

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **JUL 25 1986**
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic N/A
and/or common Connecticut State Park and Forest Depression-Era Federal Work Relief Programs Structures Thematic Resource

2. Location

street & number See Inventory Forms N/A not for publication
city, town See Inventory Forms vicinity of
state Connecticut code 09 county See Inventory Forms code "

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> thematic group	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Commissioner Stanley Pac
Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
street & number 165 Capitol Avenue
city, town Hartford vicinity of state Connecticut 06106

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multiple
See Continuation Sheet
street & number "
city, town " state

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title State Register of Historic Places See Continuation Sheet
has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1986 federal state county local
depository for survey records Connecticut Historical Commission
59 S. Prospect Street
city, town Hartford state Connecticut

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

OVERVIEW

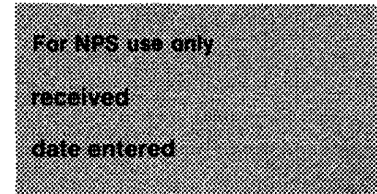
The thematic group is composed of 14 structures and one complex of 7 buildings built between 1933 and 1942 by Depression-era federal work relief programs in Connecticut's state parks and forests. Although one of the structures (Tunxis Forest Ski Cabin built in 1937) is less than 50 years old, it was the product of programs that were initiated in 1933. Located in 14 different towns throughout the state, the well-preserved structures represent a variety of building types associated with the use and administration of the facilities as well as the work relief camps themselves. Four structures and the complex are administrative in use and include one lumber shed (Natchaug Forest Lumber Shed), two stone structures built as Civilian Conservation Corps camp headquarters (Paugnut Forest Administration Building, Tunxis Forest Headquarters House), a complex of seven frame buildings for use as a maintenance yard (State Park Supply Yard), and an existing ca. 1790 central-chimney Colonial-style house rehabilitated for a camp headquarters (Avery House). The recreational structures include three multi-purpose assembly buildings (Rocky Neck Pavilion, Peoples Forest Museum, Oak Lodge), two open shelters (Massacoe Forest Pavilion, Shade Swamp Shelter), one observation tower (Sleeping Giant Tower), one log cabin (Tunxis Forest Ski Cabin), and three log Adirondack shelters (Cream Hill Shelter, Red Mountain Shelter, American Legion Shelter). As varied as the uses is the scale of the structures, which ranges from the small gazebo-like shelter at Shade Swamp to the monumental 356'-long three-story pavilion at Rocky Neck State Park. With the exception of the Natchaug Forest Lumber Shed and the State Park Supply Yard, which are modest frame vernacular structures, the buildings were executed in the rustic Adirondack style and emphasize the use of indigenous materials, often in their natural form. With the exception of the Rocky Neck Pavilion, dramatically sited on a rocky outcrop overlooking Long Island Sound, all the structures enjoy a wooded setting in large parks or forests of at least 150 acres. None are located in major metropolitan areas.

While the work of the Depression-era work relief programs was broader in scope than erecting buildings in state parks and forests, the focus of the nomination is limited to structures built throughout Connecticut on state-owned property under the management of the Park and Forest Commission, the state agency responsible for the historic development of the state park and forest system. The structures built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), and the Civilian Works Administration (CWA) and its administrative successor, the Works Progress Administration (WPA), have a common historical association with the federal work relief programs and the development of the public-sector program of recreation and forest land development in the state. Although 12 of the 15 individual components of the nomination were built by the CCC, the works of the other programs are included because of the administrative similarities and social/humanitarian objectives shared (continued)

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CT State Park & Forest Depression-Era Federal Work Relief
Continuation sheet Programs Structures Thematic Resource 5



LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Barkhamsted Town Clerk
Town Hall
Route 318
Pleasant Valley, CT

Hamden Town Hall
2372 Whitney Ave.
Hamden, CT

Sharon Town Hall
Main Street
Sharon, CT

Hartland Town Clerk's Office
Route 179 South Road
East Hartland, CT

Town Clerk's Office
Town Office Building
760 Hopmeadow Street
Simsbury, CT

Eastford Town Clerk
Eastford Town Office Building
Westford Road
Eastford, CT

Cornwall Town Clerk
Pine Street
Cornwall, CT

Griswold Town Clerk
50 School Street
Jewett City, CT

Killingworth Town Clerk's Office
Town Office Building
323 Route 81
Killingworth, CT

