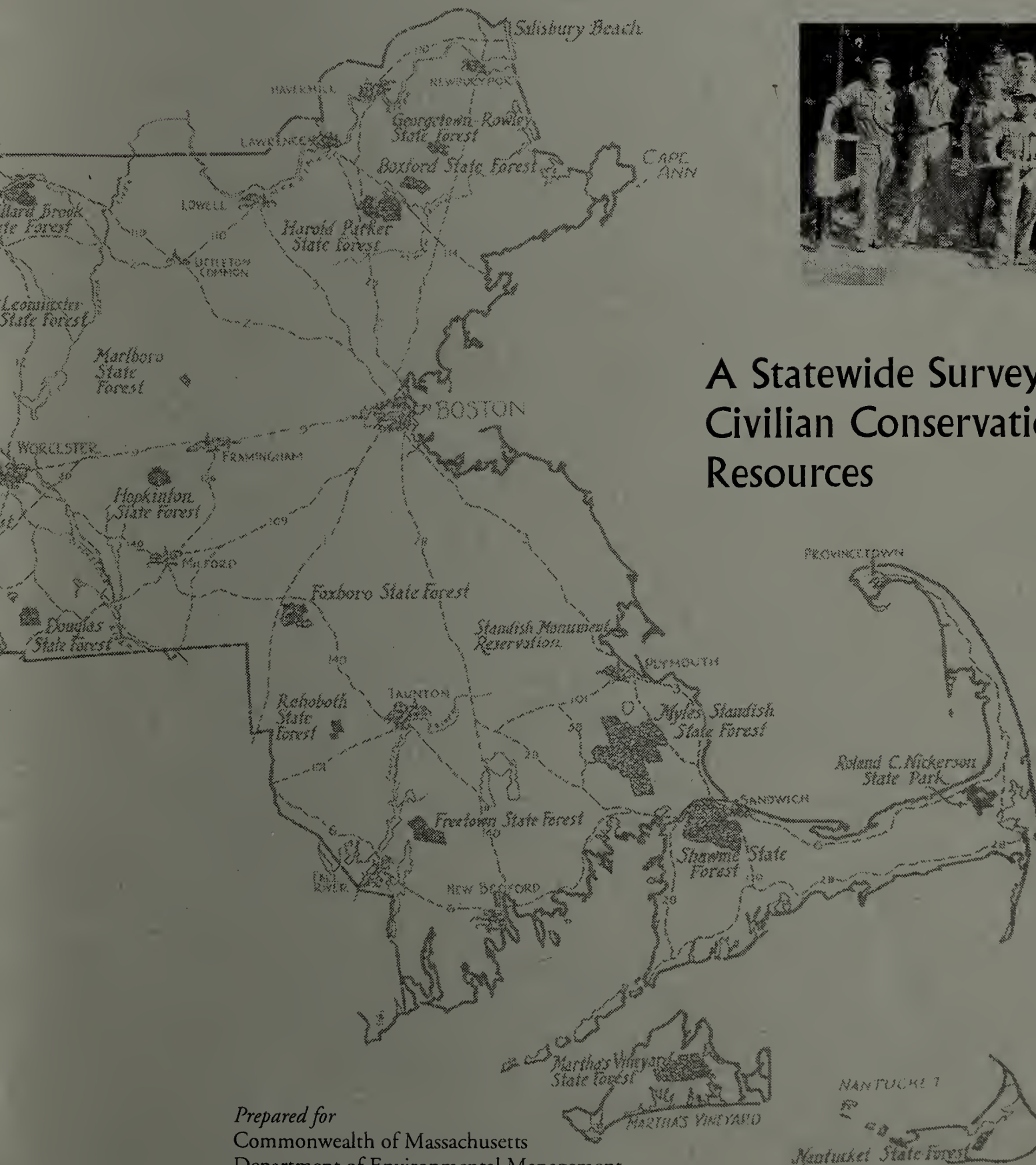




THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Shaping the Forests and Parks of Massachusetts



A Statewide Survey of Civilian Conservation Corps Resources

Prepared for
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Environmental Management
Division of Resource Conservation
Office of Historic Resources

Prepared by
Shary Page Berg



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Greylock Summit Photographs by Jon Crispin



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On behalf of the Department of Environmental Management (DEM) and the Division of Forests and Parks (DFP), we are pleased to present the second printing of the *Statewide Survey of Civilian Conservation Corps Resources in the Massachusetts Forests and Parks*. First printed in 1999, this comprehensive report represents a significant milestone in DEM's commitment to the protection and stewardship of the Commonwealth's natural and cultural resources since 1898. This report was originally prepared as part of the centennial year celebration of the Forests and Parks in Massachusetts in 1998. Since that time, the report has become a popular public resource and a valuable tool in the recognition of the contribution of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) to the state's recreational and environmental heritage.

Enclosed in this report is a complete inventory of those surviving buildings, landscapes, sites and structures within the state Forests and Parks system which serve as a visible reminder of the legacy of the CCC. The inventory has been designed as both a historical record and as a planning tool. In addition to providing a narrative of the story of the CCC in Massachusetts, the survey will guide DEM in protecting, preserving and interpreting these unique resources. For years to come, visitors and park staff alike will have the opportunity to reference vital information on CCC resources in the parks across the state.

This survey was developed through the cooperative effort of the Division of Forests and Parks, the Office of Historic Resources, the DEM CCC Archives and the Office of Public Information. We would like to extend the Department's thanks to Shary Berg for undertaking the inventory and to the park interpreters, supervisors, foresters, regional staff, planners and others who lent their experience and expertise to the project.

As we move forward through the second century of Forests and Parks in Massachusetts, we invite you to join DEM and the Division of Forests and Parks in celebrating the efforts of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Massachusetts through the recognition, preservation and interpretation of CCC resources for generations to come.

Very truly yours,

Peter C. Webber
Commissioner
Department Of Environmental Management

Todd A. Frederick
Director
Division of Forests and Parks



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January 1999

Prepared for

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Environmental Management
Division of Resource Conservation
Office of Historic Resources
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The numerous supervisors and other staff members in each of the forests and parks included in the survey were generous with their time and shared their extensive knowledge of their areas. Local historians, friends of the forests and parks, and former CCC enrollees enthusiastically provided information on specific areas.

The staff of DEM's Office Historic Resources, especially Katy Lacy, Project Manager; Wendy Pearl, Preservation Planner; and Patrice Kish, Director; provided thoughtful guidance throughout the project. Other staff members from DEM's Boston office assisted with locating appropriate images for the interpretive brochure and coordination with centennial events.

Michael Steinitz of the Massachusetts Historical Commission provided professional oversight and many helpful comments.

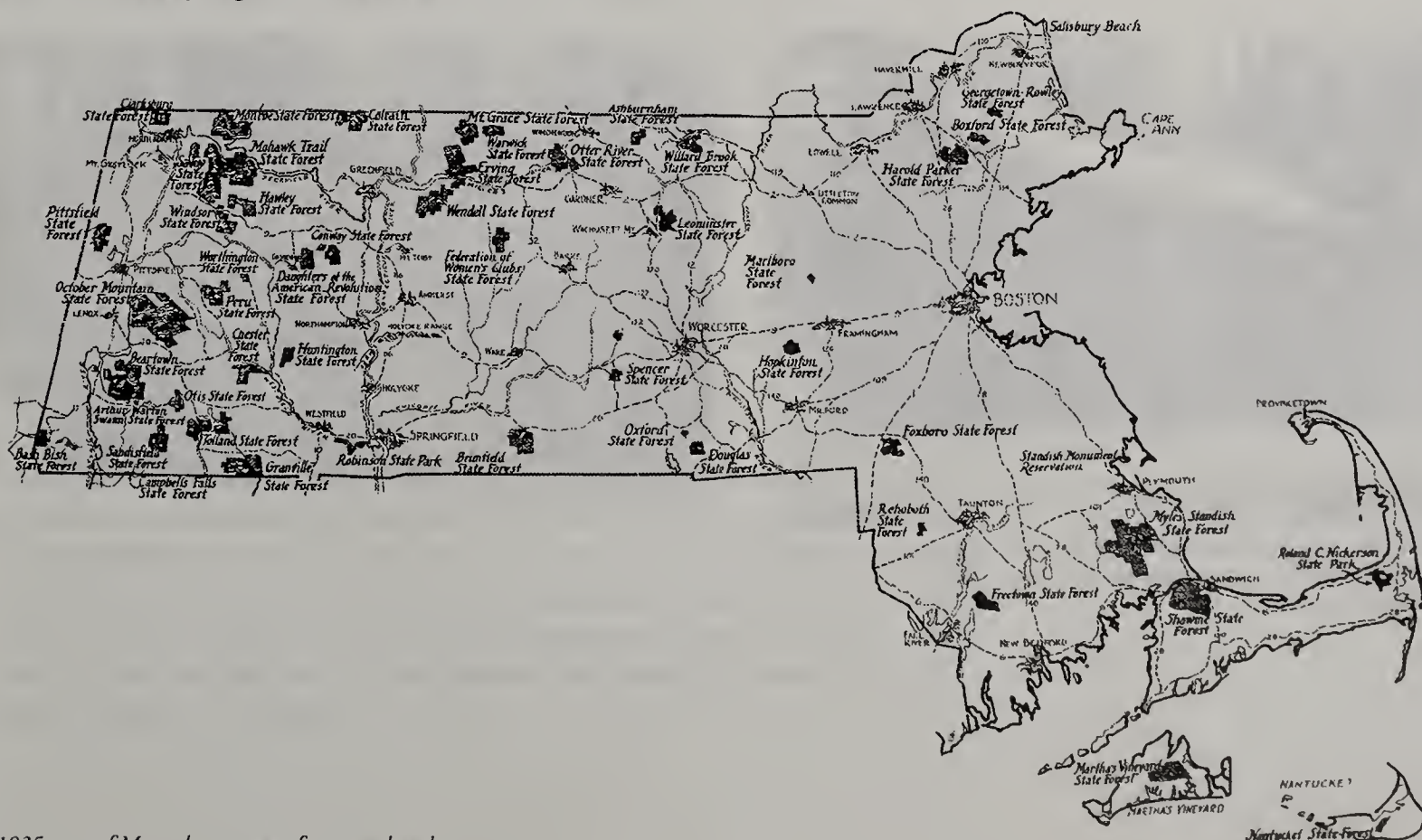
Beth McKinney designed and edited this report.

Introduction

PROJECT BACKGROUND

In 1933 President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a federal program to provide employment opportunities for young men and to improve the forest and recreational resources of the country. The CCC was active in Massachusetts from 1933 to 1941. At the peak of CCC operations, the state had a total of 51 camps enrolling 10,000 men. The program not only touched the lives of the enrollees and their families but also left a lasting legacy of forest improvements and recreational resources throughout the state.

When the CCC was established in 1933, the Massachusetts state forest and park system was in its infancy. Most of the state forests were cut-over land acquired for less than \$5 per acre. Many were largely inaccessible due to lack of roads and there were almost no recreational facilities. The CCC brought a clear vision for the potential of state forests and parks, and an unprecedented amount of manpower to implement that vision. Sixty years later, the work of the CCC still forms the cornerstone of the system as we know it today. Roads, trails, ponds, forest plantations and recreational facilities built by the CCC can be found in every region of the state.



Interest in the work of the CCC has been growing, both nationally and on a state level. Initial efforts in the late 1970s to gain a better understanding of the role of the CCC in Massachusetts led to the creation of the CCC archives at the Department of Environmental Management (DEM) Region 5 headquarters in Pittsfield. By that time some of the facilities built by the CCC, now over 60 years old, were beginning to deteriorate and DEM faced difficult decisions regarding their future. Concurrently, former CCC enrollees began to hold periodic reunions to reminisce about what had been a life-shaping influence for many of them. With growing recognition of the CCC legacy, DEM commissioned this survey to determine the present condition of CCC work in Massachusetts state forests and parks. The project began in 1995 with survey of Region 5 and continued in 1998 with Regions 1 through 4. Findings from both survey efforts have been consolidated in this report.

The survey of CCC resources is just one of many initiatives already underway to recognize and preserve the legacy of the CCC in Massachusetts. As part of its 1998 centennial, DEM developed a traveling exhibit of CCC photographs, models and memorabilia; held a recognition program at the Massachusetts State House to honor CCC enrollees; nominated the Mount Greylock summit to the National Register of Historic Places and developed a historic marker and wayside program to identify CCC sites throughout the state. As part of an ongoing effort to rehabilitate older facilities, DEM has upgraded CCC-built Bascom Lodge and Thunderbolt Shelter at Mount Greylock State Reservation and rehabilitated a deteriorated CCC building at Pittsfield State Forest into an attractive interpretive center.



A victory in the effort to preserve rustic CCC structures, the CCC administration building at Pittsfield State Forest, before, and after recent renovation.



PURPOSE AND METHODOLOGY

The CCC survey has four primary goals, each of which is reflected in a phase of the project.

- to document the history of the CCC in Massachusetts state forests and parks
- to conduct an onsite survey of extant CCC resources on DEM-owned land and to evaluate their historical significance
- to make recommendations for preservation and management of DEM-owned CCC resources
- to disseminate information about CCC resources to DEM managers and to the public

The first phase of the survey involved historical research to identify DEM-owned properties where the CCC was active and to document the role of the CCC at individual forests and parks. Based on preliminary historical research, 65 units of the state forest and park system were identified as having had potential CCC involvement. Additional background information was compiled on each of these areas to determine the nature and extent of the CCC work. Primary sources were the Department of Conservation (predecessor to DEM) Annual Reports for the period 1933-41, the CCC archives located at Region 5 headquarters, records in the DEM Office of Historic Resources, and DEM planning reports. A series of illustrative master plans prepared in the 1930s for many DEM properties was also valuable. Additional sources, such as oral histories, local records and Massachusetts Historical Commission files, were consulted as specific issues arose and as time allowed.

For areas that were under Department of Conservation (DOC) management in the 1930s, the DOC annual reports provided a consistent overview of work done and a clear indication of which CCC camp was responsible. Information was more difficult to locate for current DEM areas that were not under DOC management in the 1930s, including state reservations then under county jurisdiction and former watershed lands. The CCC archives in Region 5 supplemented the DOC Annual Reports with additional correspondence, plans and photographs. Although this information was not available for each area, what was available provided important documentation of completed projects and valuable insight into camp life.

Preliminary research and contact with field managers indicated that 42 of the properties on the initial list were likely to have extant CCC resources (defined as recognizable features built by the CCC or potential archaeological resources, such as foundations and dump sites). These properties were recommended for field survey. The remainder were primarily properties where the CCC had only a limited role and neither historical research nor DEM field personnel could identify potential resources.



This bronze marker, designed by DEM, will be used in the state's forests and parks to identify CCC sites. Additional interpretive signage will also be installed in some areas.

Field survey was the second phase of the project. In the 42 forest areas targeted for survey, historic maps, research notes and the expertise of DEM field personnel were used to identify likely sites of CCC activity. Primary emphasis was placed on readily identifiable resources such as lodges, bridges, dams, campgrounds, day use areas and former CCC camp sites. Many of the more subtle landscape improvements, such as ski trails and vista clearing, could no longer be found but were described in the historical narrative. Roads, trails, forest plantations and water holes, which were too numerous to survey systematically, are mentioned on the survey forms and described when they are of particular interest. Survey results, which include historical information, onsite observations, maps and photographs, were compiled onto Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) survey forms. Copies of the survey forms, which contain the most complete site specific records, are on file at MHC, DEM Office of Historic Resources and in the DEM regional offices.

The third phase of the project was to summarize survey findings and to prepare management recommendations for CCC resources. This report is the product of that phase. It includes a historical overview, a thematic summary of extant CCC resources and recommendations on preservation planning, resource protection and interpretation, as well as suggestions for additional research. The site specific histories and resource descriptions from the MHC survey forms are summarized by region in the appendices.

The fourth goal of the survey project was to disseminate information about the CCC to DEM managers and interpreters and to the general public. The final product is an interpretive brochure summarizing the history of the CCC in Massachusetts and identifying sites of potential interest throughout the state. The brochure complements efforts already underway to recognize the important contribution of the CCC in Massachusetts.

Historical Overview

ORIGINS OF MASSACHUSETTS STATE FORESTS AND PARKS

By the mid-19th century, the depletion of the state's forest resources was already a matter of concern to the Massachusetts legislature, but it was private organizations who initially promoted land conservation most actively. One of the earliest state conservation initiatives was the creation of Mount Greylock State Reservation in 1898 to preserve the summit of the highest peak in the state, followed in 1899 by the establishment of Wachusett Mountain State Reservation, preserving another prominent mountain top for public rather than private use.

In 1914 the state legislature created the State Forest Commission and appropriated \$90,000 for the purchase of state forest lands, with the stipulation that no more than \$5 per acre could be expended. The intent was to reclaim and reforest depleted land, of which there were over one million acres in Massachusetts at that time. With the advent of World War I the program got off to a slow start although several state forests, notably Otter River, Harold Parker and Myles Standish, were established by 1916. October Mountain was acquired by donation around the same time.

In 1919 there was a major reorganization of state agencies, resulting in the formation of a new Department of Conservation which was responsible for managing state forests and reservations. By 1929 the state had achieved the goal set a decade earlier of acquiring 100,000 acres of conservation land. Most of this was cut-over land in accordance with the earlier policy but exceptions were made to permit acquisition of important scenic areas such as Mohawk Trail and Windsor Jams. The vast majority of this land was undeveloped and largely inaccessible. At a few forests with good public access or unusual scenic resources there were small campgrounds or picnic areas. In the early 1930s state employees hired through an emergency relief program began rudimentary forest improvements such as road building, brush clearing, planting and eradication of gypsy moth and white pine blister rust.

THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

In March 1933, in the midst of the Great Depression, President Franklin Roosevelt announced the creation of an emergency conservation work program which became known as the Civilian Conservation Corps or CCC. Its purpose was to provide employment opportunities for the many young men who were out of work and to improve the forest and recreational resources of the country.



CCC sign at Freetown-Fall River State Forest



Lunch line at Harold Parker State Forest

The CCC was a bold and visionary program developed quickly on a large scale. Harold O. Cook, the Chief Forester in Massachusetts, was responsible for laying out the state's work program. He initially prepared applications for seven camps but was told by Forest Service officials in Washington that Massachusetts was scheduled to have 31 camps! By July 1933 all 31 Massachusetts camps were in operation, with 6,200 enrollees and approximately 350 supervisors. Prior to that the largest number ever to be employed by DOC at one time was 1,000, reaching that size only briefly under an earlier emergency relief program.

CCC camps usually consisted of about 200 enrollees, typically young unemployed men recruited from urban areas, although there were also a few veterans camps. Enrollees were provided with basic accommodations, uniforms and three meals a day. The salary was \$30 per month, of which \$25 was to be sent home to support their families. Each camp also had a smaller number of locally experienced men or LEMS who served as foremen for the day-to-day work and liaisons with the community. Direction of the camps was divided between a commanding officer, provided by the Army, who oversaw camp operations and logistics, and a camp superintendent, usually someone with forestry experience, who was responsible for overseeing the work program laid out by the Department of Conservation. Initially all work projects were directed by the US Forest Service, but camps with a recreational focus (about one third of the total in Massachusetts) were later placed under the auspices of the National Park Service. Forest Service camps were typically labeled "S" or "SA", while Park Service camps were designated "SP". There were also specialized camps to deal with pest eradication which were designated "P".

Efforts of the camps were supported by the staff of the Department of Conservation's central office in Boston which included administrative personnel and technical experts such as foresters, landscape architects and engineers.

A major link between the camps and the federal agencies was the resident inspector who was responsible for assuring that work was completed in accordance with federal standards. Inspectors, such as Jack Lambert in Region 5, were influential in shaping the projects and policies in their areas. Landscape architects Egbert Hans and Wayne Stiles were often called in to advise on recreational projects and the aesthetic aspects of road construction. Master plans were required for sites where major projects were undertaken. These illustrative plans, drawn in the Boston office by F. Gilbert Hills, provide an excellent record of what existed at forest and park sites in the 1930s and what was planned for these areas.

Many of the communities in which the camps were located initially opposed having 200 unknown young men in their midst but there were surprisingly few problems. Communities soon came to appreciate the work of the CCC, such as road networks which made forest areas more accessible, the high-quality recreation facilities and the community assistance during emergencies. There were frequent newspaper reports of CCC groups being called in to find missing persons, fight forest fires or help communities respond to natural disasters. Many camps received letters of commendation from grateful communities. The Wendell CCC camp received material rewards in the form of a pool table and a case of cigarettes from several grateful local businesses for their assistance after the 1936 flood.

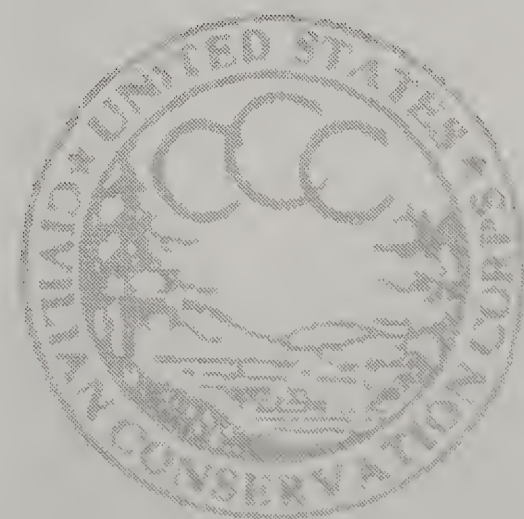
However, camp life wasn't always smooth. There were periodic accidents and outbreaks of disease which occasionally necessitated quarantines. Sometimes the CCC had to be rescued themselves. In February 1936 Company 1189 from Nickerson State Park made national news when seven enrollees were stranded on the ice in Cape Cod Bay while out taking snapshots. They were rescued the next morning by the Coast Guard after more than 24 hours in sub-zero conditions.

CCC camps began to close in 1938 because of reductions in funding. A major hurricane in the fall of 1938 generated enormous need for emergency forestry work so some camps remained open to assist local communities, to clear forest roads and to reduce the severe fire hazard created by all the downed trees.

However, with the entry of the United States into World War II, all of the CCC camps in Massachusetts were closed by the end of 1941. Department of Conservation budgets were reduced and resources available were diverted into supporting the war effort.

CCC WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS

The CCC program in Massachusetts had seven major tasks: camp construction, road building, silviculture, fire hazard reduction, pest control, wildlife enhancement and recreational development. The first year was largely spent setting up campsites and providing access to forest areas. The CCC program came into operation so quickly that no advance preparations could be made so enrollees literally carved their camps out of the wilderness, often working in remote areas with only primitive tools. Many of the enrollees were not used to the hard physical labor involved, so work proceeded slowly at first.





Recreation tent, Harold Parker State Forest

Harold Fraine, a supervisor at Myles Standish State Forest later recalled his early CCC experience:

I have been used to the out-of-doors all my life, but I shall never forget the feeling of complete isolation that came to me the first night I slept in a CCC camp. There were no lights and one must sit on his bunk, and be ready to go to sleep when darkness came. Meals were out in the open, even in pouring rain. Wetness and dryness depended wholly on the weather. There were no chairs to sit on, and so, unless you could go to your bunk, you must stand, the ground not being attractive for sitting.

Never could anybody be so close to nature. They put these camps mostly in the wildest places, for it is usually in such spots that the forest can be most improved. I often thought how several centuries ago the Pilgrims had settled this very land, and how they faced close contact with the elements. Like all pioneers, we were on virgin territory, and we had to "hew an empire from the wilderness." And that is no exaggeration either; for it must be understood that these hardships are now largely past tense.

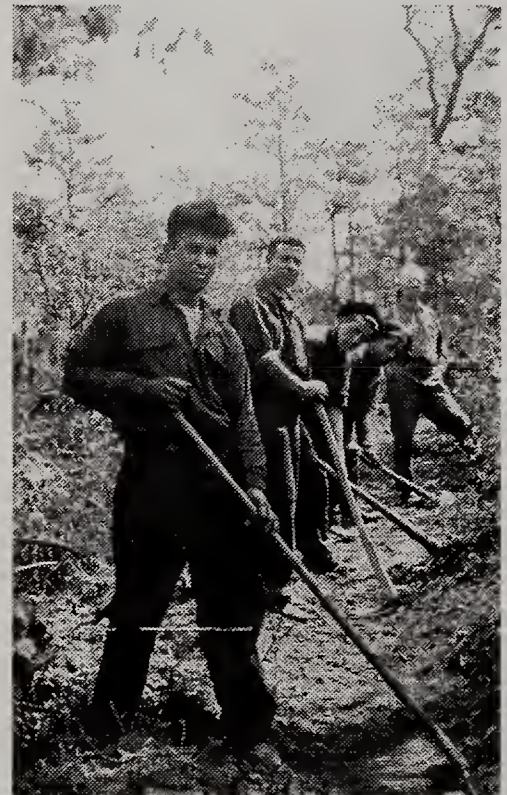
With hard work, and plenty of it, an apparently miraculous change has taken place in the part of the pine woods here where we live. First we had to clear away the brush and stubble in order to walk around a bit, then roads were built to permit access for trucks, later a telephone line was constructed, then later - much later, barracks instead of tents, a dining hall, and then finally - the crowning achievement - five miles of power line for electric lights. From something that was really nothing but land in the raw we have built a reasonably civilized community and each day and each week as it goes by we enlarge the periphery of our civilizing process; making it possible for more and more use to be made of this area of God's earth.¹

Improved access to forest areas was the second major goal of the CCC in Massachusetts, as most of the forests were located in remote, inaccessible areas. This involved improvement of existing roads as well as construction of new ones. The tedious work involved brush cutting, stump and stone removal, and installing a stone sub-base and gravel surface. Most roads were built to US Forest Service standards and it is a tribute to their solid construction that many are still in use today. Roads were generally designed either for recreational use, in which case they were of exceptionally high quality with careful attention to their scenic quality, or were intended as light duty truck trails for use primarily in fire fighting and forestry. The CCC upgraded existing roads in many cases, brushing out the edges to reduce risk of forest fires, adding gravel and creating drainage structures such as the stone-lined box culverts found along some CCC-built roads. Numerous trails were established or improved for recreational and management use.

One of the primary CCC goals in Massachusetts was to improve forest resources. Most of the state forests were acquired and managed primarily for forestry purposes with limited areas set aside for other specialized uses such as recreation and wildlife management. The primary forestry goal was raising a timber crop, which included managing existing forests as well as extensive replanting, primarily pine, although many other species were grown on a more limited basis. Silvicultural work included thinning and improvement cutting. During the later years of the CCC there was an emphasis on forest inventory.

Fire hazard reduction was also a major focus of CCC work, particularly during the early years and after the 1938 hurricane. With the limited communication and fire fighting ability of the time, forest fires were much dreaded. The work typically involved cutting brush along roads, burning slash left from logging operations and construction of water holes, small ponds located near forest roads that could be used as a water supply in case of forest fires.

Pest eradication, particularly gypsy moth and white pine blister rust, were ongoing tasks. This time consuming work was done manually on private as well as public lands. It consisted primarily of creosoting egg clusters. In highly infested areas, stone walls were taken down and rebuilt to remove egg clusters



Trail construction, location unknown



Tents at Brimfield State Forest

and sometimes areas were cleared and burned. Many of the regular CCC crews did gypsy moth eradication but there were also specialized mobile crews which did only this type of work.

The sixth major activity was wildlife management to improve the diversity and number of wildlife for hunting and fishing. The Massachusetts wildlife program was based on one established in Pennsylvania where roughly 10-25 per cent of a forest area with good wildlife potential was managed strictly from a wildlife point of view rather than for forestry. Plants such as berry-bearing bushes, apple trees, hawthorns and grains were planted, and open spaces and water were provided in these areas to provide year-round food for desirable species of animals or birds. Other wildlife enhancement projects included wildlife surveys, fish breeding and propagation, stocking and habitat enhancement. CCC projects often combined several goals. For example many of the ponds built for recreational use were also stocked for fishing.

Once the forests had become more accessible, attention turned to providing recreational facilities in the state forests and parks of Massachusetts, which prior to the 1930s had been limited to a few small picnic and camping areas. The construction of recreational facilities in virtually all of the state's older forests and parks was one of the most lasting and visible contributions of the CCC in Massachusetts. Development was based on National Park Service planning and design principles which were summarized in the Department of Conservation's 1934 Annual Report.

In planning for recreation, every effort is made to provide the most intensive recreation possible without changing the character of the place; for example, if any area is a typical forest possessing a wildness or a natural beauty, the problem is to make that accessible and to provide facilities and such recreational opportunities that the natural character of the forest is not changed into that of the city park.²

During the 1940s, state forests and parks were forced to take a back seat to the war effort. This period was followed by an enormous recreation boom in the 1950s and 60s during which many older facilities were demolished and new ones built. Expansion of DEM in the 1970s, with major land acquisition and ambitious new heritage parks, put a further strain on older areas, resulting in deferred maintenance and deterioration of many facilities. More recently DEM has begun to recognize the uniqueness of its older facilities and has initiated a range of programs to preserve them. The DEM centennial celebration in 1998 served as a catalyst for several such efforts.

¹ From: "Youth Rebuilds: Stories from the C.C.C." in *American Forests Magazine*, edited by Ovid Butler. Note: this quote, taken from a typescript in the CCC archives in Region 5, did not include a full citation.

² Massachusetts Department of Conservation, *Annual Report*, 1934.

The CCC Legacy Today

Massachusetts retains a large and diverse CCC legacy which exemplifies almost all aspects of CCC work. The purpose of this section of the survey report is to summarize existing CCC resources found throughout the state. These are organized by resource type so groups of similar resources such as bridges, dams, bathhouses or CCC camp sites can be compared. For a more complete listing of CCC resources by type see Appendix VI.

RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation facilities are the best known of the CCC resources. Many of the recreation areas developed by the CCC are still in place but most have changed over the years to meet evolving needs. In some cases there is little direct evidence of the CCC work other than the general layout of a campground, picnic area or other facility while in other cases there is a high concentration of CCC resources remaining. Typically structures, particularly those of stone rather than wood, are the features most likely to be found.

Campgrounds and Day-Use Areas

Campgrounds and day-use areas typically consisted of roads to provide access to and through an area as well as facilities such as comfort stations, shelters, water supplies and picnic tables. Many areas also had trails with rustic bridges, native plantings and cleared vistas. Many of the facilities have been replaced over the years and most of the smaller structures and landscape features have disappeared. However, many of the campgrounds and day-use areas laid out by the CCC still exist. One of the most notable examples is Boulder Park at Chester State Forest. This area, which is little used today, contains many small landscape features as well as a number of larger recreational structures, creating an unusual collection of CCC features.



Boulder Park at Chester State Forest

Lakes, Ponds and Dams

The CCC impounded a number of streams to create lakes and ponds. These were intended for multiple use, with recreation often a primary objective as well as fishing, flood prevention and sometimes fire fighting. Many of these ponds and lakes still exist and continue to be actively used, often serving as focal recreation areas within a state forest. They vary in size from a few acres to over sixty acres. The CCC built a large number of dams throughout Massachusetts. Construction varied from simple rock dams to dams several hundred feet long with a concrete core. Most of the smaller earthen or boulder dams



Frye Pond at Harold Parker State Forest



The dam at Twinning Brook Pond at DAR State Forest



Entrance pillars at Harold Parker State Forest

have been washed out. Several of the large ones remain although many have been modified since construction. Outstanding examples of existing dams can be found at: Dean Pond at Brimfield, Twinning Lake at DAR, Howe Pond at Spencer, Dean Pond at Upton, Ruggles Pond at Wendell and at the Steep Bank Brook area at Windsor.

