PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM
BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
PA HISTORICAL & MUSEUM COMMISSION

7. Local survey organization: John Milner Associates, 1133 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107, (215) 561-7637

1. County: Centre

5. present name: Black Moshannon State Pk. Family Cabin Dist.

8. property owners name and address: PA Department of Environmental Resources, Bureau of State Parks, Box 1467, Harrisburg, PA 17120 688871

9. tax parcel number/other number: N/A

10. U.T.M. Zone / easting / northing

usgs sheet: Black Moshannon

11. status (other surveys, lists etc.): PA State Parks Survey: 1983

12. classification: site ( ) structure ( ) object ( ) building ( ) district (X)

13. date(s) (how determined): 1933-1937

14. period: 1925-1949

15. style, design or folk type: Rustic

19. original use: Family Cabins

20. present use: Family Cabins

16. architect or engineer: N/A

17. contractor or builder: CCC Camp S-71

18. primary building mat./construc.: Stone/Wood

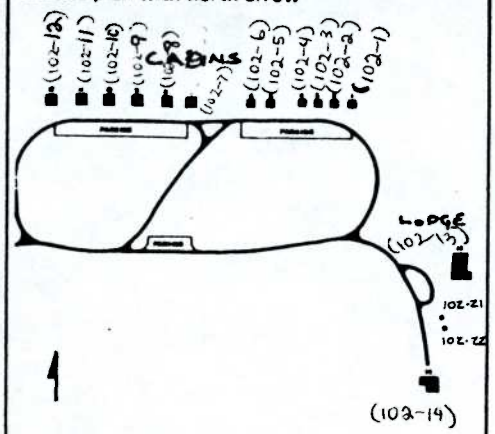
21. condition: Good

22. integrity: Excellent

2. municipality: Rush Township

6. other name (historic name if any): N/A

23. site plan with north arrow



BLACK AND WHITE PRINT(S)
31/2" x 5" enlargement or medium format contact
note location of negative in block 24.

3. street address or specific location: 9m. East of Philipsburg on PA Route 504

24. photo notation: See accompanying photos.

25. file/location: N/A

26. brief description (note unusual features, integrity, environment, threats and associated buildings)

Black Moshannon State Park encompasses 3,481 acres surrounded by Moshannon State Forest in Centre County. The centerpiece of the park is Black Moshannon Lake. Most of the park's recreational facilities are grouped around the lake. Three separate historic districts are proposed for nomination to the National (continue on back if necessary)

27. history, significance and/or background

CCC Camp S-71 began work at Black Moshannon State Park in May 1933. The camp remained active until January 1937. Camp S-71, located at Beaver Meadows near Philipsburg, was one of the first CCC camps to begin developing recreational facilities in Pennsylvania. One of the first jobs undertaken by the CCC at Black Moshannon was the construction of a new dam at Black Moshannon Lake. This dam replaced an earlier structure that dated from the period when (continue on back if necessary)

4. survey code: County: 027 Park:102

28. sources of information: See No. 9 on National Register nomination form. (continue on back if necessary)

29. prepared by: John Milner Assocs.

Computer Coding (BHP Survey Grantees Must Complete)

30. date: 10/86 revision(s): N/A

31. county 027 32. style 88

32. construction material 01; 02; 04 34. roof 01; 03

35. design type

36. historic function 160900P; 160201P

37. construction feature 38. ext. walls 01; 02 39. plan

40. facade width 41. roof material 32 42. stories A 43. depth 1

44. ext. design

45. int. design

26. (continued)

Register. These are a Family Cabin District, a Day Use District, and a Maintenance District.

Over the years many new improvements, including a downhill ski area, have been constructed at Black Moshannon State Park. Although these improvements represent intrusions to the original park, the areas considered for nomination retain their integrity and are excellent examples of the Civilian Conservation Corps' efforts to develop public outdoor recreational facilities.

The Black Moshannon State Park Family Cabin Historic District consists of sixteen buildings, all of which contribute to the character of the district. The twelve cabins that comprise the heart of district are laid out in a straight line resembling a typical 1930s automobile tourist court. This layout is a departure from the rustic philosophy of site planning generally adopted by the CCC and is unique among the CCC-built family cabin areas in Pennsylvania's state parks. The design of the individual cabins does, however, reflect the rustic style of park architecture promoted by the National Park Service.

The tourist-style cabins are of two basic styles -- a single-room log cabin with a stone fireplace on one gable end, and a two-room log cabin with a stone fireplace on one eave side.

Cabin No. 1	(102-1)	Single room, rectangular log cabin with saddle corners and white cement chinking. Gable entry. Exterior stone fireplace on opposite gable. A standard design for Black Moshannon State Park.
Cabin No. 2	(102-2)	Similar to Cabin No. 1.
Cabin No. 3	(102-3)	Similar to Cabin No.1.
Cabin No. 4	(102-4)	Similar to Cabin No. 1.
Cabin No. 5	(102-5)	Similar to Cabin No.1.
Cabin No. 6	(102-6)	Similar to Cabin No.1.
Cabin No. 7	(102-7)	Two-room, rectangular log cabin with saddle corners and white cement chinking. Offset stone fireplace along rear eave wall. Entry on opposite eave wall.

EVALUATION

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26. (continued)

Cabin No. 8	(102-8)	Similar to Cabin No. 7.
Cabin No. 9	(102-9)	Similar to Cabin No.7.
Cabin No. 10	(102-10)	Similar to Cabin No.7.
Cabin No. 11	(102-11)	Similar to Cabin No.7.
Cabin No. 12	(102-12)	Similar to Cabin No.7.
Lodge	(102-13)	Large, rectangular gable-roofed building sided with clapboards. Cross gable above entry. Large, centrally located, stone chimney penetrates roof.
Cabin No. 14	(102-14)	L-plan cabin with open porch. Stone chimney forms one cabin wall. The other three walls are sided with clapboards.
Latrine	(102-21)	Shed-roofed, clapboard sided pit latrine. A standard design.
Latrine	(102-22)	Similar to Latrine 102-21.

27. (continued)

loggers operated within the present park boundaries. The present dam, constructed in the 1950s, replaced the CCC dam. Black Moshannon State Park opened to the public in 1937.

Black Moshannon State Park Family Cabin Historic District appears to meet Criteria A and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is associated with the Emergency Conservation Work performed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, one of the most important of the federal relief efforts initiated under the New Deal, an exceptionally significant development in the twentieth century history of the United States. These buildings and structures also exemplify the rustic style of architecture espoused by the National Park Service. This style and philosophy have come to characterize most national and state parks in the United States.

EVALUATION

EVALUATOR(S)

27. (continued)

More specifically, Black Moshannon Family Cabin Historic District is significant in the following areas:

Architecture/Landscape Architecture:

The buildings and structures epitomize the rustic style and philosophy of architecture espoused by the National Park Service. Rustic buildings and structures are designed to blend with the natural environment. They make use of local, natural materials and represent a perceived notion of pioneer American architecture. Buildings are placed on the landscape so as not to detract from the natural environment.

Conservation/Recreation:

These buildings and structures have been used as recreational facilities for approximately fifty years. They represent the results of a massive federal effort to construct and improve outdoor recreational facilities across the United States.

Politics/Government:

These buildings and structures were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), one of the most important federal relief programs created under Roosevelt's New Deal. They are thus representative of the federal building programs that constituted one of the major developments of the Depression Era. Built on state-owned property, they also represent an unprecedented cooperation between state and federal government.

