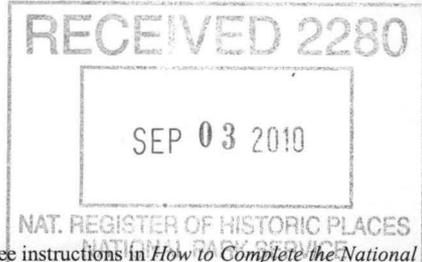


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

841



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 an 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 Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1

other names/site number PL0284

2. Location

street & number Forest Service Road 38 over the South Fork of the Saline River  not for publication

city or town Athens  vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Polk code 113 zip code 71971

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
Catherine Malcher 8/12/10  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
[Signature] 8/26/10  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
USDA Forest Service ; Ouachita N.F.  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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] 10-14-10  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action  
Edson H. Beall

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
--------------	-----------------	--

	buildings
	sites
1	structures
	objects
1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Facilities Constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in Arkansas, 1933-1942

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

TRANSPORTATION/road-related(vehicular)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

TRANSPORTATION/road-related(vehicular)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/masonry arch

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls STONE

roof N/A

other N/A

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

### SUMMARY

The Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1 spans South Fork on the eastern edge of Shady Lake in rural Polk County, Arkansas. The bridge was built in 1936 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. While the bridge and guardrails are mostly constructed of native fieldstone, the single span over the creek is supported by an arched, corrugated steel culvert.

### ELABORATION

The Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1 spans the South Fork of the Saline River on the eastern edge of Shady Lake in rural Polk County, Arkansas. The bridge is located about 3.3 miles north of Arkansas Highway 246 on the Forest Service Road 38, which services the Shady Lake Recreation Area. The bridge's setting is the wooded slopes of the Ouachita Mountains.

Constructed by the CCC in 1936, the bridge was part of a greater effort to develop the area for recreation. It now carries traffic to 97 camping units, a picnic area, swimming area, boat dock, and other amenities.

### *Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1*

The Shady Lake CCC Bridge is a single-span bridge that is approximately 40 feet long and 20 feet wide. The arched span is supported by a corrugated steel culvert. The bridge is traversed by a gravel road with native-stone guardrails on each side. These are comprised of four square posts connected by three slightly shorter and thinner panels.

### **Integrity**

The Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1 retains excellent integrity and is unaltered from the time of its construction in 1936. The bridge still exhibits its original construction and materials. The setting around the bridge also reflects its period of significance. The Shady Lake Recreational Area continues to serve visitors seeking a secluded place to camp, fish, or swim, and many of the facilities originally constructed by the CCC are still in use today. The surrounding area remains rural and wooded, much like it was when the CCC first constructed the bridge.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B.** removed from its original location.
- C.** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Levels of Significance** (local, state, national)

Local  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)

Engineering  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Transportation  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1936  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1936  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation** (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

CCC, Builder  
James F. Harp, Builder

**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 by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:  
U.S. Forest Service

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

### SUMMARY

The Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1 is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A with local significance** for its association with the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in Polk County. The bridge, completed by crews from Camp Shady in December 1936, was constructed as a part of the Shady Lake Dam project begun in October 1935. The CCC originally developed the area for recreational purposes, and the bridge and the road that traverses it still services numerous camping and picnicking sites around the lake.

The Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1 is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C with local significance** as a good example of CCC native-stone bridge construction. The single-span structure is supported by an arched, corrugated steel culvert and crosses the South Fork of the Saline River.

Because of the bridge's association with the CCC, it is being nominated within the historic context "Facilities Constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in Arkansas, 1933-1942."