Forest and Park Entrances

The CCC built many carefully designed forest and park entrances. Most have disappeared over the years as they were made of wood. Two sets of stone entrance pillars that remain are at Harold Parker State Forest and at the entrance to the Sandisfield CCC Camp.

Ski Areas

The CCC developed several ski areas in Massachusetts to accommodate this newly popular winter sport. These were simple cleared and graded slopes, sometimes with a lodge or warming hut at the top. Most have disappeared with the advent of more sophisticated modern ski areas but several are still extant, although in modified form. These include a trail at Pittsfield near Lulu Cascade and the Thunderbolt and Stony Ledge Trails at Mount Greylock. Ski slopes at Beartown, Chester and Mount Grace are no longer used and have become overgrown and indistinguishable from the surrounding forest. At East Mountain and Wachusett the original ski trails have been obliterated by subsequent regrading to create modern ski facilities. There are also existing CCC ski lodges at Greylock, Wachusett and Pittsfield which are described below.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

This category includes both buildings (defined as habitable structures) and recreational structures (such as gazebos, pavilions etc.). Buildings and structures were found to be one of the best preserved types of CCC resource and among the best examples of CCC workmanship.

Administration Buildings

As part of the overall development process, state and CCC officials recognized the importance of having adequate facilities to administer and maintain the newly developed state forest areas. Headquarters complexes were constructed by the CCC at many forests throughout the state. At most areas these included offices and space for vehicle storage and repair. In some cases living quarters were built for forest staff. Most of these headquarters complexes are unassuming buildings of simple wood frame construction, many of which are still in use.

Lodges and Cabins

Lodges were among the largest and most ambitious buildings of the CCC. Notable examples are Bascom Lodge at Mount Greylock, the ski lodge at Pittsfield, Bullock Lodge at Mount Wachusett and the log administration building at Mohawk Trail. The latter included staff housing as well as offices and a visitor center. These buildings exemplify CCC craftsmanship. Most are actively used and are generally in good repair.

A major goal of the CCC was to provide amenities to encourage public recreational use of state forests. Inexpensive rental cabins were a common type of structure for the CCC. Extant examples include rental cabins at Mohawk Trail and Savoy. The cabins at Mohawk Trail were cited in Albert Good's *Park and Recreation Structures* as well designed and built examples of the type. The Mohawk Trail cabins retain a high level of integrity and are in relatively good condition, although the adjacent modern toilets are intrusive. At Savoy there are three CCC-built log cabins for rental use and an adjacent storage shed, presently used as a nature center. These are still in use but are in poor condition. Some modifications have been made.

Bathhouses and Comfort Stations

Bathhouses are well represented throughout the state. Typically located at swimming areas, most were intended merely for changing, with toilets in a separate structure, while a few combined the two functions. A particularly unusual example is the log bathhouse at Myles Standish State Forest. In several cases, modern concrete block toilet facilities have been placed immediately adjacent to CCC bathhouses, creating a jarring visual contrast. There are few remaining comfort stations left from the CCC era.

Picnic Pavilions, Shelters and Overlooks

The CCC was particularly recognized for its rustic recreation structures, typically built of local materials. Thunderbolt shelter, at the summit of Mount Greylock, originally built as a warming hut for skiers, is one noteworthy example. Another can be found at Chester State Forest where there is a hexagonal log gazebo similar to the rustic structures at Central Park. There are also several small rustic backcountry shelters at Brimfield. Raycroft Lookout at Monroe State Forest, a stone platform overlooking the Deerfield River, although isolated and deteriorated, was the only one of its type found during the survey.

Picnic pavilions were a common type of structure built by the CCC as part of a program of amenities designed to facilitate use of state parks, many of which were newly created in the 1930s and not yet widely used. Plans for these and other recreation structures built by the CCC were typically drawn in a central design office and sent out to field areas where they were built, often with minor variations. Because of their heavy construction, picnic pavilions have been one of the most frequent types of CCC recreational resources to survive in Massachusetts, with numerous local variations found throughout the state.



Bascom Lodge at Mount Greylock State Reservation



Rental cabin at Mohawk Trail State Forest



Bathhouse at Windsor State Forest



Thunderbolt shelter at Mount Greylock State Reservation



Picnic pavilion at Douglas State Forest



Water supply at Franklin State Forest



Stone bridge at Freetown-Fall River State Forest



Bridge at Pittsfield State Forest



Bridge at Chester State Forest

Utilities and Infrastructure

The CCC work provided much of the infrastructure for state forests. Features such as water supply and waste disposal systems have generally been upgraded so that CCC-built ones are no longer used but remnants still exist in a few areas. Examples include water supply systems at Chester campground, Pittsfield and Franklin; and the spring at Mohawk Trail campground.

Roads, Trails and Associated Structures

Roads

A large percentage of the roads in Massachusetts state forests and parks were either built or improved by the CCC, constructed to US Forest Service specifications. These were typically multipurpose roads designed to provide access for forest management as well as recreational use. Most were unusually durable roads which are still in good condition today. Roads at several forests, notably Beartown, DAR, and Mount Greylock, have numerous examples of CCC-built culverts and small bridges, while isolated examples exist at other forests as well.

Berry Pond Circuit Road, unlike most other CCC roads, was built purely for recreation. It provides a carefully conceived scenic loop through diverse scenery, culminating at a spectacular view at the highest point. This road embodies parkway design principles which were established by the National Park Service during the 1920s and 30s. Although it has been paved, it remains in good condition and continues to be actively used and maintained.

Bridges

As part of the network of roads that it developed throughout the state, the CCC built numerous bridges. Pedestrian bridges were typically of rustic wood construction and few of these survive. Vehicular bridges intended primarily for management or light duty use were usually of a utilitarian nature, often of concrete with metal decking and a gravel road surface. Others, located in areas where recreational use was planned, were often of a distinctive style that integrated naturalistic design principles with the use of native materials. The CCC prided itself on the design and construction of such features. In a place like Freetown-Fall River with a quarry nearby, the use of native granite to create landscape features such as bridges was a natural choice.

Several stone arch vehicular bridges are particularly noteworthy examples of CCC design and construction. These are at Felton Lake at October Mountain; at the forest entrance, Lulu Cascade and Berry Pond at Pittsfield; and over a small stream at Freetown-Fall River. Several other forests have steel truss vehicular bridges of more standard construction built by the CCC, typically with stone wing walls. Several of the forests have smaller vehicular bridges with wooden structure and decking and fieldstone wing walls, often found along roadways with distinctive culverts and drainage structures. A few stone pedestrian bridges were found in the course of the survey, notably at Boulder Park at Chester State Forest. None of the small wooden pedestrian bridges built by the CCC were found although they are documented in archival photographs and sketches.

CCC CAMP SITES

CCC enrollees lived in camps located near their work areas. After the first few months, buildings were typically semi-permanent structures laid out like military camps. When CCC camps were abandoned, buildings were typically either transferred to other agencies or destroyed. Extant CCC camp buildings were found in only a few areas, notably Brimfield, Upton and Erving. Powder magazines were found at Wendell, F. G. Hills and Douglas. Many camp sites have standing chimneys, typically of fieldstone, occasionally of brick. In most cases, these were associated with recreation buildings, dining halls or hospitals. In most camp areas, relatively little remains other than topographic variations where buildings were previously located. Plans have been found for only a few of the CCC camps, and without them it is often difficult to discern the layout of the camp.



Powder magazine at Wendell State Forest



Chimney at Douglas State Forest

FORESTRY AND FIRE CONTROL

Forestry work undertaken by the CCC was not systematically surveyed as part of this study but it is evident throughout the state. The most obvious features were single species plantations planted by the CCC, now nearing maturity. These were typically pine or spruce but other species were planted on a smaller scale. Water holes, depressions in the ground created either by dynamiting, digging or damming, were also found in nearly all the forests. Fire hazard was a major concern in the 1930s and these were often one of the first priorities of the CCC. Since most were built along roads, they are often still faintly visible as water-filled depressions. Particularly good examples of water holes can be found at Freetown-Fall River and at Douglas. A few CCC-built fire towers still exist, although most have been modified, typically with new cabins on the top.

WILDLIFE AND FISHERY MANAGEMENT

Wildlife

Concurrent with the goal of preserving forest resources was the goal of wildlife enhancement, primarily for purposes of hunting and fishing, as well as for encouraging species deemed desirable. Some work was also done to eliminate undesirable species, such as at Erving where the camp found and killed 55 porcupines one year. One of the first tasks was to conduct surveys of existing wildlife. This was not pursued in all areas but was done selectively where there were appropriate natural conditions. The intent was to create more diverse habitats. In some cases, orchards were opened up, specific plants were selected or areas were fenced to keep out predators. Work at Sandisfield, which was typical, included pruning apple trees, planting wild rice and other food for wildlife, and establishing feeding stations. October Mountain was probably the most sophisticated wildlife operation in which the CCC was involved in

Massachusetts, as the area had previously been developed as a game preserve by former owner William Whitney. Virtually nothing remains of most of these areas, which were often just subtle manipulation of the landscape to begin with and have long since blended in with the rest of the forest. Among the forest areas to have CCC wildlife improvements were DAR, Leominster, Myles Standish, October Mountain, Otis, Sandisfield, Townsend, Willowdale and Wrentham. See Appendix VI:D for a brief description of the wildlife work in each area.

Fishery

In keeping with the prevailing theory of multiple use of forest resources, lakes and ponds created by the CCC often provided recreational opportunities, flood control, water for fire fighting and served as fish rearing areas. Fish propagation ponds were created by the CCC, piers for fly fishing were established in a few areas, and other lakes and ponds built by the CCC were stocked by the Department of Fisheries and Game. Harold Parker, with four interconnected ponds built by the CCC, and later a hatchery, was probably the most sophisticated fish propagation operation. Other areas where fishery was included as part of the concept included: Crow Hill Pond at Leominster; Howe Pond at Spencer; Damon Pond at Willard Brook; Dearth Hill and Woodman Ponds at Brimfield; Beaman Pond at Otter River; Ruggles Pond at Wendell; Benedict Pond at Beartown; Felton Lake at October Mountain; Spectacle Pond at Otis; York Lake at Sandisfield and Tannery Pond and the Nye Brook area at Savoy. See Appendix VI:D for a brief description of each area. Fly fishing was in permitted in Dearth Hill Pond in Brimfield, Frye Pond at Harold Parker Barrett Pond at Myles Standish and Howe Pond at Spencer. Trout was the most common fish stocked with perch and horned pout in a few areas.

Findings and Recommendations

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The state forests and parks of Massachusetts contain a wide variety of CCC resources. These are described by resource type in the preceding section and by region and area in the appendices. As a first step towards establishing management priorities, the charts on the following pages group CCC resources into three broad categories, which are described below. These charts do not include forests and parks where the DEM role was very limited and no specific sites could be associated with the CCC, although information about these areas is contained in the appendices.

Significant Resources

- unique or outstanding examples of CCC design and construction
- high concentration of CCC resources

Extant Resources

- CCC resources with multiple examples (such as picnic pavilions)
- CCC resources which have been altered or modified

Site Only

- areas where CCC resources are only remnants, such as CCC camp sites, or are primarily archaeological sites



The CCC built numerous picnic pavilions, many of which are still used, such as this well-preserved example.

REGION 1

AREA/RESOURCES	SIGNIFICANT	EXTANT	SITE ONLY
F. Gilbert Hills State Forest			
High Rock area		•	
CCC camp site		•	
Franklin State Forest			
CCC camp site			•
Freetown-Fall River State Forest			
Stone arch bridge	•		
Water holes	•		
CCC camp sites			•
Manuel F. Correllus State Forest			
CCC camp site		•	
Myles Standish State Forest			
Fearing Pond bathhouse	•		
College Pond area		•	
CCC camp site		•	
Roland C. Nickerson State Park			
Picnic pavilions		•	
CCC camp site		•	

REGION 2

AREA/RESOURCES	SIGNIFICANT	EXTANT	SITE ONLY
Harold Parker State Forest			
Forest entrance		•	
Forest headquarters		•	
Berry Pond area		•	
Stearns Pond		•	
West Ponds		•	
CCC camp sites			•
Salisbury Beach State Forest			
CCC camp site (not on state land)			•

REGION 3

AREA/RESOURCES	SIGNIFICANT	EXTANT	SITE ONLY
Douglas State Forest			
Wallum Lake area	•		
Water holes		•	
CCC camp sites (one not on state land)			•
Leominster State Forest			
Headquarters		•	
Crow Hill Pond area		•	
CCC camp site			•
Spencer State Forest			
Howe Pond dam & recreation area	•		
Headquarters & residence		•	
CCC camp site			•
Sutton State Forest			
Purgatory Trail & bridge		•	
Upton State Forest			
CCC camp/headquarters	•		
Park Loop Road		•	
Wachusett Mountain State Reservation			
Bullock Lodge	•		
Willard Brook State Forest			
Damon Pond area		•	
Trap Falls area		•	

REGION 4

AREA / RESOURCES	SIGNIFICANT	EXTANT	SITE ONLY
Brimfield State Forest			
CCC camp w/ buildings	•		
Dean Pond dam, bridge & pavilion	•		
Rustic shelters	•		
Woodman Pond dam		•	
Roads with cobbles		•	
Dearth Hill pond & dam		•	
Fire tower (outside park area)		•	
Chicopee Memorial State Park			
Stone riprap at reservoir		•	
Erving State Forest			
CCC camp site w/ buildings		•	
Laurel Lake w/ bridge & dam		•	
Mount Grace State Forest			
Ohlson Field w/ shelter & council ring	•		
Gulf Brook picnic area		•	
Mount Sugarloaf State Reservation			
Roads		•	
Mount Tom State Reservation			
Visitor Center	•		
Trailside Museum		•	
Former Headquarters		•	
Stone crusher	•		
Otter River State Forest			
Beaman Pond area		•	
Petersham State Forest			
Dam at Riceville Pond		•	
Robinson State Park			
Headquarters buildings	•		
Provin Mountain area	•		
Trestle shelter		•	
Stone bridge		•	
CCC camp site			•
Warwick State Forest			
CCC camp site			•
Wendell State Forest			
Ruggles Pond area	•		

REGION 5

AREA/RESOURCES	SIGNIFICANT	EXTANT	SITE ONLY
Bash Bish Falls State Park			•
Beartown State Forest			
Benedict Pond dam & recreation area		•	
Mount Wilcox fire tower		•	
Roads		•	
CCC camp site			•
Campbell's Falls State Forest			•
Chester State Forest			
Boulder Park	•		
Campground		•	
Sanderson Brook road & bridges		•	
Administration building		•	
Fire tower		•	
CCC camp site (not on state land)			•
D.A.R. State Forest			
Lower & Upper Highland Lake Dams		•	
Twinning Brook campground & dam		•	
Roads with stone culverts & bridge abutments		•	
CCC camp site			•
East Mountain			•
Granville State Forest			
Halfway Brook dam & campground		•	
Hubbard Brook campground & picnic area			•
CCC camp site			•
HO Cook State Forest			
CCC camp site			•
Kenneth Dubuque Memorial State Forest			
CCC camp site			•
Middlefield State Forest			
Dam ruins			•
Mohawk Trail State Forest			
Administration building	•		
Cabins	•		
Campground		•	
CCC camp sites			•
Monroe State Forest			
Raycroft Lookout	•		
CCC camp site			•

REGION 5, continued

AREA/RESOURCES	SIGNIFICANT	EXTANT	SITE ONLY
Mount Greylock State Reservation			
Bascom Lodge	•*		
Thunderbolt shelter	•*		
Summit garages	•*		
Summit road system & parking lot	•*		
Thunderbolt trail	•*		
Forest Roads	•		
CCC camp site			•
October Mountain State Forest			
Felton Lake bridge	•		
CCC camp sites			•
Otis State Forest			
Upper Spectacle Pond area with pit toilets		•	
CCC camp site			•
Peru State Forest			
CCC camp site			•
Pittsfield State Forest			
Ski lodge & comfort station	•		
Administration building	•		
Berry Pond Circuit Road	•		
Ski trail		•	
CCC camp sites			•
Sandisfield State Forest			
CCC camp site		•	
York Lake recreation area		•	
Savoy Mountain State Forest			
South Pond cabins & stable	•		
North Pond area & bathhouse		•	
CCC camp sites			•
Tolland State Forest			
Peninsula campground & bathhouse		•	
Fire tower		•	
CCC camp site			•
Windsor State Forest			
Steep Bank Brook area with dam	•		
Campground/CCC camp site		•	
Windsor Jambs			•
* Included in Mount Greylock Summit National Register District			

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES

DEM Policies for Historic Resources

While there is growing recognition that the work of the CCC must be treated as historic resources, there is still confusion as to policies regarding these resources. Decisions on their treatment and use are still being made on an ad hoc basis without consideration of their historic significance. The following policies apply to all DEM-owned historic resources, including CCC resources, which should be treated as unique historic resources worthy of preservation.

Project Review

All facilities older than 50 years old, including all documented CCC resources, are subject to DEM policies and procedures for historic resources. Any project which might impact historic or archaeological resources is subject to review by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC). For these projects, DEM's Office of Historic Resources will coordinate submission of a Project Notification Form to the MHC. Work cannot proceed until MHC makes a determination of "No Adverse Effect".

Archaeological Permits

Activities that may affect surface or subsurface disturbances of areas where there are potential archaeological resources (such as former CCC camp sites) must be evaluated by an archaeologist for potential effects on archaeological resources. If it is determined that an archaeological survey is necessary, it should be conducted under permit from the state archaeologist at the Massachusetts Historical Commission in accordance with 950 CMR 70. Should artifacts be discovered in the course of the project, they should be investigated and recorded by an archaeologist permitted by the state archaeologist and turned over to the appropriate curatorial facilities in accordance with Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 9 Sec 27c.

Demolition

No CCC resources may be demolished without consultation with the DEM Office of Historic Resources and prior written permission from the Director of Forests and Parks and the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Maintenance and Rehabilitation

Specialized materials and technical expertise are important factors in the maintenance and preservation of historic resources. Repair of CCC facilities is often beyond the capabilities of DEM field areas with small staffs and competing priorities. Even when time or funds can be made available, the maintenance and repair of these historic structures may pose unique technical challenges. For example, the distinctive "wavy" board used on many CCC buildings is not commercially available, and repair of a damaged stone wall usually requires the expertise of a skilled mason. All maintenance and rehabilitation projects should be coordinated with DEM's Office of Historic Resources.

Safety

CCC resources are by definition at least 60 years old. Many are worn out, do not meet current standards for safety or access, and have substandard utilities. Thus, safety is often an over-riding concern, particularly for resources that have become badly deteriorated and are unused. Facilities such as older comfort stations or old water supplies are frequently demolished or altered by mandate of either DEM or other state agencies such as the Department of Environmental Protection in the name of safety. Creative solutions are needed that address both safety and historic preservation concerns on issues as diverse as dam safety, maintaining the historic character of a roadway or preserving an old well or cistern.

Use

Many of the CCC resources that are in the best condition today are those that have continued in active use, because they have been regularly maintained over the years. CCC resources located in forests or parks that are no longer heavily used (i.e. Chester, Upton) or in portions of forests that lack utilities (Fearing Pond at Myles Standish) deteriorate more rapidly without ongoing care and present the greatest challenge to DEM managers. Since it is hard to justify expenditures when facilities are not used, identifying creative uses may be one of the best ways to preserve CCC buildings and structures. The former administration building at Pittsfield, which is now an interpretive center, is one recent example of finding a successful new use for a building that seemed beyond hope.

Conversely, historic resources can be adversely affected by overuse and the need to upgrade them to accommodate current standards, such as occurs at the rental cabins at Mohawk Trail. In this case the competing demands of preservation and use must be weighed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Resource Protection

- *Establish Priorities for Preservation Based on Historical Significance and Use*
Those resources listed as “significant” in the chart at the beginning of this chapter should receive highest consideration for preservation. Additional factors to consider in determining priorities include present condition of resources, level of threat, rate of deterioration, accessibility to the public and present level of use.
- *National Register Listing*
The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation’s cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate and project our historic and archaeological resources.

DEM already has several properties which have been listed on the National Register, including the Mount Greylock summit, which was included in part for its outstanding collection of CCC resources. The completed CCC survey provides the basis for a state-wide nomination of those resources which best illustrate the work of the CCC in Massachusetts. Resources listed as “significant” on the chart at the beginning of this chapter are eligible for National Register listing and should be included in a state-wide thematic or multiple property National Register nomination.

- *Apply Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*

All CCC buildings, structures, objects and sites, including landscape features and potential archaeological sites, considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places should be treated in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Historic Properties.

Planning

- *Integrate CCC Survey Findings into DEM Planning Process*

The findings of the CCC survey project should be distributed to DEM decision-makers at all levels within the organization. Impacts on CCC resources should be considered in all planning and management decisions, whether it be a timber sale, siting of a new facility or setting budget priorities. CCC survey information should be incorporated into the GOALS planning process.

Research

- *Prepare Comprehensive Cultural Resource Inventory for DEM Properties*

While the CCC survey is an important step in documenting cultural resources on DEM properties, it points up the fact that additional survey work is needed to provide a more complete understanding of all DEM-owned historic resources. Completion of a comprehensive state-wide Cultural Resource Inventory for all DEM properties should remain a long-range goal. A Cultural Resources layer should be incorporated into the DEM Geographic Information System (GIS). More focused survey work might include built features which pre-date 1950, particularly those constructed for recreational purposes. The buildings at Mount Tom and Wachusett Mountain believed to have been constructed by the WPA and early recreation buildings at Purgatory Chasm are good examples of DEM facilities that should be recognized as historic resources and included in the Massachusetts Historical Commission database.

- *Conduct Supplemental Research on CCC Resources*

Recent DEM initiatives have significantly increased awareness of the CCC legacy in Massachusetts. However, there is much more to be learned about the role of the CCC in Massachusetts, especially about the social and personal aspects of CCC life, which would be largely obtained through oral history. This need is particularly pressing because many of the former

CCC enrollees are in their 70s or 80s. There is also more to be learned about the work of the CCC, particularly for those properties which were not under DEM management in the 1930s, or those for which historic records were limited for other reasons.

More detailed research should be undertaken to document the role of the CCC in areas where there are significant resources or high interpretive potential. Additional sources might include oral histories of former CCC enrollees or DEM employees, local histories, newspaper clippings and other federal and state repositories. This information, particularly plans and photographs, would be invaluable for rehabilitation projects and interpretation. DEM field managers have consistently been anxious to learn more about the layout of CCC camps within their jurisdiction and plans of CCC camps, of which few have been found to date, are among the most sought after information regarding the CCC.

Interpretation and Outreach

- *Disseminate CCC Story to DEM Staff and the Public*

The state-wide CCC brochure and other DEM outreach initiatives, such as the historic marker and wayside programs, offer important new information about a part of DEM's own history that has not been widely recognized in the past. Additional interpretive efforts might include: a scripted slide presentation describing the role of the CCC in Massachusetts and summarizing the findings of the CCC survey, and brochure inserts providing more detailed information about a selected number of areas where there are significant CCC resources. There has also been strong interest among field staff in establishing a CCC museum, which would serve as a focus for CCC information.

CCC Archives

- *Provide Professional Care for CCC Archival Collection*

DEM has made important strides in collecting archival materials pertaining to the CCC and providing basic archival care. As the collection and its use grow, DEM will need to make a staff commitment to maintaining these resources. Also, as new office space is proposed for many downtown Boston employees, other important sources, particularly older maps, will be scattered. CCC archives should be considered in the context of overall agency policies regarding archival arrangement.

Appendices

- I. Region 1 Southeastern Massachusetts
- II. Region 2 Northeastern Massachusetts
- III. Region 3 Central Massachusetts
- IV. Region 4 Connecticut River Valley
- V. Region 5 Western Massachusetts
- VI. Statewide Resources By Type

Region 1 - Southeastern Massachusetts

Note: For additional background on the role of the CCC at specific areas and a more detailed description of extant resources see the survey forms prepared as part of the CCC Survey. Copies are on file in the DEM Regional Offices, DEM Office of Historic Resources and at the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

F. GILBERT HILLS STATE FOREST FOXBOROUGH AND WRENTHAM

formerly Foxborough State Forest

Historical Narrative

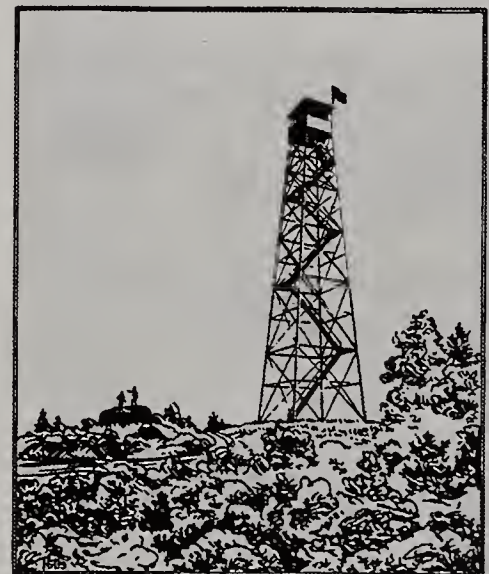
Foxborough State Forest was created in 1926 as part of a state-wide program to acquire cut-over land for future forestry potential. By the mid-1930s the forest had grown to around 800 acres. CCC Camp S-75 (Company 2104) was established in 1933. The work of the camp initially focused on road construction, forestry and fire hazard reduction. Later projects included construction of a fire tower and picnic area at High Rock, the highest point in the forest. A proposed pond and recreation area were never built. The camp closed in October 1935, having made substantial improvements to the undeveloped forest. The area was renamed F. Gilbert Hills State Forest in 1969 in honor of a former state forester. The CCC-built structures in the headquarters area were demolished in 1970 and replaced by new administrative buildings.

Resource Description

F. Gilbert Hills State Forest consists of 1,027.23 acres of mixed second growth woodland with some pine and spruce plantations. The forest is largely undeveloped except for the headquarters area on Mill Street, a network of trails running throughout the forest, and a small parking lot at High Rock. Although remnants of CCC work can be found in the plantations, roads and water holes throughout the forest, CCC resources are concentrated at the former CCC camp site and the High Rock picnic area.

CCC Camp Site (1933-35)

The former CCC camp site, located on the site of the present headquarters, consists mostly of scattered foundations. The residential portion of the camp was probably on the south side of Mill Street where there is a toppled boulder chimney, possibly associated with the CCC recreation building. Relatively level areas adjacent to the chimney may have been the site of CCC buildings, but no foundations were found. Along the north side of Mill Street are several areas of unmortared fieldstone wall built by the CCC and another flat area



Sketch of former fire tower at High Rock, 1936



Stone wall



Powder magazine remains



Stone steps to High Rock

which may have been the site of a CCC building. Roughly 100 feet north of the current garage is a concrete slab at least 20 feet square which may have been part of a CCC garage. Nearby are the remnants of a brick fireplace which may have been used by the camp blacksmith. It seems likely that this general area was the location of the CCC maintenance facilities. Northeast of the present headquarters is an unmortared boulder foundation with a roughly 12-foot-square chamber reached by a narrow stone-lined passageway. This was probably the CCC powder magazine, located some distance from the other facilities in case of possible explosion. Just behind a barn at the eastern edge of the headquarters complex is a roughly 12-foot-square cellar hole which may be associated with the CCC. The function of this building is unknown.

High Rock Picnic Area and Stone Steps (1934-5)

High Rock, the highest point in F. Gilbert Hills State Forest, is reached by a paved forest road, portions of which were built by the CCC but which no longer retains distinctive CCC features. The hilltop now is dominated by a massive concrete AT&T communications building and adjacent steel tower. A smaller communications building is located nearby but it is hidden in the woods and is far less obtrusive. Northeast of the AT&T building is High Rock itself, an outcrop of native stone which rises approximately 15 feet above the surrounding area. A set of rustic steps, built by the CCC of local uncut fieldstone, leads from a small parking area up approximately 15 feet to a short trail leading to High Rock. These slightly curving steps use native materials and are designed to blend into the natural scenery without calling attention to themselves. They are similar in appearance to steps found in late 19th century rustic parks, such as Boston's Franklin Park, and in National Park areas of the 1930s. To the south of the AT&T building are the remnants of the CCC fire tower foundation and the site of the CCC-built picnic area. All that is left of the former picnic area is a small segment of unmortared fieldstone wall near the AT&T building and 6-7 fire pits consisting of clusters of native boulders, some with iron grates, the latter probably made by the CCC blacksmith. Water hole 17, one of many built within the forest by the CCC, is located near the picnic area.

FRANKLIN STATE FOREST FRANKLIN

Historical Background

Franklin State Forest was established in 1935; by November the state had acquired 661 acres. CCC Camp S-90 (Company 1196) was established the same year. Its primary activities were road construction and forestry. The major road built by the CCC led from Grove Street west up Forge Hill to the CCC camp. It was 3/10 miles long and 16 feet wide with a rock-filled base and a gravel finish. The CCC also built a truck trail through the proposed Forge Pond recreation area. It too was 3/10 miles long but had a soil subbase and gravel surface. Work was also begun on the Moses Farm truck trail.

Forestry work of Camp S-90 included improvement cuttings, salvage of chestnut wood and fire hazard reduction. The camp closed after only a few months and the proposed recreation area was never built. Camp S-85 from Douglas State Forest demolished the camp buildings and planted 4,000 red pines on the site of the former Franklin CCC camp in 1938, but these don't exist today. No maps of the forest from the 1930s have been found, although the forest supervisor has a video showing the camp enrollees at work.

Resource Description

Franklin State Forest consists of 926 acres of mixed second growth forest. There are several gravel roads which are used for forest management purposes, but no recreational development. The area includes the site of the former CCC camp located on the west side of Grove Street opposite Franklin Grove Drive.

CCC Camp Site with Road and Water Supply (1935)

Since the CCC camp was in existence for less than a year, the facilities were most likely of a temporary nature. No building foundations or standing structures were found and the primary evidence of the CCC buildings is a series of level areas located along a CCC-built road leading from Grove Street up to the camp. Some level areas, possibly the site of garages and maintenance facilities, are located within a few hundred feet of the road, while others, possibly the residential areas of the camp, are located about halfway up the road. Extant CCC resources consist of two main features. The camp road leads up a gently sloping hill about 3/10 mile to a spring which was used as the CCC water supply. While roads have not been a primary focus of the CCC survey because they often have limited integrity and the exact role of the CCC is sometimes difficult to document, this one is of interest because the gravel surface has been washed away, clearly showing the large stone base associated with CCC road construction. Located at the upper end of the road is a natural spring which feeds into an in-ground cistern built by the CCC. This consists of a concrete box roughly 8-foot-square with edges protruding about 1 foot above the ground; a smaller concrete box roughly 2-foot-square, possibly some sort of clean out or filter; and several concrete pads, roughly 1-foot-square, which may have been used as foundation for a water tower.



Road



Water supply

FREETOWN-FALL RIVER STATE FOREST FREETOWN, FALL RIVER

Historical Background

Freetown-Fall River State Forest was established in 1934. By 1935 the state had acquired a total of 3,348 acres. Two CCC camps, S-77 (Company 105) and SP-16 (Company 110), were established at the forest in 1935 and remained until 1937. Camp SP-16 transferred from Harold Parker State Forest where it had already established considerable expertise in the development of recreational facilities. This was also one of the first camps to have its own school building and equipment for vocational classes. Major projects of Camp SP-16 included building a main park road around Metacomet Pond and

Hathaway Ledge to connect with the Assonet-Fall River highway. A key aspect of the effort was the natural treatment of the landscape so that man-made effects would not be noticeable. Camp SP-16 also improved truck trails, built water holes, cleared roadsides and planted over 100 acres with white pine. Camp S-77 began with truck trail construction, fire hazard reduction, surveying and fire fighting, and then turned its attention to the construction of Payne, Makepeace and Hathaway Roads and their associated water holes. There has been little development at this forest since the 1930s.