Social/Humanitarian:

These buildings and structures constitute a massive humanitarian program initiated by the federal government during the depths of the Depression. The construction of these buildings employed thousands of jobless young men, many of whom were homeless before they joined the Civilian Conservation Corps.

EVALUATION

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Boundary Information

Beginning at a point on the south side of PA Route 504 approximately 600 feet east of the west boundary of Black Moshannon State Park, thence south approximately 600 feet to a point. Thence east approximately 1,450 feet to a point on the west side of West Side Road. Thence north along the west side of West Side Road approximately 1,200 feet to a point on the south side of PA Route 504. Thence west along the south side of PA Route 504 approximately 600 feet to the starting point. The boundaries include all of the resources associated with the Black Moshannon State Park Family Cabin Historic District.

Acreage of Nominated Property: 16.5

UTM Coordinates: Zone 17

	Easting	Northing
A	747180	4533200
B	747180	4533000
C	747680	4533000
D	747460	4533240

EVALUATION

EVALUATOR(S)

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM
BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
PA HISTORICAL & MUSEUM COMMISSION — Harrisburg, PA 17120

7. Local survey organization: John Milner Associates, 309 N. Matlack St., West Chester, PA 19380, (215) 436-9000

1. County: Centre

5. present name: Family Cabin District

8. property owners name and address: Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, Bureau of State Parks, P.O. Box 1467, Harrisburg, PA 17120 — 088871

9. tax parcel number/other number:

10. U.T.M. Zone 17, easting 747400, northing 4533290

11. status (other surveys, lists etc.): PA State Parks Survey, 1983.

usgs sheet: Black Moshannon

12. classification: site ( ) structure ( ) object ( ) building ( ) district (X)

13. date(s) (how determined): 1933-37

14. period: 1925-49

15. style, design or folk type: Rustic

19. original use: Family Cabins

20. present use: Family Cabins

16. architect or engineer:

17. contractor or builder: CCC Camp S-71

18. primary building mat./construc.: Stone/Wood

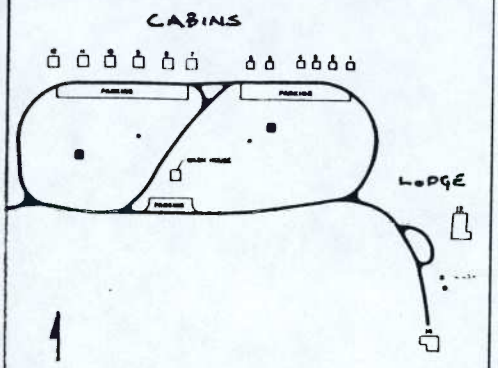
21. condition: Good

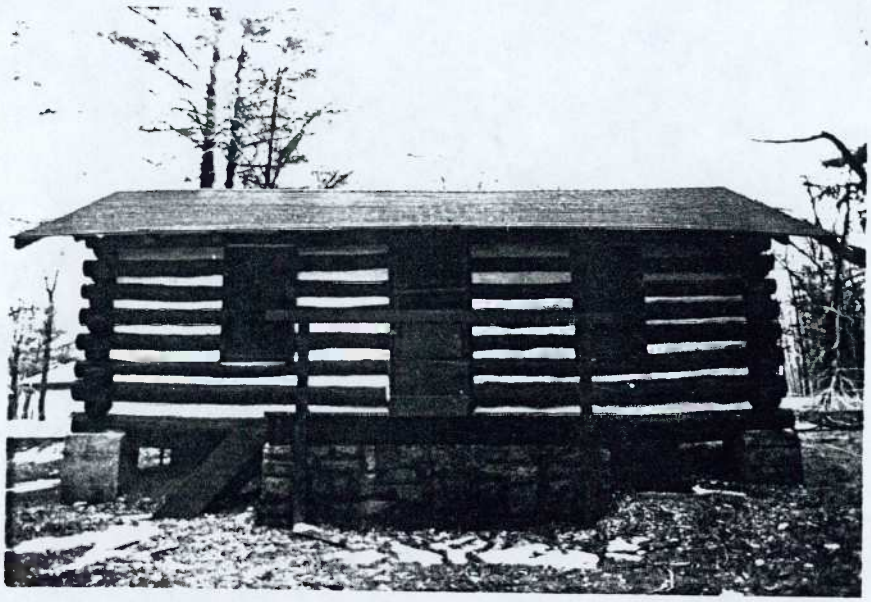
22. integrity: Excellent

2. municipality: Rush Township

6. other name (historic name if any): Family Cabin District

23. site plan with north arrow





24. photo notation: Cabin (102-8) Looking: South 4-86

25. file/location: Bur. of Parks/PHMC

3. street address or specific location: Black Moshannon State Park, Phillipsburg, PA 16866

26. brief description (note unusual features, integrity, environment, threats and associated buildings)

Black Moshannon State Park is located within Moshannon State Forest in Centre County, near Phillipsburg. The majority of the park's recreational facilities are grouped around the lake district. Three separate districts are proposed for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

(continue on back if necessary)

27. history, significance and/or background

The men of CCC Camp S-71 began work on Black Moshannon State Park in May 1933. The camp remained active until January 1937. Camp S-71 located at Beaver Meadows near Phillipsburg was one of the first Pennsylvania CCC camps to begin developing recreational facilities on logged over forest lands. The first dam built at Black Moshannon was a beaver dam, this was replaced by a lumber company dam which established a sawmill at the site. A third dam was constructed by the CCC in the 1930s.

(continue on back if necessary)

28. sources of information: See No. 9 on National Register nomination form.

(continue on back if necessary)

29. prepared by: John Milner Associates

Computer Coding (BHP Survey Grantees Must Complete)

30. date: 5-86 — revision(s):

4. survey code: County 027, Park 102

31. county 027 32. style 88; ___; ___; ___; ___

32. construction material 01; 02; 04; ___; ___ 34. roof 01; 03; ___

35. design type ___; ___; ___

36. historic function 160900P ___; 160201P ___; ___; ___; ___

37. construction feature 100; 200; ___; 38. ext. walls 01 A; 02 ___ 39. plan 01, 02, 04, 06

40. facade width ___ 41. roof material 32 42. stories 1 43. depth ___

44. ext. design ___; ___; ___; ___; ___

45. int. design ___; ___; ___; ___; ___

26. (continued)

These are a Family Cabin District, a Beach and Day Use District, and a Maintenance District.

Over the years many new improvements, including a downhill ski area, have been constructed at Black Moshannon State Park. Although these improvements represent intrusions to the original park, the areas considered for nomination retain their integrity and are excellent examples of the Civilian Conservation Corps' efforts to develop public outdoor recreational facilities.

Family Cabin District

The Black Moshannon State Park Family Cabin District consists of sixteen buildings and structures -- twelve tourist-style cabins, a lodge, a single cabin, and two latrines. The proposed district is situated on a hill, and enjoys a view of the Day Use Area and lake.

The twelve cabins that comprise the heart of district are laid out in a straight line resembling a typical 1930s automobile tourist court. This layout represents a departure from the rustic philosophy of site planning generally adopted by the CCC and is unique among the CCC-built family cabin areas in Pennsylvania's state parks. The design of the individual cabins does, however, reflect the rustic style of park architecture promoted by the National Park Service.

