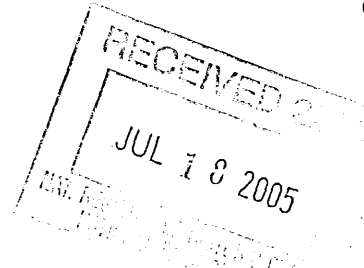


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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Crystal Lake State Park

other names/site number: _____

2. Location

street & number: 96 Bellwater Avenue not for publication: N/A

city or town: Barton vicinity: N/A

state: Vermont code: VT county: Orleans code: 019 zip code: 05822

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Lizanne McCamele National Register Specialist 7-15-05
Signature of certifying official Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official or other official and title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Boall

Date of Action

8.30.05

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-Federal

Number of Resources Within Property:

	Contributing	Noncontributing
buildings:	1	3
districts:	—	—
sites:	1	—
structures:	—	—
objects:	—	—
total:	2	3

Category of Property: (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site(s)
- structure(s)
- object(s)

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register:

0

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing:

Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: (Enter categories and subcategories from instructions)

Category:	Subcategory:
<u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>	<u>outdoor recreation</u>
<u>LANDSCAPE</u>	<u>park</u>
<u>SOCIAL</u>	<u>civic</u>

Current Functions: (Enter categories and subcategories from instructions)

Category:	Subcategory:
<u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>	<u>outdoor recreation</u>
<u>LANDSCAPE</u>	<u>park</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification: (Enter categories from instructions)

other: Civilian Conservation Corps: Rustic

Materials: (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

roof: METAL

walls: STONE: GRANITE

BRICK

other: WOOD

Narrative Description: (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria:

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

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

Criteria Considerations:

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B. Removed from its original location.
- C. A birthplace or a grave.
- D. A cemetery.
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F. A commemorative property.
- G. Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance with the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance:

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

RECREATION

Period of Significance:

1937-1942

1937-1942

Significant Person:

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Significant Dates:

1937

1942

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect / Builder:

Fried. David
Civilian Conservation Corps

Narrative Statement of Significance:

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography:

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (NPS):

- Preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- Previously listed in the National Register.
- Previously determined eligible for the National Register.
- Designated a National Historic Landmark.
- Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey No. _____.
- Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record No. _____.

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office.
- Other state agency.
- Federal agency.
- Local government.
- University.
- Other. Name of repository: Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 16.41 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

See continuation sheet

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1.	<u>18</u>	<u>723699E</u>	<u>4958692N</u>	
2.	<u>18</u>	<u>724032E</u>	<u>4958781N</u>	
3.	<u>18</u>	<u>724055E</u>	<u>4958756N</u>	
4.	<u>18</u>	<u>724545E</u>	<u>4959051N</u>	

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name / Title: Mary H. Stadalnick, Graduate Student

Organization: University of Vermont Date: December 16, 2004

Street & Number: Wheeler House, 133 South Prospect Street Telephone: 802-656-3180

City or Town: Burlington State: VT Zip Code: 05405

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

13. Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name / Title: Frank Spaulding, Parks Projects Coordinator

Organization: Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation Date: December 16, 2004

Street & Number: 103 South Main Street, 10 South Telephone: (802) 241-3650

City or Town: Waterbury State: VT Zip Code: 05671-0603

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Crystal Lake State Park

Name of Property

Section 7 Page 1

Barton, Orleans County, VT

County and State

Narrative Description

Crystal Lake State Park consists of the park's recreational area, the bathhouse, and the thin strip of beachfront land along the northern border of Crystal Lake in Barton, Vermont. Crystal Lake is a glacial lake nestled between the mountains and it is about three miles long and one mile wide. The park has a half a mile of sandy shoreline that extends along the north side of Crystal Lake and there is a marked swimming area with a sandy beach in front of the bathhouse. David Fried designed the bathhouse for the Vermont Forest Service in cooperation with the National Park Service. It serves as the architectural centerpiece at Crystal Lake State Park, and the Civilian Conservation Corps provided the labor for the bathhouse and the park's construction. The bathhouse was dedicated in a ceremony on July 4, 1942 and has been used as a bathhouse for local townspeople and tourists ever since. The Crystal Lake State Park and its bathhouse maintain integrity through the location, design, setting, materials workmanship, feeling, and association.

The entrance to Crystal Lake State Park is on Bellwater Avenue. The park is a Civilian Conservation Corps era park that has undergone few changes since its completion in 1942. The entrance is gated and a non-contributing gatehouse has recently been built at the entrance for park employees to collect admission fees. The parking lot has a curvilinear design that is set up with one-way corridors, whose exit requires driving towards the bathhouse along the northern border of the parking lot. The gravel parking lot has spaces marked off with stones and on the north and west side of the parking lot are picnic tables. The parking lot has scenic views of the lake and distant mountains.