Resource Description

Freetown-Fall River State Forest consists of 5,441 acres of mixed second growth forest. The forest is crisscrossed by a network of roads and trails, some built by the CCC in the 1930s and others which pre-date the CCC era. The forest headquarters and a small picnic area, the primary recreational development in the forest, are located near the intersection of Payne Road and Slab Bridge Road in the eastern section of the forest. These areas were initially laid out by the CCC but the CCC buildings and recreational facilities were replaced in the 1960s. One of the more ambitious CCC projects proposed for the forest, a large dam to create a major pond and recreation area near the quarry, was never built. The Profile Rock section of the forest is located on the north side of Slab Bridge Road. Although this area was not acquired by the state until the 1950s, the stone entrance pillars, overlook and parking lot layout are similar in style to CCC work. A section of the forest west of High Street has been designated a Wapanoag Indian Reservation and is used by the Wapanoag tribe as a cultural center and ceremonial area. Evidence of the CCC can be found throughout the forest in the plantations and the design and construction of roads, trails and water holes. CCC resources are concentrated in two areas: CCC camp site and stone arch bridge.



Stone chimney



Stone oven

CCC Camp Site (1935-7)

Camp S-77 was located northwest of the intersection of High Street and Ledge Road in the western portion of the forest. The site is within the Wapanoag Reservation. There appear to have been two clusters of buildings, one located along High Street and another along an unnamed dirt road which runs parallel to High Street a few hundred feet to the west. The major extant features of the cluster along High Street are two standing chimneys, possibly associated with the camp's recreation building and mess hall. It is likely that this grouping included the residential portion of the camp. The major feature of the second group is a concrete slab, roughly 100' x 20', which may have been the floor of an equipment storage shed for the camp's vehicles. There are several stone foundations nearby, one which is located a short distance from the others and so may have been the powder magazine where the camp's dynamite was stored. A stone oven behind the large foundation was probably used by the camp blacksmith. Since no plans have been found for this camp, all indications of use are conjectural, based on evidence from other camps. Camp SP-16 was located near the forest entrance on a site later developed by the camp as a recreation area. Little evidence of this camp site remains and the recreation area no longer retains distinctive CCC features.

Water Holes (1935-7)

The CCC-built water holes at Freetown-Fall River State Forest are particularly noteworthy for their excellent condition and high-quality craftsmanship. There are approximately 30 of them in the forest, each numbered. They are typically square, stone-lined basins, roughly 15 feet in diameter. Some have stone steps leading down from the road to the water hole; others have low boulder walls to serve as bumper stops for trucks filling up at the water hole. Although not often needed today, they are maintained as part of the forest's overall fire prevention program. This is one of the few state forests where the water holes are indicated on the trail map, a further measure of their importance. They also serve as orienting features in a landscape that is not well marked.



Water hole

Stone Arch Bridge (1935-7)

One of the outstanding examples of CCC construction at Freetown-Fall River State Forest is a stone arch bridge located along Ledge Road near water hole 20. The bridge structure is formed by a corrugated iron culvert which is faced with unmortared local granite with a keystone arch. The bridge spans Mill Brook, a small stream roughly ten feet wide, and the gravel road surface is roughly 15 feet wide. The surrounding area retains the natural woodland character intended by the CCC.



Stone arch bridge

MANUEL F. CORELLUS STATE FOREST EDGARTOWN, WEST TISBURY

Camp S-57 (Company 106) was established in 1933 and closed in 1934. Primary activities were forestry, fire hazard reduction, road improvements and a small area of beautification. The roads and plantations remain but they do not contain distinctive CCC features. The location of the CCC camp has been documented, but no above-ground resources remain other than a storage barn which was used by the CCC as a pump house but was not built by them.

MYLES STANDISH STATE FOREST PLYMOUTH AND CARVER

Historical Background

Myles Standish State Forest is one of the oldest state forests in Massachusetts, established in 1916. Like the other early state forests, it was cut-over land which was acquired to demonstrate the possibilities of timber production from waste land. In this case the land had also been subject to frequent fires, so reclamation was an even more challenging task. Fire hazard reduction and limited forestry were the major activities for the first two decades as only a small staff was available to make improvements. In the 1930s the forestry and recreational importance of Myles Standish State Forest was recognized by the fact that it had several CCC camps. Camp S-56 (Company 102), established in 1933 and active until 1937, was primarily responsible for road building,

forestry and fire suppression. Camp SA-56, established in 1933 became Camp SP-10 (Company 103), which was active at Myles Standish in 1935. Its primary focus was development of recreational facilities.

CCC projects at Myles Standish fell into several distinct categories. Forestry and fire hazard reduction were among the highest priorities, involving planting, fire fighting and construction of water holes. A related effort was the construction of a network of roads and trails with the dual purpose of recreation and fire fighting. These generally fell into two types: recreation roads, which were of a high quality and intended for public use, and truck trails, intended for management use in forestry and fire fighting. Recreational facilities built by the CCC included campgrounds at Barrett's, Charge, College, Curlew, Fearing and Long Ponds. Day-use areas for picnicking and swimming were also developed at the larger ponds. Facilities typically included latrines, bathhouses, fireplaces, wells, beaches, signs, gates and floats. Tennis courts were also provided to attract people to the area, an important goal at that time. Landscape improvements included planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, and vista clearing. The CCC also undertook wildlife habitat enhancement, which at Myles Standish included vegetation management and establishing a quail farm. Two storage sheds were built with salvaged lumber. The improvements made by the CCC in the 1930s established the basic infrastructure of the forest in terms of forestry, roads and recreation facilities. Most of the CCC buildings have been lost over time, some smaller CCC features can still be found.

Resource Description

Myles Standish State Forest encompasses approximately 14,500 acres of second growth forest and pine plantations. It is one of the oldest, largest and most diverse properties in the Massachusetts state forest and park system. There are more than a dozen kettle ponds fed by natural springs, around which the major recreational facilities of the forest are located. Access to and through the forest is provided by a network of recreation roads and truck trails, most of which were either built or improved by the CCC in the 1930s. The roads and trails no longer retain distinctive CCC features such as guardrails and cleared vistas. Other than the roads, trails, plantations and water holes, which can be found throughout the forest, CCC resources are concentrated in three areas, the CCC camp site, Fearing Pond and College Pond.



Stone steps, CCC camp site



Platform of former officers' quarters, CCC camp site

CCC Camp Site (1933-7)

Camp S-56 was located in the south central portion of the forest, southwest of New Long Pond and northeast of a gas line running through the forest. An unnamed gravel road runs through the camp. The area where the main camp was located is wooded and slightly raised above the surrounding area. This is one of the few CCC camps for which maps have been found, so it is easier to determine the camp layout and the function of individual areas. The residential portion of the camp was located inside a bend in the road with the recreation hall at the west end, the barracks in the center and the mess hall at the east end, with various support structures located nearby. The faint outlines of the barracks, several sets of stone steps and foundations of several small

structures behind the mess hall are all that was found in this area. The area to the south of the main camp was used as a parking lot and baseball field and remains relatively open. To the north of the main camp on the other side of the road was the officers quarters where a raised concrete platform, roughly 15' x 20' was found. There is evidence of plumbing associated with this structure so it may have been the officers shower. The pump and well located further north along the road were not found.

College Pond Area (1933-7)

The north end of College Pond, a natural kettle pond in the north central portion of the forest, was developed by the CCC as a swimming and picnic area. There are also a number of private cabins scattered around the pond which pre-date the CCC. The area is generally wooded with mature pines. There is a small sandy beach adjacent to the picnic area. A large bathhouse (1990s) and newly paved parking area have largely obliterated the earlier CCC development except for a few remnant features. A small section of mortared boulder retaining wall with granite capstone and a large outlet pipe in the center is probably a remnant of the CCC drainage system for the original parking area. This small feature indicates the care that the CCC took in the design and construction of even mundane details. There are also roughly a dozen original CCC stone fire pits in the picnic area. All that remains are clusters of 3 or 4 stones arranged in a U shape, the iron grills are no longer extant.

Fearing Pond Area with Log Bathhouse (1933-7)

Fearing Pond, a natural kettle pond in the southern portion of the forest, was developed by the CCC as a swimming and day-use area. The pond still serves this function but on a limited basis because there are no longer any sanitary facilities. There are two extant buildings at the public swimming area at the southeast end of the pond: a CCC-built log bathhouse and a circa 1960s concession building. Neither building is currently used. There is a large partially paved parking lot between the road and the pond, originally built by the CCC but no longer retaining distinctive features. There are also a number of private cabins scattered around the pond which pre-date the CCC. The area is generally wooded with mature pines with a small sandy beach at the public use area. Picnic sites are scattered in the woods nearby. The primary CCC resource in this area is a cedar log bathhouse located between the beach and the parking lot. This was one of several similar bathhouses built at Myles Standish and is the only one remaining. The log building consists of a large open-air rectangle containing men's and women's locker rooms. At the two southern corners are enclosed changing areas covered by a hipped roof. There is a small addition on the front (north side) which houses the well. This structure is of a distinctive character due largely to its heavy log construction but is currently unused and subject to vandalism, due in part to the open arcade which makes the building difficult to secure. Remnants of ornamental shrub plantings are located around the building. Several original CCC stone fire pits can be found in the picnic area near the bathhouse. These come in two sizes: small for family-sized groups and large for bigger gatherings. All that remains are clusters of stone; the iron grills are no longer extant.



Fire pit, College Pond



Boulder retaining wall, College Pond



Log bathhouse, Fearing Pond

ROLAND C. NICKERSON STATE PARK BREWSTER

Historical Background

Nickerson State Park was established in 1934 when the Nickerson family gave the state more than 1,700 acres in memory of Roland C. Nickerson Jr., who died in the 1918 flu epidemic. The property was a portion of the former Nickerson estate, one of the largest properties on the Cape at the time. CCC Camp SP-19 (Company 1189) was established at Nickerson State Park in 1935. The role of the camp was three-fold: to build a network of roads and trails; to improve forest resources; and to develop recreational facilities. Although the ambitious plan developed by the state was not fully implemented during the three years that Camp SP-19 worked at Nickerson State Park, the basic design of the park was carved out of the forest, beginning with recreation facilities at Flax and Cliff Ponds. Forestry work done by the CCC included gypsy moth suppression, fire protection and planting of seedlings, mostly white pines. The entire forest is located within the Old King's Highway Regional Historic District.

Resource Description

Nickerson State Park, consisting of over 2,000 acres in Brewster, extends from Cape Cod Bay on the north to Route 6 on the south. Vegetation consists of second growth forest and pine plantations. There are 11 natural kettle ponds, ranging in size from 3 acres to the 193-acre Cliff Pond, which are heavily used for swimming, fishing, and on the larger ponds, boating. There are seven camping areas with over 420 campsites, several picnic areas, and a network of roads and trails including the Cape Cod Rail Trail which passes through the northern portion of the forest. Hiking and bicycling are popular summer activities. With 130,000 campers annually and 100,000 day users, this is one of the most heavily used state parks in Massachusetts.

CCC Camp Site (1935)

The CCC camp site for Nickerson State Park is located off Joe Long Road at the western edge of the forest, near the Crosby Cemetery. The major extant feature is a standing fieldstone chimney, which was probably associated with the camp recreation building. The chimney is in a visible location near the Deer Park Trail. There are a number of other foundations and remnant features scattered throughout the area. Their functions are difficult to evaluate because the remnants are fragmented, the area is so overgrown with vines and the camp site was later used as a naval rest camp. The Friends of Nickerson State Park have done some clearing of the camp site and would like to develop an interpretive program there.

Picnic Pavilions (circa 1935-8)

There are four picnic pavilions at Nickerson State Park, located in camping areas 4,6, 6X and 7 overlooking the adjacent ponds. Each is roughly 20' x 36' with a concrete floor and low mortared boulder walls topped by a cut granite capstone. Heavy timbers support the open sides of the truss structure. Gable ends are finished with clapboard. Unlike many of the similar pavilions built elsewhere in Massachusetts, these retain their original wood-shingled roof. A unique feature of the pavilions at Nickerson State Park was wooden bench (which no longer exists) supported by stones protruding from the inside of the low stone wall. All four pavilions are in relatively good condition. Where damage has occurred, the Friends of Nickerson State Park plan to undertake repairs using the same heavy timber construction as the original. The pavilions are used occasionally.



Picnic pavilion

**SHAWME-CROWELL STATE FOREST
SANDWICH AND BOURNE
formerly Shawme State Forest**

There were two CCC camps at Shawme-Crowell State Forest, Camps S-58 and SA-58. Both were established in 1933 and closed in 1935. Major projects included forest stand development, fire prevention, fire holes, road construction (including a 1,000-foot-long stone retaining wall), fire tower and recreation areas. CCC camps from Nickerson and Myles Standish undertook planting at Shawme-Crowell during 1936-8. A large portion of the forest is currently leased to the military as part of Camp Edwards and is inaccessible to the public. The Corps of Engineers picnic area along the Cape Cod Canal is on the site of a CCC-built recreation area formerly known as CCC Beach but it has been modified and there are no extant CCC resources.

**WRENTHAM STATE FOREST
WRENTHAM**

There was no resident CCC camp at Wrentham. Camp S-90 from Foxborough did some wildlife improvements in 1935 which are no longer evident in the landscape.

REGION 1 - CCC SUMMARY CHART

FOREST/PARK	CCC INVOLVEMENT	EXTANT RESOURCES
F. Gilbert Hills State Forest Foxborough, Wrentham	Camp S-75 (Company 2104) established 1933, closed 1935. Projects included: forestry, road construction and High Rock fire tower and picnic area.	High Rock picnic area & stone steps CCC camp site
Franklin State Forest Franklin	Camp S-90 (Company 1196) established and closed 1935. Projects included forestry and road construction. Camp S-85 from Douglas demolished camp buildings and planted red pines in 1938.	CCC camp site
Freetown-Fall River State Forest Freetown, Fall River, Assonet	Camps S-77 (Company 105) and SP-16 (Company 110) established 1935, closed 1937. Projects included: road building, forestry and recreation facilities.	Stone arch bridge Water holes CCC camp site
Manuel F. Correllus State Forest Edgartown, West Tisbury	Camp S-57 (Company 106) established 1933, closed 1934. Projects included: forestry, road improvements and beautification.	None found
Myles Standish State Forest Plymouth, Carver	Camp S-56 (Company 102) was active 1933-37. Camp SA-56 active in 1933, became Camp SP-10 (Company 103) in 1935. Projects included: forestry, road and trail construction and recreational development.	CCC camp site College Pond area Fearing Pond area w/ log bathhouse
Roland C. Nickerson State Park Brewster	Camp SP-19 (Company 1189) established 1935, closed 1938. Projects included: road and trail construction, forestry and recreational development including campgrounds, picnic areas and swimming facilities.	CCC camp site Picnic pavilions
Shawme-Crowell State Forest Sandwich, Bourne	Camps S-58 (Company 104) and SA-58 (Company 104) established 1933, closed 1935. Projects included: forestry, road construction and recreation facilities. CCC from Nickerson and Myles Standish did planting in 1936-8.	Unable to field survey on land leased to military
Wrentham State Forest Wrentham	Camp S-90 from Foxborough did some wildlife improvements in 1935.	None found

Region 2 - Northeastern Massachusetts

Note: For additional background on the role of the CCC at specific areas and a more detailed description of extant resources, see the survey forms prepared as part of the CCC Survey. Copies are on file in the DEM Regional Offices, DEM Office of Historic Resources and at the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

BOSTON HARBOR ISLANDS STATE PARK BOSTON

According to newspaper reports, Camp SP-5 from Harold Parker State Forest planted 100,000 trees on the Boston Harbor Islands in 1934. This area was not administered by the Department of Conservation in the 1930s. No additional information has been found to substantiate this report. This is of historical interest but there are no known CCC resources.

GEORGETOWN/ROWLEY STATE FOREST GEORGETOWN, ROWLEY

There was no resident CCC camp at Georgetown/Rowley State Forest. Camp S-76 from Harold Parker SF did gypsy moth control and planting in 1936-7. There are no known CCC resources.

HAROLD PARKER STATE FOREST ANDOVER, NORTH ANDOVER

Historical Narrative

In 1914 the Massachusetts State Forest Commission was established to survey the state for cut-over lands to be acquired for reforestation and forest improvement. The first chairman of the Commission was Harold Parker who died suddenly in 1916. Harold Parker State Forest was established the same year and named in his honor. Relatively few improvements were made until the 1930s when two CCC camps were established there. Camp S-5 (Company 110), established in 1933 and closed in 1935, was located near Collins Pond and worked primarily in the western portion of the forest. The camp's major projects included forestry, road and trail construction, as well as building the

initial recreation facilities and damming the four ponds in the western section of the forest. Camp S-76 (Company 167), located on the east side of Frye Pond near Lorraine Park, was established in 1934 and closed in 1941, one of the last CCC camps to remain open in Massachusetts. Its primary focus was recreational development but it also built roads and trails, and did forestry projects. Camp S-76 also did forestry work in other state forests and provided assistance to local communities during emergencies.

The CCC was largely responsible for transforming Harold Parker State Forest from a second-growth woodland into a major regional recreation area. One of the most lasting and visible contributions was the construction of a network of roads. Most of the roads within the state forest were built or improved by the CCC, as were many of the trails. Harold Parker Road and Berry Pond Road were the two main recreational roads, with the remainder used for limited recreation or forest management. While most of the roads still follow their original alignment, they no longer have the distinctive CCC details such as stone culverts, stone-edged bridges and cleared vistas. The CCC also did extensive forestry, including fire hazard reduction, gypsy moth control, timber stand improvement and planting of red pines.

Harold Parker State Forest was considered a particularly important recreation area because of its proximity to the urban industrial centers of eastern Massachusetts. Swimming, camping and fishing were three of the major recreational activities for which facilities were developed. Facilities were clustered around the ponds with major day use areas at Berry Pond and Stearns Pond, a large campground at Lorraine Park near Frye Pond, and smaller recreational areas at Salem Pond and Sudden Pond. Typical structures included bathhouses, concession buildings and picnic pavilions, as well as the entrance gate at the forest entrance. All major recreational structures, except the Berry Pond picnic pavilion, have since been removed and replaced with more modern facilities. The CCC also built the forest headquarters and equipment storage building.

Another major contribution of the CCC at Harold Parker State Forest was the damming of a number of small streams to create nine ponds which continue to be one of the major amenities of the forest. One of the major goals of the four ponds in the western portion of the forest was for fish rearing and hatchery purposes. Until 1983 these ponds were managed as a hatchery for warm water fish (bass, pickerel, perch, bullhead) by the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. Since the hatchery has been closed, these ponds have been open to recreational use.

Resource Description

Harold Parker State Forest, located mostly in Andover and North Andover, consists of approximately 3,000 acres of forested land, largely second-growth woodland and red pine plantations. There are also 11 ponds, ranging in size from 3 to 55 acres, around which much of the recreational activity of the forest is concentrated. Bear and Berry Ponds are the only natural ponds; the remainder were dammed by the CCC for recreational and/or fishery use. Today the forest is used primarily for picnicking, camping, swimming, fishing, hiking

and horseback riding, with seasonal hunting and cross country skiing. Other than CCC-built roads, trails and dams, which are found throughout the forest, CCC resources are concentrated in six areas: the forest entrance, forest headquarters, Stearns Pond, Lorraine Park, the western ponds and the CCC camp sites.

Forest Entrance (1933)

The forest entrance is located off Route 125 in Andover at the intersection with Harold Parker Road and Gould Street. This entrance, at the far western edge of the forest, is still in use but is no longer considered the main entrance to the forest. The primary resource marking the area is a pair of stone entrance pillars located on either side of Harold Parker Road at the intersection of Route 125. These square pillars, built of local fieldstone, are approximately 8 feet high and 5 feet wide with a ridged cap on top. Iron loops on the pillars indicate that there was originally an entrance chain. The pillars, although only remnants of the former entrance area, exemplify the high quality design, skilled craftsmanship and use of durable native materials which characterized the work of the CCC, as well as the importance that was attached to having a suitable entrance to welcome visitors to the forest. Harold Parker Road leading into the forest was also built by the CCC. It follows its original alignment but no longer retains distinctive CCC roadway or landscape features.



Forest entrance, western edge

Forest Headquarters (1937-8)

The forest headquarters is located on Middleton Road just south of Harold Parker Road near Stearns Pond. The headquarters area is generally wooded with some red pine plantations (planted by the CCC) to the south. The headquarters building is a center-entrance, one-story, gable-end building with offices in the southern portion and a work room on the north. There is a small addition on the north side (date of addition unknown). The wood-truss construction and painted shingles are typical of many such buildings constructed by the CCC. The asphalt roof shingles are replacements. There is some structural deterioration of the floor area and the building does not have potable water. The nine-bay, wood-shingled equipment storage building is located immediately behind the headquarters building with a paved parking area between. Both buildings are of a practical utilitarian style that was used by the CCC and has persisted in use to the present day. The complex also includes several newer storage buildings located behind the headquarters building. Landscape features, none of which date to the CCC, include a rail fence, a small paved staff parking lot in front of the headquarters and a larger gravel parking lot to the south.



Forest headquarters



Picnic pavilion

Berry Pond Area with Picnic Pavilion and Stone Walls (1935-7)

Berry Pond, located near the intersection of Middleton Road and Berry Pond Road, is a 4-acre natural spring-fed pond developed by the CCC as a picnic ground and swimming area. Most of the area surrounding the pond is forested. Located on the east side of Berry Pond near Middleton Road is a rectangular, open-sided picnic pavilion overlooking the pond. This roughly 20' x 36' structure has a concrete floor, low mortared fieldstone perimeter walls, fieldstone corner posts, clapboard gable ends, and a wood truss structure with heavy timber supports. This pavilion is typical of many constructed by the CCC, including a number still extant. Like most, this one has an asphalt shingle

replacement roof. There is a small parking lot adjacent to the pavilion along Middleton Road. The area surrounding the shelter is wooded, with a view overlooking the pond to the west.

The swimming area is located on the west side of Berry Pond. The CCC-built beach with adjacent stone walls is still extant. The walls, consisting of upper and lower pairs of angled stone retaining walls were built of native fieldstone in a rustic style to harmonize with the natural environment. They average about 3 feet high and range in length from about 65 feet to over 200 feet, each adjusted in length and angle to fit the natural topography. Mortar joints vary on the different walls, either indicating different masons or subsequent repairs. As part of recent improvements to the area, flagstone terracing and steps have been laid between the walls to create a more stable surface appropriate to the intensive use that the area receives today. The former CCC bathhouse was replaced by a modern structure of similar function in 1997. There is also a new octagonal pavilion located adjacent to the bathhouse, as well as a wheelchair-accessible trail to the beach and another accessible trail around the perimeter of the pond. A small parking lot exists along Berry Pond Road in the location of the CCC parking lot but it has been altered and enlarged and no longer retains distinctive CCC features.

Stearns Pond (1935-7)

Stearns Pond, a 41-acre, man-made pond, is located in the eastern section of the forest near forest headquarters. Like the rest of the forest, the pond's surroundings are primarily wooded with outcrops of stone adding to the picturesque quality of the area. Major man-made features include the causeway which runs along a small area of the northern edge of the pond, serving as a base for a section of Harold Parker Road. Recent beautification efforts have opened this area up somewhat and reestablished intended views. Remnant picnic facilities include a number stone fireplaces with iron grates, a stone-edged well and a pitcher pump. The general outlines of roads, trails and parking areas can also be found, although they have altered since their original construction and no longer contain guardrails or other distinctive CCC details. This area is not open to public use as there are no sanitary facilities and because of leeches in the pond, although it continues to receive some use.



Stone fireplace with iron grate



Frye Pond

Lorraine Park (1935-7)

Lorraine Park, located off Haverhill Street just west of Frye Pond in the western section of the forest, was laid out by the CCC as the major campground at Harold Parker State Forest and continues to serve this function today. There are no extant CCC campground buildings or facilities other than the loop road system which has been modified somewhat in its alignment and has been repaved. The current contact station and restrooms were built in the 1970s to replace deteriorated CCC facilities. Although altered, the area reflects the attention to siting and amenities that characterized the work of the CCC, particularly in its relation to Frye Pond, a narrow 6-acre pond created by the CCC with dam still extant.

Western Ponds (1933-8)

A series of four interconnected man-made ponds in the western section of the forest near the forest entrance was developed jointly for fishery and recre-

ational purposes and now serves primarily the latter. All four ponds have CCC-built concrete dams with either concrete or stone spillways. Three of the ponds are located on the north side of Harold Parker Road. Delano Pond, the smallest of the four at 6 acres, is the northernmost in the group and the furthest from the road, therefore it is least used. Brackett Pond, 18 acres in size, is located south of Delano Pond and is more accessible. Its concrete dam is showing signs of serious deterioration. Collins Pond, a 7-acre pond located adjacent to Harold Parker Road, is the most accessible of the three. Just below the Collins Pond dam is a small corrugated metal fish sorting building (post-CCC) which was used for hatchery purposes, a major function of this group of ponds until 1983. South of Harold Parker Road is Field Pond, at 55 acres the largest pond in the forest which is heavily used for fishing and non-motorized boating.

CCC Camp Sites (1933-41)

There were two CCC camp sites at Harold Parker State Forest. Camp S-5 was located immediately to the west of Collins Pond near a small gravel parking area. There are no standing buildings or structures. The faint pattern of some of the CCC barracks buildings can be found on the ground and there are several pits and foundation remnants. Camp S-76 was located near Lorraine Park on the east side of Frye Pond. Some concrete foundations and steps are all that remain of this camp. There are no standing camp structures.

SALISBURY BEACH STATE RESERVATION SALISBURY

The state acquired land at Salisbury Beach in the 1930s. The Boston Society of Landscape Architects prepared a formal master plan for the park which was implemented initially by the WPA then by the CCC. CCC Camp SP-26 (Company 2105) was established in July 1938 to build the park entrance road and other recreational facilities. The entire area has been redone in the 1990s with all new facilities. Field survey revealed no extant CCC resources on state land other than the general layout of the park, which has been modified to accommodate greatly increased use. The CCC camp was located off state land in an area presently used as The Pines Campground (off Route 1A to Glenwood Avenue to CCC Road) where there are traces of concrete foundations constructed by the CCC but no standing structures. Subsequent disturbance makes it difficult to read the camp layout.

WILLOWDALE STATE FOREST ISPSWICH, TOPSFIELD

There was no resident CCC camp at Willowdale State Forest, but Camp S-76 from Harold Parker did wildlife management in 1938. Two years later Camp S-76 did forestry work and rebuilt the barn and ell of the former supervisor's house at 290 Linebrook Road. This property is presently used as an equestrian center through special use permit. There are no known CCC resources.

REGION 2 - CCC SUMMARY CHART

FOREST/PARK	CCC INVOLVEMENT	EXTANT RESOURCES
Boston Harbor Islands State Park Boston, Quincy	Camp SP-5 from Harold Parker planted 100,000 trees on the Boston Harbor Islands in 1934.	None found
Georgetown/ Rowley State Forest Georgetown, Rowley	Camp S-76 from Harold Parker did gypsy moth control and planting in 1936-7.	None found
Harold Parker State Forest Andover, North Andover	Camp SP-5 (Company 110) established 1933, closed 1935. Camp S-76 (Company 167) established 1934, closed 1941. CCC work at this forest was extensive, ranging from road and trail construction to forestry to dam construction to recreation facilities including campground and day-use areas with bathhouses, picnic facilities and administrative buildings.	Forest entrance Forest headquarters Berry Pond with pavilion & stone walls Stearns Pond CCC camp sites Lorraine Park campground West Ponds
Salisbury Beach State Forest Salisbury	Camp SP-26 (Company 2105) established 1938, closed circa 1940. Projects included: land filling, construction of entrance and circuit roads and parking lots as well as planting.	None found except CCC camp which is not on state land
Willowdale State Forest Willowdale	Camp S-76 from Harold Parker did forestry, wildlife management and repaired several buildings in 1938 and 40.	None found

Region 3 - Central Massachusetts

Note: For additional background on the role of the CCC at specific areas and a more detailed description of extant resources, see the survey forms prepared as part of the CCC Survey. Copies are on file in the DEM Regional Offices, DEM Office of Historic Resources and at the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

ASHBURNHAM STATE FOREST ASHBURNHAM

Camp S-63 from Otter River rebuilt 1 mile of road, constructed two water holes and did forestry at Ashburnham in 1935. In 1940 Camp S-63 returned to do additional road and utility work. No CCC resources were found.

CALLAHAN STATE PARK FRAMINGHAM

This area was not administered by the Department of Conservation in the 1930s. CCC involvement could not be verified. No CCC resources were found.

COCHICHUATE STATE PARK WAYLAND

This area was not administered by the Department of Conservation in the 1930s. CCC involvement could not be verified. No CCC resources were found.

DOUGLAS STATE FOREST DOUGLAS

Historical Background

Douglas State Forest was established in 1934 under the State Forest Act with the acquisition of 1,245 acres. The area had previously been known for its outstanding growth of white pine, but chestnut blight and fires had destroyed hundreds of acres of forest, marring the landscape and greatly increasing potential fire hazard. By 1935 there were two CCC camps in residence. Camp SP-15 (Company V1112) remained for less than a year, constructing park roads, water holes and truck trails; clearing the bottom of Wallis Pond at the northern end of the forest; and doing forest thinning, planting and fire hazard reduction. This was initially a veterans camp but was changed to a juniors camp (i.e. for young unemployed men).

Camp S-85 (Company 1199) was established in 1935. Initial projects included forest stand improvement, fire hazard reduction and gypsy moth control, as well as construction of roads and trails to provide access through the forest. In 1937 work was begun on the Wallum Lake recreation area with construction of a beach, bathhouse, latrines, well and parking lot. The following year additional roads were built and further improvements were made at Wallum Lake including construction of a picnic pavilion and a dwelling for the caretaker, as well as forestry. Hurricane cleanup occupied the fall of 1938. Camp S-85 also worked at other state forests, including Brimfield, Franklin, Sutton and West Brookfield, where it completed unfinished projects and did forestry work and road construction. The camp was closed in 1940. Since the 1930s facilities have been upgraded at Wallum Lake and a new headquarters complex has been built near the main forest entrance on Wallum Lake Road, but the basic infrastructure of the forest remains as it was created by the CCC.



Latrine



Stone chimney at the site of the former CCC camp

Resource Description

Douglas State Forest, located in central Massachusetts on the border with Connecticut and Rhode Island, consists of 4,660 acres of woodland. Camp S-85 was located on the east side of Cedar Street near Crystal Lake. Two standing fieldstone chimneys remain and there is faint evidence of platform outlines. Camp SP-15 was located on Wallis Street in the northern section of the forest. The former powder magazine and a concrete foundation are the primary evidence of this camp. CCC-built roads, trails and well maintained water holes can be found throughout the forest, but recreational resources are concentrated at Wallum Lake at the southern edge of the forest. The recreation area consists of a sandy beach, shaded picnic area and adjacent playing fields, with parking located to the north. The CCC was responsible for the initial layout and development of the area as a recreation site. Although a new bathhouse, picnic pavilion and restrooms have been added, there are still a number of CCC facilities extant. This was also the site of the former Providence ice house, evidence of which still exists in the form of remnant foundations and huge piles of large stone blocks.