Torrington Land Records
Municipal Building
140 Main Street
Torrington, CT

Town of East Lyme
108 Pennsylvania Ave.
East Lyme, CT 06357

Farmington Land Records
Town Hall
1 Montheith Drive
Farmington, CT

Madison Town Clerk
Meetinghouse Lane
Madison, CT

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CT State Park & Forest Depression-Era Federal Work
Relief Work Programs Structures Thematic Resource

Continuation sheet

Item number

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DEP Cultural Resource Survey
1985

No
State

Connecticut Historical Commission
59 S. Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

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Continuation sheet CT Park & Forest Thematic

Item number 7

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by those programs and the CCC as well as the types of facilities they constructed on state-owned park and forest lands administered by the Park and Forest Commission. All the projects selected were administered by Park and Forest Commission personnel as part of the federal/state cooperative effort that characterized the programs. While the Civilian Conservation Corps was limited by Congress to "works of a public nature in connection with the forestation of lands belonging to the United States or the several states," the other programs were not so restricted and executed a variety of projects on the local, state, and federal levels.

Regardless of use or program responsible for construction, most of the buildings erected by federal work relief labor are characterized by high standards of styling, detailing, and craftsmanship for their genre. Most of the structures exhibit one or more of the three types of construction in which the work relief programs excelled: masonry, wrought-iron, and woodworking. The buildings represent the highest standards of workmanship and design of the day. Even the vernacular, utilitarian structures are well-proportioned and well-constructed, demonstrating the skill and attention brought to the most modest project. The larger buildings are distinguished by a quality of design and detailing that is unmatched in other recreational structures in the state system. Of particular merit is the masonry work, which is distinguishable not only by the quality and variety of the coursing and joint styles but also by the handsome and often unusual styling of the particular feature, whether it be a chimney or a load-bearing wall.

METHODOLOGY

The 15 nominated sites were identified during the 1985 statewide survey of the above-ground resources in state parks, forests, hatcheries, and wildlife management areas owned by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, the administrative successor of the Park and Forest Commission since 1971. Thirty-six structures in sixteen different parks and forests were identified as having been built or altered by work relief programs and were evaluated by the surveyor and the professional staff of the Connecticut Historical Commission/State Historic Preservation Office to determine which ones met National Register criteria. In response to the similarities in building types and styling as well as the common historical connection with the development of the park and forest system in Connecticut and the federal work relief programs, it was decided to consider the eligible resources as a thematic group. Because of the integrity and
(continued)

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remarkably complete state of preservation that many of the CCC, FERA, CWA, and WPA structures enjoy, those structures and complexes that were not as complete were determined not to meet the criteria but were included in the Connecticut Statewide Survey of Cultural Resources. The camps themselves were temporary in nature and the buildings were, with the exception of the Paugnut Forest Administration Building, Tunxis Forest Headquarters House, and Avery House, of modest types of construction and therefore did not survive. Many were sold for salvage when the programs were dismantled in 1942. Sites of camps were noted and recorded when their location was adjacent to extant resources.

Fortunately, the resources that appear to meet National Register criteria are representative of the full spectrum of types of structures and facilities developed by the work relief programs in the state parks and forests, from the State Park Supply Yard in Madison, which, with its masonry oil house, workshop, and barns, is representative of the utilitarian, administrative, and maintenance aspect of the park and forest program, to the limited use and access rustic Adirondack trailside shelters. Most of the structures built and used by the CCC to mill and store lumber products, one of its major activities, have been removed or extensively altered. The Natchaug Forest Lumber Shed, most complete of the structures associated with forest product production, was included in the thematic group as representative of one of the significant aspects of the CCC program in the state. Major forest product operations were also housed in buildings in Pachaug State Forest (Voluntown) and Mohawk State Forest (Cornwall). While several related buildings survive at Mohawk, most have been altered and the complex has been enlarged with incompatible structures.

The CCC also remodeled at least six pre-existing houses for use as administration buildings or ranger's residences. Most of the rehabilitations resulted in the loss of a great deal of historic fabric, which lessened the historical and architectural significance of the property. The Avery House in Griswold, however, a locally important late Colonial-style central-chimney dwelling with a hewn overhang on the gable ends, was sensitively reworked by the CCC for use as a camp administration building. It is included in the thematic group as the best example of CCC rehabilitation activities and because the structure itself is architecturally distinguished.