### ELABORATION

White settlement in Polk County began around 1830 near Dallas, a town located about three miles south of present-day Mena. Pioneers--mainly from Illinois, Tennessee, and Kentucky--constructed log cabins in the remote and mountainous countryside where they attempted to make a living from abundant wild game and timber resources. On December 30, 1844, the state's General Assembly approved the formation of Polk County from parts of Sevier County, with the county seat at Dallas. The county government remained there until 1898 when residents voted to move the seat to the newly-platted town of Mena.<sup>1</sup>

Traveling in Polk County's rugged terrain has always been challenging, and the expansion of transportation has played a significant role in the development of the county. In the nineteenth century, Dallas served as a major stagecoach stop on Long's Trail, which connected to the Butterfield Overland Express trail to the north and traveled west into what is now Oklahoma. Such trails served as the main access into Polk County until August 19, 1896, when the Kansas City, Pittsburg, and Gulf Railroad constructed a line through the area. Just months earlier, the railroad platted the town of Mena and began selling lots along the proposed railroad route. Incorporated on September 18, 1896, the county's seat of government and largest city owes its existence to this new transportation corridor.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Eastern Arkansas* (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890), 439; Roy Vail, "Polk County." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. 24 February 2010.

<http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=800>. Accessed 27 May 2010.

<sup>2</sup> Vail, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=800>.

United States Department of the Interior  
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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Crews had hardly laid the railroad tracks before the automobile began to appear in Polk County. The popularity of this new form of transportation meant that the area's rough horse and buggy roads had to be improved to handle the speedier but less rugged automobile. By 1916 the county had a number of primitive highways, including what would become U.S. Highway 71, which connected the towns of Acorn, Mena, Cove, and Wickes. While this highway closely followed the railroad line, other highways branched off to places like Ink, Board Camp, and Shady. State crews maintained about 120 miles of Polk County highway by 1930, but none of it had yet been paved; roads were either gravel, graded earth, or unpaved. It wasn't until 1931 that the county got its first paved highway, a six-mile stretch between Mena and Acorn surfaced with bituminous material. When crews began work on the Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1 in 1936, total highway mileage and paved mileage had not changed over the previous five years.<sup>3</sup>

While highway construction in Polk County remained stagnant in the early 1930s, the newly-formed Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) began to build or update other infrastructure in the area. The federal government instituted this program in 1933, when the United States was in the deepest throes of the worst economic depression in its history. Unemployment stood at 25 percent of the civilian workforce, up from just three percent in 1929. Young people were jobless at a rate even higher than that of the general population, and many of the nation's legislators began to worry about the potential risk posed by large numbers of jobless youth. Upon his election in 1932, Franklin Roosevelt quickly proposed a new federal program that would not only put these unemployed young Americans to work, but would also promote his conservation ethic. On March 31, 1933, the President signed the Federal Unemployment Relief Act, which set up the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW), as the CCC was officially called.<sup>4</sup>

The immediate goal of the ECW was to put people to work. The original legislation stipulated that applicants had to be fit, single men aged 18 to 25; enrollment was expanded to men aged 17 to 28 in 1935. These men had to have been unemployed for six months and could not be on probation or parole. Of their \$30 a month salary, \$25 was sent home to their families on public relief rolls. Though CCC workers were only able to keep the remaining \$5 of their monthly pay, the federal government provided them with shelter, food, clothing, medical care, and hospitalization. Applicants enrolled for a six month term with the possibility of re-enrollment. The first camp began operation on April 17, 1933, in Luray, Virginia, making the ECW the only one of Roosevelt's emergency relief programs to begin operation in his first 100 days. By July 1, 34,000 young men were employed at CCC camps across the country. At the agency's peak in 1935, this number grew to 505,782 men housed in over 2,000 camps. Enrollment steadily declined to about 80,000

<sup>3</sup> State Highway Commission, *Road Map of Arkansas*, 1916; Arkansas State Highway Commission, *Official Highway Service Map*, 1931; Department of State Lands, Highways, and Improvements, *Eighth Biennial Report*, 1930, 27; State Highway Commission, *Tenth Biennial Report*, 1932, 32; Arkansas State Highway Commission, *Twelfth Biennial Report*, 1936, 44.