Caretaker's Residence and Outhouse (1938)

The caretaker's residence is a gable-end, wood-frame structure, roughly 20' x 30' with an inset front porch. It has a concrete slab foundation, "wavy" board siding and an asphalt shingle replacement roof. The construction is of a standard utilitarian style commonly used by the CCC. The building is currently unused and is boarded up and surrounded by a chain link fence for protection against vandalism. The adjacent outhouse has vertical board siding and is noteworthy primarily as one of the few remaining "traditional" out-houses in the state forest and park system.



Caretaker's residence

Picnic Pavilion (1937)

The picnic pavilion at Douglas is similar to many found throughout Massachusetts with a concrete slab floor, low fieldstone walls, massive stone corner posts, wood truss structure, "wavy" board gable ends and asphalt replacement shingles. This one is particularly noteworthy for its siting within the foundations of the former Providence ice house, with the foundations forming an extended platform around the pavilion, broken on the east side by steps leading down to the lower picnic area and beach. A massive pile of stone from the ice house is located adjacent to the pavilion on the north. The pavilion is in a wooded area overlooking Wallum Lake.



Picnic pavilion

Stonework along Road (1936-8)

Adjacent to the parking lot at the north end of Wallum Lake are several examples of CCC stonework to control drainage in the area where a small intermittent stream crosses the road. On the upstream side, terraced fieldstone walls guide the water down the slope and channel it into a culvert running under the road. Additional stonework on the downhill side protects the steep banks of the stream. While this is a small detail, it is a good example of CCC craftsmanship and testimony to the durability of the work.



Terraced walls

HOPKINTON STATE FOREST HOPKINTON

Camp S-55 from Spencer did forestry work at Hopkinton in 1935. No CCC resources were found.

LEOMINSTER STATE FOREST LEOMINSTER, WESTMINSTER, PRINCETON, FITCHBURG, STERLING

Historical Background

In 1933, when Camp SP-13 (Company 197) was established at Leominster State Forest, the area consisted of approximately 2,000 acres of largely undeveloped land. The same year Camp S-61 from Willard Brook also did forestry and road construction at Leominster and built a dam at the CCC camp.



Trail featuring stone steps



Headquarters



Crow Hill Pond

Subsequent projects included additional road construction, forestry, fire hazard reduction, landscape beautification and recreational development at Crow Hill Pond. Improvements there included a dam, parking lot, picnic area, campground and foot trails as well as vista cutting and planting of native shrubs. Camp SP-13 also enclosed a wildlife sanctuary in the forest and worked at Willard Brook and Wachusett before the camp closed in 1937. Camp S-82 from West Townsend completed the picnic area at Crow Hill Pond and did forestry work after the 1938 hurricane. Facilities at Crow Hill Pond have been upgraded since the 1930s but there has been little new recreational development.

Resource Description

Leominster State Forest consists of 4,126 acres of wooded forest with four large ponds and several smaller ones. The main access is provided by Route 31 which runs along the western section of the forest. There is a network of roads and trails which run throughout the forest, most of which were built or improved by the CCC, but CCC resources are concentrated in two areas.

Forest Headquarters/CCC Camp Site (1933-7)

The CCC camp was located along Route 31 near the site of the present forest headquarters. At least some portion of the headquarters building may have been built by the CCC. It presently consists of a low one-story, gable-end clapboard office to the south and a larger three-bay garage to the north. Most likely a portion of the office wing was built by the CCC although the entire building has been substantially modified. On the east side of Route 31 opposite the headquarters are several remnants of concrete slabs associated with former CCC buildings.

Crow Hill Pond (1936-8)

Crow Hill Pond, a roughly 10-acre pond located on the east side of Route 31 south of the headquarters complex, is the major recreation area of the forest. The area was initially developed for recreation by the CCC, but little remains of the CCC construction other than the earth-filled dam, now covered with asphalt, the beach area and a set of rustic stone steps on the west side of Route 31 leading to a foot trail.

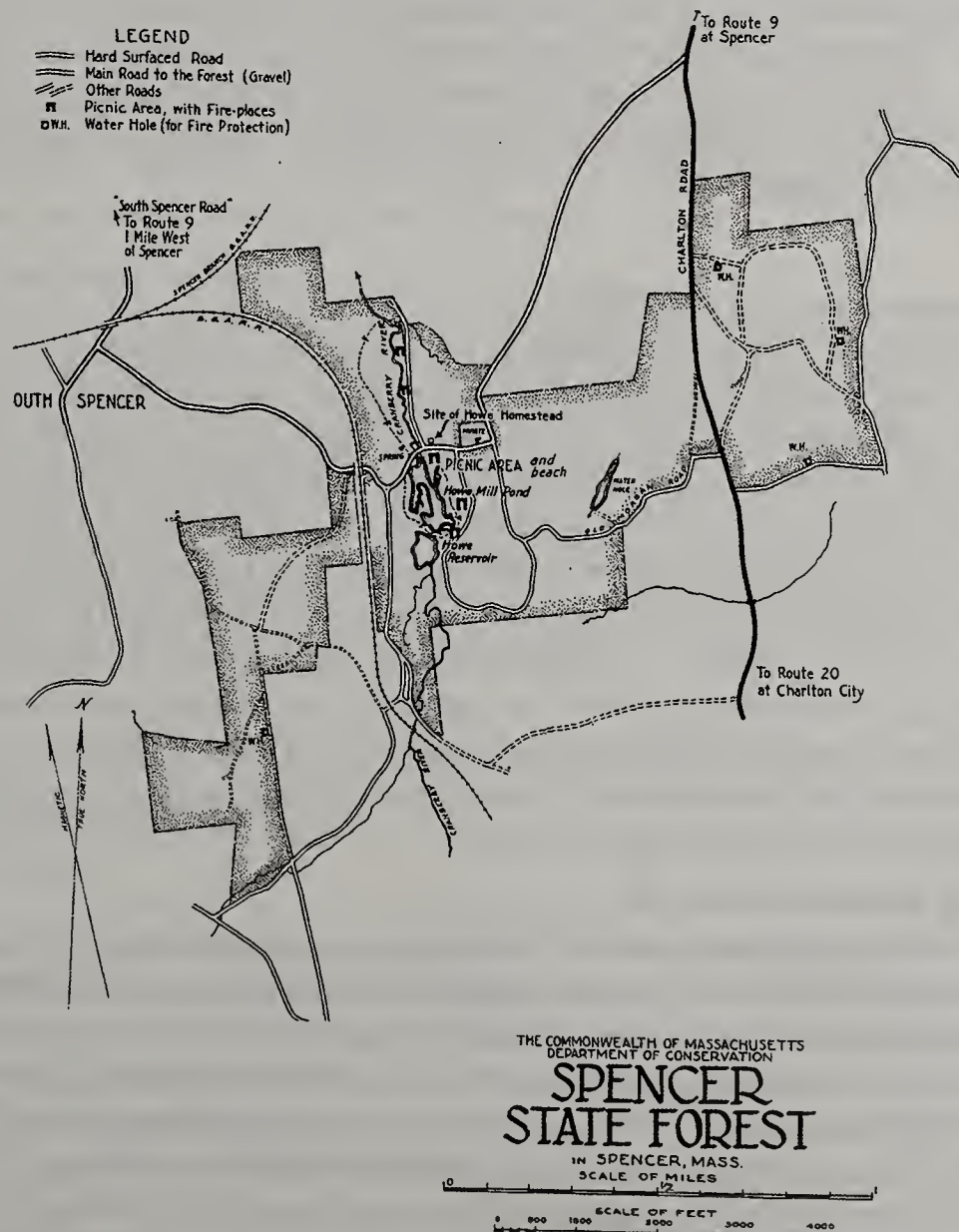
OAKHAM STATE FOREST OAKHAM

Camp S-55 from Spencer built a dam and dike creating a 7-acre pond with picnic area in 1935. This may have been on land associated with Dean Reservoir which is not owned by the Department of Environmental Management. This camp also built truck trails and water holes and did forestry work in Oakham. No CCC resources were found.

SPENCER STATE FOREST SPENCER, LEICESTER

Historical Background

Spencer State Forest was established in 1922. By 1933 the forest had grown to 650 acres, including Howe Mill Pond and the former Howe homestead, home of a well-known family of inventors. In addition to the main forest tract near South Spencer there were also several separate parcels acquired under the state's Reforestation Act. Camp S-55 (Company V1117) was established in 1933 at the south end of Thompson Pond in North Spencer. Unlike most of the CCC camps, which were staffed by young unemployed men, this was one of several veterans camps in Massachusetts. Projects of this camp included forestry, road construction and initial development of the recreation area at Howe Pond including construction of the dam. Camp S-55 closed in 1935. In 1937 Camp S-60 from Brimfield built a supervisor's residence/headquarters for the forest. Camp S-85 from Douglas completed the work in 1938 and repaired the dam which had been damaged by the hurricane. There has been little change at this forest since the 1930s other than upgrading of the parking area and construction of a new comfort station in 1997-8.





Howe Pond



Howe Pond Dam



Howe Pond Dam



Headquarters building



Staff residence at headquarters

Resource Description

Spencer State Forest consists of 965 acres. The main parcel in South Spencer is a forested area with Howe Pond as its central recreational attraction. It is a relatively low-key area which is used primarily in the summer. There are CCC-built roads and trails and a few water holes located throughout the forest, but CCC resources are concentrated in two areas: Howe Pond and the headquarters area.

Howe Pond Area (1934-38)

Howe Pond was built on the site of a former mill pond on the Cranberry River. Facilities include the pond, bathing beach, picnic area, parking lot, restrooms and former concession building which is now used by the life guards. The main pond is roughly twenty acres with a smaller section, originally a reservoir for the mill, located upstream. The primary CCC resource of this area is the dam which is noteworthy for its high quality stonework. The dam is a slightly-curving earthen structure with a central stepped spillway, lined on either side with vertical fieldstone walls. The upstream and downstream edges of the dam are also faced with fieldstone, as are the spillway and raceway. There is a small stone-faced vehicular bridge over the outflow. The stonework throughout the area is generally in good repair except for some damage to the bridge. A beach and wooded picnic ground are located on the east side of the pond. The CCC-built bathhouse existed until a few years ago when it was replaced by a newer one. The former concession building located in the picnic area, although similar in style to CCC buildings, was probably built in the 1960s.

Headquarters Area (1937-38)

The headquarters complex, located in a forested area a few hundred feet east of the pond, consists of three buildings, two of which were built by the CCC. The staff residence, which overlooks the pond, is a gabled building which generally retains its original massing but exterior finishes have all been replaced. The exterior walls are wood shingled, the roof is asphalt shingle and there are replacement windows. Unlike many of the CCC-built residences, this one is in good condition and remains in use as a staff residence. The adjacent headquarters building is a utilitarian structure which includes a large garage bay and a small adjacent office. It is a gable-end structure with replacement clapboards, asphalt roof shingles and garage doors. Heat is provided by a wood stove and there is no plumbing. A nearby storage building used to store fire fighting equipment post-dates the CCC.

CCC Camp Site (1933-38)

The Thompson Pond parcel in North Spencer, site of the former CCC camp, is leased to the 4-H as a summer camp. None of the extant camp buildings appear to date to the CCC era although they are similar in their rustic style and use of materials. A previous survey report that the camp mess hall was built by the CCC was deemed unlikely by the camp's caretaker who has been there for a number of years and built or rebuilt many of the buildings. The CCC camp area has been substantially disturbed since the 1930s so it is unlikely that there are even archaeological remains associated with CCC use.

SUTTON STATE FOREST SUTTON

Historical Background

Purgatory Chasm State Reservation was established in 1919 under the auspices of the Worcester County Commissioners to preserve a unique geological feature. A stone restroom building and a picnic pavilion, both still extant, were built by the county in the 1920s. The state purchased surrounding land which became known as Sutton State Forest, reaching about 363 acres by the end of 1933. Camp S-84 (Company 1172) was established at Sutton in the fall of 1935 and closed in spring 1936. During the few months that it was in existence, Camp S-84 built Purgatory Trail and also did forestry work, fire protection and forest inventory. Between 1937 and 1940 Camp S-85 from Douglas completed the work of the Sutton camp and did additional forestry and gypsy moth work. Purgatory Chasm was transferred from the county to the state in 1975.

Resource Description

Today Purgatory Chasm State Reservation consists of approximately 1,300 acres, incorporating both Sutton State Forest and Purgatory Chasm. The major attraction is the chasm itself, a dramatic geological formation of enormous boulders located on the south side of Purgatory Road near the newly built visitor center (late 1990s). The hexagonal stone restroom building and stone picnic pavilion, although not built by the CCC, are noteworthy as early state park facilities, among the oldest in Massachusetts.

Road and Bridge (1935-7)

The primary accomplishment of the CCC at Sutton State Forest was construction of Little Purgatory Trail connecting Mendon Road with Purgatory Road. This is a truck trail which is generally in good condition although not of distinctive quality. There are a few remnant stone drainage structures and one remaining CCC-built bridge. The bridge, which spans Purgatory Brook, is of fairly standard construction with concrete side walls, wooden structure and decking, and mortared fieldstone abutments. Some erosion of the upstream abutments is evident, otherwise the bridge appears to be in good condition.



Bridge

TOWNSEND STATE FOREST TOWNSEND

Much of the area that became Townsend State Forest was burned in a 1927 forest fire and subsequently logged, leaving the land in poor condition when acquired by the state in 1934. Camp S-82 (Company 1139) was established in fall 1935 and closed in 1940. Projects at Townsend included construction of roads, trails and water holes; forestry and fire hazard reduction; planting of fire-damaged areas; and creation of a 700-acre, fenced, wildlife area with wild apple, spruce and walnut trees. There was no recreational development at

Townsend. Camp S-82 also built recreation facilities at Willard Brook and provided emergency assistance to local communities. Camp S-82 was located off Old Turnpike Road near the Boston and Maine Railroad tracks and an old quarry. Camp S-88 was established in 1935 on the east side of the Townsend State Forest to reclaim fire-damaged areas and closed the same year. Nothing from the CCC era was found, although there are reportedly cellar holes which are associated with the camp.

UPTON STATE FOREST UPTON, HOPKINTON

Historical Background

Upton State Forest was established in 1935 with the acquisition of 2,076 acres. Camp SP-25 (Company 2105) was established at Upton the following year. Local residents initially opposed the establishment of the camp but soon came to appreciate the new recreation facilities and the emergency assistance provided to the community. CCC enrollees lived in tents for the first year during which time an administration building, six barracks, a caretaker's house, a cottage, parking area, recreation building, garages, workshops and various utility and support features were built. Initial tasks of the camp involved fire hazard reduction, pest control, flood assistance, forest surveys and construction of truck trails and water holes. Since much of the land had been cut over before acquisition by the state, extensive planting was also done, primarily white and red pine, spruce and larch. The most ambitious project was construction of the park loop road along the West River, consisting of Park Road and Loop Road. This was a carefully designed route, with vistas and picnic areas laid out along it. Dean Pond, near the southern end of the park, was the primary destination along the recreation route. Camp SP-25 closed in July 1938. A small group remained at Upton until November to do forestry and complete the recreation projects.



Barns at headquarters

Resource Description

Upton State Forest consists of 2,660 acres of wooded upland with some areas of swamp. It is a relatively low-key area with no active recreation facilities. The main section of the forest, where the CCC resources are located, is criss-crossed by a network of roads and trails, most built or improved by the CCC. There are also CCC plantations, particularly near Dean Pond, and several CCC-built water holes, including one near the start of Park Road. Remnant sawmills and cellar holes have been reported by local residents to be in the forest but none were found during the course of the survey and their relation to the CCC is unknown. The primary CCC resources are concentrated in two areas: forest headquarters and Park Road.

Forest Headquarters/CCC Camp (1935-38)

The former CCC camp is now forest headquarters, used primarily by the DEM mounted ranger unit. It is located off Westboro Road near the intersection with Park Road and Spring Street. The buildings in this complex are one of the few surviving examples of CCC camp construction in Massachusetts. They are arranged around a central grassy circle. The area surrounding the complex is forested. The main building, probably used as mess hall, administration building or recreation building, is a large T-shaped clapboard building with a small addition at the rear. There is a large fieldstone fireplace at the rear of the central section. To the west of the main building are two long, one-story barns. The northern one has been rehabilitated for use as a stable. The southern one is in imminent danger of collapsing, with the rear of the building completely off the foundation on one side. The caretaker's house, located at the east side of the complex is a small, one-story, wood-shingled, gable-roofed building. Like the other buildings it is of simple, unornamented construction. South of the house is a one-story, gable-roofed shed.

Park Road and Related Facilities (1936-38)

The park loop road was built for recreational use and featured a number of recreational opportunities along the way, some of which are still extant. The road itself was of heavy-duty construction with a solid stone base and gravel surface. It has deteriorated substantially since it was built. The Park Road section is still passable but the Loop Road section is partially washed out. Beginning at the forest headquarters, Park Road passes a high point where the Old Knob picnic area was located. All that remains there today is a set of rustic stone steps. A short distance further along is the start of the Whistling Cave Trail, site of another former picnic area and a dramatic vista which is now largely grown in. Near Pratt Brook was another picnic area, known as Painted Valley, of which nothing remains. Dean Pond, a roughly 10-acre pond located near the intersection of Park Road and Loop Road, was dammed by the CCC as a recreation area. Since the pond is not accessible by vehicle, it has become overgrown and is little used today. The earthen dam with low fieldstone spillway is roughly six to eight feet high and 100 feet long. It is generally in good condition except for small section at the center which has collapsed. A DEM dam survey was done in the late 1980s.



Main building at headquarters



Old Knob stone steps



Dean Pond



Dean Pond Dam

WACHUSETT MOUNTAIN STATE RESERVATION PRINCETON, WESTMINSTER

Historical Background

The name Wachusett is of Algonquin origin, meaning "by the great hill." Like many Massachusetts summits, Wachusett was a popular destination for surveyors, scientists, literary figures and artists. By the early 19th century, visitors were coming in large numbers. The first summit house was built in 1870 and was soon followed by a toll road, hotel, barn for carriage horses and, surprisingly, a bowling alley. A second summit house was built in 1884. Wachusett became a state reservation in 1899, one year after Mount Greylock became the first state reservation in Massachusetts. Like Greylock, it was initially under county jurisdiction with three commissioners to oversee the area. The first commissioners were A.G. Bullock, Theo L. Harlow and Harold Parker (for whom Harold Parker State Forest was named).

Although the area was under county rather than state management in the 1930s, Camp SP-13 from Leominster worked there from 1935 to 1937. After some initial forestry work, the CCC turned its attention to skiing. The Balance Rock Ski Trail was laid out in 1933 by Charles Parker, an Olympic champion who was also responsible for the design of Thunderbolt Trail at Mount Greylock. In 1936-7 the CCC improved the Balance Rock Trail, built the Pine Hill Trail and built Bullock Lodge, a rustic stone structure above the Balance Rock Road. The Harlow Overlook on the road down from the summit and Parker Lodge at the summit, have been attributed to the CCC although they were actually built by the WPA in the late 1930s.

The ski area was leased to a concessionaire in the early 1960s who made a major investment in upgrading ski facilities to contemporary standards. In 1967 the reservation was transferred to state, rather than county, management and a large visitor center was built at the base in the early 1970s. The forest remains a popular year-round facility.

Resource Description

Wachusett Mountain State Reservation consists of 2,849 acres of upland forest. The primary attraction is the summit (elevation 2,006) which provides a panoramic view in all directions. Unlike most of the state forests in Massachusetts, where the infrastructure was created by the CCC, Wachusett had a long history of recreational use prior to the 1930s and an existing system of roads, trails, and recreational facilities. The primary extant CCC resource at Wachusett is Bullock Lodge. The roads and ski trails improved by the CCC have been altered by subsequent work.

Bullock Lodge (1936-7)

Bullock Lodge is located near the intersection of Balance Rock Road and Lower 10th Mountain Ski Trail within the Wachusett Mountain Ski Area on the north slope of Mount Wachusett. The immediate surroundings are largely wooded with a small CCC-built pond located a short distance to the west. Bullock Lodge is a roughly 24' x 39' fieldstone building with slate roof and adjacent fieldstone terrace with low retaining wall at the northeast corner of the building. The building consists of a central gable-end section with a wide front gable and fieldstone chimney at the west side. There is a small gable ell at the west side and another at the rear (southeast) side with a chimney between it and the main building. The exterior walls are built of local stone and are up to 18" thick. The interior remains largely unaltered with a fieldstone floor and, in most areas, fieldstone walls. This is an outstanding example of CCC design and construction with a high level of integrity.



Bullock Lodge

**WILLARD BROOK STATE FOREST
ASHBY, TOWNSEND****Historical Background**

Willard Brook State Forest was established in 1930 under special legislation allowing a purchase price of more than the usual \$5 per acre because the land was very desirable for scenic purposes and much of it was covered with a good stand of mixed hardwoods and pine. This forest was modeled after the Mohawk Trail State Forest in that it provided a recreational drive and foot trails along a particularly scenic section of river. Stone bridges and walls along Route 119, which runs through the forest, were built in the early 1930s, although not by the CCC.

Willard Brook did not have a resident CCC camp but camps from other areas were active in developing this forest. In 1933 Camp S-13 from Leominster did forestry work, fire hazard reduction, built roads and bridges. The following year Camp S-13 turned its attention to recreational development with the construction of a campground, picnic area and four cabins at what later became known as the Damon Pond area, as well as vista clearing at Trap Falls. In 1935 Camp S-13 from Leominster and Camp S-82 from Townsend continued with recreational development, forestry and road construction. In 1936 repairs were made to the Damon Pond dam, which had been damaged in a major flood, followed by improvements at Damon Pond and Trap Brook. Additional work was done by Camp S-82 in 1940. There has been little new development at Willard Brook since the 1930s except for construction of a forest headquarters complex east of Trap Brook Falls circa 1960s. After a fire, the four rental cabins near Damon Pond were torn down in 1989.

Resource Description

Willard Brook State Forest consists of 2,380 acres of heavily wooded hillside lying primarily to the south of Willard Brook and Route 119 which runs along the Brook. There are a few CCC-built truck trails, drainage structures and water holes located throughout the forest but most of the recreational development is concentrated in two areas, both located in the town of Ashby.

Damon Pond Area (1933-7)

Damon Pond, located in the southwestern corner of the forest, is a roughly 3-acre pond which was dammed by the CCC to create a swimming area. While the basic concept, spatial organization and circulation system of the original recreation area remain, all of the CCC-built structures (bathhouse, cabins, former headquarters) have been torn down. There is a new bathhouse and picnic pavilion, the headquarters has been relocated to another area and the rental cabins have not been replaced. There are also remnants of stone drainage systems in this area, as elsewhere in the forest, which are similar to those built by the CCC in other state forests. The primary extant CCC features are the pond itself and the combination dam/bridge, which has been modified somewhat. The stone-faced dam forms a causeway across the downstream end of the pond. There is a narrow central spillway with water height regulated by wooden flash boards. The sides of the roadway across the dam are flanked by fieldstone pillars with iron railings in between. This detail is believed to be a later addition.



Damon Pond



Damon Pond dam/bridge



Retaining wall at Trap Brook Fall

Trap Brook Falls Area (1933-7)

Trap Falls is a dramatic natural waterfall which was developed by the CCC as a recreation feature with parking areas, restrooms, picnic facilities and trails. It exemplifies the 1930s park planning concept of "presenting nature". Although the CCC-built structures have been lost, the area still retains the character of a rustic recreation site intended by the CCC. Remnants of trails and parking areas remain. The original pedestrian bridge at the bottom of the falls has been replaced by a similar structure, although not as rustic as the original. Other than the overall layout of the area, the major remaining feature which is directly attributable to the CCC is the levee of stonework along the east side of the stream, installed by the CCC after the area was severely damaged in the 1936 flood. It consists of several hundred feet of vertical fieldstone retaining wall.

REGION 3 - CCC SUMMARY CHART

FOREST/PARK	CCC INVOLVEMENT	EXTANT RESOURCES
Ashburnham State Park Ashburnham	Camp S-63 from Otter River did forestry, road rebuilding and utility work in 1935 and 1940.	None found
Callahan State Park Framingham	Unable to verify nature and extent of CCC involvement.	None found
Cochichuate State Park Wayland	Unable to verify nature and extent of CC involvement.	None found
Douglas State Forest Douglas	Camp SP-15 (V1112) worked briefly at this forest in 1935. Camp S-85 (Company 1199) established 1935, closed 1940. Projects included: road and bridge construction, forestry and Wallum Lake Recreation area.	Wallum Lake area with picnic pavilion, latrine, caretaker's residence and stonework along road CCC camp sites (one not on state land)
Hopkinton State Park Hopkinton	Camp S-55 from Spencer did forestry in 1935.	None found
Leominster State Forest Leominster, Princeton	In 1933 Camp S-61 from Willard Brook did forestry, road construction and built dam at CCC camp. Camp SP-13 (Company 197) established 1933, closed 1937. Projects included: forestry, road and trail building, wildlife management and recreational facilities at Crow Hill Pond.	Headquarters/CCC camp site Crocker Pond Crow Hill Pond area Roads with stone culverts
Oakham State Forest Oakham	Camp S-55 from Spencer built dam and recreation area.	None found
Spencer State Forest Spencer, Leicester	Camp S-55 (Company 1174) established 1933, closed 1935. Projects included: forestry, road construction and recreation area at Howe Pond. In 1937 Camp S-60 from Brimfield built residence/headquarters. Camp S-85 from Douglas completed the work in 1938.	Howe Pond dam & recreation area Headquarters & residence CCC camp site
Sutton State Forest Sutton	Camp S-84 (Company 1172) established 1935, closed 1936. Projects included: road, bridge and trail construction, and forestry. Camp S-85 from Douglas completed projects and did additional forestry 1937-40.	Purgatory Trail & bridge

REGION 3 - CCC SUMMARY CHART, continued

FOREST/PARK	CCC INVOLVEMENT	EXTANT RESOURCES
Townsend State Forest Townsend	Camp S-82 (Company 1139) established 1935, closed 1940, also worked at Willard Brook. Projects at Townsend included: forestry, wildlife refuge, road and trail construction. Camp S-88 (Company 1178) established 1938 on east side to reclaim fire damaged area, closed same year,	CCC camp site
Upton State Forest Upton	Camp SP-25 (Company 2105) established 1936, closed 1938. Projects included: forestry, road, trail and dam construction, recreation facilities.	Park Loop Road CCC camp/headquarters
Wachusett Mountain State Reservation Princeton, Westminster	Camp SP-13 from Leominster worked at Wachusett 1935-7. Projects included: forestry, ski trails, ski shelter and stone lodge at base.	Bullock Lodge
Willard Brook State Forest Ashby, Townsend	In 1933-5 Camp S-13 from Leominster built roads and did recreational development including campground, picnic area and cabins. From 1935-40 Camp S-82 from Townsend built Damon Pond recreation area.	Damon Pond area Trap Falls area

Region 4 - Connecticut River Valley

Note: For additional background on the role of the CCC at specific areas and a more detailed description of extant resources, see the survey forms prepared as part of the CCC Survey. Copies are on file in the DEM Regional Offices, DEM Office of Historic Resources and at the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

BARRE STATE FOREST BARRE, RUTLAND

Camp S-55 from Spencer did salvage cutting of burned over areas in 1933. There was no further CCC work at this forest and no CCC resources were found.

BRIMFIELD STATE FOREST BRIMFIELD, MONSON, WALES

Historical Background

The first purchase at Brimfield State Forest was made in 1924. By 1934 the forest had grown to 1,700 acres with additional acreage bringing the total to over 3,000 acres by 1936. In 1933 state crews began to develop recreational areas while the newly established CCC Camp S-60 (Company 135) built six miles of forest road and three bridges, and began to create a dam at Woodman Pond for fire protection and recreation, as well as three smaller ponds. Additional roads, bridges and water holes were built in 1934, all to US Forest Service standards. Recreational work continued for the next several years with a recreation area at Woodman Pond and a trail to Dearth Hill. The big project in 1936 was the Dingley Dell dam which created the major recreation area of the forest, later named Dean Lake in honor of a former Commissioner of the Department of Conservation. This area was completed in 1937 with the construction of a bathing beach, a bathhouse, parking areas and picnic grounds. Ski trails were developed at Dearth Hill as part of a state-wide effort to provide opportunities for winter recreation. Forestry work, including planting, thinning and fire hazard reduction, was ongoing and a large wildlife management area was established in the central portion of the forest. This camp also constructed a fire tower on Mount Minechoag in Ludlow. After Camp S-60 closed in May 1938, Camp S-85 from Douglas established a side camp to complete work at Brimfield. The main project undertaken by this

camp was construction of a dam and large box culvert at Dearth Hill. Additional forestry and further improvements to the recreation areas were undertaken in 1940 by Camp S-60 which apparently reopened after the fall 1938 hurricane. Little development has occurred at this forest since the 1930s except improvements to roads and new recreation facilities at Dean Lake.

Resource Description

Brimfield State Forest consists of 3,250 acres of wooded uplands crisscrossed by a network of roads and trails. The main portion of the forest is located south of Route 20 in the southwest corner of Brimfield. There are several smaller forest parcels to the south which are not associated with CCC development. The CCC was responsible for building the roads and trails which create the circulation system of the park. Remnants of CCC roads, trails, forest plantations and water holes can be found throughout the forest but CCC resources are concentrated in several areas.

CCC Camp with Buildings (1933-40)

This forest contains the largest and most complete collection of CCC camp buildings found in Massachusetts state forests and parks. The CCC camp was located on Dearth Hill Road in the north central portion of the forest west of Dearth Hill Pond. Many of the former CCC buildings are still in use as forest headquarters and as workshops and storage space for state-wide fire construction projects. Fortunately a rough sketch of the camp was drawn in 1936 so it is possible to correlate remaining buildings with their original uses. The current forest headquarters is a wood-shingled, gable-end building which was probably originally used for the same purpose. Adjacent to the headquarters is a gable-end building with vertical-board replacement siding. It is labeled as a garage on the 1936 map and has been subsequently been used for storage, with a wood stove added. Adjacent to this is a low structure which is partially sunk into the ground. It is labeled as a cellar on the plan and may have been used for storage or as a pump house. A raised building with a porch is in the location of the former blacksmith shop, but it is unlikely that the current building ever served that function. The former mess hall is now used as a carpentry shop. It is a large monitor-roof structure with a small ell at the rear. At the northern end of the camp is a building that has been converted to a sawmill. It is a gable-end structure that retains its original massing, but its facade and interior have been altered substantially. The central portion of the camp area was initially filled with four barracks which are no longer extant. Several other buildings shown on the map are also missing. Two buildings located southwest of the main camp area have also been attributed to the CCC although they do not appear on the 1936 map. These include an eight-bay, gable-end garage building with dirt floor, known as the carriage house, and an adjacent wooden building which is used for storage. Landscape treatment is purely functional with gravel roads throughout the area and forest surrounding the camp.



