Reasons why Seneca site was chosen

The purpose of this information is to make the reader understand the Second World War and why Seneca site was chosen as one of the munitions depots. The administration of Roosevelt had a need to identify a site which can be used for protection of east coast from Washington DC.

Seneca was a less populated county that provided a good area for storage of ammunitions away from major town centers. The site was in a location where supplies of ammunitions to the coastal region were possible. This factor contributed to Seneca site being chosen as the ammunition depot. The location of Seneca site depot had a greater effect since it was located in a remote area away from densely populated areas which would be more risky to put up such a project because of the high danger exposure rate (Gable & Carolyne, pg 20).

Seneca site had shale layers which would help in absorption of shock in case of an explosion from the stored ammunitions. Colonel Paul kept reassuring people who lived around there that they are safe not unless there is an attack by an aircraft. He kept on telling people that windows could be rattled following an explosion in the depot area and also people would experience ringing sensation in their ears if they were in a cross range by the time of the explosion (An Archaeological collection summary for Seneca army depot New York, pg 50).

The residents of Seneca were perceived as true patriots so there was no likelihood of the people creating any protests after being told to move away in order for the government to build a munitions site. The local residence had no capability of causing any protest as there were no defined ways of doing so (Gable & Carolyne, pg26).

Impacts of disposition to the families

Disposition of families had major negative impacts to the people of Seneca area as they were not given enough time to organize themselves for the moving out process. This led to the residences losing their properties as it was a process that was conducted in a hurry.

The residents lost their land but most of all, there was community destruction that had grown over the years in to generations. About 110 families lost their land as they were forced out. Most