There is a walkway from the parking lot south towards the beach with its natural white sand. The beach is at a lower grade than the park, and a granite block beach-wall separates it from the grassy area surrounding the park above. The wall is constructed of locally quarried granite and rises about a foot and a half and included a few steps to enter the shoreline area. The west side of the beach on the northern shore of Crystal Lake is a thin strip of land that leads to the central beach area in front of the bathhouse. In front of the bathhouse, the sandy beach area becomes larger and extends north towards a landscaped area and the bathhouse. This is the main swimming area and here the land slopes gently into the water, making the location ideal for recreational use. Park benches have been placed along the north side of the park for people

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Crystal Lake State Park
Name of Property

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Barton, Orleans County, VT
County and State

to use. The original plan for the park also identifies the beach wall as a place for visitors to sit on. The beachfront area of Crystal Lake State Park continues east along the shoreline in a thin strip and ends at Pageant Park Road and May Pond. The thin strip of land that makes up this area of the state park is not wide but it is ideal for visitors who enjoy walking along the entire length of the public beach.

There is a prominent paved walkway from the main beach area to the bathhouse. Red tinted concrete steps lead up from the beach to the wide main walkway and plaza area in front of the bathhouse. Planters are located to the left and right of the main entrance in the original landscape design and remain in the same location today. Easterly of the bathhouse, on sloping land, is a simple playground constructed in the 1990's with an elongated steel swing-set, and a steel slide with wooden steps and shed roof covering the slide. The grounds of the playground have been sequestered from the rest of the grassy park area by connected pieces of wood that form a square around the area, and it is also filled with gravel. The wooden components of the playground are stained dark brown to match the color of its neighboring bathhouse.

#1 Bathhouse, Built 1942, Contributing

The bathhouse, built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, is the architectural centerpiece of Crystal Lake State Park. It is a long, low, two-story building with a long promenade deck located across the front façade of the smaller second-story, and the building has a modern shed roof. The building faces Crystal Lake, the beach, and scenic vistas of the water and mountains. The overall design of the bathhouse incorporates both the influence of rustic architecture, so popular in projects designed by the National Park Service and built by the CCC, and emerging modernism. The bathhouse is constructed primarily from locally quarried granite with a rough finish, which clearly illustrates rustic architecture.

The bathhouse has an overall rectangular massing, about 122' x 30'2", with a smaller second story centered above the first, about 85' 6" x 15' 5", and the second story deck runs the length of the entire bathhouse and connecting the two sidewalls. The foundation is made from concrete tinted red, which is also the color of the walkways in front of and inside the bathhouse. The building and its prominent sidewalls are constructed of horizontal rows of

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locally quarried granite and bricks. The sidewalls frame the entire massing of the first-story of the building, and staircases on both sides of the front façade are located on the outside of the sidewalls. The staircases are constructed of the same materials as the bathhouse and its sidewalls, and the staircase's outer walls have a stepped design leading the visitor upward to the second-story deck. A low-wall extends to the east and west of the bathhouse, and it is constructed from granite and bricks as well. The second story of the bathhouse is wood stained dark brown and it is covered with a shed roof made from shingles.

The first-story of the building has an elongated shape that is emphasized by the two horizontal bands of brick that run across a front façade dominated by irregularly coursed granite blocks. A course of concrete blocks caps the second row of bricks and is situated directly beneath the windows. Bands of three-paned windows extend along the top half of the first-story. The wide main entrance is located in the center of the building, and two side entrances have been cut into the main façade as entrances to the men's and women's changing rooms. An addition constructed from vertical wood boards stained dark brown to match the rest of the wood surfaces on the building is located in the center of the façade. Six three-paned windows are centered on the front façade of the addition to correspond with the original window design on the first story of the bathhouse. The doors on all the first-story entrances including the addition have a large diamond pattern incorporated into their design.

The wood second-story appears to be sitting on top of the stone first-story. There are four sets of three single-paned windows on the second story, and there are two entrance doors to the east and west side. Above each set of windows is a diamond shaped vent that is emphasized by being applied to the wood surface. The wood siding on the bottom half of the second-story is horizontal, while the wood siding on the top half is vertical. In the center of the second-floor is the old concession stand and the cut out area can still be seen on the building today although it is no longer being used. The Modern style shed-roof extends over the deck and its rafters are exposed. The wood deck has a simple wood railing on the front façade and three horizontal rails make up the railing that run the entire length of the bathhouse.

The east and west façades are dominated by the prominent sidewalls and the outer stepped staircases. The grade rises front to rear, and therefore the back of the building only appears to be one-story tall. The rear façade of the building has a simpler design than the front façade, and

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it is faced in granite blocks with a single band of bricks emphasizing the horizontal design. Courses of concrete cap the one over one windows, which are in a horizontal band beneath the eaves. Vertical wood siding is placed between the bands of windows. Two doors that are recessed in the stone are located on the rear façade, and they are entered by concrete staircases and lead to the two caretakers apartments. There are also eleven barred windows with stone lintels and sills recessed along the foundation area that provide a view of the interior of the bathhouse.

There are minimal decorations on the exterior façade of the building. The only applied decorations are the diamond-shapes vents on the second-story and the diamond patterns carved into the doors, but even these are functional elements of the building. The materials used to construct the building, and their careful geometric patterns, are the main design element on the exterior facades. The horizontal bricks, granite blocks and second story railing, as well as the horizontal and vertical wood siding give the building a distinct style and character. The architect, David Fried, incorporates these elements of modernism into the design.