Bridge



Carriage House



Storage building



Site of the former blacksmith shop

Dean Pond Area(1934-40)

Dean Pond, a 10-acre pond located at the western edge of Brimfield State Forest, is the primary recreational facility of the forest. It is heavily used for swimming and picnicking. Dingley Dell Dam, which impounds the pond, is one of the most dramatic dams built by the CCC in Massachusetts. It is an earthen dam with a roughly 20-foot drop over a stepped-stone spillway. The channel below the dam is also stone-lined, and the road to the recreation area passes over a stone-faced bridge at the pond outlet. Recreation facilities are concentrated at the southwestern end of the pond. Most of the former CCC buildings have been replaced within the past decade, but a CCC-built picnic pavilion remains. It is similar to many found throughout the state, with a low stone wall, concrete floor and wooden structure. It has an asphalt-shingled replacement roof in lieu of the original wooden shingles. Nearby is a bathing beach, originally laid out by the CCC, a circa 1990s restroom which replaced an earlier CCC-built version and a parking lot with a small contact station, both of relatively recent origin, although there was most likely an earlier CCC-built parking area in the same location.

Dearth Hill Pond, Dam and Bridge (1938)

Dearth Hill Pond is located on the east side of Dearth Hill Road near the forest headquarters. It is a 5-acre pond created by a CCC-built earthen dam located at the northern end. The spillway has vertical concrete walls with a wooden replacement walkway across the top. The downhill side of the dam is faced with unmortared fieldstone. Adjacent to the dam is a stone-faced vehicular bridge over which Dearth Hill Road passes. This area presently receives little use as there are more up-to-date recreational facilities at Dean Pond.

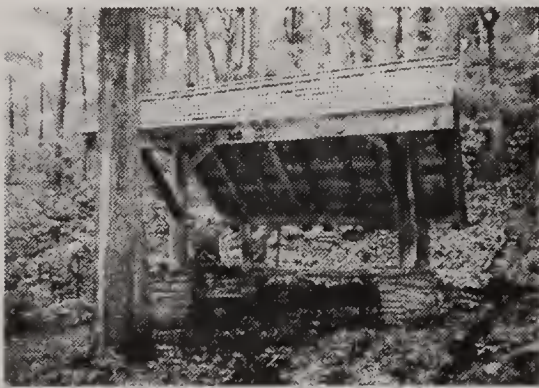
Woodman Pond Dam (1934-5)

Woodman Pond is an 11-acre upland pond built by the CCC for fire protection and recreation. The earthen dam at the north end of the pond also serves as a causeway for Dearth Hill Road. There are two spillways, both with vertical concrete walls on the pond side and stone-lined channels on the downhill side. The water level is regulated with wooden boards. There is a rustic camp on the east side of the pond which was built by the Department of Mental Health in the 1950s. It is presently unused because the facilities do not meet current health standards. This camp is located on the site of a former CCC-built recreation area. The one feature which may remain from the earlier CCC period is a large water storage tank set on a concrete slab in a circa 1950s building. Although this has not been verified, it is similar to bases for water and oil tanks found in other areas where the CCC was active.

Rustic Shelters (circa 1933-40)

The CCC built many rustic shelters throughout the state. The two open-sided shelters at Brimfield are among the few remaining on state land. They are noteworthy for their simple but functional construction and for the fact that they have endured for more than 60 years. Both are on the southern shoulder of Mount Waddaquaduck near Two Pond Road. They have low fieldstone pillars at the corners support large corner posts, which in turn support a gabled roof with wooden shingles. One shelter has recently been repaired to its

*Dean Pond**Dingley Dell Dam**Dam at Dearth Hill Pond**Woodman Pond Dam*



Rustic shelter



Road at Brimfield

original appearance. The other has been altered by subsequent repairs. The shelters are located a short distance from each other on a wooded hillside. There is a large water hole nearby.

Roads with cobbles (1933-40)

The CCC built many roads throughout the state. While roads have generally not been a focus of this survey, the roads at Brimfield are distinctive: in some sections, the gravel surface has worn off revealing the heavy-duty cobbled base that was characteristic of CCC road construction. This consists of large, native stones placed closely together to form an 8-10 inch solid base. Also associated with this type of construction was careful attention to drainage, often using dry-laid stone retaining walls, of which several are still extant at Brimfield, and stone-faced culverts, of which one is extant on Hill Road. Areas revealing the stone sub-base include sections of Hill Road, Two Pond Road, Stage Road and possibly others.

CHICOPEE MEMORIAL STATE PARK CHICOPEE, LUDLOW

Historical Background

Much of the area now occupied by Chicopee State Forest was acquired by the City of Chicopee in 1893 for a municipal water supply. The first reservoir was Morton Brook Reservoir, built in 1896. The Lower Reservoir was built in 1912, followed in 1926 by the Chicopee (Upper) Reservoir. CCC Camp SP-3 (Company 1156) was established at Chicopee in 1935. This was one of several municipal watersheds around the state where the CCC made improvements. Projects at Chicopee included: riprapping the sides of the reservoir so that soil and impurities would be kept out of the water; clearing the area of brush and understory; planting 500,000 red pines; and constructing eight miles of forest roads. In addition, the camp built several foot trails, pedestrian bridges and a fireplace as well as rustic seats and steps. The camp closed in June 1937. In the early 1960s the area was transferred to the Commonwealth as a state park, due partly to the impacts on the reservoir associated with increasingly urban surroundings. Most of the infrastructure and the recreational and administrative facilities which exist today were developed by the state in the 1960s.

Resource Description

Chicopee State Forest consists of 574 acres which is sandwiched between Westover Air Force Base to the north and the commercial development associated with the nearby Massachusetts Turnpike exit to the south. The basin and dam of the former reservoir still exist but the reservoir is no longer used as a water supply and has been developed as a recreational area for swimming and fishing. There is also a popular bicycle trail at the western end of the park. Extant CCC resources consist mostly of some of the park roads (which no longer retain distinctive CCC features), extensive red pine plantations around the reservoir, and riprapping, which is described below.

Stone Riprapping (1935-7)

The former Chicopee Reservoir is a roughly 22-acre lake with a massive earthen dam (circa 1926) at its western end. The relatively flat southern shore of the lake has a sandy beach and bathhouse built in the 1960s. The steep northern slope was planted by the CCC with red pines, which are now mature. Along the north slope just east of the dam is several hundred feet of stone riprap, mostly submerged, which was built by the CCC to retain the slope and prevent erosion. The height is difficult to assess because most of the riprap is currently below water level. Additional wooden cribbing further east along the northern shore was installed after 1960 by the Department of Environmental Management.

ERVING STATE FOREST

ERVING, NORTHFIELD, ORANGE, WARWICK

Historical Background

Erving State Forest was established in 1920 under the State Forest Act. Laurel Lake was already a popular recreation area in 1932, when the Department of Conservation Annual Report indicated that the road leading to the lake became so congested on Sundays and holidays that it was impossible to park the cars or even turn them around. By 1933 when CCC Camp S-54 (Company 1153) was established, the forest had grown to over 5,000 acres. Road construction and maintenance were major priorities for this camp. Improving the roads to the camp and to Laurel Lake was one of the first projects. The latter was graveled and ditched and culverts were installed, making the recreational area more readily accessible. Other improvements by the CCC at Laurel Lake included a beach, trails, vistas, an overlook, picnic areas with stone fireplaces, a campground, a parking area and a new dam at the outlet, which was reported to add greatly to the beauty of the area. Forestry work included forest improvement cuttings, planting of white pine, clearing of brush and extensive work on gypsy moth control. The CCC also constructed or repaired water holes throughout the forest, which typically involved building small dams of either earth or concrete. A rather unusual assignment for this camp was scouting for porcupines, of which 55 were found and killed. The camp closed in 1935.

In 1936 and 1937 Camp S-86 from Warwick State Forest did additional road repair and construction, built more water holes and completed the recreational facilities at Laurel Lake, including rebuilding the dam with the addition of a gate section, as well as building a bathhouse, latrines, fireplaces, drinking fountains and making additional beach improvements. Improvements at this forest since the 1930s have included a new headquarters complex (circa 1950s) at the southern edge of the forest near Route 2 and replacement recreational facilities at Laurel Lake.



Resource Description

Erving State Forest consists of 4,479 acres of upland forest located north of Route 2 and the Millers River. The primary recreational area is Laurel Lake in the north central portion of the forest where camping, swimming and boating remain popular activities. CCC roads and approximately eight water holes are located throughout the forest but CCC resources are concentrated in two areas.

CCC Camp Site with Storage Buildings (1933-5)

The CCC camp was located at the southern edge of the forest just off Route 2. The original access road has largely disappeared but the site is accessible by another road at the intersection of Routes 2 and 2A near the site of the former forest nursery. Like many of the CCC camps, this one appears to have been in two sections. The maintenance portion was located just east of an old gravel

pit which was used by the CCC. In this area, there are two utilitarian buildings remaining. A small gable-front, corrugated metal storage shed with corrugated roof is located on the north side of the road. It was probably used for storage of flammable materials such as fuel and paint. On the south side of the road is a larger wooden shed with roof sloping to the rear and two large wooden barn-type doors at the front. Portions of this building are covered with tar paper. Windows are boarded up. These are among the few CCC camp buildings which remain throughout the state. Both are of a utilitarian character that was typical of CCC camp buildings. The wooden building is in poor condition and will most likely collapse within a few years if it is not stabilized. Both buildings are in a relatively isolated area which has been subject to vandalism in the past.

A few hundred yards to the west of the two buildings is a large, relatively level clearing, recently regraded by DEM, near which is located the ruins of the residential portion of the camp. Remaining evidence of the camp in this area consists of a set of approximately 20 concrete steps leading downhill from the south side of the clearing, a pipe which is believed to be a well head, two concrete foundations (one possibly part of a cistern) and a small water hole roughly seven feet in diameter. The area is overgrown and conveys little sense of the camp layout.

Laurel Lake Recreation Area (1933-7)

Laurel Lake is a 51-acre lake which was already a popular recreation area before improvements were made by the CCC. Most of the recreational facilities at Laurel Lake today are post-World War II replacements. The remaining resources with some CCC association are the dam and bridge, which were improved by the CCC and subsequently altered by DEM, and possibly some stonework near the present bathhouse. The narrow two-lane vehicular bridge which passes over the outlet to Laurel Lake has dry laid fieldstone facing on the downstream side below the roadway, which is similar to stonework built by the CCC in other forest areas. The mortared fieldstone walls which line the bridge roadway were built by DEM within the past 25 years. The dam is formed by the earth-filled bridge with a central spillway with removable flash boards. The date of this particular spillway has not been verified but it is similar to others built by the CCC. On the south side of the lake, the beach area was improved by the CCC and some of the mortared fieldstone walls associated with the beach and circa 1950s bathhouse may be of CCC origin.



Metal storage shed



Wooden storage shed



Stonework at Laurel Lake

**FEDERATION STATE FOREST
PETERSHAM, ATHOL**

Approximately 800 acres was purchased by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and conveyed to the state as a gift. The balance of the area was acquired by purchase under the State Forest Act and by exchange of land with the Metropolitan District Commission. By 1934 the forest consisted of over 950 acres. A small picnic area was built by state crews in the early 1930s. In 1936-37 CCC Camp S-62 from Wendell built Fever Brook Road, including bridges and five water holes, did gypsy moth control and hurricane cleanup. Additional road improvements were subsequently done by the WPA. No CCC resources were found other than Fever Brook Road which is still extant but no longer retains distinctive CCC features.

**HUBBARDSTON STATE FOREST
HUBBARDSTON, PHILLIPSTON, TEMPLETON**

In 1935 Camp S-63 from Otter River did forestry work, built truck trails and dug water holes for fire protection. There was no resident CCC camp at this forest and no CCC resources were found.

**MOUNT GRACE STATE FOREST
WARWICK****Historical Background**

The Mount Grace area was proposed as a state forest in 1916 but no action was taken until 1920 when the forest was officially established with the purchase of 1,400 acres. This was one of the few early forests where land was acquired for more than \$5 per acre, justified by the extensive growth of high quality white pine. In the early 1930s state crews began to develop a small picnic area at Gulf Brook and improved access to the fire tower. CCC Camp S-92 (Company 1155), although located at Warwick State Forest, worked extensively at Mount Grace in 1935 and 1936. Most projects had a recreational focus, with emphasis on both summer and winter use. Work included construction of parking lots, ski trails and a 4.7-mile snowshoe trail. The CCC made further improvements at the Gulf Brook picnic area begun by state crews and built an Adirondack shelter and council ring at Manning Field at the base of the ski area, as well as a rustic shelter at the summit of the mountain. Camp S-92 also did some forestry work, notably fire hazard reduction, general cleanup and limited planting near the recreation areas. A well-attended ski meet was held at the forest in 1936. In 1937 more than 1,000 people used the Gulf Brook picnic area. Little change has occurred at Mount Grace since the 1930s other than construction of a new headquarters building located just south of the former Manning Field, which has been renamed Oscar Ohlson Field.

Resource Description

Mount Grace State Forest, which is administered with Erving State Forest, consists of 1,689 acres of primarily forested hillside. The two major recreation areas are Ohlson Field and Gulf Brook picnic area, both located adjacent to Route 78 (Winchester Road) north of Warwick center. Both contain extant CCC resources. The 1930s fire tower and CCC-built shelter on the summit of the mountain are no longer extant. There is a modern replacement fire tower.

Oscar Ohlson Memorial Field (135-6)

The area known as Ohlson Field consists of a graveled parking lot on the west side of Route 78 with an adjacent gently sloping grassy field. The area was developed as the terminus of several ski slopes built by the CCC but the trails have since grown in and are now maintained as snowmobile and hiking trails. The two remaining CCC features are a 90' diameter council ring which consists of a low fieldstone retaining wall on the southern side with an area for an open fire in the center. The northern side, where the land rises slightly, is open to the surrounding turf. The second CCC feature is a rustic, open-fronted Adirondack shelter located at the southern end of the field. It is a gable-end structure with front overhang. The floor is concrete slab, the siding is rough-finished with wide pine "wavy" boards and there is an asphalt-shingle replacement roof. One small section of siding has been removed by vandals. The adjacent barbecue grill is of recent origin.

Gulf Brook Picnic Area (1930s)

The Gulf Brook picnic area is a particularly scenic area located on the west side of Route 78 in a grove of tall pines. There is a faint track which serves as an entrance to the area but there is no well-defined parking or circulation system. The picnic ground itself is relatively level with Mountain Brook running along the western edge. Major features of the picnic area were either built or improved by the CCC. A low dry-laid fieldstone wall has been laid along either side of the brook for several hundred feet. At the northern, or downstream, end of the picnic area is a low concrete dam with which creates a small basin for wading. Wooden flash boards, which regulate the water level, have been removed for safety as the area receives little use. This area also has several dozen distinctive fire pits, each with a large flat stone at the back and several smaller stones on either side. A wooden bridge over the brook post-dates the CCC.



Council ring



Adirondack shelter



Stone-lined brook



Fire pit

MOUNT SUGARLOAF STATE RESERVATION SOUTH DEERFIELD

Like many mountain tops in Massachusetts, Mount Sugarloaf was initially developed as a private recreational destination, was later under county jurisdiction and was eventually transferred to the state. There have been a series of summit houses at the top, all destroyed by fire. The most recent building, a modern information center, was built by the county in the early 1980s shortly before the property was transferred to the Department of Environmental Management, which administers the area today. In 1937 Camp S-62 from Wendell State Forest built the auto road to the top of Mount Sugarloaf, a major engineering feat requiring the use of 3.5 tons of dynamite. Due the camp closing, the gravel surfacing was not completed. This road no longer retains distinctive CCC features.

MOUNT TOM STATE RESERVATION EASTHAMPTON, HOLYOKE

Historical Background

Mount Tom, a dramatic summit park, was established as a state reservation in 1903 and was initially managed jointly by Hampton and Hampshire Counties. CCC Camp SP-18 (Company 1173) was established on Southampton Road in Holyoke in 1935 and closed in 1941. When the CCC arrived, the basic circulation infrastructure already existed. The CCC role was primarily a major upgrading of roads and trails, construction of overlooks and playgrounds, and landscape beautification. The stone visitor center at the summit was built under the supervision of a local mason with assistance from the CCC. The nearby maintenance building, formerly the reservation headquarters, was built by the CCC and is stylistically similar to other utilitarian CCC buildings. The former Trailside Museum was also built by the CCC. Few improvements have been made to the reservation since the 1930s other than upgrading of roads and construction of a dramatic concrete warming hut and comfort station at Bray Lake in 1969. Responsibility for the reservation was transferred to the Department of Environmental Management in 1990.

Resource Description

Mount Tom State Reservation is located in Easthampton and Holyoke overlooking the Connecticut River Valley. The primary feature of the 1,800-acre reservation is the dramatic view to the north and west. The CCC was largely responsible for overlooks along Christopher Clark Road. These still exist but have been subsequently altered and no longer retain distinctive CCC workmanship. Fragments of CCC-built curbing can be found at Bray Lookout and near the visitor center. This area still serves its original function but has been repaved with new guardrails etc. The CCC laid out roads and made landscape improvements at Bray Lake although this work no longer retains

CCC detailing. The current warming hut was built in 1969 and the adjacent stone bridge, while similar in style to CCC-built bridges, post-dates the CCC. The CCC camp was located at the foot of the mountain on land which is not owned by the state. No evidence of the camp remains. The CCC-built water supply existed until 1996 when it was condemned and demolished by the Department of Environmental Protection.

Former Headquarters (circa 1936-41)

The former reservation headquarters building is located just west of the visitor center on Christopher Clark Road. It consists of a series of shed-like buildings, the main portion of which was built by the CCC with later additions at either end. There are three stone supports, a truss structure, wooden replacement doors and replacement corrugated metal roof. The eastern gable end has a small section of the “wavy” board which is characteristic of the CCC.

Stone Visitor Center (1934-6)

The stone visitor center is a distinctive gable-end structure built of locally quarried stone with a steeply-pitched slate roof. It has a gabled center entrance and a massive central chimney, also built of local stone. The two-room building is located at the intersection of Christopher Clark Road and Smiths Ferry road near the Bray Lookout. The style of the building is quite different than most CCC buildings in Massachusetts, because the project was not initiated by the CCC. The CCC apparently assisted with the initial construction and was responsible for completing the interior.

Trailside Museum (1940-2)

This building was begun by the CCC and completed by park personnel. It formerly housed a trailside museum. It is a two-room building with a gable roof and “wavy” board siding, and is presently used as a pump house and for storage.

Stone Crusher (1932-4)

Remnants of a stone crusher are located on the south side of Christopher Clark Road opposite the fourth overlook. These consist of a concrete base with an iron mechanism on top consisting of various gears and shutes. Remnants of an earthen ramp are located on the south side of the structure. The stone crusher was built by the Civil Works Administration and later used by the CCC. Although not built by the CCC, it is the most complete example of a stone crusher found during the CCC survey and is therefore of interest in explaining CCC work in road construction.



Former headquarters



Visitor center



Stone crusher

NORTHFIELD STATE FOREST, NORTHFIELD

This area was on the list of potential CCC sites to survey but no record of CCC involvement at this forest was found. A reference to CCC work at Northfield may actually have been to the portion of Warwick State Forest which is located in Northfield.

OTTER RIVER STATE FOREST WINCHENDON, TEMPLETON, ROYALSTON

Historical Background

Otter River is one of the oldest state forests in Massachusetts, with 1,700 acres purchased in 1915 and formal establishment in 1917. The 1916 report of the State Forester described the area. "The land is for the most part flat and the soil light, but not sandy. The areas purchased were largely cut-over lands or abandoned pastures. Except in portions near the railroad which have been burned, there is an immense amount of volunteer pine reproduction on this forest. Conditions for artificial planting are excellent." Another advantage was that the trolley line between Winchendon and Baldwinville ran through the eastern section of the forest, making the area readily accessible to visitors. The former Goodnow Farm served as the initial headquarters.

CCC Camp S-63 (Company 1102) was established at Otter River in 1934. Initial projects included forestry, road construction and fire protection, including 17 water holes. The CCC soon turned its attention to recreational facilities, with a picnic area built at Priest Brook near the CCC camp, another at King Phillip's Rock and an extensive recreation area at Beaman Pond with dam, parking area, tent sites, picnic facilities and two bathing beaches. The following year a log bathhouse and a latrine were built at Beaman Pond, as well as 27 fireplaces. Camp S-63 closed in 1935. After the 1936 floods, Camp S-82 from West Townsend and Camp S-92 from Warwick made repairs to the dam at Beaman Pond, building a new spillway with flash boards to US Forest Service specifications. In 1938 a side camp from Camp S-82 at West Townsend built a small administration building (today-used as the contact station) at Beaman Pond.

In the early 1940s the Army Corps of Engineers acquired 4,600 acres of land for flood storage, including a large portion of the Otter River State Forest, and built the Birch Hill Dam on the Millers River. This area is known as the Birch Hill Wildlife Management Area. Lake Dennison, a popular local recreation area near the Otter River State Forest, was also acquired by the federal government as part of the Birch Hill project and is now leased to DEM.

Resource Description



Contact station

The forest, which lies at the confluence of the Otter and Millers Rivers, covers over 1,220 acres and has a campground, two swimming beaches, a pavilion, a play field and a headquarters area with workshop and garages. The major recreational development of the forest is at Beaman Pond. The nearby Lake Dennison Recreation Area is on federal land which is leased to DEM by the Army Corps of Engineers and functions as part of the forest. Lake Dennison was developed in the 1940s and has no CCC resources. As much of the original Otter River Forest was subsequently transferred to the Army Corps of Engineers, many of the areas initially developed by the CCC are no longer on state land, including the site of the CCC camp, the former forest headquarters and

the Priest Brook and King Phillip's Rock picnic areas. No evidence of CCC work was found at the former picnic areas. Extant CCC resources are concentrated at Beaman Pond.

Beaman Pond Area with Dam, Contact Station, Campground and Stone Culvert (1934-40)

Beaman Pond, a roughly 2.25-acre pond located in the southern portion of the forest, was named for a local businessman who operated a sawmill in the area. It is currently used as a swimming area, with sandy beaches on both the east and west sides and a campground surrounding it. The current dam at the northern end of the pond was built by the CCC. It is a concrete structure approximately 75 feet long with a drop of approximately 12 feet. There is a vertical concrete wall on the pond side and a pedestrian walkway across the top. The distinctive craftsmanship of the CCC is most evident in the stone-lined spillway abutments and the section of stone-lined brook below the dam. The visitor contact station located east of the pond was also built by the CCC and is typical of such structures found elsewhere throughout the state. It is a gable-end, one-story building with an inset front porch and a small ell at the back. It retains the distinctive "wavy" boards frequently used by the CCC. There is an asphalt replacement roof. The interior has been adapted as a visitor contact station. A CCC-built bathhouse existed in this area through the 1980s, but is no longer extant. The current campground consists of 82 campsites of which 12 were originally laid out by the CCC (sites 70-82 located the east of the pond). A foundation and set of stone steps in this area may be associated with an earlier comfort station. There is also a stone-faced culvert over the brook leading into the pond, which was probably built by the CCC. The picnic area has approximately six mortared fieldstone fireplaces, also built by the CCC.



Dam at Beaman Pond



Stone-lined brook below Beaman Dam



Stone-faced culvert

**PETERSHAM STATE FOREST
PETERSHAM, ATHOL**

Historical Background

In 1933 the Otter River CCC camp prepared seven miles of road, improved 2.5 miles of forest road, built water holes and completed a small concrete dam. This dam created Riceville Pond, which was developed for recreation and fishing on the site of an earlier pond known as White's Pond, named after John White, the original grantee. From 1734 to at least 1837 there was a sawmill in that location. Camp S-89 (Company 1142) was established at Petersham in summer 1935 and closed in January of the same year. Its major projects included construction of truck trails and three water holes. In 1936 and 1937 Camp S-62 from Windsor improved the water system at the former CCC camp and did forestry work.



Dam at Riceville Pond

Resource Description

Petersham State Forest is a largely undeveloped area located primarily in the northern section of Petersham. Remnants of CCC roads, water holes and pine plantations can be found throughout the forest but the primary remaining CCC resource is the dam at Riceville Pond. The location of the former CCC camp is unknown.

Dam at Riceville Pond (1933)

Riceville Pond, located off New Sherborn Road near the Athol/Petersham border, is roughly 60 acres in size. The dam is an earthen structure of standard construction with a sloping concrete spillway at the center, roughly 65 feet wide by 12 feet high, with vertical concrete abutments. L-shaped channels on the abutments and small holes in the top of the spillway indicate that there may have been flash boards at one time but these are no longer in place. There is no access across the top of the dam. A gate valve and emergency spillway are located on the north side of the dam. The dam itself is in good condition although the area appears to receive little use. The surrounding area is forested with a dirt road leading in a short distance from the town road.

ROBINSON STATE PARK AGAWAM

Historical Background

The area which is now Robinson State Park has been used in many ways throughout history, beginning with native Americans who camped along the river, later a grist mill was constructed, then it was used as a travel route, and later as an industrial site. The railroad came to the area in the 1800s, and in 1897 it crossed through the present Robinson State Park and over a trestle spanning the Westfield River. The Provin Mountain section of the park was the site of a former reservoir. In the early 20th century the Connecticut Valley Realty Company bought land on both sides of the river to develop for industrial use. Development proposals were ultimately thwarted by the Great Depression and in 1934 John Robinson of Springfield donated 697 acres to create the park which was named for him. In 1937 the park was increased to 995 acres through an additional gift from Mr. Robinson.

In fall 1935 Camp SP-24 (Company 2103) was established primarily to develop recreational facilities at the park. Initial recreation projects included construction of roads, trails, parking lots, overlooks, vistas, picnic grounds and a ski run. River Road was built to link the various areas of the park. Major recreational development was at Provin Mountain in the far western section of the park, which was developed as a day-use area with a stone comfort station, picnic pavilion and bubblers. Similar facilities were located in the trestle area in the central portion of the park, which was also developed as a day-use area. Forestry work concentrated on aesthetic management, gypsy moth control and

fire hazard reduction, including water holes and fire breaks. The CCC was also responsible for building the park headquarters complex near North Street. The CCC camp closed in 1940.

The 1930s and 40s were times of heavy use for the park, which included swimming in the adjacent Westfield River. The state continued to acquire land through a trust account established by John Robinson. By 1945 the park had grown to 1,099 acres. In the 1950s, 216 acres was conveyed to adjacent communities for recreational purposes. Around the same time DEM built the 3-acre Robinson Pond which became a popular attraction for both swimming and ice skating. The park is now surrounded by urban development and continues to be heavily used.

Resource Description

Robinson State Park consists of 811 acres of forested land stretching along the south side of the Westfield River. River Road provides access from the main entrance on North Street west through the park to the major recreational facilities. The headquarters is located north of the main entrance. There is little development in the eastern section of the park other than trails. There is evidence of CCC work throughout the forest, including roads, plantations, trails, remnants of stone-crushing operations and failed dams associated with water holes. Extant CCC resources are concentrated in the headquarters area, Provin Mountain area, trestle area and at the CCC camp site.

Headquarters Area (circa 1935-40)

The headquarters area consists of an office/garage building and four storage/garage buildings located behind it, three of which were built by the CCC. The headquarters is a T-shaped building with the original section at the rear. The rear portion, which consists of garage and workshop space, was built by the CCC. The front office section was added later by DEM, although it has the distinctive “wavy” boards often associated with CCC work. There is a small gable-end storage building, also with “wavy” boards, which is used for storage of flammable materials. A larger gable-end garage building has “wavy” boards on the sides and rear and replacement garage doors on the front. A second large storage building also has “wavy” boards on the sides and rear and replacement clapboards on the front. All of the buildings have asphalt replacement roof shingles. The larger buildings are built on concrete slabs. Landscape treatment is informal with asphalt pavement in the central area behind the main building and forest surrounding the complex.

Provin Mountain Area with Stone Comfort Station, Picnic Pavilion and Bubblers (circa 1935-40)

The Provin Mountain area at the western end of the park is used primarily for group picnicking. There is a fieldstone comfort station with wooden gable-ends and asphalt replacement roof shingles. This is one of the few CCC comfort stations remaining in use but is in need of upgrading to meet current standards. On a plateau behind the comfort station is a picnic pavilion similar to those found elsewhere throughout the state, but slightly larger in size. It has low fieldstone walls with massive stone corner posts which support a wooden



Headquarters building



Small storage building



Large storage building



Large garage



Stone comfort station at Provin Mountain area



Picnic pavilion



Stone-faced concrete bridge



Fieldstone chimney at Robinson

truss roof with asphalt replacement shingles. The gable ends are faced with "wavy" board. There are also several mortared fieldstone bubblers in this area, several of which are in working condition, and several stone fire pits which have been fit with replacement grills. All of these facilities were built by the CCC. There have been few modern intrusions, other than the growth of the forest. The ski trails originally developed in this area have grown over and are no longer evident.

Trestle Area with Picnic Pavilion and Bubblers (circa 1935-40)

The trestle area overlooking Robinson Pond was also developed as a day-use area by the CCC but retains few CCC features. Most notable is the picnic pavilion, which has low fieldstone walls around the perimeter and a wooden upper structure with "wavy" boards at the gable ends. There is an adjacent stone bubbler and picnic area. The CCC-built comfort station has been removed but not replaced, as there are newer toilet facilities nearby at Robinson Pond.

CCC Camp with Standing Chimney and Bridge (circa 1935-40)

The CCC camp was located northeast of the intersection of River Road and Cordes Brook. There is a stone-faced concrete bridge over the brook which was built by the CCC and one standing fieldstone chimney, possibly associated with the camp recreation building.

SHUTESBURY STATE FOREST SHUTESBURY, NEW SALEM

Camp S-62 from Windsor did forestry work here in 1937. There was no resident CCC camp and no CCC resources were found at this forest.

WARWICK STATE FOREST WARWICK, NORTHFIELD

Historical Background

Warwick State Forest was established under the State Forest Act. By 1934, it had grown to over 2,000 acres. In 1935 two CCC camps were established at this forest. Camp S-86 (Company 1153) worked at Wendell and Erving State Forests as well as at Warwick, where its projects included forestry and improvements to Wilson, Page and Royalston Roads, among others. Camp S-86 closed in 1941. Camp S-92 (Company 127) was also established in 1935 and closed in 1937. Although located at Warwick State Forest, this camp worked primarily at Mount Grace. The Warwick CCC camp site was subsequently used as a forestry camp by the Massachusetts Department of Corrections.

Resource Description

Warwick State Forest consists largely of undeveloped forest land in scattered parcels. There are no active recreation facilities. The stone dam, bridge and terrace at the Sheomet Lake in the eastern section of town near the Orange border have been attributed to the CCC. While the high quality design and construction of this little-used area is similar to CCC work, this attribution seems unlikely as the area was not acquired by DEM until the 1960s.

CCC Camp Site (1935-8)

The CCC camp was located along Richmond Road near Richards Reservoir north of Mayo Corners. There are no known CCC buildings extant. Subsequent development of the camp site as a forestry camp has obliterated evidence of the earlier camp, although there may be historical archaeological potential in the area associated with either the CCC camp or with earlier land uses. There are two dams at Richards Reservoir that have been attributed to the CCC but Department of Conservation records give no indication that either was built by the CCC.

WENDELL STATE FOREST

WENDELL, ORANGE, MONTAGUE, NEW SALEM

Historical Background

Wendell State Forest was established in 1921 under the State Forest Act. By 1934 the forest holdings had grown to over 5,000 acres. Camp S-62 (Company 116) was established in May 1933 on a site overlooking Ruggles Pond. Enrollees initially lived in army tents with a larger tent as kitchen and mess hall. Later more substantial barracks and other camp buildings were built, although even these were of basic utilitarian construction which provided only minimal comforts, particularly during the long, cold winters. Enrollees enjoyed swimming in Ruggles Pond and later built a baseball field and basketball and volleyball courts.