The tourist-style cabins are of two basic styles; a single-room log cabin with a stone fireplace along one gable end, and a two-room cabin with a stone fireplace located along the eave end of the building.

Cabin No. 1	(102-1)	One room rectangular log cabin with saddle corners. Gable entry with stone exterior fireplace on opposite gable.
Cabin No. 2	(102-2)	Similar to Cabin No. 1. A standard design for Black Moshannon State Park.
Cabin No. 3	(102-3)	Similar to Cabin No. 1. A standard design for Black Moshannon State Park.
Cabin No. 4	(102-4)	Similar to Cabin No. 1. A standard design for Black Moshannon State Park.
Cabin No. 5	(102-5)	Similar to Cabin No. 1. A standard design for Black Moshannon State Park.

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26. (continued)

Cabin No. 6	(102-6)	Similar to Cabin No. 1. A standard design for Black Moshannon State Park.
Cabin No. 7	(102-7)	Two-room rectangular log cabin with saddle corners. Offset stone fireplace along rear eave wall. Opposite wall contains an entry flanked by two small window openings.
Cabin No. 8	(102-8)	Similar to Cabin No. 7. A standard design for Black Moshannon State Park.
Cabin No. 9	(102-9)	Similar to Cabin No. 7. A standard design for Black Moshannon State Park.
Cabin No. 10	(102-10)	Similar to Cabin No. 7. A standard design for Black Moshannon State Park.
Cabin No. 11	(102-11)	Similar to Cabin No. 7. A standard design for Black Moshannon State Park.
Cabin No. 12	(102-12)	Similar to Cabin No. 7. A standard design for Black Moshannon State Park.
Lodge	(102-13)	Large, rectangular gable roofed structure with clapboard siding. Cross gable above entryway. A large, centrally located, stone chimney penetrates the roof line.
Cabin No. 14	(102-14)	L-plan cabin with open porch. Stone chimney forms one cabin wall. The other three walls are finished with wooden clapboards.
Latrines	(102-21) (102-22)	Two shed roofed, clapboard sided pit latrines. A standardized design.

27. (continued)

Black Moshannon State Park Family Cabin District appears to meet Criteria A and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is associated with the Emergency Conservation Work performed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, one of the most important of the federal relief efforts initiated under the New Deal, an exceptionally

EVALUATION

EVALUATOR(S)

27. (continued)

significant development in the twentieth century history of the United States. These buildings and structures also exemplify the rustic style of architecture exposed by the National Park Service. This style and philosophy have come to characterize most national and state parks in the United States.

More specifically, Black Moshannon Family Cabin District is significant in the following areas:

Architecture/Landscape Architecture:

The buildings and structures epitomize the rustic style and philosophy of architecture espoused by the National Park Service. Rustic buildings and structures are designed to blend with the natural environment. They make use of local, natural materials and represent a perceived notion of pioneer American architecture. Buildings are placed on the landscape so as not to detract from the natural environment.

Conservation/Recreation:

These buildings and structures have been used as recreational facilities for approximately fifty years. They represent the results of a massive federal effort to construct and improve outdoor recreational facilities across the United States.

Politics/Government:

These buildings and structures were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), one of the most important federal relief programs created under Roosevelt's New Deal program. They are thus representative of the federal building programs that constituted one of the major developments of the Depression Era. Built on state-owned property, they also represent an unprecedented cooperation between state and federal government.

Social/Humanitarian:

These buildings and structures constitute a massive humanitarian program initiated by the federal government during the depths of the Depression. The construction of these buildings employed thousands of jobless young men, many of whom were homeless before they joined the Civilian Conservation Corps.

This report describes the methods and procedures used by John Milner Associates to evaluate and apply National Register eligibility criteria to Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) architecture constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in Pennsylvania's state parks between 1933 and 1941.

All buildings and structures constructed by the CCC meet National Register Criteria A and C. The requirements of Criterion A, which states that resources "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history" may be eligible for listing in the National Register, are met by every building and structure constructed by the CCC, since that agency constituted one of the most significant public relief programs of the New Deal, perhaps the most influential event in the past fifty years of American history. Every building and structure erected by the CCC in Pennsylvania's state parks also meets the requirements of Criterion C, which states that resources embodying "the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction" may be eligible for listing in the National Register. Most of these resources exemplify the rustic style of architecture promulgated and promoted by the National Park Service during the first four decades of the twentieth century. Those buildings not in the rustic style are examples of standardized, and in some instances prefabricated, military designs. The standardized designs used and refined by the CCC during the 1930s formed the basis for many of the standardized structures built in huge numbers during World War II.

While every building and structure erected by the CCC meets both Criteria A and C for National Register eligibility, many of these resources have lost their integrity of design, setting, or materials. John Milner Associates evaluated all CCC architecture in the Pennsylvania state park system in order to determine which of these resources best convey a sense of the Corps' role in the development of the parks. This evaluation focused upon a determination of the resource's significance within the state, since the framework for the proposed nomination is the state-wide system of parks, and a determination of the resource's integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship.

The buildings and structures constructed by the CCC in the Pennsylvania state park system fall into six broad categories; picnic and day use areas, family cabins, CCC camps, administrative areas, maintenance areas, and Recreation Demonstration Areas. The latter were special facilities designed and developed by the National Park Service in order to provide recreational opportunities to underprivileged urbanites. Recreation Demonstration Areas generally consisted of a central administrative and day use area, two to four organized group camps, each of which contained its own administrative area, and four to six unit camps. A unit camp contained campers' cabins, counselors' cabins, latrines, and a unit lodge. Many parks contain resources from more than one of these categories, and in some instances resources are intermingled within a single area without clear distinctions or

demarcations between categories. The buildings and structures erected by the CCC were grouped into these broad categories in order to assure that the full range of CCC activity within the park system is represented in the thematic nomination. Evaluation of integrity took place within the framework of these categories in order to assure that resources of a similar type were compared.

The resources proposed for inclusion within the thematic nomination represent the entire range of CCC construction-related activity within the state park system. All of the six broad categories of buildings and structures erected by the CCC are represented, generally by several of the best and most intact examples that survive. In general, the nomination of historic districts is proposed, rather than individual buildings or structures. Historic districts better represent the CCC's concern with site layout and the relationship between the various buildings required for a specific recreational facility. In three instances entire parks are proposed for nomination. These parks, Colton Point, Ravensburg, and Laurel Hill, display an exceptional level of integrity and possess outstanding collections of architecture that fully illustrate the extent of the CCC's construction projects.

The following sections, arranged according to the Bureau of State Parks' regional breakdown of its facilities, list each park that includes CCC-built architecture and indicate what resources are considered eligible and not eligible for nomination:

REGION 1

Black Moshannon: Three historic districts are proposed for this park. Black Moshannon has undergone significant alteration since the 1930s, perhaps most noticably through the construction of a downhill ski area. The three proposed districts will include all of the park's CCC-built buildings and structures that are essentially unaltered and retain a significant degree of integrity. The creation of three separate districts, each associated with a distinct use or activity, permits the exclusion of modern intrusive buildings and structures from the districts. The three districts are:

Beach & Day Use District -- This district consists of seven picnic pavilions, four latrines, three pump shelters, a picnic shelter, concession building, bathhouse, and museum. The dam that forms the lake was rebuilt in the 1950s and is not included within this district.

