Description:

The area surrounding Camp Brookside is very rural, and the fact that the camp is set slightly away from the adjacent lands keeps them from impacting the site to any great extent. The only adjacent land use that negatively impacts the camp is the active railroad line running between the camp and Route 20. The noise of passing trains can be heard very clearly throughout most of the camp.

General Management Information

Management Category: Not Specified

Management Category Date:

Explanatory Narrative:

Condition Assessment And Impacts

The criteria for determining the condition of landscapes is consistent with the Resource Management Plan Guideline definitions (1994) and is decided with the concurrence of park management. Cultural landscape conditions are defined as follows:

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

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

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

Undetermined: Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 07/19/2001

Date Recorded: 05/13/2002

Park Management Concurrence: No

Level Of Impact Severity:

Stabilization Measures:

Impact:

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Structural deterioration is an impact that is adversely affecting the condition of the Camp Brookside landscape. The camp buildings are deteriorating and show water damage. It is the recommendation of the CLI that the park initiate putting the buildings and structures of Camp Brookside on the List of Classified Structures, which will then provide stabilization measures and costs to preserve the buildings.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Uncontrolled vegetative growth is adversely affecting Camp Brookside, and is most prevalent along fencerows, along the mill slough and river's edge and at the edges of open spaces, such as the athletic fields. The CLI recommends taking stabilization measures in the areas where the cultural resources are being irreversibly damaged.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Treatment

Approved Treatment:

Approved Treatment Document:

Document Date:

Explanatory Narrative:

Approved Treatment Completed:

Approved Treatment Cost

**LCS Structure Approved
Treatment Cost:**

**Landscape Approved
Treatment Cost:**

Cost Date:

Level of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description:

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost:

Landscape Stabilization Costs:

Cost Date:

Level Of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description:

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Poor

Documentation:

Document: General Management Plan

Year Of Document: 1982

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

Camp Brookside acquired after GMP.

Document: Resource Management Plan

Year Of Document: 1982

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

Camp Brookside acquired after RMP.

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Author:	Fuerst, David N
Citation Title:	A Cultural Research Project, The New River Gorge National River, West Virginia, Volume I - Prehistory
Year of Publication:	1981
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	010869

Citation Author:	Marshall, Paul D
Citation Title:	A Cultural Research Project, The New River Gorge National River, West Virginia, Volume II - History, Architecture and Community
Year of Publication:	1981
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	010867

Citation Author:	McKinney, Tim
Citation Title:	Elkem Metals: 90 years of progress in the Kanawha Valley, 1901-1991
Year of Publication:	1992
Publisher:	Pictorial Histories Pub. Co.
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Number:	T100.McK10
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	NERI library

Citation Author: Clark, Neale R.
Citation Title: Another font of memories fading
Year of Publication: 1993
Publisher: Register Herald, Beckley WV
Source Name: Newspaper Article
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: NERI Library

Citation Author: Unrau, Harlan D.
Citation Title: Special History Study/Historic Context Study
Year of Publication: 1996
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 402227
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: PHSO Library

Supplemental Information

Title:	Existing Conditions Photographs
Description:	Photographs taken on site by the Philadelphia Support Office CLI field team, July 2001.