Like most state forests in the early 1930s, Wendell was largely undeveloped and inaccessible land, so one of the first tasks of the CCC was constructing a network of truck trails, followed by a number of water holes for fire suppression. Forestry work undertaken by the CCC included planting, forest stand improvement, trail maintenance and pest control, particularly gypsy moth eradication. Flood assistance occupied substantial time in 1936. The major recreational improvements were at Ruggles Pond, a former mill pond which had been in poor repair for years. The CCC dug out the pond to make it more useful for recreation, improved the dam, repaired two bridges, built a stone retaining wall and several parking areas. This camp also built the auto road to the top of Mount Sugarloaf State Reservation. The camp closed in December 1937. Few changes have been made at this forest since that time other than construction of a new headquarters building on Montague Road at the western edge of the forest.

Resource Description



Fieldstone-faced concrete dam



Bridge



Powder magazine

Wendell State Forest consists of 7,900 acres of mixed growth forest located south of Route 2 and the Millers River near Wendell Center. The eastern portion of the forest is largely undeveloped, and the western portion is criss-crossed by a network of roads and trails, many built by the CCC, but which no longer retain distinctive CCC features. There are also a number of CCC water holes throughout the forest. The major recreational facilities, and the greatest concentration of CCC resources, can be found at Ruggles Pond.

Ruggles Pond Area with Dam, Bridge and Stonework (1933-4)

The Ruggles Pond day-use area, located off Montague Road near the forest headquarters, was the site of the CCC camp and was also developed by the CCC as a recreational facility. Major features of the area today include Ruggles Pond, a roughly 20-acre pond with a beach and parking lot at the north end, and a grassy field to the west. Major CCC resources include the fieldstone-faced concrete dam (roughly 75 feet long and 12 feet high) which was rebuilt on the site of an earlier dam; a fieldstone-faced bridge which carries the main road to the camp over Lyons Brook at the outlet of the dam; a roughly 60 foot dry-laid fieldstone retaining wall on the west side of the road broken at the middle with rustic stone steps leading up to the west picnic area; a stone-faced pitcher pump and several stone culverts along the road leading to the Ruggles Pond area. This area is an outstanding example of CCC stonework with many different types of resources in one location.

CCC Powder Magazine (1933-7)

Most of the CCC camp site was altered to create the Ruggles Pond recreation area, so virtually nothing remains of the camp itself other than some level areas at the north end of the pond. The one remaining structure is a powder magazine, located some distance northeast of the main camp. This building was used to store dynamite utilized by the CCC in road construction. This structure, roughly 6-feet square, is of solid poured-concrete construction with a sloping wooden roof reinforced by a steel plate on top. The door is missing but steel reinforcing around the frame indicates that it too was of heavy-duty construction. The powder magazine is set into a slope to further protect the area from explosion. The area surrounding it has recently been logged.

WEST BROOKFIELD STATE FOREST WEST BROOKFIELD

Camp S-60 from Brimfield did forestry and road repairs at West Brookfield in 1938. There was no resident CCC camp and no CCC resources were found at this small undeveloped forest.

REGION 4 - CCC SUMMARY CHART

FOREST/PARK	CCC INVOLVEMENT	EXTANT RESOURCES
Barre State Forest Barre, Rutland	Camp S-55 from Spencer did salvage cutting of burned over area. No further CCC work.	None found
Brimfield State Forest Brimfield, Monson, Wales	Camp S-60 (Company 135) established 1933, closed 1941. Camp S-85 from Douglas completed work at Brimfield. Projects included: forestry, road construction, fire tower, dams and recreation areas at Dingley Dell, Dearth Hill and Woodman Pond.	CCC camp w/ buildings Dearth Hill pond & dam Dean Pond dam, bridge & pavilion Woodman Pond dam Rustic shelters Roads with cobbles Fire tower
Chicopee Memorial State Park Chicopee	Camp SP-3 (Company 1156) established 1935, closed 1937. Projects included: riprapping sides of reservoir, planting, and constructing roads and bridges.	Stone riprap at reservoir
Erving State Forest Erving, Northfield, Orange, Warwick	Camp S-54 (Company 143) established 1933, closed 1935. Projects included: roads, water holes, forestry and recreational development at Laurel Lake. In 1936-8 Camp S-86 from Warwick did road construction and completed Laurel Lake area.	CCC camp site w/ buildings Laurel Lake w/ bridge & dam
Federation State Forest Petersham, Athol	In 1936-37 CCC Camp S-62 from Wendell did road construction and gypsy moth control.	None found
Hubbardston State Forest Hubbardston, Phillipston, Templeton	Camp S-63 from Otter River did forestry, built truck trails, dug water holes for fire protection.	None found
Mount Grace State Forest Warwick	Camp S-92 (Company 1155) established 1935, closed 1937. Projects included: parking areas, ski trails, bridges and recreational development at Manning (Ohlson) Field and Gulf Brook.	Ohlson Field w/ shelter & council ring Gulf Brook picnic area
Mount Sugarloaf State Reservation South Deerfield	In 1937 Camp S-62 from Wendell State Forest built the auto road to the top of Mount Sugarloaf.	None found
Mount Tom State Reservation Holyoke	Camp SP-18 (Company 1173) was established 1935, closed 1941. Projects included building construction, road and trail improvements, and beautification.	Visitor Center area w/ visitor center, maintenance building, museum & stone crusher
Northfield State Forest Northfield	No record of CCC involvement at this forest found.	None found

REGION 4 - CCC SUMMARY CHART, continued

FOREST/PARK	CCC INVOLVEMENT	EXTANT RESOURCES
Otter River State Forest Winchendon, Templeton, Royalston	Camp S-63 (Company 1102) established 1934, closed 1935, reopened 1938-40 after hurricane. Projects included: forestry, road construction, water holes, recreation areas at Priest Brook and Beaman Brook. Camp S-63 also worked in Ashburnham and Templeton. Camps S-82 from Townsend and S-92 from Warwick repaired dam at Beaman Pond in 1936. Camp S-82 built contact station in 1938.	Beaman Pond w/ dam & contact station
Petersham State Forest Petersham, Athol	Otter River CCC did road construction and built small dam in 1933. Camp S-89 (Company 1142) established and closed at Petersham in 1935. Camp S-62 from Windsor improved water system and did forestry 1936-7. Camp S-92 from Warwick planted pine and spruce in 1937.	Dam at Riceville Pond
Robinson State Park Agawam	Camp SP-24 (Company 2103) established 1935, closed 1940. Projects included: entrance road, foot and horse trails, fire hazard reduction, gypsy moth suppression, parking areas, overlooks, picnic grounds, comfort station and ski area. Major development at Provin Mtn and Trestle area.	Headquarters buildings Provin Mountain shelter & fountains Stone comfort station Trestle shelter Stone bridge CCC camp site
Shutesbury State Forest Shutesbury, New Salem	Camp S-62 from Windsor did forestry here in 1937.	None found
Warwick State Forest Northfield	Camp S-86 (Company 1153) established 1935, closed 1941. Projects included: forestry and road improvements. This camp also worked at Wendell and Erving. Camp S-92 from Mount Grace did forestry and gypsy moth control at Warwick 1935-7.	Sheomet Lake area w/ dam and stonework (CCC involvement not verified) CCC camp site
Wendell State Forest Wendell, Orange, Montague	Camp S-62 (Company 116) established 1933, closed 1937. Projects included: road, trail and bridge construction, forestry, Ruggles Pond dam and recreation area. This camp also built road to Mount Sugarloaf.	Ruggles Pond area with bridge, dam, stonework & powder magazine
West Brookfield State Forest West Brookfield	Camp S-60 from Brimfield did forestry and road repairs in 1938.	None found

Region 5 - Western Massachusetts

Note: For additional background on the role of the CCC at specific areas and a more detailed description of extant resources, see the survey forms prepared as part of the CCC Survey. Copies are on file in the DEM Regional Offices, DEM Office of Historic Resources and at the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

BASH BISH FALLS STATE PARK MOUNT WASHINGTON

Bash Bish Falls was acquired by the state in the 1920s to preserve a scenic 200-foot waterfall near the New York State border. Few improvements were made until CCC Camp SP-20 (Company 1198) was established there in spring 1935. Initial proposals called for ambitious recreational development, but most of the work remained unrealized. The major accomplishments were relocation of the town road leading to the falls and fire hazard reduction, especially removal of dead chestnut trees. The camp was closed in April 1936 before the work was completed. The following year New York State CCC Camp SP-3 finished the grading of slopes and parking lot, and built guard rails and trails to the falls.

BEARTOWN STATE FOREST MONTEREY, GREAT BARRINGTON, LEE AND TYRINGHAM

Historical Background

Beartown State Forest was established in 1921 when the state purchased 5,000 acres of land. Additional land acquisition brought state holdings at Beartown to 7,713 acres by 1933. CCC Camp S-66 (Company 108) and Camp SA-66 (Company 112) were established at Beartown in 1933. The first task assigned to Camp S-66 was to build a road running north/south through the center of the forest to provide access to the area. Camp SA-66 also worked on road construction for access and recreational use as well as building water holes, clearing road edges and eradicating white pine blister rust. Both camps cut cordwood, salvaged chestnut, constructed trails, planted trees (mostly spruce and pine) and carried out forest stand improvements. Road improvements included several bridges with wood stringers and stone abutments. The use of stone culverts rather than concrete was encouraged when possible as these used local materials, were less expensive and taught new skills.

The largest construction project at Beartown was an earthen dam at the southern edge of the forest to create Benedict Pond (named after Fred Benedict, an early owner of the land). This was done in conjunction with Camp S-71 from Sandisfield State Forest. When completed, the dam was an earthen structure, 560 feet long, 12 feet wide, with a concrete core and earth fill on both sides. A smaller dam was constructed on a feeder brook running into Benedict Pond. In conjunction with the dam, the CCC also created beach areas and developed camping and picnic facilities. At the time there was a new interest in winter recreational facilities, so the CCC built a series of ski trails at the northern edge of the forest adjacent to Route 102 and the Housatonic River at South Lee. Camp SA-66 was disbanded in 1935 while Camp S-66 remained in existence until 1940, one of the last CCC camps in the area. The hurricane of fall 1938 caused severe damage in southern Berkshire County and the CCC spent many months rebuilding roads.

Resource Description

Today Beartown State Forest consists of 10,879 acres of upland forest, including the Arthur Wharton Swann State Forest. Several trails built by the CCC are still in use, notably Turkey Trail and Wildcat Trail. None of the cabins and shelters built by the CCC are extant. No evidence was found of the CCC-built ski areas or shelter in the northern section of forest. CCC work around the headquarters area consisted primarily of repairs to existing structures. CCC resources are concentrated in the Benedict Pond area, the Mount Wilcox fire tower, the CCC camp site and the roads.

Benedict Pond Dam and Recreation Area (1933-6)

The earthen dam at Benedict Pond is still intact and in fair condition although the original earthen edge on the pond side has been reinforced with a vertical concrete retaining wall. The surrounding area continues to be used for swimming and camping as laid out by the CCC although no CCC facilities remain.

Mount Wilcox Fire Tower (1935)

The 60-foot steel fire tower located on top of Mount Wilcox was built by the CCC. The steel plate box at the top of the tower has been replaced but the original superstructure remains. The CCC-built picnic area adjacent to the tower is no longer extant but the road leading up to Mount Wilcox is in good condition with one distinctive stone bridge abutment.

CCC Camp Site (1933-40)

This camp, located near the intersection of Beartown Road and Mount Wilcox Road, is one of the few for which historic plans were found, allowing easier interpretation of the layout. The semi-circular entrance road is faintly visible and there is one standing fieldstone chimney and associated concrete slab outline, probably from the recreation hall. Vegetation patterns indicate the approximate location of a second large foundation, probably the mess hall.



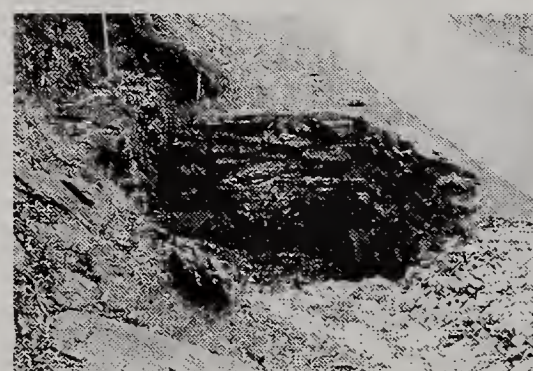
Benedict Pond

Roads with Stone Culverts and Bridge Abutments (1933-40)

Beartown is one of the few Massachusetts forests where CCC-built bridges and culverts still exist. Several small bridges with wooden stringers and decking and stone abutments were found, as well as a number of stone culverts, mostly along Beartown Road. These are generally in good condition.



Beartown bridge



Beartown culvert

CAMPBELL'S FALLS STATE FOREST NEW MARLBOROUGH

Campbell's Falls is a dramatic 80-foot cascade on the Massachusetts-Connecticut border. The state purchased four acres in 1931 to preserve the falls for public use. The large stone-arch bridge which carries the town road over the Whiting River at the falls was reportedly built in 1876 to provide access to a sawmill located above the falls. In 1935 CCC Camp S-71 (Company 196) from Sandisfield State Forest developed a recreation area at Campbell's Falls which included a parking lot, a trail to the falls, fireplaces and sanitary facilities. No evidence of the CCC work was found at Campbell's Falls although latrines built by the CCC reportedly existed into the 1960s.

CHESTER STATE FOREST CHESTER AND BLANDFORD

Historical Background

Chester-Blandford State Forest was established in 1924 when the state purchased cut-over land from local lumber companies. Relocation of Route 20 between Huntington and Chester in the early 1930s provided direct access to this forest for the first time and created new opportunities for recreational use. In 1932 the Department of Conservation began building a "motor camp ground" based on the successful model at Mohawk Trail. The work was done through a state emergency relief program that preceded the CCC. In 1933 CCC Camp S-64 (Company 113) was established. Major projects of this camp included forestry, road construction, and development of administrative and recreational facilities. The latter included improvements to the existing campground, a new road to Sanderson Falls and new day-use facilities at Boulder Park. In 1935 alone the following were built: 5 fireplaces, 12 tables, 10 springs and reservoirs, 1 well, 24 settees (benches), 2 swings, 3 seesaws, 4 horseshoe courts, 11 foot bridges, 1 shelter, 3,940 lineal feet of walks and paths, 3 parking areas, stone walls, guard rails and 45 road and trail signs. In 1936 an administration building was built to the west of Boulder Park. Winter sports, notably skiing, were becoming popular in the 1930s and Chester was one of several state forests where ski trails were built by the CCC. Facilities at Chester included intermediate and novice trails with practice field, shelter and ski lodge. The CCC camp closed in 1940, one of the last in the area. The forest was heavily used until the 1960s when better swimming facilities were developed nearby.



Campground picnic pavilion



Boulder Park bathhouse



Boulder Park picnic pavilion



Sanderson Brook bridge



Sanderson Brook bridge

Resource Description

Chester State Forest consists of 2,308 acres of rugged forest located on the south side of Route 20. The CCC camp was located on the north side of Route 20 across from Sanderson Brook on land now owned by Bannish Lumber Company. No foundations or structures from the camp remain. The slopes cleared for ski trails are completely overgrown and indistinguishable from the surrounding forest. Other than roads that run throughout the forest, CCC resources are concentrated at Boulder Park, the campground, headquarters and Sanderson Brook.

Boulder Park (1934-6)

This day-use area, located at the eastern edge of the forest on the south side of Route 20, includes a small, grass parking lot with several sets of rough stone steps leading up to a wooded picnic ground. The largest structure is a CCC-built picnic pavilion. This is a rectangular structure with stone floor and low boulder walls supporting a wooden truss roof. Nearby is a boulder well head and fireplace, also built by the CCC. From the picnic area, a pedestrian path leads east over a small brook to a rustic log gazebo, hexagonal in shape. Beyond is a small pond with an earthen dam, formerly used for swimming but now stagnant. Above the pond is a rectangular bathhouse with rough-sawn siding and boulder foundation, similar to those found at other CCC sites in the area. Gazebo, pond and bathhouse were all built by the CCC, as were trails throughout the area and stone pedestrian bridges, several of which remain. Distinctive plantings include mountain laurel and other native shrubs as well as white pines along the highway.

Campground (1932-4)

This area was begun by state workers in 1932 and was expanded and improved by the CCC. Today it is a small 12-site campground overlooking Route 20 and the Westfield River. The primary CCC resource is a large picnic pavilion with stone floor and low boulder walls. There is also a boulder water bubbler. Remnants of the spring-fed water supply at the eastern edge of the campground exist, although this is no longer used. Other facilities, such as latrines and picnic tables, post-date the CCC. The condition of the pavilion and water fountains is good, although some rot was evident in the large timbers of the pavilion.

Sanderson Brook Bridges and Road (1933-4)

Sanderson Brook Falls is a waterfall which was developed as a recreational feature by the CCC with a road leading southwest from Route 20 along the east side of the brook to the falls. The four vehicular bridges along this road have steel structure and decking with concrete side walls and stone abutments. The structure of the bridges appears sound, although the decking and steel railings have deteriorated, making all but one of the bridges impassable to vehicles. Files at DEM Region 5 include photos taken during and after construction.

Administration Building (1936)

Located on the south side of Route 20 just west of Boulder Park is the CCC-built administration building with attached garage totaling 1,128 square feet. This is a wooden building with concrete floor. Several windows on the back wall have been closed up and one garage opening on the front facade has been removed. The condition of this structure is good. A low dry-laid stone retaining wall behind the building was also built by the CCC. The adjacent five bay garage was built in the 1970s.



Chester State Forest administration building

CONWAY STATE FOREST CONWAY

Conway State Forest, like many early Massachusetts state forests, was cut-over land purchased for future forestry potential. State acquisition at Conway began in the 1920s with a total of 1,716 acres acquired by the end of 1933. In 1935 a 20-man crew from CCC Camp SP-14 (Company 128) at nearby D.A.R. State Forest was assigned to do forestry work at Conway, primarily forest improvement cuttings, fire hazard reduction and gypsy moth control. In 1938 CCC Camp SP-29 from D.A.R. State Forest carried out blister rust control on the entire forest. There was no permanent CCC camp at this forest and CCC activities were limited to forestry, with no recreational development undertaken.

D.A.R. STATE FOREST GOSHEN AND ASHFIELD

Historical Background

D.A.R. State Forest was established in 1929 when the Daughters of the American Revolution donated 1,020 acres from the estate of John Tomlinson to the state as a forest preserve. State crews worked on this forest in the early 1930s but major improvements date to the CCC era. CCC Camp S-67 (Company 1103) was established in 1933 to work at D.A.R. and Mt. Tom State Forests. Roadwork and forestry were the major priorities of this camp as well as improvements at the forest entrance. In 1934 CCC Camp SP-14 was established at D.A.R., and was replaced in 1935 by Camp SP-22 (Company 1180). These later camps were under the auspices of the National Park Service, so while road building and forestry continued there was also a new emphasis on recreational facilities.

Two recreation areas were developed by the CCC, one at the north end of Lower Highland Lake near the main forest entrance and the other, a tenting area, at Twinning Brook at the northern edge of the forest. The eastern section of the forest was managed as a wildlife area. In 1935 Camp SP-14 rebuilt the

old Highland Lake dam formerly owned by the Hampshire Water Power Company. The earthen dam was 785 feet long, 27.5 feet wide at the bottom and 30 feet high. After the Camp SP-14 closed in 1936 additional work at D.A.R. was accomplished by Camps SP-12 and SP-21 from Savoy and SP-29 from Conway. Most of the effort was on strengthening the Highland Lake dam. After the CCC work, little was done at D.A.R. State Forest until the 1970s and 80s when new facilities were added and additional staffing allowed for more aggressive forest management.

Resource Description

D.A.R. State Forest consists of 1,517 acres of upland forest with two large lakes providing the major recreational focus. CCC resources are found in the Lower and Upper Highland Lakes area, at Twinning Brook, at the CCC camp site and in roads throughout forest.

Lower and Upper Highland Lakes Area (1935-6)

The earthen dam at Lower Highland Lake was rebuilt by the CCC on the site of an earlier dam to re-establish the lake as a recreation area. Improvements were also made to the Upper Highland Lake dam. Both dams are still extant although they have been reinforced since the 1930s. The CCC-built recreation facilities between the two lakes no longer remain. They were replaced with new facilities in the 1970s.

Twining Brook Area (1935)

This site retains the character of the original CCC camping area including road layout, dam and bridge. The earthen dam built by the CCC to create Twinning Pond is extant with no obvious modifications. The stone spillway is typical of CCC construction as is a one-lane wooden vehicular bridge (redecked in 1994) with stone abutments at the entrance to the area. The general layout of the tenting area follows the original plan, although sanitary facilities are of recent construction.

CCC Camp Site (1935-6)

The CCC camp was located on East Street at the intersection with the present Headquarters Road. The area has been completely regraded and is now occupied by forest headquarters and associated buildings. None of the CCC buildings remain and no foundations were found. Since the area has been disturbed, it is unlikely that there are archaeological resources.

Roads with Stone Culverts (1933-40)

D.A.R. State Forest is one of the forest areas where there are still a number of stone culverts and other drainage structures characteristic of CCC work. Most of the culverts consist of a concrete culvert with stone-faced abutments. Numerous examples can be found along Moore Hill Road. The best bridge example, with concrete culvert and stone abutments, is located on Wing Hollow Road where it crosses Rogers Brook.



Lower Highland Lake dam



Twining Pond dam



Bridge at Twining Pond area



Culvert, Wing Hollow Road

**EAST MOUNTAIN STATE FOREST
GREAT BARRINGTON**

formerly Great Barrington State Forest

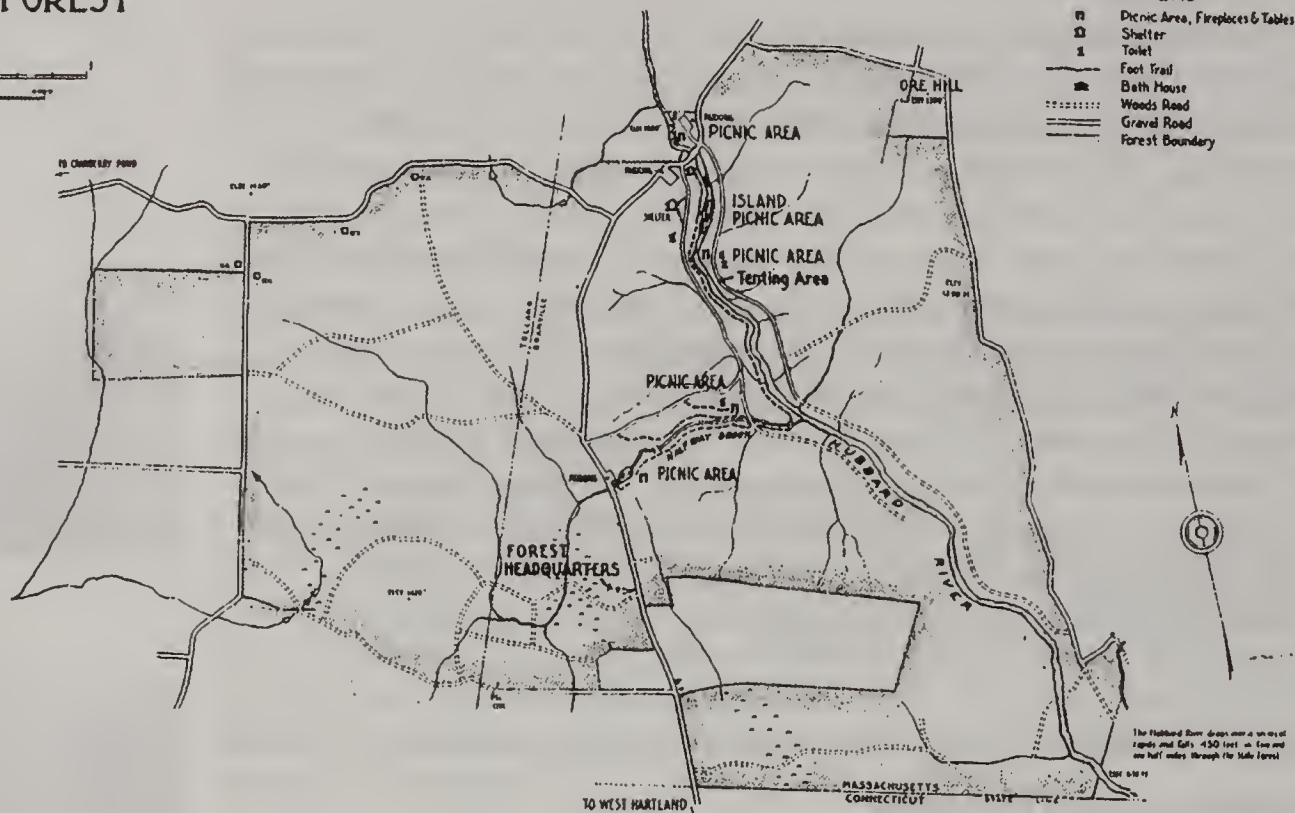
Land at East Mountain was acquired by the state in the 1930s. In 1936, CCC Camp S-71, Company 196 from Sandisfield State Forest, laid out two ski trails on East Mountain and four miles of foot trails in conjunction with the Appalachian Trail. A small picnic area was also developed. In 1938 and 1939, CCC Camp S-66 from Beartown State Forest built Warner Mountain Road running to the summit of the ski trails, added an open slope ski trail and constructed an Adirondack shelter at the top of the trails. A large portion of the forest has been incorporated into Butternut Basin Ski Area under a long-term lease. Major reshaping of the land to create modern ski facilities has obliterated the earlier CCC-built ski trails. The Adirondack shelter built by the CCC existed into the 1980s but is no longer extant. Warner Mountain Road still exists and provides access to a satellite dish and radio tower on top of the mountain. It is a gravel road of standard construction with no distinctive features. No historic maps or photographs were found for this area.

**GRANVILLE STATE FOREST
GRANVILLE AND TOLLAND****Historical Background**

Granville State Forest was established in the early 1920s when the state acquired cut-over land from Tiffany and Pickett Lumber Company. Subsequent acquisitions brought total state holdings in the area to 4,682 acres by 1933 (some of this is now part of Tolland State Forest). This property was unusual for Massachusetts state forests in that recreational facilities (a campground) existed there as early as 1932. When CCC Camp SP-4 (Company 114) was established at Granville in 1933, it was placed under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service because of the potential for recreational use. However, as at other CCC camps, road building and forestry were the first priorities, with several miles of heavy duty road built and many miles of truck trail cut and brushed. Along Hubbard Brook the campground and picnic area were expanded and enhanced with trails, vistas, rustic bridges and shelters.

The CCC camp was located just north of Halfway Brook Pond with living quarters on the east side of the main road and blacksmith shop and garages on the west side. Camp SP-4 was abandoned in fall of 1935 and the area converted to the Halfway Brook campground. Several of the rustic bridges built by the CCC were destroyed by flooding the following year and not replaced. Other CCC crews, including Camp SP-24 from Robinson State Park, did some forestry work at Granville after the resident camp was closed. The present headquarters building was erected in 1959.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
GRANVILLE STATE FOREST
GRANVILLE, MASS
SCALE OF MILES
SCALE OF FEET



1936 map

Resource Description

Granville State Forest, located just south of Route 57 near West Granville, consists of 2,397 acres of forested land. West Hartland Road runs through the center of the forest and provides the primary access. CCC-built roads, trails and water holes can be found throughout the forest but CCC resources are concentrated in two areas, Hubbard Brook and Halfway Brook. There are no extant CCC structures other than the Halfway Brook dam.

Hubbard Brook Picnic Area and Campground (1932-5)

The Hubbard Brook facilities today consist of a campground on the east side of Hubbard Brook and a day-use area on the west side, with each side served by a paved road which follows the alignment of the original CCC roads. The CCC-built shelters, rustic bridges and latrines are no longer extant. Only the concrete foundation of one CCC latrine was found on the west side of Hubbard Brook near the entrance to the day-use area. Despite the absence of specific CCC structures and the loss of subtle landscape features, the area retains the rustic quality consistent with the original design.

Halfway Brook Area and CCC Camp Site (1933-5)

The earthen dam creating Halfway Pond was built by the CCC, although the spillway has subsequently been reinforced with concrete. The bathhouse is no longer extant and no traces of it were found. The present Halfway Brook campground is located on the site of the CCC camp and the CCC-built Halfway Brook campground, but no CCC features remain.



Hubbard Brook area latrine foundation

**H.O. COOK STATE FOREST
HEATH AND COLRAIN***formerly Colrain State Forest*

Colrain State Forest was established in 1909 when the state purchased 450 acres of land from Ira Lowe, a wholesale meat dealer in Gardner. The property had previously been used as a sheep ranch and was largely open pasture. Major planting of Norway spruce and white pine was done in 1910 and 1911. The state subsequently purchased and reforested additional acreage. Little else was done until August 1935 when CCC Camp S-91 (Company 1167) was established in the western portion of the forest. This camp worked on forestry, specifically timber crop development, forest stand improvement, gypsy moth control, fire hazard reduction and forest inventory. The major construction project was a road leading to the camp. No recreational facilities were developed. Camp S-91 was closed in September 1937. The name of the forest was later changed to H.O. Cook State Forest to honor the first state forester in Massachusetts.

Today H.O. Cook State Forest consists of approximately 1,620 acres of forested land near the Vermont border. Gravel roads through the area were built or improved by the CCC although they are not of distinctive construction and most are presently in poor condition (in some cases impassable). Two CCC-built water holes were found at this forest although more may exist. The CCC camp was located near the intersection of State Farm Road and State Line Road. The area is presently forested and the layout of the former camp is barely discernible on the ground. A faint track leading several hundred feet north from the main road ends in a large circular turnaround. A fainter trail leads off to the right of the main camp road near the turnaround. Topographic variation revealed several platforms roughly 100' x 20' along the sides of the main road with a toppled fieldstone chimney on one platform to the right. To the left of the turnaround is a standing fieldstone chimney 12-15 feet high with no discernible opening. This was associated with a much smaller platform than those near the entrance.

**KENNETH DUBUQUE MEMORIAL STATE FOREST
HAWLEY AND PLAINFIELD***formerly Hawley State Forest*

Hawley State Forest was established in 1923 when the state acquired 850 acres. Subsequent acquisitions brought the total to 2,410 acres by 1933. CCC Camp SP-22 (Company 128) opened at Hawley in fall 1935. The first objectives were building a camp and upgrading the road to improve access. In 1936 additional road improvements were made and water holes constructed to reduce forest fire hazard. Camp SP-22 also undertook forest stand improvement and worked on the Highland Lake dam at nearby D.A.R. State Forest (a job started by Camp SP-14 but discontinued when that camp was aban-

done). Camp SP-22 was closed in April 1937. The following year Camp SP-29 from Savoy State Forest demolished the camp buildings and worked on pine blister rust control at Hawley State Forest. The forest was later renamed Kenneth Dubuque Memorial State Forest in honor of a Department of Conservation forester and Regional Supervisor who had also served as a CCC enrollee.

Today Kenneth Dubuque Memorial State Forest consists of approximately 7,822 acres of forested land located primarily in Hawley and Plainfield. The headquarters and a Knights of Columbus camp at Hallockville Pond are the primary facilities but these have no CCC connection. A network of gravel roads provides access through the forest. Many of the roads were either built or improved by the CCC although they are not of distinctive construction and most are presently in relatively poor condition.