Family Cabin District -- This district consists of twelve cabins, two latrines, a lodge, and a separate cabin.

Maintenance District -- This district consists of three maintenance buildings and a residence.

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Family Cabin District -- This district consists of twelve cabins, two latrines, a lodge, and a separate cabin.

Maintenance District -- This district consists of three maintenance buildings and a residence.

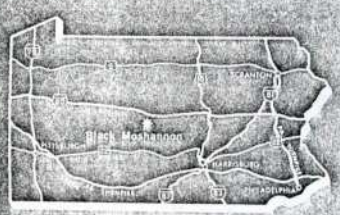
Recreational Guide for

BLACK MOSHANNON STATE PARK

DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

STATE PARKS

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120



OFFICE OF RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
BUREAU OF STATE PARKS

BLACK MOSHANNON STATE PARK

Black Moshannon State Park is located in Centre County on PA Route 504, 14.5 kilometers (9 mi.) east of Philipsburg. The park covers 1409 hectares (3481 acres) including the 101 hectare (250 acre) Black Moshannon Lake. The Black Moshannon Division of the Moshannon State Forest surrounds the park.

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES:

Boating: Non-powered boats and registered electric powered boats are permitted. Non-powered boats must display any of the following: 1) State Park launching permit, available at most State Park offices, 2) State Park mooring permit, 3) Pennsylvania Fish Commission mooring permit or 4) Certificate and number of boat registration. 137 mooring spaces and 4 boat launch areas are provided. Boat rentals are available in the summer season.

Fishing: The lake provides fishing for warm water game fish and panfish. Black Moshannon Creek, below the lake, contains trout. Trout fishermen can enjoy their sport in several nearby streams which include Six Mile Run, Black Bear Run, Smays Run, and Bald Eagle Creek located near the park.

Hiking: A 25 kilometer (14 mi.) trail network invites you to explore the park on foot.

Family Camping: The 80 Class A sites of the family camping area are equipped with picnic tables and fire rings and can accommodate either tents or trailers. A sanitary dump station and centrally located washhouses with flush toilets, showers and laundry tubs are also available. The camping season begins the second Friday in April and ends after the antlerless deer season in late December.

Family Cabins: From the second Friday in April until the end of antlerless deer season in late December, the park offers 13 rustic family vacation cabins for weekly rentals. The cabins have minimal furnishings, modern stove, refrigerator, electric lights, and a fireplace. Firewood is provided whenever possible.

Half week rentals are also available during the Spring and Fall.

Cabin rentals are limited to Pennsylvania residents during the summer season.

Organized Group Tenting: Adult or youth groups of up to 120 people may reserve the group tenting area. Contact the park office for an application.

Hunting: Over 1,200 hectares (3,000 acres) are open to hunting, trapping, and the training of dogs from fall archery deer season through March 31, of the following year.

Common game species are deer, wild turkey, bear, grouse, and squirrel.

Exercise *EXTREME CAUTION* with firearms at all times. This park is used by fishermen, campers and others throughout the hunting season. Pennsylvania Game Commission laws apply.

Firearms and archery equipment may be uncased and ready for use by properly licensed hunters only in authorized hunting areas and during those seasons park areas are opened to hunting or under special conditions which may be established by the Department.

The adjacent State Forest land which covers a large area around the park is also open for public hunting.

Picnicking: 374 picnic tables in four separate picnic areas are provided for year-round enjoyment.

Environmental Education: From Memorial Day weekend to Labor Day, a seasonal interpretive program, featuring evening campfire programs and guided nature hikes, is available to the interested visitor. Program schedules and information may be obtained at the Park Office.

Ice Sports: Ice skating is enjoyed by many on about a 1 hectare (2 acre) section of the lake. Ice fishing and ice boating are permitted on the rest of the lake. A State Park launching permit is required for ice boats.

Snowmobiling: Registered snowmobiles may use designated trails in the park and State Forest daily after the end of antlerless deer season in late December.

Cross-Country Skiing: An 11 kilometer (7 mi.) trail network is used by nordic skiers.

Downhill Skiing: A ski lodge, two Poma lifts and beginner and intermediate slopes make this natural ski slope very popular.

HISTORY:

During the late 1800s there was a small lumbering town called "Antes" located partly within the present park boundary. The town was located on the old Erie Turnpike running between Philadelphia and Erie. The town was comprised of a hotel, the Antes House, which housed the Post Office, a store, a blacksmith shop, school, and a large ten pin bowling alley. The Antes House was the stopping place for the stage coaches and drivers travelling on the turnpike.

The first dam was built by beavers. Later a dam was constructed on the beaver dam site by a lumber company who built a saw mill at the dam. The Black Moshannon area was one of the greatest lumbering areas in the State, and at one time there were over a million meters of logs stored in the lake. Some of the white pine logs cut from this area ranged from one to two meters (3-6 feet) in diameter.

The name Moshannon was an Indian name (Moss-hanne, meaning "Moose Stream"), given to the stream running through the park.

The park is located on the Allegheny Front. The underlying rock formations are of the Pennsylvania series showing the surface as part of the Pocono formation. Bituminous coal is mined within a few kilometers west of the park, and at one time clay was also mined near the park area.

Development of the park was done mainly by the Works Progress Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. The downhill ski area was completed in 1963.

CONCESSIONS:

A boat rental, park store and refreshment stand provide services to park visitors.

ACCESS FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Special picnic tables and parking spaces have been designated throughout the park. Comfort stations which can accommodate wheelchairs are located at the campground, swimming beach and food concession areas. Wheelchair access to the beach, campsites and drinking fountains is available.

For More Information Contact:
Black Moshannon State Park
Department of Environmental Resources
R. D. 1, Box 104
Philipsburg, PA 16866
Phone: (814) 342-1101

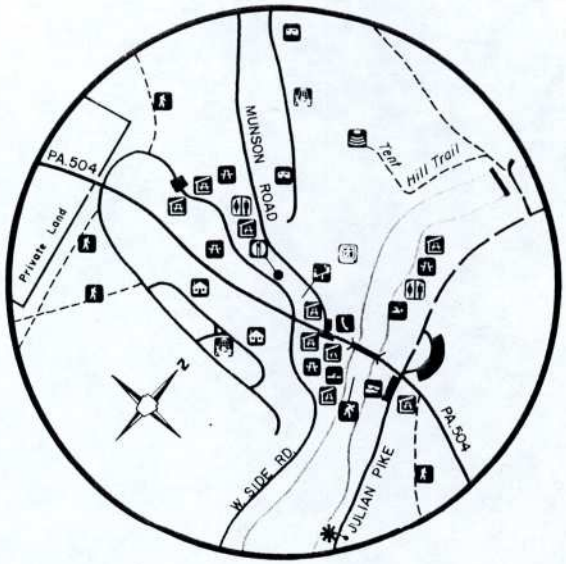
Help Protect and Preserve Our Parks

Please make your visit safe and enjoyable by following posted rules and regulations. Park in designated areas and obey all speed limits.