The central room of the bathhouse is recessed and it contains the entranceway to both of the changing rooms and the new concession stand. Historically, the central area was used as a basket rental stand, but it has been remodeled and is now used as the concession stand. The flooring in the central area is made from the same tinted red concrete that can be found on the outside walkways. The front walls are clad in the same granite blocks and bricks found on the exterior of the building. There is also a simple concrete zigzag pattern incorporated into the design of the walls in the central entrance area. Directly in the middle of the central entrance area is a closed-off storage room that has brick and poured concrete walls and a drop ceiling. The room has built-in wood storage shelves and countertops. To the left and right side of the central entrance area are wood doors leading to short hallways that connected the main entrance to both the men's and women's changing rooms. These changing-room entrance doors are no longer in use, and visitors must use the changing room entrance doors on the front façade.

The men's changing room is located on the west side of the first-story of the bathhouse, and the women's changing room is on the east side. The men's changing room runs the length of

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the west façade, and its walls are constructed from the large granite blocks, the same blocks used on the exterior of the bathhouse. The floors are poured concrete, and the ceiling consists of wood with exposed structural elements. The three-pane windows can be opened from inside the changing room. Changing stalls are located in the middle of the western-most area of the room. Lockers, a handicapped changing room and toilet, and a water fountain can also be found on the lower level of the men's changing room. A rounded concrete staircase is located near the center of the building, and it leads up to the second level where the showers, toilets, and sinks are located. The women's changing room is a similar design, with the second level located towards the center of the building as well.

The second floor of the bathhouse has suffered changes throughout the years. Originally there was a central concession stand with a storage area located behind it. Since the concession stand was moved to the first level, the upstairs concession stand has been closed. To the left side, there used to be storage space and at the far left a men's restroom. To the right side of the central area was a first aid stand and office space and to the far right a women's restroom. The areas on both sides of the old concession stand are now used as two-room caretakers apartments. The two living spaces areas were added in 1967.

The bathhouse has begun to see signs of wear and it has experienced several reversible alterations since its completion in 1942. The mortar on the exterior walls of the building has begun to fail, so work is currently underway by Vermont Forest, Parks and Recreation to repair the façade in order to maintain the building's integrity. Work is expected to be complete by the summer of 2005. The bathhouse remains in remarkable condition with few changes to the façade and interior. The addition of the first-floor concession stand at the center of the primary façade is the most obtrusive alteration to the building.

#2 Ranger's House at 76 Bellwater Avenue, Built circa 1975, Non-Contributing

The state park acquired land and two buildings, the ranger's house and adjacent cottage on the northeast corner of the park, in 1998. The ranger's house does not contribute to the significance of the Crystal Lake State Park because it does not relate to the CCC and its association with the park, and it is also not fifty years old. The two-story house has a concrete foundation, masonite cladding, irregular massing, and asphalt roof shingles. The window bays on the house are irregular and there is a deck with sliding glass doors located on the second-story of the building.

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#3 Rental Cottage, Built circa 1980, Non-Contributing

The rental cottage was acquired by the state of Vermont at the same time as the ranger's house in 1998 and does not contribute to the significance of the CCC era state park because of its purchase date and the building is not at least fifty years old. The rental cottage is located about twenty-five feet from the northeasterly bank of the outlet of Crystal Lake and it is a seasonal summer cottage. The wood clad building lacks a foundation, so it sits upon concrete cylinders. The three by two bay cottage is clad in wood shingles and is covered with a sheet metal roof, which extends about four feet over the front façade and helps to shade the main façade of the building. The cottage has three large pines trees directly in front of it and they add to its rustic appearance.

#4 Gate House, Built 2003, Non-Contributing

The board and batten clad gatehouse at the entrance of Crystal Lake State Park was built in 2003 and is therefore too new to contribute to the significance of the park. The small gatehouse had a concrete foundation, board and baton exterior, asphalt-shingled hipped-roof, metal door on the south façade and sliding glass windows on the other building facades. The hipped roof forms a porch entrance door and two wood posts help to support the roof on the entrance façade. Park rangers use the building to collect admission fees to the state park.

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Crystal Lake State Park
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Statement of Significance

The development of Crystal Lake State Park began in the late 1930's with the acquisition of land from local residents for the construction of a state park. The bathhouse, which stands as the architectural centerpiece at the Crystal Lake State Park, is an important building that was designed as part of a New Deal project in the late 1930's, built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and completed in time for recreational use in the summer of 1942; its use continues today. Many of Vermont's state parks were built at this time and government officials emphasized the recreational and environmental importance of the public land. The National Park Service helped to fund the planning and development of state parks during the Depression, and the CCC provided much of the needed labor for work on Vermont state parks. The CCC was responsible for the construction of twenty-two of Vermont's state parks including Crystal Lake State Park. The park meets the Registration Requirements to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under the Multiple Property Documentation Form for "Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks" because it is a significant Recreational Facility. Crystal Lake State Park is historically significant under Criteria A because of its association with the CCC and the New Deal in Vermont. The bathhouse is similarly significant under Criteria A, and also Criteria C because of its architectural design that combines the rustic architecture so popular with CCC recreational park structures at the time, with the contemporary style of modernism. The Crystal Lake State Park is significant to both the local history of the town of Barton and to the state of Vermont and its New Deal projects.

Crystal Lake State Park is located in Barton, Vermont in the northeast corner of the state. Residents of Barton as well as tourists have used the lake for recreational purposes for at least the last 125 years. Summer water activities such as boating, fishing, and swimming have been popular, as have winter activities. During the 1880's, Barton residents began taking boats on to the lake, establishing picnic areas, and swimming along the beachfront area known as May Shore. In the last decade of the nineteenth century and in the first decade of the twentieth century, local residents and tourists from New York, the New England states, and Canada began to build summer cottages on Crystal Lake. By the 1920's an exclusive, all-girls summer camp opened on the lake.