The CCC camp site is located near the intersection of Hallockville Road and Middle Road in Hawley. The area is forested and the layout of a portion of the camp is barely discernible. A faint track leading north from the main road ends at a large boulder, roughly 20 feet high. Slight topographic variation to the left of the access road outlines several platforms, possibly 100' x 20', indicating larger camp structures, possibly barracks.

MIDDLEFIELD STATE FOREST

MIDDLEFIELD

Middlefield State Forest is located north of Town Hill Road, along Factory Brook, a tributary of the Westfield River. Several dams have been built on this site, dating back to at least 1874. In the late 1930s, the state acquired several hundred acres along Factory Brook with the idea of building a dam to create a large reservoir for fishing and recreation as well as flood control. The state contributed materials and skilled labor while the CCC provided the rest of the labor. The earthen dam, one of the highlights of the Massachusetts CCC program for 1938, was to be 600 feet long and 19 feet high with steel piling and a concrete spillway. Chester CCC Camp S-64 (Company 113) was assigned the task of building it. The land was cleared and dam construction begun, but the project was abandoned the following year when CCC funding was reduced. In the 1960s there were further proposals to build a dam and recreation area at this site but they were never implemented. Middlefield State Forest consists of 1,849 acres of land, mostly low lying areas along Factory Brook. All that remains of the uncompleted dam are piles of rocks which are barely discernible on the overgrown site. Photographs of the dam under construction are located in the DEM Region 5 files.

MOHAWK TRAIL STATE FOREST CHARLEMONT, FLORIDA, SAVOY AND HAWLEY

Historical Background

Unlike many early state forests in Massachusetts, Mohawk Trail was established specifically to preserve the scenery and historical associations of the area. Recommendations for public acquisition were made as early as 1915 but the forest was not created until 1921 when special legislation allowed the state to acquire land at a higher price than the usual \$5 per acre. From the beginning, the recreational potential of the area was recognized. A motor campground between the highway and the Cold River was built in the early 1920s, one of the first such facilities in a state forest in Massachusetts.

Two CCC camps were established at Mohawk Trail. The 1933 Annual Report of the Department of Conservation indicated, "Easily the most attractive state owned area in Massachusetts, this forest has received attention of a different sort from the other camps. The main thought here has been to beautify and make the area more accessible and more attractive to the visitor." Camp SP-6 (Company V1115), assigned primarily to the development of recreational facilities, was a veterans camp with older enrollees than most other camps. The superintendent commented that they were not as quick as younger workers but often did a better job in the end. Camp S-87 (Company 1183) located on Black Brook Road, worked mostly on forestry and road projects.

Major recreational facilities at Mohawk Trail were concentrated along Route 2 in the northeastern portion of the forest. The existing campground between the highway and the Cold River was expanded and improved by the CCC and new facilities were developed on the north side of the river. One of the major features was a 157-foot log crib bridge across the river, designed by the superintendent to withstand the rapid flow of the river. It was much heralded when built, but it — along with several small crib dams built by the CCC — was washed out in the flooding which followed the 1938 hurricane and was later replaced with a steel truss bridge capable of a longer span. Camp SP-6 built a log administration building on the north side of the river and an extensive campground as well as four cabins for rental use. These buildings were published in Albert Good's 1938 *Park and Recreation Structures* as examples embodying the principles of CCC design and construction. Both CCC camps at Mohawk Trail were closed in 1937. Camp SP-21 from Savoy finished several uncompleted projects and constructed ski facilities including a slalom course.



Mohawk Trail State Forest, sketch, 1936

Resource Description

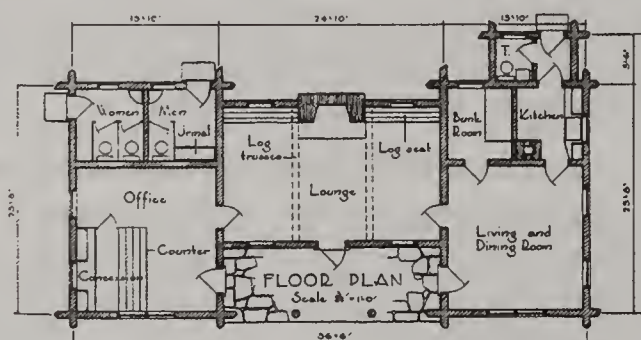
Mohawk Trail State Forest stretches along Route 2 and the Cold River. At 6,457 acres it is one of the larger state forests, consisting mostly of rugged uplands. Route 2, the Mohawk Trail, runs through the center of the forest providing the primary access. CCC resources are concentrated in the northeastern portion of the forest between the river and Todd Mountain although the CCC worked throughout the area on forestry projects and road and trail construction.



Administration building

Administration Building (1936)

The administration building is a rectangular log structure approximately 56' x 26' with a covered front porch. It originally housed the office, concession stand, lounge, staff living quarters and public toilets. Today the building is used primarily as a nature center. Like most CCC structures, this one relied on native materials, such as spruce logs from the forest and native fieldstone for the foundations and the massive chimney in the central room. All iron work was hand wrought by the camp blacksmith. The building is generally in good condition although there is some rot in logs near the foundation at the rear.



Rental cabin

Four Rental Cabins (1934-5)

The rental cabins at Mohawk Trail are located east of the campground on a separate access road. There are four original CCC cabins, which have changed little since construction, and a recently constructed cabin of similar design, which has been adapted to provide handicapped access. There is also a new concrete block toilet facility which serves an important function but is a strong visual intrusion into the area. The four original cabins are in two sizes to provide accommodations for different sized groups. All are similar in construction, derived from the Adirondack style of shelter, with large spruce logs, wood shake roof, casement windows and plank floors. The smaller cabins are one room, roughly 10' x 14' with a wooden porch and stone chimney on the side wall. The larger cabins are roughly 18' 10" x 22' 10" with a large central room with fireplace and small bedroom and kitchen. Several of the porches have been modified but otherwise the cabins remain intact with very few changes.

CCC Camp Sites (1933-7)

There are two CCC camp sites at Mohawk Trail. One, located near the present headquarters, has been obscured by development. No foundations are evident and even the precise location is difficult to pinpoint. At the other, off Black Brook Road in the southern portion of the forest near Savoy Mountain State Forest, there is the faint outline of the entry road and a brick chimney.

Campground

One of the major recreational facilities built by the CCC was the campground on the north side of the river. It has been expanded and modified with no major structures extant. One small but noteworthy feature is a set of stone steps leading to a spring on the hillside about 10 feet above the campground. This feature, located at the north center of the campground just south of the access road, represents the kind of detail and craftsmanship that is characteristic of the CCC. A set of stone steps was carved into the hillside, with a stone arched enclosure built around the spring. The spring is no longer used as a water supply but the steps and enclosure remain intact.

MONROE STATE FOREST MONROE AND FLORIDA

Historical Background

Monroe State Forest was established in 1924 with additional acquisitions bringing the total to over 4,000 acres by 1933. CCC Camp S-69 (Company 124) was created at Monroe in 1933. Initial tasks involved rebuilding roads to improve access, constructing water holes and forestry work. Limited recreational facilities were developed by the CCC at this forest; mostly picnic areas, trails and a few small bridges and dams. The most dramatic feature was Raycroft Lookout, a stone overlook. Camp S-69 was closed in early 1936.

Resource Description

Monroe State Forest, consisting of 4,321 acres, is a steeply wooded area used for recreation, timber production and wildlife habitat. Several major power transmission lines cross the area. Improvements are limited to a few roads and trails as well as three backcountry shelters and several camp sites. Shelters and campsites post-date the CCC. Roads and trails were built or improved by the CCC but are generally not of distinctive character. At the southern edge of Raycroft Road, near where it leaves the state forest, is a section of road crossing a small stream with distinctive dry-laid, double-arched stonework which is a combination bridge and retaining wall. This area is outside the state forest boundary and CCC involvement cannot be verified, but the work is typical of CCC road construction.

CCC Camp Site (1933-6)

The CCC camp was located adjacent to Dunbar Brook on the north side of Main Road just west of the intersection with North Road. The site, which is more open than most former CCC camps, was subsequently used as a forestry camp by the Department of Corrections, although this use has been discontinued for some time. No facilities presently exist there. No evidence of the CCC camp or adjacent picnic area was found.

Raycroft Lookout (1934)

Raycroft Lookout, located at the southern edge of the forest, is a stone overlook with scenic views of the Deerfield River. It is one of the most dramatic vistas in Massachusetts. Access is via Hunt Hill Road, a poor quality gravel road leading southeast about 1,500 feet from Raycroft Road. Final approach is on foot via a steep trail leading down through a hemlock forest. The overlook consists of a stone platform about 10 by 20 feet jutting out over the valley. Side walls approximately 3 feet high are of mortared fieldstone with a triangular coping. Mortar remnants on the interior wall at the edge of the overlook may indicate the location of a former plaque. The lookout is in poor condition with large portions of the coping missing and other sections loose.



Raycroft Lookout

**MOUNT GREYLOCK STATE RESERVATION
ADAMS, CHESHIRE, LANESBOROUGH, NEW ASHFORD,
NORTH ADAMS, WILLIAMSTOWN**

Historical Background

Although Mount Greylock was not under Department of Conservation management in the 1930s, the CCC worked at Greylock under special agreement between the Greylock State Reservation Commission and the National Park Service in recognition of the extraordinary recreational potential of the area. During the summer of 1933, Camp SP-8 from Pittsfield State Forest began working on road construction to improve access to the summit of Mount Greylock from the north. CCC Camp SP-7 (Company 107), originally established at Savoy State Forest, was moved to Mount Greylock in fall 1933. Construction of Notch Road was an ongoing task for this camp, with much of the road blasted through ledge on the very steep site. The project was not completed until 1939. Bascom Lodge at the summit of the mountain provided a destination point and a full range of amenities including overnight accommodations. In addition to roads, the CCC also built an extensive network of trails for hiking and equestrian use. Ski trails were also constructed, notably Thunderbolt Trail which was renowned for its difficulty. Forestry work consisted of thinning, fire protection and cutting of cordwood for camp use.



Bascom Lodge



Thunderbolt Shelter

Resource Description

Note: see also Mount Greylock Summit National Register nomination for more detailed historical background and description of CCC resources.

Bascom Lodge, Garages and Parking Lot (1933-9)

Located on the summit of Mount Greylock, Bascom Lodge is the largest and most elaborate building constructed by the CCC in western Massachusetts. Recent renovations have left the building in good condition. The stone walls near the Thunderbolt shelter were constructed by the CCC, others closer to Bascom Lodge are of more recent origin.

Thunderbolt Shelter (1937)

The Thunderbolt ski trail on the eastern slopes of Mount Greylock was a popular facility when constructed. The Thunderbolt shelter, located at the summit adjacent to the parking lot, was built as a warming hut for skiers. It is a square stone structure with four fireplaces served by a central chimney. Massive stone piers at the corners support the roof while the low walls are open in summer. Originally there were window panels which could be installed during colder months but these are no longer in use.

Campground/CCC Camp Site (1933-circa 1939)

The CCC camp was located along Sperry Road, on a saddle west of the summit. The area has subsequently been converted to use as a campground. In the eastern portion of the campground, are some large foundations which are the remains of the CCC camp. On the south side of Sperry Road there is also a small pond built by the CCC.

CCC Roads (1933-9)

Notch and Summit Roads provide direct access between North Adams and the summit. This major undertaking, in many places blasted out of the local rock, took several years to complete because of the difficulty of construction and the severe weather conditions on the top of Mount Greylock. The road was built according to federal government specifications with careful attention given to safety and to the scenic experience. Today both roads retain some of the scenic quality originally intended as they travel from heavily forested lowlands to the drama of the open summit. The roads are in relatively good condition except near the top where several sections have become badly eroded creating a hazardous condition. The CCC also made major improvements to Rockwell Road which approaches the summit from the south. Numerous stone culverts remain from the CCC era including several drop inlet culverts near the intersection of Rockwell Road and Sperry Road.



Parking lot

OCTOBER MOUNTAIN STATE FOREST WASHINGTON, BECKET, LEE AND LENOX

Historical Background

In 1896 William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland, purchased 11,000 acres of land in Washington and the surrounding towns which he developed as a game preserve. At one time there were 24 houses and 30 barns and stables on the property, including a "honeymoon cottage" that Whitney built for his son, reportedly at a cost over \$200,000. After Whitney's death in 1904 the property was unused for a number of years. In 1915, through the efforts of Kelton B. Miller and Cortland Field Bishop, private funds were combined with public money to acquire the land as a state forest. An additional 1,000 acres was donated by Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty, making it the largest state forest in Massachusetts. Improvements were begun by state crews who constructed roads to facilitate access, developed forest resources and established recreational facilities. This was one of the few state forests to have active public use prior to the 1930s.

CCC Camp S-52 (Company 125) was established at October Mountain in 1933 and was succeeded in 1934 by Camp SA-52 (Company 125). As at many other camps, the first priorities were road construction, fire hazard reduction and planting, building upon work already begun by state workers. Roadwork and forestry remained a priority for this camp which existed until 1935 and for Camp S-93 which followed it from 1936 to 1940. Camps under



Chimney at CCC camp site



Bridge, Felton Lake area



Earthen dam at Felton Lake

the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, SP-11 (Company 120) in 1934, SP-25 (Company 2105) in 1935 and SP-28 (Company 2105) from 1936 to 1940, were also involved with forestry and road construction as well as establishment of a game refuge, but they concentrated on development of recreational facilities. These were located primarily along Schermerhorn Gorge and at Felton Lake with picnic facilities in other locations.

Resource Description

October Mountain, the largest tract of public land in the state, consists of over 16,000 acres of rugged upland. Little evidence of the former Whitney estate remains; the area is almost totally forested, much of it in plantations. CCC resources are concentrated near Felton Pond except for the CCC camps and forest headquarters (which was reportedly built by the CCC).

CCC Camp Sites (1933-40)

One CCC camp was located outside state boundaries on October Mountain Road north of Mill Brook in Lenox. The area is presently residential with no evidence of the CCC camp remaining. CCC Camp SP-11 (Company 120) was located west of Stanley Road just south of the Becket/Washington border. A sign marks the location but, no evidence of this camp was found, although foundations were reportedly extant in 1985/6. The third camp was located west of the Buckley Dunton Reservoir in Becket where there are two chimneys, one standing and one toppled. Faint topographic variations and planting patterns reveal the outline of several former buildings.

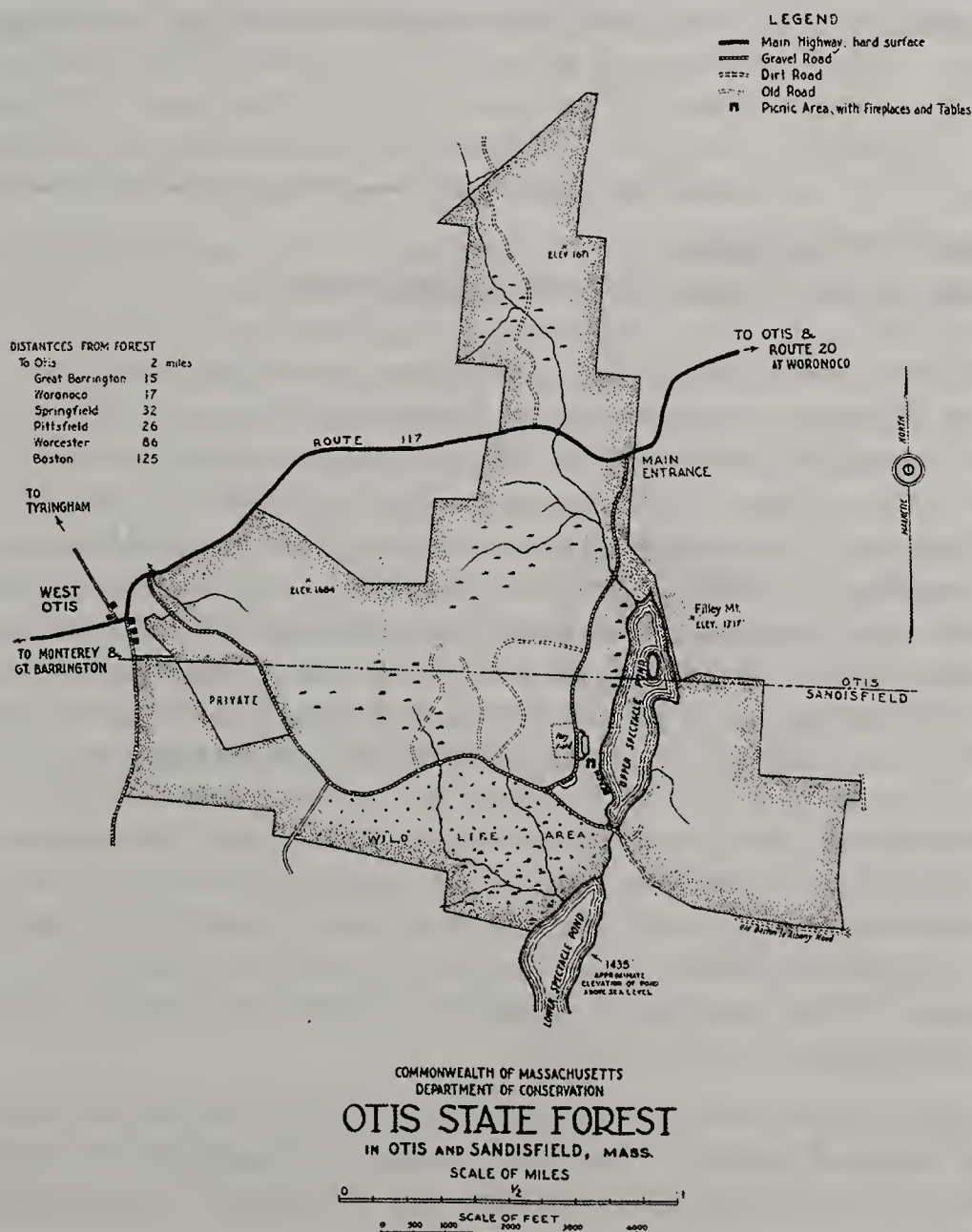
Schermerhorn Gorge/Felton Lake Area (1934-6)

Schermerhorn Gorge was the focal point of CCC recreational development at October Mountain. Facilities included trails, bridges and shelters. No evidence of any of these was found. At Felton Lake, at the upper end of the gorge, the earthen dam — 234' long, 15' high at the spillway with a clay and masonry core — still exists although the spillway is poor condition. Near the outfall from the pond is a stone-arch bridge, 35' long, 16' wide with an arch 25' long and rise of 14.5'. This bridge, featured in Albert Good's 1938 *Park and Recreation Structures*, is in good condition, although it is in an isolated and little used area. The foundations of several cabins above the pond were found. There is one standing fieldstone chimney. At the west end of Felton Lake was a platform at least 100 feet long with a standing fireplace. This may have been built by the CCC or may have been associated with a boy scout camp that used the area.

OTIS STATE FOREST OTIS AND SANDISFIELD

Historical Background

Otis State Forest was acquired between 1923 and 1934 from New England Box Co., Peck Lumber Co., Thomas Webb, Lessie L. Alling and the Whitney estate. Much of the land had been logged prior to sale to the state. Only minor forestry and road work was done until 1933 when CCC Camp S-53 (Company 109) was established on the north side of Route 23 near the main entrance to the forest. CCC forestry projects at Otis included additional road improvements, fire hazard reduction and forest stand improvements. The largest CCC project was a dam at Upper Spectacle Pond to impound an area of approximately 60 acres for recreational use and as a fish-rearing pond. Recreational facilities included a small picnic area, parking lot and play field to the west of Upper Spectacle Pond. After Camp S-53 was closed at the end of 1935, Camp S-71 from Sandisfield completed projects at Otis. In 1941 the CCC-built dam developed a leak. The pond had to be drained and the recreational facilities closed. The dam was rebuilt in 1961 by a private contractor.



Resource Description

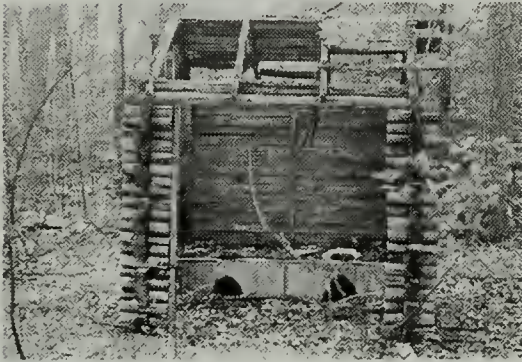
Otis State Forest consists of 3,155 acres of land in Otis and Sandisfield. The area is largely forested, with wetlands and several streams and ponds. Upper Spectacle Pond is entirely surrounded by state land while only a small portion of Lower Spectacle Pond abuts state property. CCC resources fall into two categories: the CCC camp and the Spectacle Lake recreation site.

CCC Camp Site (1933-5)

The CCC camp site is located on the north side of Route 23 (shown as Route 117 on the 1936 map) opposite the main entrance to the forest. There are no extant buildings and the area is now forested, but the entrance road and some concrete foundations are still evident. There is one standing fieldstone chimney, possibly associated with the recreation hall. No plan of this camp was found so it is difficult to determine the layout of the camp.

Upper Spectacle Pond Recreation Area/Pit Toilets (1933-5)

The primary CCC-built resource at Otis State Forest was the earthen dam at Upper Spectacle Pond and the associated day-use area. The CCC dam was destroyed and has subsequently been replaced. All that remains of the picnic facilities is two two-seater, pit-type latrines located on the west side of Upper Spectacle Pond. Both were in very poor condition in 1995 and may no longer exist.



Otis State Forest pit toilets

PERU STATE FOREST

PERU, MIDDLEFIELD AND WORTHINGTON

Peru State Forest was established in 1924 when the state purchased 1,060 acres. Additional acquisitions brought the total to 1,973 acres by 1933. Little was done on this forest until 1932 when state crews cleared the abandoned town roads and set out 35,000 spruce seedlings. In 1933, CCC Camp S-74 (Company 111) was established on the west side of Sky Line Trail between Hinsdale and Middlefield. Road work was the first priority to improve access to the area. The work involved repair of old roads as well as grubbing out new roads, filling and dressing with gravel. Six log stringer bridges with rock abutments were constructed. Two small dams near the CCC camp were also built to impound water for fishing and recreational use. A picnic area was built near one of the dams and a series of foot and truck trails was built to provide access throughout the forest area. As at other forests, there was also extensive forestry work, most notably forest stand improvement, gypsy moth control and construction of water holes to reduce fire hazard. CCC Camp S-70, originally established at Savoy State Forest, was relocated to Peru in January 1935 but was closed in November of the same year. No CCC work was accomplished at Peru after 1935.

Today Peru State Forest consists of 3,150 acres of largely forested land with a few truck trails running through it. The primary CCC resource is the site of the CCC camp located at the far western edge of the forest. A faint track leads

from the main road. The area is forested but the outlines of several large platforms can be faintly discerned. One fieldstone chimney is still standing. This may have been the recreation hall as it typically had a chimney while most other camp buildings had wood stoves. The remains of a stone dam at Geer Pond near the CCC camp consist of a jumble of boulders which no longer impound the area. No evidence of the other dam or picnic area across the road from the CCC camp were found. None of the wooden stringer bridges were found.

PITTSFIELD STATE FOREST PITTSFIELD, LANESBOROUGH AND HANCOCK

Historical Background

Local legend indicates that William Berry was granted land on Berry Mountain in 1777 by George Washington in appreciation for Berry's service in the Battle of Bennington. During the nineteenth century, the area was used for sheep raising and much of the wood was cut for charcoal for the local iron and glass industries. Pittsfield State Forest was established around 1929. By 1933 the total holdings had grown to 1,893 acres, but the area was still largely inaccessible cut-over land with no improvements. The recreational potential of the area was recognized however and when a CCC camp was established, it was placed under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

Camp SP-8 (Company 127) was established in 1933 and was replaced in 1935 by Camp SP-23 (Company 1158). Extensive forestry work was done during the camp's first year, mostly fire hazard reduction and planting. One of the first projects was developing recreational facilities at the southern end of the forest near the Cascade Street entrance, including a swimming area, campground and trails. Berry Pond Circuit Road was begun in 1934. Unlike most state forest roads, this one-way loop was purely for recreation and was carefully designed to display a range of scenery from river gorge to azalea fields to distant vistas. Camping and picnic facilities were built at Berry Pond, one of the highest natural bodies of water in Massachusetts. Skiing was a major attraction at Pittsfield State Forest with trails developed as early as 1933. CCC-built trails included Ghost, Shadow and Lulu Slope. The ski lodge was the largest CCC building at Pittsfield, an indication of the popularity of this activity.



Ski Lodge



Comfort Station



Administration Building



Bridge over Berry Pond



Berry Pond Circuit Road

Resource Description

Ski Lodge (circa 1937) and Comfort Station (1940)

The ski lodge is a roughly rectangular structure, similar in scale to other CCC multi-use buildings, with a large central room and several smaller rooms for staff use. There is a massive stone fireplace at the end of the main room and a low stone terrace surrounding the building. The exterior siding is rough sawn lumber with casement windows and an asphalt replacement roof instead of the original wood shingles. Behind the ski lodge is a small toilet facility with front portico, rough sawn lumber siding, concrete foundation and casement windows. The ski trail is still in use although it has been modified.

Administration Building (1935)

This small building, initially built as the administration building, is a one story structure, roughly 25' x 24', with a central entrance flanked by windows on either side. The chimney is located at the rear of the building. The foundation is stone; the exterior siding is rough sawn lumber. The building was recently rehabilitated and is now being used as an interpretive center and staff offices.

Berry Pond Circuit Road (1934-7)

This recreational loop road, roughly 5 miles in length, was designed to provide access to a previously remote area. The original gravel surface has been replaced with asphalt but the alignment of the road remains intact as do many of the bridges and culverts, most notably a stone arch bridge with concrete core over the outlet to Berry Pond. The Berry Pond campground was built by the CCC and is still in use although no original structures remain. The Department of Environmental Management is trying to preserve the subtle scenic qualities for which the road was built by vista clearing and aggressive management of the azalea fields to retard succession. Berry Pond Circuit Road remains a popular attraction, particularly in certain seasons.

Entrance Area and Campground (1932-5)

Near the main entrance to the forest is a campground and swimming area originally created by the CCC. The earthen dam built by the CCC is still intact as are several stone arch bridges, but otherwise the area has been gradually changed over time with no other structures extant. Much of the work done was subtle landscape treatment such as clearing, minor regrading and planting with native species which, because of its very nature, is ephemeral.

CCC Camp Sites (1933-7)

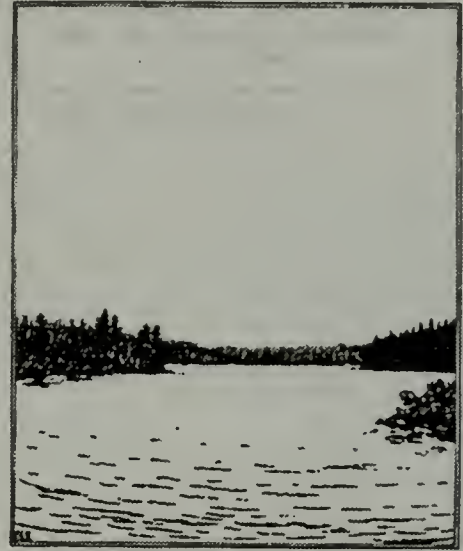
There were two CCC camp locations at Pittsfield State Forest. The camp was initially near Lulu Cascade on the site of a former sawmill, but was later relocated several miles south to land on West Street which had been newly acquired by the state. There are a few pillars from the CCC schoolhouse remaining at the camp near Lulu Cascade. There are several chimneys, grease pits and remnants of the water supply system remaining at the camp on West Street.

SANDISFIELD STATE FOREST SANDISFIELD AND NEW MARLBOROUGH

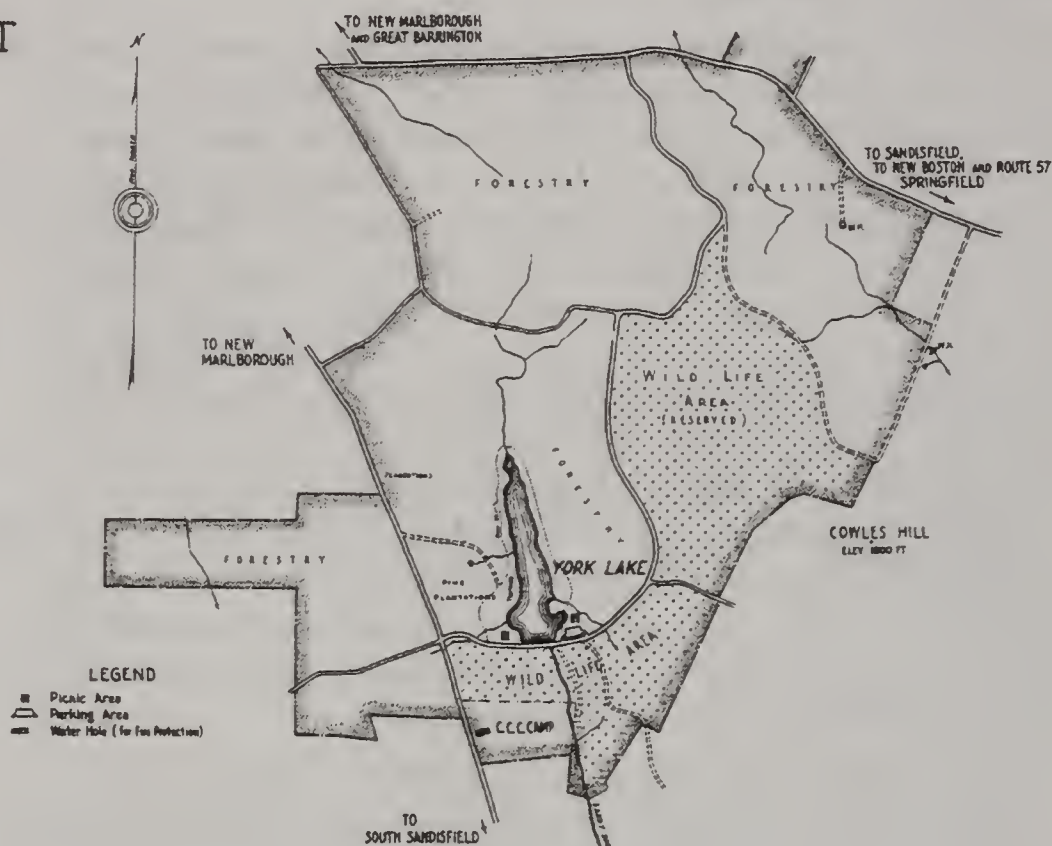
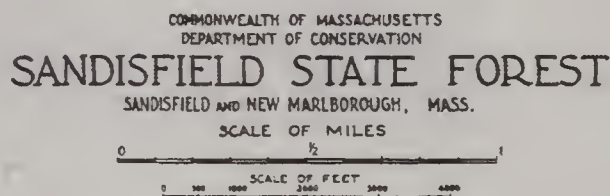
Historical Background

Sandisfield State Forest was established in 1922. The state acquired additional land in 1924 and 1926 from the Joyner, Willets and Hoyt estates and from New England Box Company. As with most state forests acquired at that time, the forest had been mostly cut over and was purchased for less than \$5 per acre as mandated by state law. In early 1933, CCC Camp S-71 (Company 196) was established at Sandisfield State Forest. Work of the camp fell into five broad areas: construction, forestry, recreation, wildlife and emergency assistance. Construction projects included road and trail building and improvement, digging water holes for fire suppression, building bridges, installing utility lines and many smaller projects. Forestry work included mapping and inventory, boundary marking, fire hazard reduction, planting, blister rust treatment, cordwood cutting and silvicultural work. Wildlife projects included stocking of York Lake with trout, stream development for trout breeding, pruning of apple trees, planting of wild rice and other food for wildlife and establishment of feeding stations. A wildlife area was created in the southeastern part of the forest to provide better habitat for game.