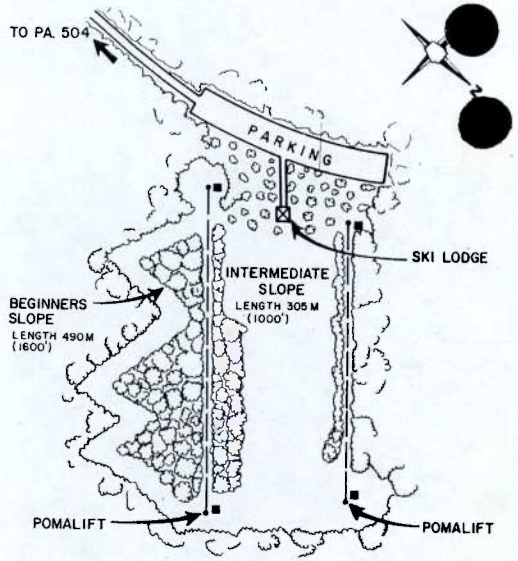
Pets must be kept on a leash and under control at all times. Pets are not permitted in swimming or overnight use areas of the park.

Alcohol is prohibited.

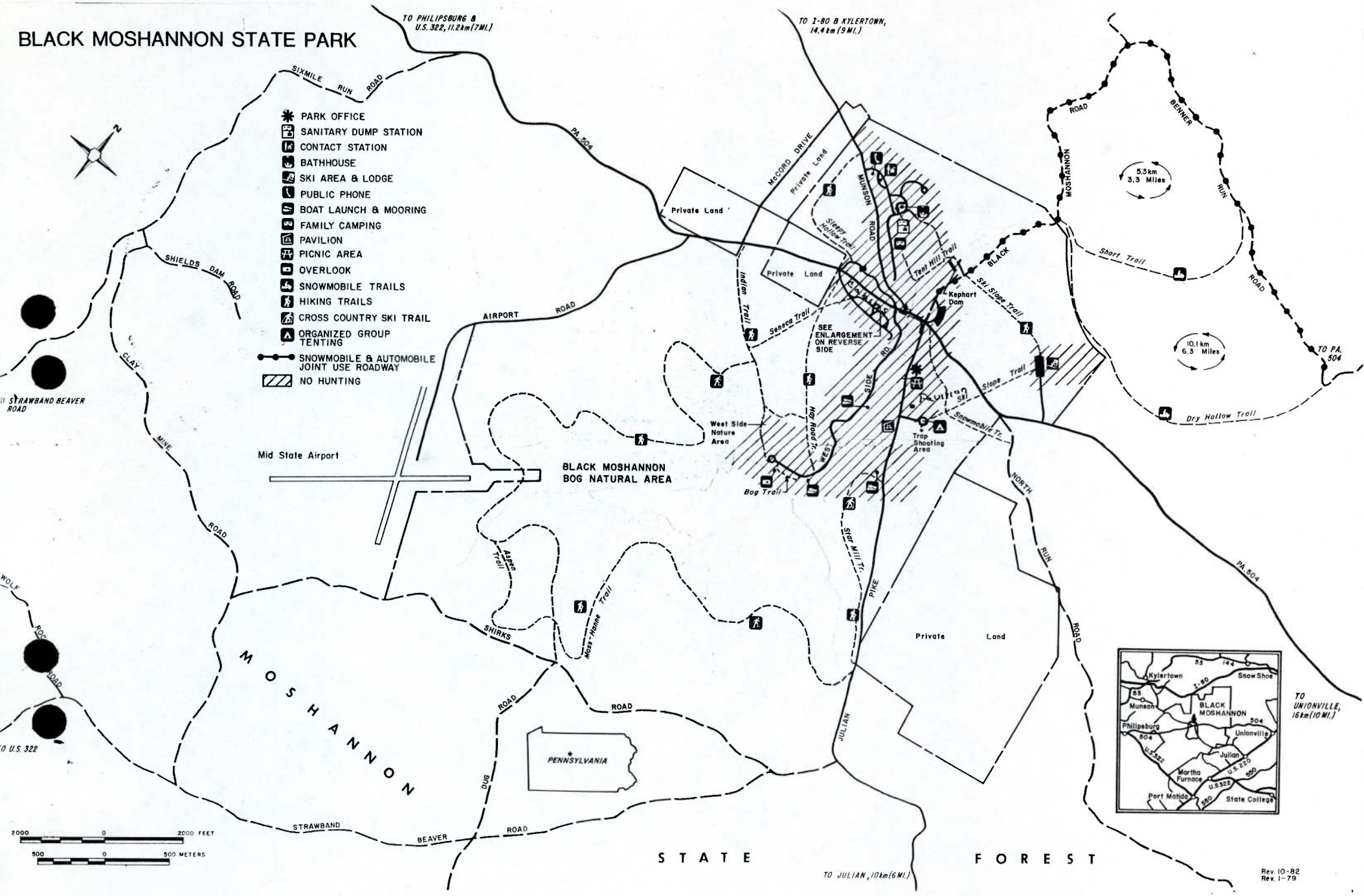
NATURAL AREAS POSSESS HAZARDS NOT NORMALLY ENCOUNTERED. YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR YOUR FAMILY'S SAFETY. PARKS ARE FOR PEOPLE– ENJOY THEM YEAR ROUND!