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE

Prior to the inception of the federal work relief programs in 1933, most of Connecticut's approximately 73,000 acres of park and forest (continued)

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land was not in good condition. Most of the forest acreage was depleted as a result of forest fires, improper clearing and/or harvesting, or agricultural use. With the exception of the three major shoreline parks, Hammonasset (Madison), Rocky Neck (East Lyme), and Sherwood Island (Westport), which were developed to include public conveniences to accommodate heavy seasonal day and overnight camping use, few of the parks and forests had been improved with more than quarters for the caretaker, which was often a pre-existing structure that came with the land, and a maintenance building. In addition to providing the men and materials to erect facilities for public use, which are the focus of the nomination, the work relief programs, especially the CCC, also improved the forests by planting, thinning, and disease and insect control, as well as constructing roads and trails that opened areas to the public that previously had been inaccessible or underutilized. Most of the nominated structures are located on sites that were developed by activities related to the work relief programs, and when appropriate, the nominated acreage includes the historic setting (see inventory forms). The CCC also constructed dams that created local swimming ponds at Massacoe Forest (Simsbury) and Chatfield Hollow (Killingworth) as part of its overall development of recreational areas. Its activities, coupled with those of the FERA, CWA, and WPA and the Connecticut Park and Forest Commission, transformed an undeveloped and underutilized assemblage of publicly held acreage into the nucleus of the state park and forest system as it is known today. The buildings themselves are in a remarkably complete state of preservation and some rank among the architecturally most distinguished structures in the entire park and forest system.

INVENTORY

A. RECREATIONAL STRUCTURES

Barkhamsted. American Legion Forest CCC Shelter.
Saddle-notched log rustic Adirondack trailside shelter built by the CCC in 1935.

Barkhamsted. Peoples Forest Museum.
Superbly detailed fieldstone structure with bellcast gable roof built by the CCC in 1935.

Cornwall. Red Mountain Shelter.
Saddle-notched log rustic shelter built along the Appalachian Trail by the CCC in 1934.

East Lyme. Rocky Neck Pavilion.
Monumental stone building dramatically sited on Lands End Point overlooking Long Island Sound. Built in 1934-36 by the CCC, FERA, and CWA.

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Farmington. Shade Swamp Shelter.
Small, well-designed cedar log shelter built by the CCC in 1934.

Hamden. Sleeping Giant Tower.
Large fieldstone Romanesque lookout tower built atop Sleeping Giant ridge by the WPA in 1936-7.

Hartland. Tunxis Forest Ski Cabin.
Saddle-notched log structure with pyramidal corners and exterior fieldstone chimney built by the CCC in 1937.

Killingworth. Oak Lodge.
Superbly detailed frame structure with casement windows and bellcast gable roof built in 1936 by the CCC on the west side of a manmade pond created by the CCC in 1935.

Sharon. Cream Hill Shelter.
Saddle-notched log rustic Adirondack shelter built along the Appalachian Trail by the CCC in 1935.

Simsbury. Massacoe Forest Pavilion.
Handsome, nicely detailed open post-and-beam shelter with fieldstone floor. Built by the CCC, FERA, and CWA in 1935.

B. ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS

Eastford. Natchaug Forest Lumber Shed.
Modest vernacular 3-bay barn of post-and-beam construction built by the CCC in 1934 for storage of milled lumber.

Griswold. Avery House.
Ca. 1790 central-chimney Colonial-style house rehabilitated in 1935 by the CCC for the camp office and administration building.

Hartland. Tunxis Forest Headquarters House.
One-and-one-half-story stone-ended dwelling built by the CCC in 1936 as part of the Camp Robinson complex.

Madison. State Park Supply Yard.
Complex of seven vernacular structures built by the CCC in 1933-35 for storage and maintenance operations of the state park system.