In 1905, the first community recreational structure, the Le Belle Lac Boat Club, was opened on Crystal Lake, and a group of local businessmen calling themselves the Barton Boat Club

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Company ran the organization. The boat club catered to local residents and also helped bring tourists to the lake for summer activities. The boat club in Barton remained open until 1924, when increasing popularity of the automobile caused its attendance to decline steeply.

The Le Belle Lac Boat Club opened the first bathhouse on Crystal Lake in 1912 on the northern beach area, which was called the May Shore. The area was ideal for a beach with its natural sandy shores, gradual slope into deeper water, and spectacular views of both the lake and its surrounding mountains. By the 1920's the lake was attracting local and summer residents who wanted to go for a swim or spend a relaxing day at the shore. The Barton Village Improvement Club provided for the upkeep of this bathhouse and provided swimming lessons.

In 1936, the Barton Improvement Club donated beachfront property for a state park on the northerly shore of Crystal Lake, conveying the property to the State of Vermont for \$1.00 but with the stipulation that the property be substantially developed as a bathing beach within two years or the land would be returned to the Barton citizens. Local residents Lillian and Marion Redfield, C.A. Nute, and F.R. Hastings sold additional land to the state, enlarging the park boundaries. The taxpayers in the town of Barton funded the Barton Improvement Club, and their goal was to create a summer attraction that would bring revenue, jobs, and a recreational facility to the town for present and future generations, helping state tourism as well.

Park planners decided that a new bathhouse would be constructed on the site, and in September 1936, the federal government approved the project and authorized the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) to do the work. In 1938, architect, David Fried, who was employed by the Department for the Interior's National Park Service, finalized plans for the bathhouse and construction began in June of that the same year. It was designed as a large two-story rectangular building constructed of brick and locally-quarried granite. The architect designed it with the influence of modernism incorporated into its design. The bathhouse provided changing rooms, restrooms, storage, first aid, and a concession stand in its design. The CCC and the state of Vermont shared the construction costs of \$6,700. Robert G. Simon planned the plantings around the bathhouse in 1941, as part of the original setting.

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His plans were done in a very organized manner to compliment the geometric walkways of the bathhouse that still exist today. Crystal Lake State Park's sole purpose is that of a beach and its corresponding bathhouse, so the plantings around the building do not contribute to the significance of the park.

The Architect, David Fried

David Fried received his training at Cornell University's School of Architecture and graduated in 1933. He spent his first few years out of school designing rustic buildings in Vermont and New Hampshire for the National Park Service. His known designs for the CCC in Vermont include the bathhouse at Crystal Lake State Park, the base lodge at Mount Mansfield in Stowe, and the lookout tower at Mount Philo, Charlotte. The lodge at Mount Mansfield, also constructed by the CCC during the late 1930's, is similar to the bathhouse at Crystal Lake in its blending of rustic and modern design. Completed in 1940, the Stowe lodge is rectangular in massing and is capped by a shed roof with extended eaves and exposed rafters. It also employs rows of casement windows and uses building materials obtained from local sources.

After designing government projects, David Fried opened his own firm in New Hampshire in 1937, and in 1939 relocated to Boston, where he once again opened an office. Fried also spent a year as an assistant professor of architecture at the University of Florida before returning to his Boston office. He was known for designing residential houses with modern design elements. One of his designs, a house in Westin, Massachusetts was featured in the June 1949 *Architectural Forum*, and it displays low-pitched roofs, natural exterior cladding, and multilevel interior spaces. He also designed a modern house on Cape Cod, which was featured in the February 1949 edition of the *Architectural Record*. This house had a broad roof overhang, a simple geometric form, and a porch terrace meant to create a natural setting for the building's occupants while still sheltering them within the confines of the building. These characteristics of Fried's later residential designs can be seen in his 1938 bathhouse for Crystal Lake State Park.

CCC in VT

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), under the Emergency Conservation Work Act, was one of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal projects begun in March 1933, to help

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rebuild the badly crippled United States economy during the Great Depression by putting our nation's citizens to work. Roosevelt was personally committed to the conservation movement and he had a personal interest in saving the nation's land and its youth from potential ruin. The popular program was introduced as a bill to Congress on March 27, 1933, quickly passed by both houses, and was signed by FDR on March 31, 1933. The CCC recruits numbered roughly three million men nationwide, and they were referred to as the "forest army" because of the association with the War Department, militaristic camps and hierarchy, and the "war" they fought to help save and improve the nation's natural resources. The CCC aided in the construction and maintenance of state parks throughout the United States, and almost half of the Vermont State Parks were developed with CCC assistance.

The CCC had a great impact on the State of Vermont and operated from 1933 until the federal government terminated funding in 1942. The young men who joined the CCC built roads, bridges, and dams, reforested national and state parks, and developed many other conservation projects as well. The CCC was also responsible for building recreational facilities in Vermont including hiking trails, the state's first ski trail and base lodge at Mount Mansfield, bathhouses, and recreational facilities throughout the state.