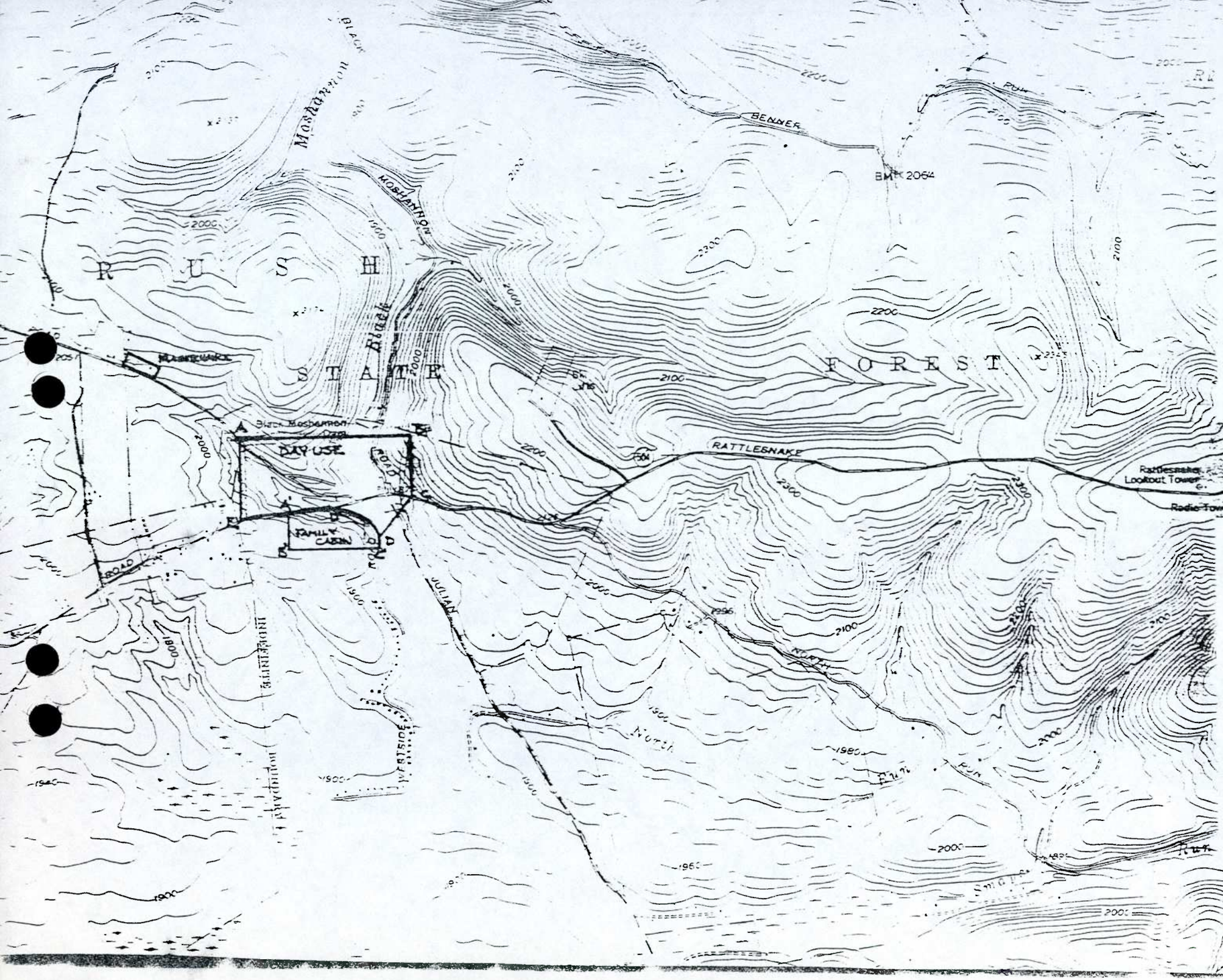


- PARK OFFICE
- PICNIC AREA
- PAVILION
- PLAY AREA
- AMPHITHEATER
- BATHHOUSE
- COMFORT STATION
- CABIN AREA
- ICE SKATING
- BOAT RENTAL
- BEACH
- NATURE MUSEUM
- FOOD CONCESSION
- PUBLIC PHONE
- HIKING TRAILS
- FAMILY CAMPING



BLACK MOSHANNON STATE PARK





Emergency Conservation Work (ECW)
Architecture in Pennsylvania
State Parks: 1933-1942,
Thematic Resources

Black Moshannon State Park Day
Use Historic District

Centre County

Zone 17

A	E746920	N4533600
B	E747800	N4533620
C	E747800	N4533320
D	E747640	N4533080
E	E746920	N4533140

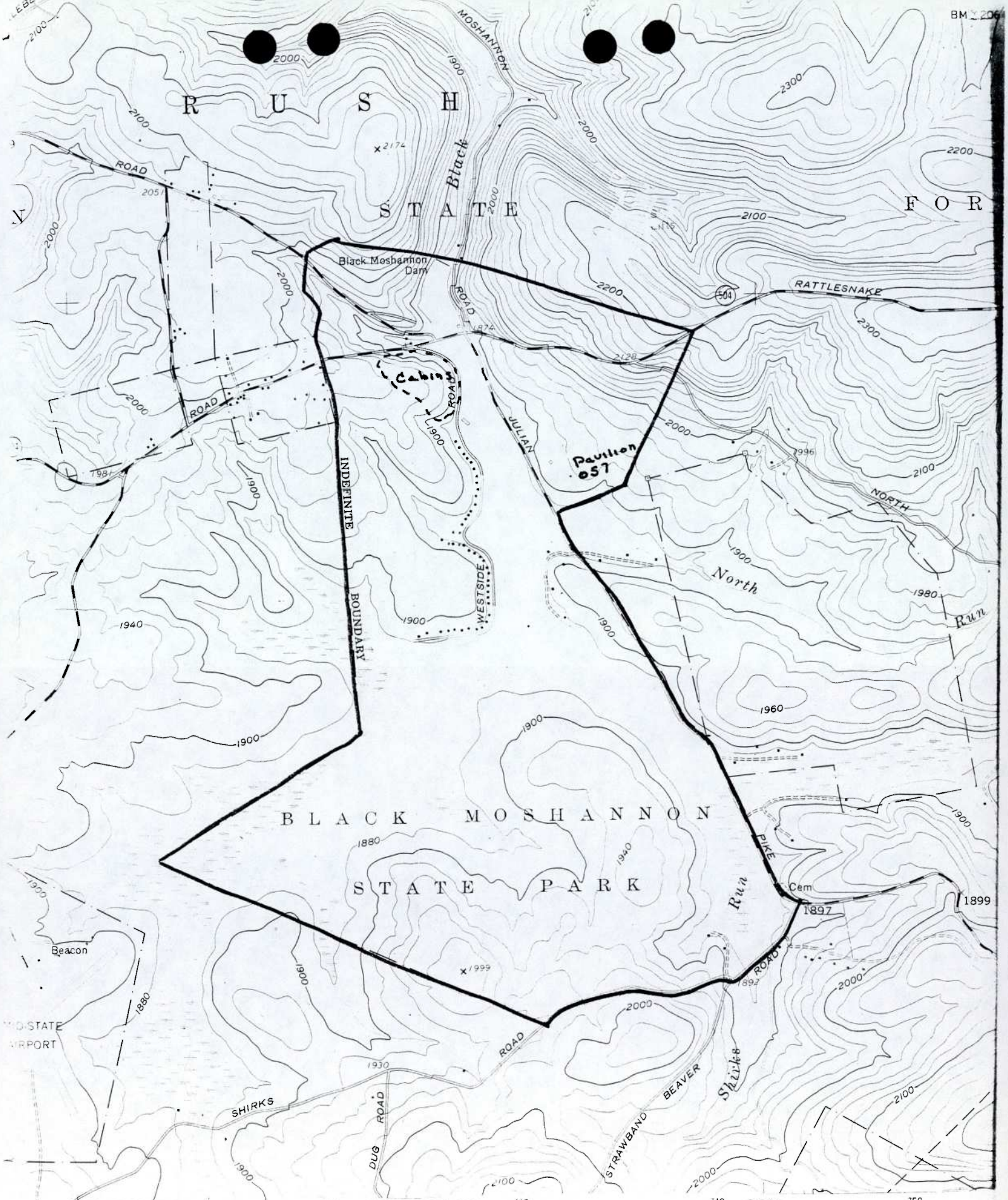
Emergency Conservation Work (ECW)
Architecture in Pennsylvania
State Parks: 1933-1942,
Thematic Resources

Black Moshannon State Park
Family Cabin Historic District

Centre County

Zone 17

A	E747180	N4533200
B	E747180	N4533000
C	E747680	N4533000
D	E747460	N4533240


R U S H
S T A T E
F O R
Black
MOSHANNON
Black Moshannon Dam
ROAD
RATTLESNAKE
504
Cabin
ROAD
JULIAN
Pavilion
OST
INDEFINITE
BOUNDARY
WESTSIDE
North
Run
NORTH
B L A C K M O S H A N N O N
S T A T E P A R K
PIKE
Cem
1897
1899
Beacon
SHIRKS
DUG
STRAWBAND
BEAVER
Shirks
Run
(PORT MATILDA)
5365 I SE
SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE
FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