Torrington. Paugnut Forest Administration Building.
Fieldstone gable-ended bungalow built by the CCC in 1937 as the camp administration building.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	___ education	___ military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ humanitarian
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ transportation
		___ invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Recreation

Specific dates 1933-1942

Builder/Architect See Inventory Forms

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

No programs had greater impact on the development of the Connecticut park and forest system than the Depression-era work relief programs (Civilian Conservation Corps, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Civilian Works Administration, and Works Progress Administration) initiated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 as part of his great "Hundred Days" legislative action to put a despondent nation back to work (criterion A). The work relief programs were a boon to Connecticut's fledgling effort to develop a statewide system of recreational parks and forests begun only 20 years earlier when the park system was established by the Connecticut General Assembly. By opening and improving forest and park areas as well as erecting some of the handsomest and best-constructed recreational structures located on publicly held lands (criterion C), the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and other work relief programs accomplished in the nine years of the programs' existence what it has been conservatively estimated would have taken fifty without federal assistance. The legacy of the Depression-era work relief programs continues as the nucleus of many individual parks and forests, thus establishing the framework of the state's involvement in open-space management and conservation as it is known today.

The Civilian Conservation Corps was one of the most successful work relief programs developed by Franklin D. Roosevelt during his first 100 days in office. Nicknamed "Roosevelt's Tree Army," the program was designed to put the unemployed to work on projects "of a public nature in connection with the forestation of lands belonging to the United States or the several states...."1 It was administered jointly by federal and state agencies, with the Department of Labor recruiting single men between 17 and 28 from high unemployment, usually metropolitan, areas; the Departments of Army, Interior, and Agriculture handling transportation, camp construction, and management; and the forestry department of each state developing and managing specific projects. The individual camps, housed in temporary, makeshift buildings, operated on a structured, military-like routine with an average of 250 men per camp. Their projects were many, including roadbuilding, planting and thinning forests, timbering, surveying, charcoal production, trail building, fire prevention, insect and disease control, recreational area development, and construction projects. Over 30,000 men were employed in the 20 different camps in Connecticut between 1933 and 1942.

In addition to its primary functions of silviculture and roadbuilding, the CCC frequently constructed small recreational and support (continued)

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structures in conjunction with its overall park and forest development. The sites designated for inclusion in the National Register represent not only the high quality of craftsmanship and design that characterizes the best CCC buildings, but also the wide variety of building types erected, from the well-designed small rustic shelter at Shade Swamp to the utilitarian Central Park Supply Yard in Madison and the stone museum at Peoples State Forest in Barkhamsted. The structures are an important, tangible record of one of President Roosevelt's most effective short-term relief programs and architecturally rank among some of the most significant buildings, both individually and collectively, in the entire state park and forest system. The more modest structures are important for their historical association with the work relief programs as well as their representation of the types of structures historically associated with the administration and management of public lands.

Initially the program was immensely successful, but by 1937 enrollment and morale were down and desertions were high. Plagued by political infighting, managerial problems, and budget cutbacks, the program declined markedly during the late 1930s and was dealt a deathblow by the build-up of the armaments industry and America's subsequent entry into World War II on December 7, 1941. The Civilian Conservation Corps ceased to be a federal program on January 1, 1942.

Although the Civilian Conservation Corps was the largest federal work relief program operating in the state's parks and forests, it was not the only one. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), the Civilian Works Administration (CWA) (created six months after the CCC as a temporary program to provide relief during the winter of 1933-34), and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) (established as the administrative successor to the FERA and CWA in 1935) were also active, doing much of the same work and in the same manner as the CCC but in different locations. The FERA, CWA, and WPA were responsible for the Rocky Neck Pavilion (East Lyme), Sleeping Giant Tower (Hamden), and Massacoe Forest Pavilion (Simsbury).

Whether built by the CCC, FERA, CWA, or WPA, the structures are characterized by high quality styling, careful detailing, and/or excellent workmanship. Constructed under the supervision of LEMS (local experienced men), the structures were built to provide hands-on training for the enrollees, who were taught masonry, carpentry, and blacksmithing by proficient craftsmen. The skill and attention to detail brought to the individual structures are remarkable, as is the complete state of preservation that most enjoy.