A majority of CCC recruits in Vermont were men between the ages of 18 and 25, and although many were from Vermont, others were from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and elsewhere in the United States. There were usually around 200 men in each camp, and Vermont had thirty camps that employed 40,868 men; over 25% of these men were native Vermonters. The length of service was six months with the option to re-enlist for up to two years. Recruits were paid \$30 a month with \$25 of it being sent home to their families or put into an escrow account that became available after tours of duty with the CCC were complete. The men in the CCC had the opportunity to take classes during the day to fulfill job training for their CCC duties as well as night classes to learn advanced skills for future employment. When United States declared war on December 8, 1941, the CCC ceased operation because both manpower and revenue were diverted to the war effort.

Crystal Lake State Park

The CCC camp in Sutton, Vermont and a side camp from Saint Albans provided the

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man-power to build the bathhouse at Crystal Lake and to prepare the park area for visitors at various times throughout its construction. The first part of the project involved filling marshland to the west of the site for the new bathhouse, an area that would become the parking lot. The parking lot was an important area that deserved its own planning since the increasing use of automobiles made remote state parks like Crystal Lake more accessible. Large stones mark the parking lot's spaces and the entire lot is paved in gravel, a natural material that blends well with the landscape. The parking lot is located at the entrance of the park next to the picnic area and has access to a scenic view. This is a typical layout that can found in parks designed by the National Park Service for CCC projects throughout Vermont.¹ CCC workers also cut granite from the Fisk Quarry on Barton Mountain for the bathhouse structure and the retaining wall at the beachfront, which was built to prevent beach erosion. The town of Barton began to develop its granite industry in the late 1880's, when the railroad began to quarry the natural deposits located on the eastern shores of Crystal Lake. Local business owners also started to quarry the granite from the shores of Crystal Lake and Barton Mountain at the beginning of the twentieth century. These businesses prospered until the Great Depression when they were forced out of business.²

Work on the bathhouse and its adjacent property continued into the summer of 1941. At this point, World War II intervened and forced closure of the Sutton CCC camp. The men were needed either to go overseas to fight or to join the war-related industries at home. Members of a side camp from Saint Albans worked on the park project until November 1941, and then state and local workers completed the project. The bathhouse was dedicated in a ceremony on July 4th, 1942. Many dignitaries including Governor William H. Wills, State Forester Perry Merrill, who signed-off on the architect's plans for the bathhouse, state and local politicians and organizations, and the general public attended the event. At the dedication, Governor Wills proclaimed: "We Vermonters are all out for the war effort but when peace comes we will more and more take advantage of the opportunities for relaxation provided by places such as this throughout our well beloved Green Mountains." The Parks Department charged twenty-five cents per car to enter the beach, and visitors enjoyed amenities of the bathhouse and diving raft, and also had assurance of safety from the lifeguards and first aid attendants on site. Other state parks in Vermont were closed during World War II, but the Crystal Lake State Park remained open as a state run recreational site.³

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Structures commissioned for the CCC were often designed to harmonize inconspicuously with their settings, and rustic appearance worked especially well. Structures often incorporated building materials from nearby sources, typically timber and stone. Recreational buildings by the CCC are sometimes described as Adirondack or Rustic style structures, and such buildings are usually one story in height with exposed roof rafters: many are used only seasonally. These buildings emphasize function, standardization in design and construction methods, and harmony with surrounding landscapes. The bathhouse at the Sandbar State Park was built by the CCC and it is a good example more traditional rustic architecture. The bathhouse at Crystal Lake State Park does have many rustic influences including the incorporation of local building materials into its design, the single story massing with exposed roof rafter, and its single season functionality. However, the rustic elements are treated in a very stylistic manner in the design of the bathhouse, while traditional rustic design is intended to be natural and organic in appearance. The bathhouse withdraws from the rustic tradition in its large massing, geometric design elements incorporated into the exterior and interior of the building, and careful attention paid to the current architectural style of the Modern with its use of horizontal bands, diamond vents, and shed roof. The landscape surrounding the building is also very planned and geometric, which is unlike the natural forested landscape that usually encompasses a CCC structure built in the traditional Rustic style.

The Crystal Lake State Park constructed by the CCC still maintains its original use and its integrity. The bathhouse remains in remarkable condition with few changes to the façade and interior and the original geometric landscape design remains mostly intact as well. Trees have grown around the bathhouse and these are not part of the original design but they do not affect the integrity of the park. The park continues to be utilized for its original purposes and local townspeople, tourists, classes from Barton Academy and Grade School, and various tour groups still use the facility today.

¹ Context: Civilian Conservation Corps in VT

² Young, 217-219

³ Files at Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation

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UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5.)	18	724578E	4958927N
6.)	18	723874E	4958536N

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Verbal Boundary Description

A parcel of land fourteen acres more or less located in the Town of Barton, County of Orleans, State of Vermont, lying northerly of Crystal Lake and lying easterly and southerly of the following described line:

Beginning at an iron pipe located on the northeasterly bank of the outlet of Crystal Lake and situated at the southerly most corner of land conveyed to the State of Vermont by Ghislaine Belair in Warranty Deed dated July 7, 1998 and recorded on July 7, 1998 in Book 102, Pages 98-99 in the office of the Barton Town Clerk; thence North 74 degrees West along the northeasterly bank of the outlet of Crystal Lake a distance of 98.59 feet to a point marked by an iron pipe driven into the ground on said northeasterly bank of the outlet of Crystal Lake; thence North 16 degrees 6 minutes west a distance of 71.58 feet to a point marked by an iron pipe driven into the ground; thence North 89 degrees 52 minutes 40 seconds East along the division line of property conveyed by Florence Wessel to Slaiby a distance of 139.2 feet to an iron pipe driven into the ground on the westerly right of way line of Bellwater Avenue; thence South 31 degrees 58 minutes East along the westerly right of way line of Bellwater Avenue a distance of 66.69 feet to an iron pipe driven into the ground along said westerly right of way line of Bellwater Avenue; thence South 84 degrees thirty minutes East to the easterly right of way line of Bellwater Avenue and continuing on that same bearing a distance of 661.0 feet to a point; thence North 77 degrees East a distance of 329.9 feet to a point; thence South 9 degrees 30 minutes West a distance of 146.0 feet to a point; thence North 85 degrees East a distance of 205.0 feet to a point; thence North 75 degrees 30 minutes East 573.9 feet to a point; thence South 8 degrees East 20 feet to a point; thence North 80 degrees 15 minutes East 220 feet to a point; thence South 89 degrees 30 minutes East 255 feet to a point; thence South 77 degrees 30 minutes East 230 feet to a point; thence North 83 degrees 30 minutes East 216.5 feet to a point; thence North 44 degrees East 162.5 feet to a point; thence North 29 degrees 30 minutes West 222 feet to a point; thence North 8 degrees West 155 feet to the intersection of the center line of Pageant Park Road; thence southerly and southeasterly along the center line of Pageant Park Road to May Pond, which flows into Crystal Lake; thence southerly along the northwesterly water mark of May Pond to Crystal Lake.

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Excepting therefrom five small parcels of land bordering the northeasterly bank of the outlet of Crystal Lake and lying southwesterly of a line extending parallel with and approximately 25 feet northeasterly from said northeasterly bank of the outlet of Crystal Lake.

Being all the land conveyed to the State of Vermont in the following deeds recorded in the Office of the Barton Town Clerk: Warranty Deed from Ghislaine Belair, dated July 7, 1998 and recorded on July 7, 1998 in Book 102, Pages 98-99; Warranty Deed from F. R. Hastings and Isabel H. Hastings recorded January 2, 1937, in Book 43, Pages 55; Warranty Deed from F. R. Hastings and Isabel H. Hastings recorded January 2, 1937, in Book 43, Pages 56; Warranty Deed from C.A. Nute, recorded October 16, 1936; Warranty Deed from Catherine A. Wilcox recorded on August 23, 1937 in Book 43, Page 111; Warranty Deed from Henry and Cordelia Valley, dated October 22, 1935; Warranty Deed from the Barton Improvement Club dated October 17, 1936; Warranty Deed from Marion G. Redfield and Lillian E. Redfield dated October 21, 1936 in Book 43, Page 27; Warranty Deed from the Executor of the Estate of Marion G. Redfield to the State of Vermont dated July 15, 1969 recorded August 1, 1969 in Book 55, Page 294.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for Crystal Lake State Park includes all the lands acquired by the State of Vermont for the purposes of establishing the state park in Barton, Vermont. The parcel of land that makes up Crystal Lake State Park includes the park ranger's house, rental cottage, parking lot, bathhouse, beachfront, the long strip of land that runs along the lake, and the land to the high water mark of Crystal Lake.