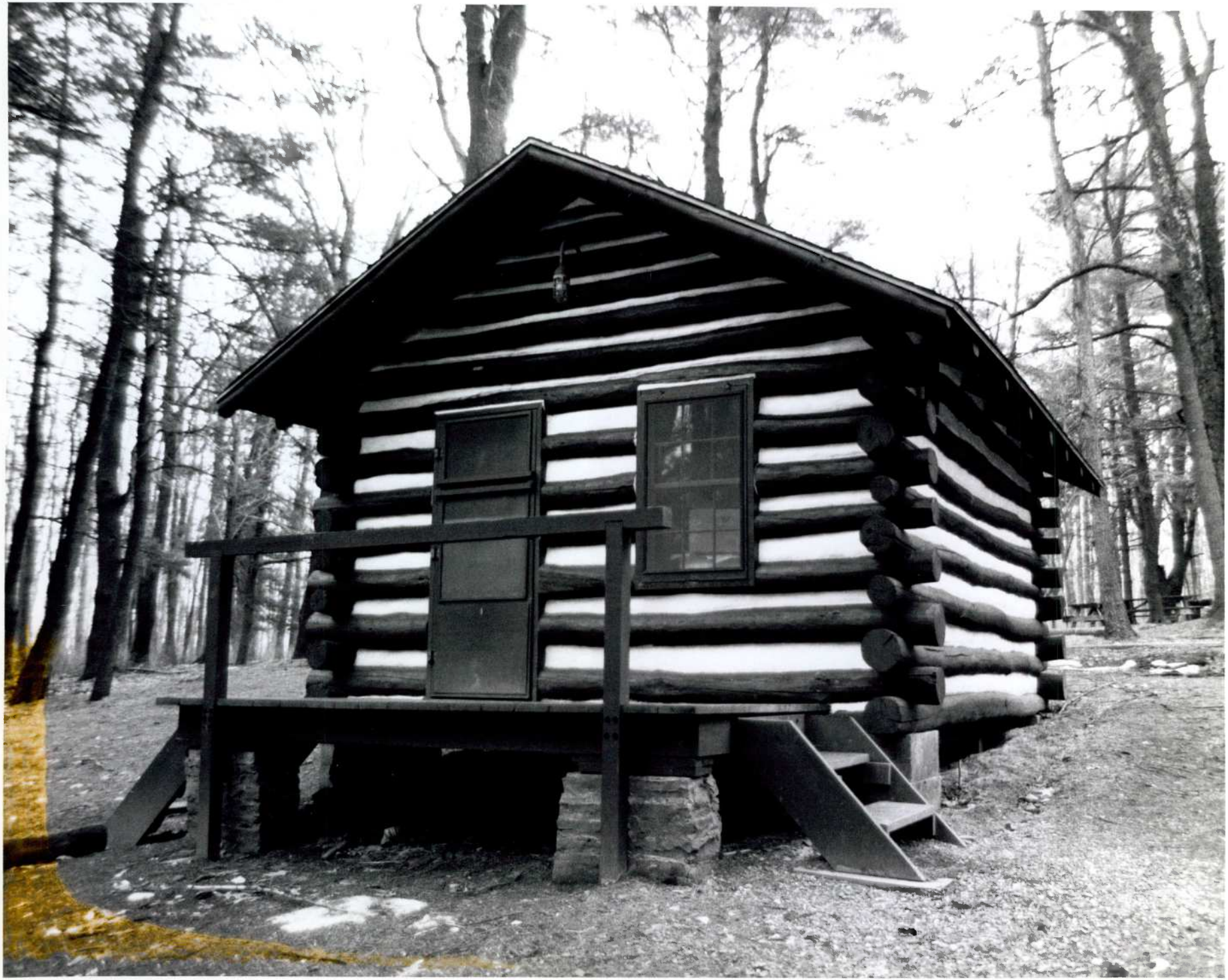
Ky 088871a

Emergency Conservation Work
Architecture in Pennsylvania
State Parks: 1933-1942

PD: 1986 PC: William R. Henry Jr.
NL: John Milner Associates, Inc.

Black Moshannon State Park Family
Cabin Historic District
Centre County

PV: Overall view of rear facades
Cabins Nos. 7-10
#1



key #
088871 b

Emergency Conservation Work
Architecture in Pennsylvania
State Parks: 1933-1942

PD: 1986 PC: William R. Henry Jr.
NL: John Milner Associates, Inc.

caption

Black Moshannon State Park Family
Cabin Historic District
Centre County

PV: Cabin No. 3
#2

Emergency Conservation Work
Architecture in Pennsylvania
State Parks: 1933-1942

PD: 1986 PC: William R. Henry Jr.
NL: John Milner Associates, Inc.

Black Moshannon State Park Family
Cabin Historic District
Centre County

PV: Cabin No. 10
#3

Emergency Conservation Work
Architecture in Pennsylvania
State Parks: 1933-1942

PD: 1986 PC: William R. Henry Jr.
NL: John Milner Associates, Inc.

Black Moshannon State Park Family
Cabin Historic District
Centre County

PV: Cabin No. 14
#4

MEN
WOMEN

Emergency Conservation Work
Architecture in Pennsylvania
State Parks: 1933-1942

PD: 1986 PC: William R. Henry Jr.
NL: John Milner Associates, Inc.

Black Moshannon State Park Family
Cabin Historic District
Centre County

PV: Latrines (102-21 and 102-22)
#5

NEW YORK, Westchester County, Ossining, Washington School, 83 Croton Ave. (02/12/87)

NORTH CAROLINA, Henderson County, Hendersonville vicinity, Moss—Johnson Farm, 3346 Haywood Rd. (02/10/87)

OREGON, Lane County, Springfield, Washburne Historic District, Roughly bounded by G, N. Tenth, A, and N. Second Sts. (02/10/87)
OREGON, Marion County, Salem, Manning, S. A., Building, 200 State St. (02/10/87)
OREGON, Marion County, Salem, Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church, 1313 Mill St., SE (02/10/87)

PENNSYLVANIA, Berks County, Morgantown vicinity, French Creek State Park Six Penny Day Use District (Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks: 1933-1942 TR), 7 mi NE of Morgantown on PA 345 (02/11/87)
PENNSYLVANIA, Berks County, Reading vicinity, French Creek State Park: Organized Group Camp 4 District (Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks: 1933-1942 TR), 7 mi NE of Morgantown on PA 345 (02/12/87)
PENNSYLVANIA, Centre County, Philipsburg vicinity, Black Moshannon State Park Day Use District (Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks: 1933-1942 TR), 9 mi E of Philipsburg on PA 504 (02/12/87)
PENNSYLVANIA, Centre County, Philipsburg vicinity, Black Moshannon State Park Family Cabin District (Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks: 1933-1942 TR), 9 mi E of Philipsburg on PA 504 (02/12/87)
PENNSYLVANIA, Centre County, Phillipsburg vicinity, Black Moshannon State Park Maintenance District (Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks: 1933-1942 TR), 9 mi E of Philipsburg on PA 504 (02/12/87)
PENNSYLVANIA, Clearfield County, Clearfield vicinity, Elliott, S.B., State Park Day Use District (Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks: 1933-1942 TR), 9 mi N of Clearfield on PA 153 (02/11/87)
PENNSYLVANIA, Clearfield County, Clearfield vicinity, Elliott, S.B., State Park Family Cabin District (Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks: 1933-1942 TR), 9 mi N of Clearfield on PA 153 (02/11/87)
PENNSYLVANIA, Clearfield County, Penfield vicinity, Parker Dam State Park Family Cabin District (Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks: 1933-1942 TR), 5 mi S of Penfield off PA 153 (02/11/87)
PENNSYLVANIA, Clearfield County, Penfield vicinity, Parker Dam State Park—Parker Dam District (Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks: 1933-1942 TR), 5 mi S of Penfield off PA 153 (02/11/87)
PENNSYLVANIA, Forest County, Cooksburg, Cook Forest State Park Indian Cabin District (Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks: 1933-1942 TR), Off PA 36 At Cooksburg (also in Clarion County) (02/12/87)
PENNSYLVANIA, Fulton County, Cowans Gap State Park Family Cabin District (Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks: 1933-1942 TR), 18 mi N of PA 75 and Chambersburg on Richmond Rd. (02/11/87)
PENNSYLVANIA, Huntingdon County, Huntingdon, Whipple Dam State Park Day Use District (Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks: 1933-1942 TR), 10 mi S of State College, E of PA 26 (02/12/87)
PENNSYLVANIA, Jefferson County, Clear Creek State Park Day Use District (Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks: 1933-1942 TR), 4 mi N of Sigel on PA 949 (02/11/87)
PENNSYLVANIA, Jefferson County, Sigel vicinity, Clear Creek State Park Family Cabin District (Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks: 1933-1942 TR), 4 mi N of Sigel on PA 949 (02/12/87)