(continued)

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Continuation sheet CT Park & Forest Thematic Item number 8

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Although Connecticut began its involvement in state-held land for public benefit in 1901 when the position of State Forester was created by the General Assembly, it was not until the establishment of the Park Commission in 1913 (reorganized as the Park and Forest Commission in 1921) that the state actively set out on a comprehensive program of land acquisition and development. While forestry interests continued promoting and implementing proper woodland development and management, park proponents emphasized acquisition of what was becoming increasingly scarce and expensive shoreline and river frontage and areas of scenic beauty, which frequently came to state ownership through private bequest or donation. By concentrating its activities on securing for state ownership desirable parcels within a 25-mile radius of all major population centers, the Park and Forest Commission was able to do little to actually develop most of its holdings, which ranged from the three major shoreline parks to forest acreage in the sparsely settled northeast and northwest corners of the state. By 1932 the state owned approximately 73,000 acres, but most of the land was in poor condition, and few of the facilities were developed for extensive recreational use. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's work relief programs initiated in 1933 provided the state with the men, materials, and money to realize the Park and Forest Commission's aspiration of site improvement, and the state/federal partnership effected the rapid development of forests and recreational areas that would have taken decades without federal involvement. The structures built by the federal work relief programs under the supervision of the Connecticut Park and Forest Commission are a lasting testimony to the success and impact of the cooperative effort that sought to improve the lot of the unemployed and promote projects to benefit the nation as a whole.

ENDNOTE

1. Perry Merrill, Roosevelt's Tree Army (Montpelier, Vermont: Perry Merrill, 1981), p. 17.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Adams, Grace. Workers on Relief. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1939.

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property See Inventory Forms

Quadrangle name See inventory forms & continuation sheet Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

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	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Inventory Forms

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state	N/A	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Mary Elizabeth McCahon, Consultant,	edited by John Herzan,	
		National Register Coordinator	
organization	Connecticut Historical Commission	date	December, 1985
street & number	59 S. Prospect Street	telephone	(203) 566-3005
city or town	Hartford	state	Connecticut

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Director, Connecticut Historical Commission date June 24, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

date 9/15/86

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

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CT State Park & Forest Depression-Era Federal Work Relief Programs

Continuation sheet Structures Thematic Resource Item number 9

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Hawes, Austin. History of Forestry In Connecticut. Vol. II. Typed manuscript deposited with the State Forester, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Hartford, Connecticut, 1952.

Merrill, Perry. Roosevelt's Tree Army. Montpelier, Vermont: By the Author, 200 Elm Street, 1981.

Park and Forest Commission. Biennial Report to the Governor. 1930-44.

6/14/93

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Connecticut State Park and Forest Depression-Era Federal
work Relief Programs Structures TR

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION TO COVER

APPROVED

Burt L. Savage
7/29/93

RECEIVED

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JUN 14 1993

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Section number 7 Page 1

**Connecticut Park and Forest Depression-Era
Federal Work Relief Programs Structures (Amendment)**

DESCRIPTION

Overview

This amendment to the Connecticut State Park and Forest Depression-Era Federal Work Relief Programs Structures listing adds four small stone-arch bridges in Devil's Hopyard and Fort Shantok State Parks. Like the other structures and buildings in that listing, the bridges are of rustic construction and were built in the 1930s by the Connecticut Park and Forest Commission, aided by two federal work-relief programs, the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration. All four bridges are characterized by fieldstone rubble masonry set in concrete-based mortar and spandrels that continue upward to form low railings along the roadway. The three Devil's Hopyard State Park bridges are almost identical 24-foot-span arches; the Fort Shantok State Park bridge is shorter, a 12-foot-span, and it includes wing walls on either side of the arch. All four bridges cross small brooks in densely wooded settings.

Methodology

The four bridges were identified as part of the Connecticut Department of Transportation's statewide Inventory of Historic Bridges (1991), a survey of bridges with an overall length of 20 feet or more located on public roads. Although situated within state parks, the bridges carry state-numbered highways and are administered by the Department of Transportation. These were the only state-park bridges of this type identified in the survey.

Original Appearance

All four bridges have their historic appearance preserved almost entirely intact. The three Devil's Hopyard bridges have been repointed, and they have an added concrete structural reinforcement imbedded within them. This rehabilitation work resulted in no loss of integrity.

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JUN 14 1993

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**Connecticut Park and Forest Depression-Era
Federal Work Relief Programs Structures (Amendment)**

Inventory

East Haddam. Bridge No. 1603, Devil's Hopyard State Park.
Devil's Hopyard Road (Route 434) over unnamed brook, 24-foot-span
stone arch, 1937.

East Haddam. Bridge No. 1604, Devil's Hopyard State Park.
Devil's Hopyard Road (Route 434) over Muddy Brook, 24-foot-span stone
arch, 1937.