<sup>4</sup> John C. Paige, *The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942: An Administrative History* (National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1985), 1-10.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

when Congress appropriated funds to terminate the CCC on July 2, 1942. The federal government closed last of the CCC camps by the end of that month.<sup>5</sup>

The CCC played an especially significant role in Arkansas during the 1930s. Nationwide, the Corps was organized into nine districts; Arkansas fell under the jurisdiction of the Seventh Corps District based in Omaha, Nebraska. The Arkansas District headquarters were established April 4, 1933, at East 25<sup>th</sup> Street and Rock Island Railroad in Little Rock, and subdistricts were created for the northwestern, northeastern, western, and southern regions of the state. Each subdistrict oversaw various camps, the first of which was the 741<sup>st</sup> Company, established at Crystal Springs, Arkansas, on May 1, 1933. At the height of the CCC presence in Arkansas in 1935, there were 65 camps throughout the state.<sup>6</sup>

Organized on the same day as the Crystal Springs camp, the 742<sup>nd</sup> Company, located 16 miles southeast of Mena, was the second CCC camp organized in Arkansas. Nestled in the mountains of the Ouachita National Forest, the camp was named "Shady" after a town that once existed two miles to the west. On June 15, 1933, 200 CCC recruits set up tents and began construction on their new camp. They completed the work on July 11, 1933, and began field work the following day.<sup>7</sup>

Camp Shady's project district covered about 133,920 square acres, within which CCC men fought fires and built or improved roads, bridges, dams, and other infrastructure. During the first two years, crews cleared underbrush from 12,026 acres of pine forest in an effort to reduce fire hazard. They also built 80 miles of Forest Service road, including the Shady Truck Trail No. 25, West Boundary Truck Trail No. 176, the Sugar Tree Truck Trail No. 56, the Brushy Truck Trail No. 30, Standing Rock Truck Trail No. 168, Two Mile Truck Trail No. 173, and Cove Truck Trail No. 129. In addition to forest maintenance and road construction, crews built 16 low water bridges, one dam, and two campgrounds.<sup>8</sup>

One of the CCC's major contributions to Polk County--and the rest of the country--was the development of recreational infrastructure. Automobiles like the Ford Model T, produced between 1908 and 1927, made car travel affordable for middle-class Americans and vastly expanded the mobility of the country's population. Federal and state governments rushed to improve rugged thoroughfares, and hotels, restaurants, gas stations, and other roadside amenities began to pop up all over the country. Auto tourism became a favorite pastime for many Americans; whole families would pile into the family automobile for a trip into the nearby countryside or across the nation. With this new breed of recreational Americans came a demand for the

<sup>5</sup> Sandra Taylor Smith, *The Civilian Conservation Corps in Arkansas, 1933-1942* (Little Rock: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1992), 7; "Congress: End of CCC," *Time*, June 15, 1942; Paige, 16-37.

<sup>6</sup> Joey McCarty, "Civilian Conservation Corps in Arkansas" (M.A. thesis, University of Arkansas, 1977), 9; Civilian Conservation Corps, *Official Annual 1937 Civilian Conservation Corps Arkansas District Seventh Corps Area, 1937*, 32; Smith, 9.

<sup>7</sup> CCC, 36.

<sup>8</sup> *Flashes from Shady Gap*, 26 April 1935.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

development of national, state, and municipal parks, national forests, and other scenic areas. The CCC skillfully embraced this task, developing America's scenic areas with buildings, pavilions, roads, and bridges in their trademark rustic style.

The major tourist area developed by workers at Camp Shady was the Shady Lake Recreation Area in the Ouachita National Forest. When the CCC was first formed, recreational development was approved by the National Park service and was largely limited to state and national parks. On February 7, 1935, CCC Director Robert Fechner approved a memorandum authorizing his crews to complete recreational work in state and national forests. Two days later the Camp Shady newsletter, *Flashes from Shady Gap*, announced the construction of a dam that would form a 25-acre lake at the junction of the Saline River and Blaylock Creek. By October a crew of 25 men had surveyed the dam site and cleared about five acres around the proposed lake.<sup>9</sup>

Actual work on the Shady Lake Dam had begun by January 1936. The proposed specifications were as follows:

The dam is to be built approximately four miles south of Bard Springs on the Saline River. The dam is of arch type, 150 feet in length, 28 feet in height, and averages 4 ½ feet in thickness. It will contain 550 yards of concrete, which will require about seven car loads of sand, 2800 sacks of cement, and 500 yards of crushed rock. Approximately 20,000 feet of lumber will be needed for forms, etc.<sup>10</sup>