VT - ROUTE 16

Bellwater Avenue

#3 rental cottage

#2 ranger's house

#4 gate house

#1 bathhouse

Parking Area

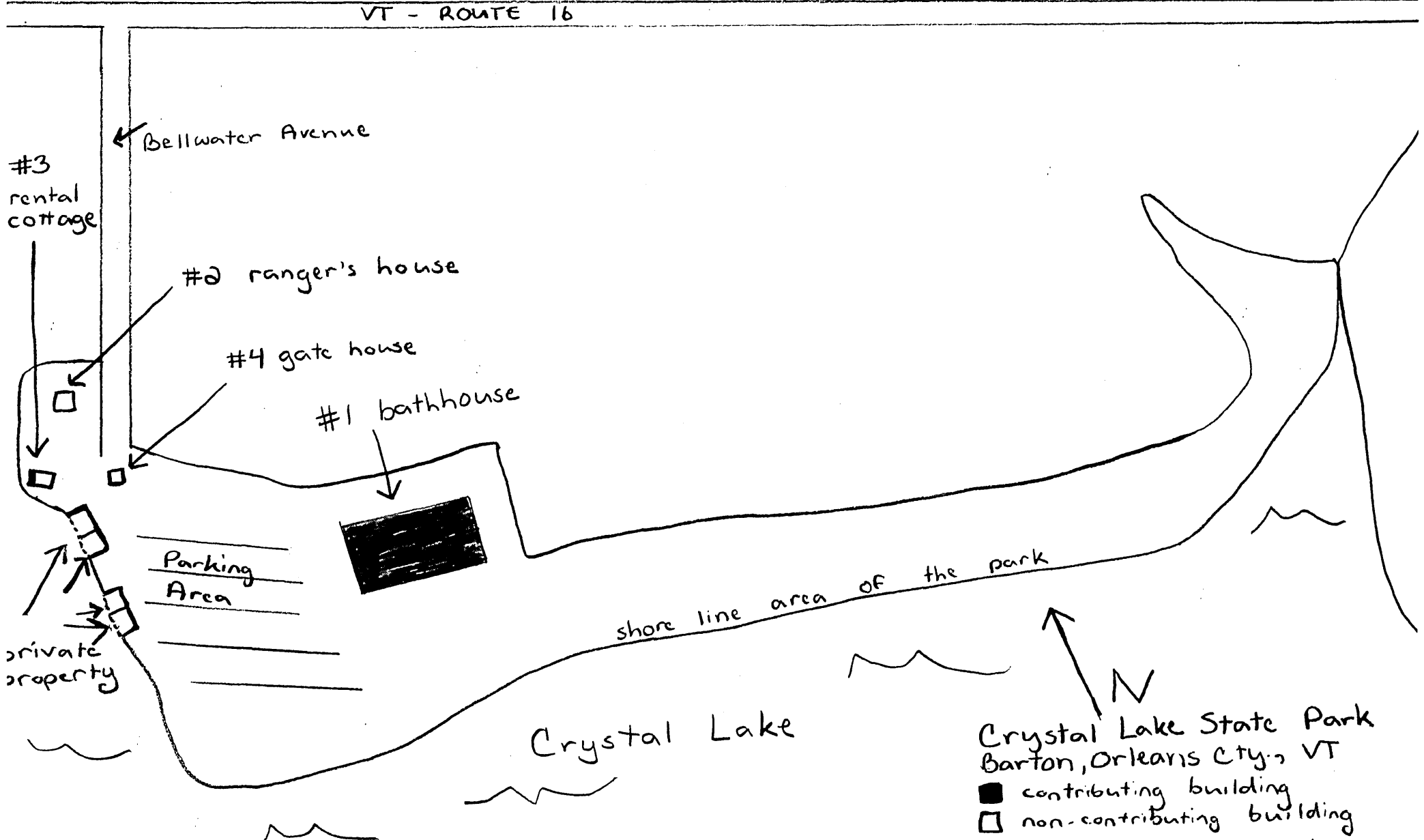
private property

shore line area of the park

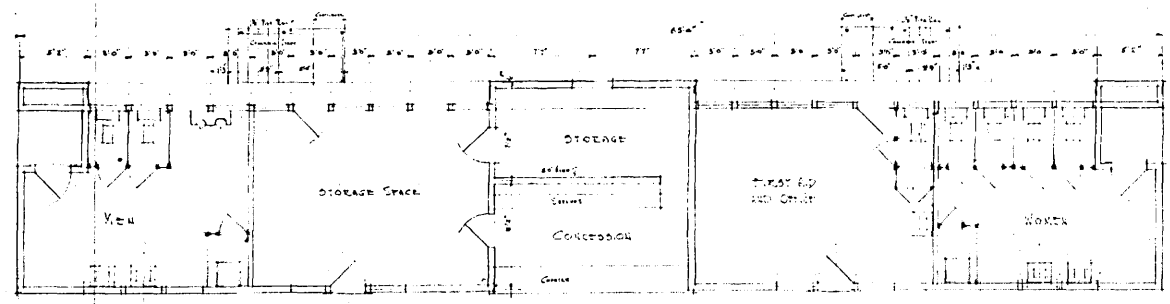
Crystal Lake

Crystal Lake State Park
Barton, Orleans Cty., VT

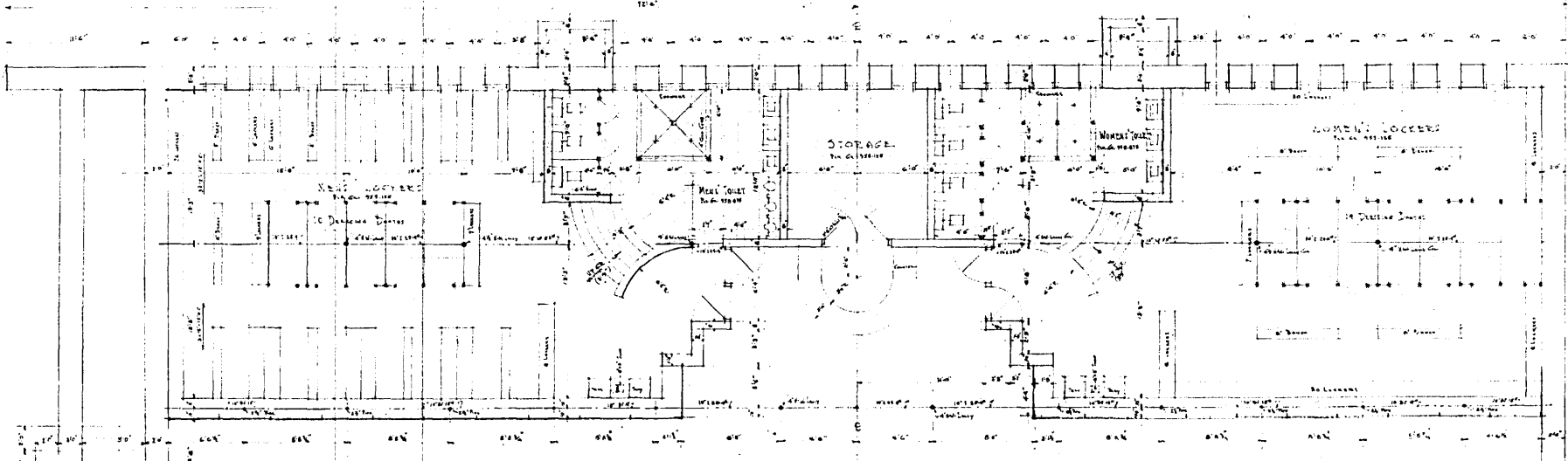
- contributing building
- non-contributing building
- 1" = approximately 100'



UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 COOPERATING WITH
VERMONT FOREST SERVICE
 PROJECT: **BATH HOUSE**
 SITES: **CENTRAL LAKE**
S.P. 9, DARTMOUTH
 P.H. 1000
 7/29



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

Building #1

Barton, Orleans County, Vermont

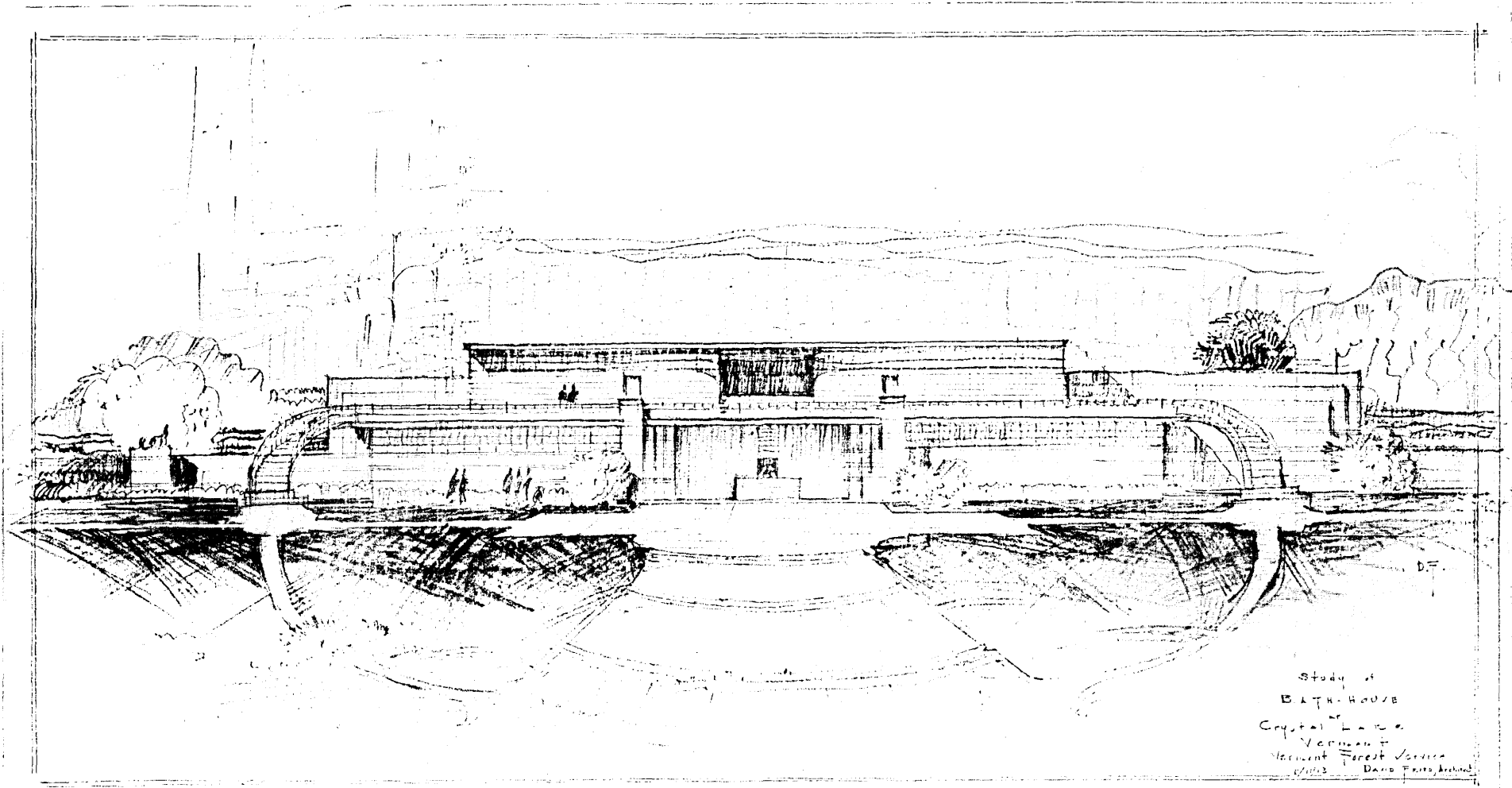
Photographer: Mary H. Stadelnick

November 2004

Plan: Vermont Dept. of Forests, Parks
and Recreation

View of the bathhouse interior,
architect's 1939 plans.

Photo #5



Study of
BATH HOUSE
Crystal Lake
Vermont
Herbert Forest Service
1913 David Fries, Architect

Crystal Lake State Park
Barton, Orleans County, Vermont
Photographer: Mary H. Stadahnick
November 2004

Plan: Vermont Dept. Forests, Parks and Recreation
View of architect's study for the
bathhouse at Crystal Lake State Park.
(Building #1)

Photo #8