East Haddam. Bridge No. 1605, Devil's Hopyard State Park.
Devil's Hopyard Road (Route 434) over unnamed brook, 24-foot-span
stone arch, 1937.

Montville. Bridge No. 1860. Fort Shantok State Park.
Massapeag Side Road (Route 433) over Shantok Brook, 12-foot-span
stone arch, 1936.

JUN 14 1993

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8,9 Page 3

**Connecticut Park and Forest Depression-Era
Federal Work Relief Programs Structures (Amendment)**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The four added bridges are significant for the same reasons as the 14 structures and 7 buildings included with the original nomination. They were built by the Connecticut Park and Forest Commission in cooperation with two federal work-relief programs, the Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) and the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.). Such park structures are among the state's most tangible reminders of the 1930s federal efforts to counteract the effects of the Depression through government action. Tens of thousands of Connecticut residents were employed by New Deal programs, and numerous public works, especially in the state parks and forests, were completed.

The bridges also illustrate the period's concern with developing parks and forests as recreational areas to be enjoyed by all. The roads associated with these bridges were essential in providing public access to picnicking, hiking, and otherwise enjoying the beauties of nature offered by the parks.

Architecturally, the bridges embody the same rustic aesthetic found in other park buildings and structures of the period. The use of the arched form itself was considered scenic, and their rough fieldstone rubble masonry furthered the compatibility of the structures with their wooded surroundings.

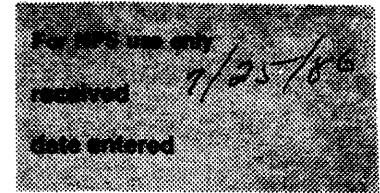
Although stone had long been superseded by concrete and steel as materials for bridge building, the labor intensity of stone masonry was actually an advantage in the case of these park bridges, since they were intended in part to provide both training and work-relief for those who constructed them.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Historic Bridge Inventory. Connecticut Department of Transportation, 1991.

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Connecticut State Park and Forest Depression-Era Federal Work Relief
State Hartford & other Counties, CT

Programs Structural
* Cover *[Signature]* 9/5/86
Date/Signature

Nomination/Type of Review

1. American Legion Forest
CCC Shelter

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

[Signature] 9-4-86

Attest

2. Avery House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

[Signature] 9-4-86

Attest

3. Cream Hill Shelter

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

[Signature] 9-4-86

Attest

4. Massacoe Forest Pavilion

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

[Signature] 9/4/86

Attest

5. Natchaug Forest Lumber
Shed

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

[Signature] 9/4/86

Attest

6. Oak Lodge

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

[Signature] 9/4/86

Attest

- 50 7. Paugnut Forest Administration
Building

Entered in the
National Register

*Keeper

[Signature] 9/5/86

Attest

8. Peoples Forest Museum

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

[Signature] 9/4/86

Attest

9. Red Mountain Shelter

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

[Signature] 9/4/86

Attest

10. Rocky Neck Pavilion

Entered in the
National Register

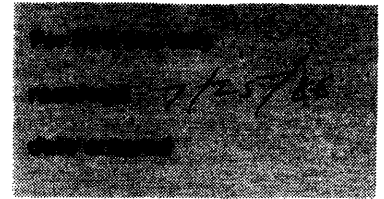
for Keeper

[Signature] 9/4/86

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Connecticut State Park and Forest Depression-Era Federal Work Relief
State CT Programs Structures TR

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Shade Swamp Shelter

National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byrum 9/4/86

Attest

12. Sleeping Giant Tower

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Peter Andrew 9/4/86

Attest

13. State Park Supply Yard

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Delores Byrum 9/4/86

Attest

14. Tunxis Forest Headquarters
House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Delores Byrum 9/4/86

Attest

- 50 15. Tunxis Forest Ski Cabin

Substantive Review

*Keeper

Jim [Signature] 9/10/86

Attest

16. Bridge No. 1603

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Beth L. Savage 7/29/93

Attest

17. Bridge No. 1604

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Beth L. Savage 7/29/93

Attest

18. Bridge No. 1605

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Beth L. Savage 7/29/93

Attest

19. Bridge No. 1860

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Beth L. Savage 7/29/93

Attest

20.

Keeper

Attest