Work on the dam progressed quickly. By the end of February, crews had cleared the entire basin of the proposed lake. While some men hauled in sand and rock to be used in the concrete, others began preparing the foundation by jackhammering and blasting into the surrounding novaculite bedrock. Excavation continued until April 23 when crews poured the first stage of concrete which they allowed to cure before pouring the next stage. On July 10, 1936, CCC men poured the 33<sup>rd</sup> and final stage of concrete at the Shady Lake Dam. The lake finally filled to capacity in November 1936.<sup>11</sup>

With only finishing touches left to complete on the dam, crews began construction on a road that would encircle the newly-formed lake and service its recreational facilities. Workers had to construct two bridges along the road, one spanning the East Fork of the Saline River and one spanning the South Fork of the Saline River. The CCC hired James F. Harp of Hot Springs to provide technical assistance during construction of the bridge headwalls, which began in July or August 1936. Harp, along with a Mr. Outler, were put in charge

<sup>9</sup> Paige, 61-62; *Flashes*, 9 February 1935 and 11 October 1935.

<sup>10</sup> *Flashes*, 10 January 1936. The May 29<sup>th</sup> issue of *Flashes from Shady Gap* suggested that the dam would be 32 feet high and 206 feet long. The issue also said that the thickness at the center of the base would be 6 feet, 4 inches, and the thickness at the top would be 3 feet, 6 inches.

<sup>11</sup> *Flashes*, 10 January 1936, 28 February 1936, 29 May 1936, November 1936.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

of the crew building the Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1--the single-arch bridge spanning the South Fork of the Saline River. They completed the bridge in December 1936. By July 1937 crews had finished most of the heavy machine work like dam building, bridge erection, and road construction. With these large projects completed, they focused more on the development of recreation amenities like campgrounds, parking areas, fireplaces, wells, trails, and beaches.<sup>12</sup>

Shady Lake Recreation Area continues to serve as a popular tourist attraction in the Ouachita National Forest. According to the National Forest Service, the site now offers:

- 5 camping loops
- 97 camping units
- Group camping unit
- Group picnic unit
- Playground
- Amphitheater
- Volleyball
- Horseshoes and ping pong
- Water hydrants, flush toilets and warm-water showers
- Swimming area and diving platform
- Boat and fishing dock
- Interpretive trail (0.5 mile)
- Hiking trail (3.2 miles) and mountain biking<sup>13</sup>

Amenities like these at Shady Lake are what draw an estimated 1.25 million visitors to the Ouachita National Forest each year. Had it not been for the 742<sup>nd</sup> Company at Camp Shady, which constructed the dam, bridges, and other infrastructure at the site, the Shady Lake Recreation Area would not exist today.<sup>14</sup>

### SUMMARY

The Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1 is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** with **local significance** for its association with the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in Polk County. The bridge, completed by crews from Camp Shady in December 1936, was constructed as a part of the Shady Lake Dam project begun in October 1935. The CCC originally developed

<sup>12</sup> *Flashes*, August 1936, December 1936, July 1937; CCC, 37.

<sup>13</sup> Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Shady Lake Recreation Area," August 2005.

<http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=800>. Accessed 8 June 2010.

<sup>14</sup> Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, "National Visitor Use Monitoring Results: Ouachita National Forest," August 2001. [http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/reports/year1/R8\\_Ouachita\\_final.htm](http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/reports/year1/R8_Ouachita_final.htm). Accessed 8 June 2010.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

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the area for recreational purposes, and the bridge and the road that traverses it still services numerous camping and picnicking sites around the lake.

The Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1 is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as a good example of CCC native-stone bridge construction. The single-span structure is supported by an arched, corrugated steel culvert and crosses the South Fork of the Saline River.

Because of the bridge's association with the CCC, it is being nominated within the historic context "Facilities Constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in Arkansas, 1933-1942."

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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[http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/reports/year1/R8\\_Ouachita\\_final.htm](http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/reports/year1/R8_Ouachita_final.htm). Accessed 8 June 2010.