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
P.O. BOX 1026, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17108-1026

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

October 16, 1986

Rush Twp. Chairman
John A. Shannon
RR 3, Box 356
Philipsburg, PA 16866

Re: Family Cabin District,
Black Moshannon State Park
Rush Twp., Centre County

Dear Chairman Shannon:

We are pleased to inform you that the above named property is part of the Emergency Conservation Work Architecture Thematic Resources Nomination which will be considered by the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the Federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated.

Listing in the National Register results in the following for historic properties:

1. Consideration in planning for Federal, federally licensed, and federally assisted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires that Federal agencies allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. For further information please refer to 36 CFR 800.

2. Eligibility for Federal tax provisions. If a property is listed in the National Register certain Federal Tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1984 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, and the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, which provide for a 25 percent investment tax credit for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial and rental residential buildings instead of a 15 or 20 percent credit available for rehabilitation of non-historic buildings more than thirty years old. This can be combined with an 18-year cost recovery period for the adjusted basis of the building. Certified structures with certified rehabilitations receive additional tax savings because owners are

allowed to reduce the basis by one half the amount of the credit. The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides Federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. For further information please refer to 36 CFR 67.

3. Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located, in accord with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977. For further information please refer to 30 CFR 700 et seq.

4. Qualification for Federal Grants for historic preservation when funds are available. Presently funding is un-available.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the properties by the Federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The Federal government will not attach restrictive covenants to the properties or seek to acquire them.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing may submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property that party owns. If a majority of private property owners object a property will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of the eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, the notarized objection must be submitted to Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer, PA Historical and Museum Commission, P.O. Box 1026, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120, by November 18, 1986.

If you wish to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to the State Historic Preservation Officer before the PA Historic Preservation Board considers this nomination on November 18, 1986. A copy of the nomination and information on the National Register and Federal Tax provisions are available from the above address upon request.

Sincerely,

for LARRY E. TISE
State Historic Preservation Officer

LET:sk

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
BOX 1026
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17108-1026

August 11, 1986

Dr. Patrick O'Bannon
John Milner Associates
1133 Arch Street, 5th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Re: E.C.W. Thematic Resources
(list attached)

Dear Dr. O'Bannon:

Your completed historic resource form for the above named property has been reviewed by the Bureau for Historic Preservation staff. From the material submitted, the resource appears to meet the National Register criteria and to have a nomination priority as established by the Historic Preservation Board.

The next step in the registration process is the completion of a National Register nomination and submission to the Bureau for Historic Preservation. The nomination form and detailed instructions are enclosed. Please read the instructions and the attached specific evaluation carefully. Under our system, the research, writing and typing in completion of the form are responsibilities of the applicant, and it is essential that the information in the form be accurate and that the completed form include all information and supplement material discussed in the enclosed instructions. Because of the amount of work involved, you may wish to consider hiring a professional consultant to assist you. (A list of consultants is available from the Bureau for Historic Preservation on request.)

Once a high quality, complete nomination has been submitted to the Bureau, we will schedule the property for review by the Historic Preservation Board, a committee of professionals from across the Commonwealth. They may approve the property, reject it or request additional information. If approved the nomination form will be sent to the National Park Service for final review prior to listing in the National Register.

If you have any questions on the nomination procedure or the completion of the forms, please write or call the Bureau at (717) 783-8946.

Sincerely,

Greg Ramsey, Chief

GR:sk

SPECIFIC EVALUATION

NAME: Emergency Conservation Work Architecture in Pennsylvania

LOCATION: State Parks, 1933-1942 Thematic Resources, statewide

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

X A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

___ B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

X C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a signifcant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

___ D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance: Conservation, politics/government, recreation

Period of Significance: 1933-1942 Landscape architecture, architecture

Comments: In the opinion of the Bureau for Historic Preservation the above theme appears to meet the National Register criteria. This period and phenomenon in the history and development of Pennsylvania's state park system appears to have been very significant. The twenty-four historic districts and four individual properties proposed in this nomination appear to also meet the criteria. Please see attached list of these resources. At the time of this evaluation field work had not been completed in Clear Creek, Cook Forest, Raccoon Creek, World's End and Pymatunig State Parks. Also please note that we are looking forward to a supplemental evaluation report covering the 7 parks included in the 1983 survey but not referenced in RFP for this project.

E.C.W. Thematic Resources

1. Black Moshannon State Park: Beach and Day Use District, Rush Twp.
Centre County

2. Black Moshannon State Park: Family Cabin District, Rush Twp.
Centre County 088871

3. Black Moshannon State Park, Maintenance District, Rush Twp.
Centre County

4. Cherry Springs State Park, Pavilion, W. Branch Twp.
Potter County

5. Colton Point State Park, Delmar Twp.,
Tioga County

6. Parker Dam State Park, Family Cabin District, Huston Twp.,
Clearfield County

7. Parker Dam State Park, Construction Office/Dam, Huston Twp.,
Clearfield County

8. Parker Dam State Park, Lodge, Hartley Twp.,
Clearfield County

9. R.B. Winter State Park Lake District, Hartley Twp.
Union County

10. Ravensburg State Park, Crawford County,
Clinton County

11. S.B. Elliott State Park, Administration/Day Use District, Pine Twp.,
Clearfield County

12. S.B. Elliot State Park, Family Cabin District, Pine Twp.,
Clearfield County

13. Clear Creek State Park, Barnett Twp.,/Heath Twp.,
Jefferson/Elk Counties

14. Cook Forest State Park, Farmington Twp.,
Clarion County

15. Kooser State Park Family Cabin District, Jefferson Twp.,
Somerset County

16. Laurel Hill State Park, Middlecreek Twp.,
Somerset County

17. Linn Run State Park Family Cabin District, Cook Twp.,
Westmoreland County

18. Raccoon Creek State Park Districts, Hanover Twp.,
Beaver County

E.C.W. Thematic Resources

1. Black Moshannon State Park: Beach and Day Use District, Rush Twp.
Centre County

2. Black Moshannon State Park: Family Cabin District, Rush Twp.
Centre County

3. Black Moshannon State Park, Maintenance District, Rush Twp.
Centre County

4. Cherry Springs State Park, Pavilion, W. Branch Twp.
Potter County

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Tioga County

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