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

# **National Register of Historic Places**

## **Continuation Sheet**

Section number   9   Page   2  

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Vail, Roy. "Polk County." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, 24 February 2010.  
<http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=800>. Accessed 27  
May 2010.

Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1  
Name of Property

Polk County, Arkansas  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one.

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 405886 3802646 3                                   
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

2                                  4                                 

See continuation sheet

#### 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 Clint Pumphrey, National Register Historian  
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date February 19, 2010  
street & number 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street telephone (501) 324-9789  
city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201

#### 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.)

### Property Owner

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

name United States Forest Service  
street & number P.O. Box 1270 telephone 501-321-5202  
city or town Hot Springs state AR zip code 71902

**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 listing. 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.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

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### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point in the center of Forest Service Road 38, 20 feet north of the north end of the Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1, the boundary includes the area within 20 feet of each side of the centerline of Forest Service Road 38 to an ending point 20 feet south of the south end of the Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1.

### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary includes the Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1 and its immediate setting.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1  
NAME:

MULTIPLE Facilities Constructed by the CCC in Arkansas MPS  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Polk

DATE RECEIVED: 9/03/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/27/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/12/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/18/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000841

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 10-14-10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1

Polk County, AR

Ralph S. Wilcox

November 2009

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, AR

North end, looking south

#1



Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1

Polk County, AR

Ralph S. Wilcox

November 2009

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, AR

West side, Looking east

#2



Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1

Polk County, AR

Ralph S. Wilcox

November 2009

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, AR

East side, looking west

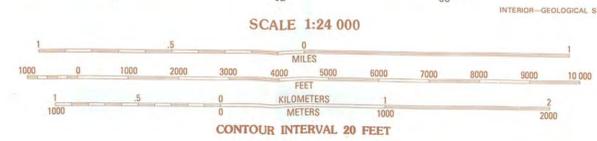
#3

Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1  
Athens vic., Polk County, AR  
15 / 405886 / 3802646



PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
CONTROL BY ..... USGS AND NOS/NOAA  
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ..... 1982  
FIELD CHECKED ..... 1984. MAP EDITED ..... 1986  
PROJECTION ..... LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC  
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ..... ZONE 15  
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS ..... ARKANSAS, SOUTH ZONE  
UTM GRID DECLINATION ..... 0936 WEST  
1984 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION ..... 5909 EAST  
VERTICAL DATUM ..... NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
HORIZONTAL DATUM ..... 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM  
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,  
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks  
(7 meters south and 18 meters east)  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any  
Federal and State reservations shown on this map  
No distinction made between houses, barns, and other buildings

**PROVISIONAL MAP**  
Produced from original  
manuscript drawings. Information  
shown as of date of  
photography.



**ROAD LEGEND**  
Improved Road .....  
Unimproved Road .....  
Trail .....  
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

1	2	3	1 Eagle Mountain
2	3	4	2 Nichols Mountain
3	4	5	3 Big Fork
4	5	6	4 Baker Springs
5	6	7	5 Athens
6	7	8	6 Gilliam Dam
7	8		7 Dierks Dam
8			8 Newhope

CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 FOOT  
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST FOOT  
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048  
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808  
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204

**UMPIRE, ARKANSAS**  
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1986

34094-C1-TF-024



**The Department of  
Arkansas  
Heritage**

Mike Beebe  
Governor

Cathie Matthews  
Director

Arkansas Arts Council

\*

Arkansas Natural Heritage  
Commission

\*

Delta Cultural Center

\*

Historic Arkansas Museum

\*

Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

\*

Old State House Museum



**Arkansas Historic  
Preservation Program**

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An Equal Opportunity Employer



August 4, 2010

Ms. Carol Shull  
Chief of Registration  
United States Department of the Interior  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
8th Floor  
1201 Eye Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1 – Athens vic., Polk County,  
Arkansas

Dear Ms. Shull:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Ralph S. Wilcox of my staff at (501) 324-9787. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathie Matthews  
State Historic Preservation Officer

CM:crp

Enclosure