The largest project undertaken by the Sandisfield CCC was construction of a 700-foot earthen dam flooding Sandy Brook to create the 40-acre York Lake (named for former Department of Conservation Commissioner Samuel York). Adjacent CCC-built recreational facilities included a beach, parking lot, picnic and camping areas, bathhouse, toilets and a foot trail around the lake. The area opened to the public in 1937 and was heavily used until World War II. The idea for the dam and adjacent recreational facilities is credited to Faxon Bowen, first superintendent of the camp. The CCC dam was washed out during the 1955 hurricane and the recreational facility was closed until 1959 when the dam was rebuilt by a private contractor. Camp S-71 also worked at nearby state forests including Beartown, Campbell's Falls, Otis and East Mountain and assisted local communities after a 1936 flood. Camp S-71 was closed in 1937 and the camp buildings were sold. Camp S-66 from Beartown State Forest completed some of the unfinished projects at Sandisfield in 1939.



Sandisfield State Forest, sketch, 1936



Resource Description

Sandisfield State Forest includes approximately 7,785 acres of hilly upland consisting of mixed hardwoods with many openings and swamps. The primary CCC resources are found at the CCC camp site and the York Lake area.

CCC Camp Site (1933 -7)

The extant entrance gates, foundations, two chimneys and a memorial make this one of the best preserved CCC camp sites found during the survey. The remains of concrete foundations reveal the outline of four barracks, mess hall, recreation building, officers quarters, administration building, forester's building, garage and hospital. The chimney at the former mess hall is still standing, while the hospital chimney was toppled by DEM because it was a safety hazard. The layout of the camp is relatively easy to read on the ground thanks to recent clearing and good archival documentation. In the circular area at the center of the camp is a marble monument to five CCC enrollees who died in a truck accident in December 1934.

York Lake Recreation Area (1935-7)

The York Lake recreation area consists of a dam and adjacent day-use area. The present recreation area east of the dam is in the same general location as the original CCC facilities, but all extant facilities post-date the CCC era, including the dam which was rebuilt in 1959 after the original CCC dam was destroyed during a flood. The day-use area has been modified and expanded.



Entrance gate

SAVOY MOUNTAIN STATE FOREST SAVOY AND FLORIDA

Historical Background

In 1917 the state purchased the first land at Savoy and erected a fire tower on Borden Mountain. Additional land acquisition brought the total to 8,589 acres by 1933. This forest had many CCC camps. Camp SP-7 was established at Savoy but moved to Mount Greylock in fall 1933. Camp SA-70, also established in 1933, focused on road building and silvicultural work. This camp also constructed a dam and trail with three rustic bridges at Gulf Brook. Camp SP-12, established in 1934, concentrated on improving wildlife habitat as well as developing recreational facilities, mostly near Tannery Brook.

In 1935 Camp S-87 was established and worked primarily on building roads to provide access to the camp area and enhance timber production in the eastern part of the forest near Black Brook. Camps SP-21 and SA-70 worked together on construction of a road providing access from Route 2 (Mohawk Trail) to the remote camp sites. Camp SP-21 worked primarily in the northwestern part of the forest known as the Haskins property and was responsible for the extensive recreational development at North and South Pond. In 1937 Camp SP-12 was relocated closer to the work area and renamed SP-21. Camp SA-70 was abandoned and transferred to Camp SP-21 with a new number of S-94. This camp was in operation until 1940, one of the last CCC camps in the area.

Resource Description

Savoy Mountain State Forest consists of 11,118 acres of mountain uplands located south of the Mohawk Trail primarily in the towns of Savoy and Florida. Small portions of the forest in Adams and North Adams have no CCC resources. Extant resources are concentrated at North and South Ponds. No evidence of CCC-built recreational facilities at Gulf Brook or Tannery Brook was found.

CCC Camp Sites

There were four separate CCC camps. Camp SP-21 was located on the site of the present state forest headquarters. The area has been regraded and no evidence of the camp was found. Camp SA-70 was located at the intersection of Burnett Road and New State Road. The area is presently a clearing used primarily in the winter by snowmobilers. No evidence of the CCC camp was found other than a faint track leading off the main road. Camp S-87 was located at the western edge of the forest on the southern extension of Black Brook Road. The area was overgrown and the layout of the camp difficult to discern. There is one brick chimney standing. The fourth CCC camp, located east of Tannery Falls, was not found.



South Pond cabin



South Pond shed

North Pond Recreation Area and Bathhouse (circa 1935-8)

North Pond on Central Shaft Road in the northern portion of the forest is presently a day-use area with parking lot, modern toilets, bathhouse, picnic facilities, boat ramp and beach area. The area was initially developed by the CCC but has been modified and expanded over the years. The bathhouse is the only extant CCC facility. It is a rectangular building roughly 32' x 20' with small wings on either end. The central rectangle, which housed the changing areas, has a stone-faced foundation, while the smaller wings are concrete, indicating that they might have been a later addition. The wings housed toilet facilities until recently when a modern toilet structure was built between the bathhouse and the parking lot. The exterior siding of the bathhouse is rough cut lumber and the roof is replacement asphalt shingles.

South Pond Cabins and Stable (circa 1935-8)

North of the South Pond camping area are three small rustic cabins and a shed presently used as a nature center, all built by Camp SP-21. The cabins are one room structures of log construction with tin roofs. They are of Adirondack design with fieldstone foundation and a front overhang. The entrance door and a window are located on the front with additional windows on the back. A massive fieldstone chimney is located on the side wall of each cabin. Cabins 2 and 3 have been altered relatively little, except for replacement windows, while cabin 1 has a concrete slab replacement porch rather than the original dirt surface and a new front roof overhang. All three cabins are in poor condition with signs of rot, primarily at the foundation and where chimney and logs meet. Immediately south of the cabins is a six bay shed with four open bays in the center and enclosed storage bays at each end. The bay at the west end has a wooden floor and is used seasonally by the interpretive staff while the eastern bay is at grade with large wooden doors. The siding is rough sawn lumber.

TOLLAND STATE FOREST TOLLAND AND OTIS

Historical Background

The state first acquired land for Tolland State Forest in 1925, mostly cut-over land from the local lumbering industry. During initial years of operation, state crews carried out routine forestry activities such as road maintenance, brush clearing and forest fire prevention. Plantings included balsam fir, white pine, Norway spruce and white cedar. CCC Camp S-73 (Company 1138) was established at Tolland State Forest in 1933 on the site of the former Veterans Camp at East Otis. The camp built or improved roads and trails throughout the forest, developed forest resources and assisted local towns in rebuilding washed out roads after severe flooding in 1936. Major recreational resources built by the CCC were the Farmington River camping and day-use area and the peninsula camping and day-use area. They also built a single lane log rail and stringer bridge over the Farmington River near the campground to

provide access from Route 8, although this was destroyed by flooding in 1936 and replaced the same year by the CCC with a steel bridge with 80-foot trusses from an abandoned trolley line in Russell the same year. Camp S-73 was closed in October 1937.

Resource Description

Most of Tolland State Forest is located between the Farmington River and Otis Reservoir in Otis and Tolland. Portions of the forest in Blandford and Sandisfield were acquired after the 1930s and have no CCC resources. CCC-built or improved roads exist throughout the state forest. Some remnant water holes are evident along the roads but otherwise roadwork is not distinctive. No evidence of the Farmington River camping and picnic area remains other than a faint truck trail leading into the area. The present bridge over the Farmington River is the 1936 replacement, installed but not designed or built by the CCC. The primary CCC resources are in three areas: CCC camp site, Peninsula campground and Lair Mountain fire tower.

CCC Camp Site (1933-7)

The CCC camp was located on the west side of Otis Reservoir opposite the peninsula campground with access from the south via East Otis Road. The faint outline of camp roads is still visible although the area has become overgrown with little evidence of the camp layout discernible. One standing brick chimney with fieldstone facing was found.

Peninsula Campground and Bathhouse (1934-5)

The peninsula jutting out into Otis Reservoir was developed by the CCC as a campground. Since the 1930s camping facilities have been greatly expanded but incorporate the original roads into the present layout. The only extant building is the bathhouse near the center of the peninsula, which consists of two changing rooms roughly 16' x 20' joined by a central open entrance area. The exterior siding is rough cut lumber with louvered window panels. The building sits on a concrete slab which was added after the CCC. The asphalt shingled roof is a recent replacement. Toilets are located in a nearby modern structure.



Peninsula Bathhouse

Fire Tower, Lair Mountain (1934)

A fire tower existed at the top of Lair's Hill (then privately owned) as early as 1915 but the present one was constructed by the CCC camp from Chester. The CCC-built steel superstructure is still extant with the original steel plate cabin. The CCC also built the road to the tower which has not been maintained and has become almost impassable in recent years.

WINDSOR STATE FOREST WINDSOR AND SAVOY

Historical Background

Windsor Jambs, a scenic gorge, was brought to public attention in the 1910s by Courtland Field Bishop and his daughter Beatrice of New York and Lenox. The area received broad recognition when it was featured in the 1920 *Handbook of New England* issued by Porter E. Sargent of Boston. In 1924 Courtland Bishop and Kelton B. Miller, publisher and owner of the Berkshire Eagle, donated two parcels of land at Windsor Jambs, totaling about 25 acres, to the Massachusetts Department of Conservation to preserve the area for public use. This land, a part of the Hubbard Estate, included the present parking area and a strip of land on the east side of the Jambs as well as the site of a former schoolhouse on the north side of the road. A second parcel of 26 acres on the west side of the Jambs, was soon acquired from Henry F. Barrett of Adams. In the years that followed, additional acreage was purchased by the state for forestry purposes, including portions of the old DeCelles farm and land previously owned by Alpheus Allen, whose family had owned property in the area since 1812. By 1961 the state forest had grown to over 1,600 acres. Unlike most state forests acquired in the 1920s, Windsor Jambs was one of the few early state forests to receive broad public use. Initial facilities established by the Department of Conservation included a parking lot, picnic facilities, campground, trail and a safety wire along the eastern edge of the gorge.

In 1933, CCC Camp SP-9 (Company 115) was established at Windsor State Forest. The first year was spent on building roads and on forestry work, as well as improvements at Windsor Jambs where a trail, parking lot and picnic area were constructed. The following year forestry and road construction continued. Other projects included foot trails, vista clearing and new recreation facilities near Windsor Jambs and at Clear Brook. In 1935 a log dam with masonry piers was constructed at Steep Bank Brook across the Westfield River from the CCC camp to create a swimming area. The town road from the forest to Route 9 was improved including construction of a truss bridge over the Westfield River with a 45-foot span. Additional recreation areas were developed at the Dell (picnic area) and at Clear Brook (dam and picnic area). Further improvements were also made at Windsor Jambs to provide swimming and expanded picnic and parking areas.

Camp SP-9 was abandoned in January 1936. Subsequent work at Windsor State Forest was carried out by several CCC camps from nearby Savoy State Forest (SP-12, SP-21 and SP-29). A major project undertaken in 1936 was repair of the drop log dam across the Westfield River, which had been heavily damaged in a flood earlier in the year. In 1937 the CCC camp was razed and regraded as a campground. A major flood in 1938 destroyed additional CCC work that was partially repaired during the year. No CCC work was reported after 1938.

Changes since that time have been minor. Today there are fewer facilities than there were in the 1930s, as built features have been destroyed by flooding or the passage of time. The parking lot at the day-use area has been expanded and a new forest headquarters has been constructed adjacent to it at Steep Bank Brook. A new chain link safety fence has recently been installed along the edge of Windsor Jambs.

Resource Description

Windsor State Forest, located primarily in Windsor with a small section in Savoy, consists of 1,626 acres of hilly, heavily wooded land. The most striking natural feature is Windsor Jambs. Remnants of CCC roads, trails and water holes are located throughout the forest although none were of distinctive character or construction. Most of the CCC-built bridges and dams have either been replaced or have disappeared. CCC picnic facilities at the Dell and at Clear Brook were not found. Extant CCC resources are concentrated in two areas: Steep Bank Brook and Windsor Jambs.

Steep Bank Brook Picnic Area and Dam (1934-6)

This day-use area, located on the west side of the Westfield River at the southern end of the forest, functions today much as it did in the 1930s with picnicking and swimming as the major activities. The three extant CCC facilities are the bridge and dam across the Westfield River and a bathhouse. The bridge is of steel truss construction with a 45-foot span. Abutments are stone-faced concrete with wooden replacement railings. The drop log dam consists of four large stone-faced piers. Slots on the side of each pier allow for boards which can raise the water to the desired level to create a swimming area. In mid-May 1995, boards had not been put in for the summer. The third CCC resource in this area is the bathhouse. In plan the bathhouse is rectangular with a small addition at each end. There is a central open entry area with men's changing area and toilets on one side and women's on the other. The siding is rough sawn lumber as was used in many CCC facilities of this type. The asphalt roof shingles are recent replacements. Windows were boarded up. In recent years the parking lot has been expanded and paved and a new headquarters building has been built adjacent to it. A sandy beach has been added at the swimming area and new picnic and restroom facilities have been added near the parking lot.

Campground and CCC Camp Site (1933-7)

The present campground and former CCC camp site is located at the southeast corner of River Road and Lower Road across from the Steep Bank Brook picnic area. CCC Camp SP-9 was demolished in 1937 and the area was regraded for use as campground, a use which continues today. There are no visible foundations from the camp, although the rectilinear pattern of the plantings gives some indication of its spatial organization. Campground facilities which exist today are entirely of recent construction.



Stone steps at Windsor Jambs



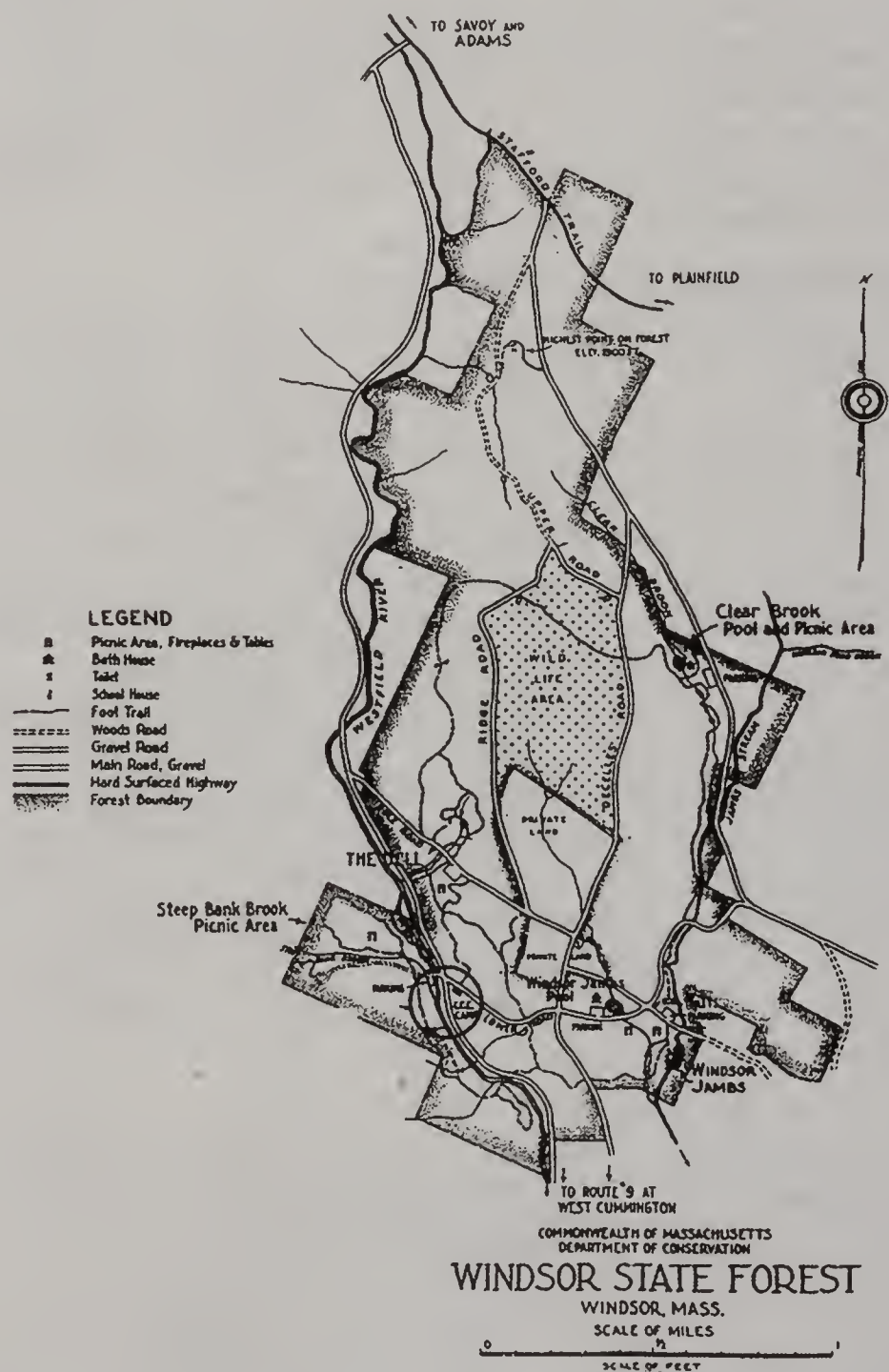
Bathhouse



Steep Bank Brook drop log dam

Windsor Jambs (1924-36)

Windsor Jambs in the southwestern corner of the state forest, is a scenic natural gorge, which has had a series of improvements dating back to the 1920s. The CCC greatly expanded the amenities to include a nearby dam, swimming area, bathhouse and latrines, but no evidence of these facilities was found. Today there is only a parking lot and adjacent picnic area, as well as a trail along the jambs and another returning along an adjacent stream. The only distinct evidence of CCC work found was a series of stone steps carved into the trail adjacent to the jambs.



REGION 5 - CCC SUMMARY CHART

FOREST/PARK	CCC INVOLVEMENT	EXTANT RESOURCES
Bash Bish Falls State Park Mount Washington	Camp SP-20 (Company 1198) established 1935, closed 1936. Camp SP-3 from New York State completed the work in 1937. Projects included: relocation of town road, development of recreation area and fire hazard reduction.	None found
Beartown State Forest Monterey, Great Barrington, Lee, Tyringham	Camp S-66 (Company 108) and Camp SA-66 (Company 112) established 1933. Camp SA-66 closed in 1935, Camp S-66 remained open until 1940. Camp S-71 from Sandisfield also worked at Beartown. Projects included: road and trail construction, forestry, ski trails and Benedict Pond recreation area.	Benedict Pond dam & recreation area Mount Wilcox fire tower CCC camp site Roads with stone bridge abutments & box culverts
Campbell's Falls State Forest New Marlborough	In 1935 Camp S-71 from Sandisfield developed recreation area with parking lot, trail to falls, fireplaces and latrines	None found
Chester State Forest Chester, Blandford	Camp S-64 (Company 113) established 1933, closed 1940. Projects included: forestry, road construction, ski trails, administration building, campground and day-use area.	Boulder Park Campground Sanderson Brook road, bridges and chimney Administration building Fire tower
Conway State Forest Conway	In 1935 a small crew from Camp SP-14 at D.A.R. State Forest did forestry work. In 1938 Camp SP-29, also from D.A.R., did blister rust control.	None found
D.A.R. State Forest Goshen, Ashfield	Camp S-67 (Company 1103) established 1933. Camp SP-14 established 1935, closed 1936, replaced by SP-22 (Company 1180). Camps SP-12 and SP-21 from Savoy and Camp SP-21 from Conway also worked at D.A.R. Projects included: forest entrance, two recreation areas, rebuilding Highland Lake dam, road construction, forestry and wildlife management.	Lower & Upper Highland Lake Dams Twinning Brook campground & dam CCC camp sites Roads with stone culverts & bridge abutments
East Mountain State Forest Great Barrington	In 1936 Camp S-71 (Company 196) from Sandisfield built ski trails, foot trails and picnic area. In 1938 and 1939, Camp S-66 from Beartown built roads, ski trail and Adirondack shelter.	None found
Granville State Forest Granville, Tolland	Camp SP-4 (Company 114) established 1933, closed 1935. Projects included: road and trail construction, campground, picnic area and dam.	Hubbard Brook campground & picnic area Halfway Brook dam & campground CCC camp site
HO Cook State Forest Colrain, Heath	Camp S-91 (Company 1167) established 1935, closed 1937. Projects included: forestry and road construction.	CCC camp site
Kenneth Dabouque Memorial State Forest Hawley, Plainfield	CCC Camp SP-22 (Company 114) established 1935, closed 1937. Projects included: road improvements and fire hazard reduction. Camp SP-22 also worked at D.A.R. In 1938 Camp SP-29 from Savoy demolished camp buildings and did blister rust control.	CCC camp site
Middlefield State Forest Middlefield	Chester Camp S-64 (Company 113) began construction of a large dam in 1938 but the project was never completed.	Dam ruins

REGION 5 - CCC SUMMARY CHART, continued

FOREST/PARK	CCC INVOLVEMENT	EXTANT RESOURCES
Monroe State Forest Monroe, Florida	Camp S-69 (Company 124) established 1933, closed 1936. Projects included: roads and trails, picnic areas and forestry.	CCC camp site Raycroft Lookout
Mount Greylock State Reservation Adams, Cheshire, Lanesborough, New Ashford, N. Adams, Williamstown	Camp SP-8 from Pittsfield began road construction in 1933. Camp SP-7 (Company 107) established at Greylock 1933. Projects included: road and trail construction, ski trails, forestry and summit development.	Bascom Lodge Thunderbolt Shelter Summit parking lot Roads Campground CCC camp site
October Mountain State Forest Becket, Lee, Lenox, Washington	Camp S-52 (Company 125) established 1933, succeeded 1934-5 by Camp SA-52 (Company 125), succeeded by Camp S-93 (Company 120) in 1936-40. Camp SP-11 (Company 124) was active in 1934, followed by SP-25 (Company 2105) in 1935 and SP-28 (Company 1168) from 1936-40. Projects included: forestry, road and trail construction, wildlife management and recreational development.	Felton Lake dam, bridge & cabin remnants CCC camp sites
Otis State Forest Otis, Sandisfield	Camp S-53 (Company 109) established 1933, closed 1935. Camp S-71 from Sandisfield completed work at Otis. Projects included: forestry, road improvements, Upper Spectacle Pond dam, wildlife and recreation areas.	CCC camp site Upper Spectacle Pond area with pit toilets
Peru State Forest Peru, Middlefield Worthington	Camp S-74 (Company 111) established 1933, closed 1934. CCC Camp SA-70 was established at Peru briefly in 1935. Projects included: road work, dam construction, forestry and picnic area.	CCC camp site
Pittsfield State Forest Pittsfield, Lanesborough and Hancock	Camp SP-8 (Company 127) established 1933, replaced by Camp SP-23 (Company 1158) in 1935. Projects included: forestry, road construction, ski trails, administration building, lodge and campground.	Ski lodge & comfort station Administration building Berry Pond Circuit Road Campground
Sandisfield State Forest Sandisfield and New Marlborough	Camp S-71 (Company 196) established 1933, closed 1937. Also worked at other state forests. Camp S-66 from Beartown completed work at Sandisfield in 1939. Projects included: York Lake dam and recreation area, forestry, road building and wildlife management.	CCC camp site York Lake recreation area
Savoy Mountain State Forest Savoy and Florida	CCC camps included: SP-7, SP-12, SP-21, SA-70, S-87, S-94. Projects included: forestry, road and trail building, dam construction, recreational development including campground, cabins and bathhouse.	CCC camp sites North Pond recreation area & bathhouse South Pond cabins & stable
Tolland State Forest Tolland and Otis	Camp S-73 (Company 1138) established 1933, closed 1937. Projects included: forestry, road construction, campground and day-use area.	CCC camp site Peninsula campground & bathhouse Fire tower
Windsor State Forest Windsor and Savoy	Camp SP-9 (Company 115) established 1933, closed 1936. Work was completed by several camps from Savoy. Projects included: road construction, forestry, recreation facilities including campground, dam, bridge, bathhouse.	Steep Bank Brook picnic area with bridge, dam & bathhouse Campground/CCC camp site Windsor Jambs

CHART VI-A: RECREATION FACILITIES

AREA NAME	REGION	DESCRIPTION
Campgrounds and Day-Use Areas		
F Gilbert Hills State Forest	1	High Rock picnic area with stone steps
Myles Standish State Forest	1	College and Fearing Pond areas
Nickerson State Park	1	Many picnic & campgrounds planned by CCC
Harold Parker State Forest	2	Several CCC day use areas and campgrounds
Leominster State Forest	3	Little remains of Crow Hill Pond recreation facilities
Brimfield State Forest	4	Dean and Woodman Pond recreation areas
Mount Grace State Forest	4	Ohlson Field with council ring, Gulf Brook picnic area
Wendell State Forest	4	Ruggles Pond recreation area
Beartown State Forest	5	Benedict Pond area
Chester State Forest	5	Boulder Park Area, Sanderson rook, campground
D.A.R State Forest	5	Lower and Upper Highland Lakes, Twinning Brook
Granville State Forest	5	Halfway Brook area, Hubbard Brook campground
Mohawk Trail State Forest	5	Campground
Mount Greylock State Reservation	5	Sperry Road Campground
Otis State Forest	5	Upper Spectacle Pond area
Pittsfield State Forest	5	Campground
Sandisfield State Forest	5	York Lake recreation area
Savoy Mountain State Forest	5	Recreation facilities at North and South Ponds
Tolland State Forest	5	Peninsula campground
Windsor State Forest	5	Steep Bank Brook area, Windsor Jambs
Lakes, Ponds and Dams		
Harold Parker State Forest	2	Several ponds dammed for recreation and fishery
Leominster State Forest	3	Crow Hill Pond, Crocker Pond
Spencer State Forest	3	Howe Pond
Upton State Forest	3	Dean Lake
Willard Brook State Forest	3	Damon Pond
Brimfield State Forest	4	Dean Pond, Dearth Hill Pond and Woodman Pond
Erving State Forest	4	Laurel Lake
Otter River State Forest	4	Beaman Pond
Petersham State Forest	4	Riceville Pond
Wendell State Forest	4	Ruggles Pond
Beartown State Forest	5	Benedict Pond
D.A.R State Forest	5	Lower and Upper Highland Lakes, Twinning Brook
Granville State Forest	5	Halfway Brook Pond
October Mountain State Forest	5	Felton Lake
Otis State Forest	5	Upper Spectacle Pond
Pittsfield State Forest	5	Lulu Pond, Berry Pond
Savoy Mountain State Forest	5	North and South Ponds
Windsor State Forest	5	Pond at Steep Bank Brook
Ski Areas		<i>Note: all ski areas have low integrity</i>
Wachusett Mt. State Reservation	3	Ski trails - altered by subsequent development
Brimfield State Forest	4	Ski trails - now grown in
Mount Grace State Forest	4	Ski trails - now grown in
Robinson State Park	4	Ski trails at Provin Mt. - now grown in
Beartown State Forest	5	Ski trails - now grown in
Chester State Forest	5	Ski trails - now grown in, chimney of former ski lodge
East Mountain State Forest	5	Ski trails - altered by subsequent development
Mohawk Trail State Forest	5	Ski trails - now grown in
Mount Greylock State Reservation	5	Thunderbolt and Stony Ledge ski trails
Pittsfield State Forest	5	Ski trails - still in use

CHART VI-B: BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

AREA NAME	REGION	DESCRIPTION
Administration Buildings		
Harold Parker State Forest	2	Headquarters buildings
Douglas State Forest	3	Caretaker's residence at Wallum Lake
Spencer State Forest	3	Headquarters buildings
Mount Tom State Reservation	4	Former headquarters, now used for storage
Otter River State Forest	4	Beamon Pond contact station
Robinson State Park	4	Headquarters buildings
Chester State Forest	5	Administration building
Mohawk Trail State Forest	5	Administration building - large, log
Pittsfield State Forest	5	Administration building - small, recently rehabbed
Bathhouses and Comfort Stations		
Myles Standish State Forest	1	Log bathhouse at Fearing Pond
Douglas State Forest	3	Latrine at caretaker's residence, Wallum Lake
Robinson State Park	4	Stone bathhouse at Provin Mountain
Chester State Forest	5	Bathhouse at Boulder Park
Otis State Forest	5	Two-hole latrines (2) - probably fallen down by now
Pittsfield State Forest	5	Latrine at ski lodge
Savoy Mountain State Forest	5	Bathhouse at North Pond
Tolland State Forest	5	Bathhouse at Peninsula Campground
Windsor State Forest	5	Steep Bank Brook bathhouse
Lodges and Cabins		
Wachusett Mt. State Reservation	3	Bullock Lodge
Mohawk Trail State Forest	5	Log lodge and rental cabins
Mount Greylock State Reservation	5	Bascom Lodge and summit garages
Pittsfield State Forest	5	Ski lodge
Savoy Mountain State Forest	5	Cabins and stable at South Pond
Pavilions, Shelters and Overlooks		
Nickerson State Forest	1	Picnic pavilions at campgrounds
Harold Parker State Forest	2	Berry Pond picnic pavilion
Douglas State Forest	3	Picnic pavilion near Wallum Lake
Brimfield State Forest	4	Pavilion at Dean Pond, rustic shelters in woods
Mount Grace State Forest	4	Adirondack shelter at Ohlson Field
Robinson State Park	4	Pavilions at Provin Mountain and Trestle area
Chester State Forest	5	Gazebo at Boulder Park, pavilion at campground
Monroe State Forest	5	Raycroft Lookout
Mount Greylock State Reservation	5	Thunderbolt Shelter
Forest and Park Entrances		
Harold Parker State Forest	2	Stone entrance pillars at west end of forest
Sandisfield State Forest	5	Entrance pillars at CCC camp

CHART VI-C: ROADS, TRAILS AND BRIDGES

Note: The CCC built or improved roads and trails at virtually every forest where it worked. As these were so numerous and the role of the CCC was difficult to evaluate, roads and trails were not systematically surveyed unless they were of particular interest. Bridges, which were easier to identify and document, were included to the extent possible, particularly where they were of distinctive design and/or construction.

AREA NAME	REGION	DESCRIPTION
Unusual Roads and Trails		
Franklin State Forest	1	Cobbled road base visible
Douglas State Forest	3	Stonework along road at Wallum Lake
Upton State Forest	3	Park Loop Road designed as recreation route
Brimfield State Forest	4	Cobbled road base and stonework along roads visible
Mount Tom State Reservation	4	CCC built overlooks, somewhat altered today
Robinson State Forest	4	River Road was typical CCC recreation road
Beartown State Forest	5	Roads retain stone bridge abutments & drainage details
Chester State Forest	5	Sanderson Brook Road, now deteriorated
D.A.R. State Forest	5	Some roads have stone culverts and bridge abutments
Mohawk Trail State Forest	5	Forest acquired as scenic route
Mount Greylock State Reservation	5	Roads to summit have stone drainage structures, springs
Pittsfield State Forest	5	Berry Pond Circuit Road is excellent recreation road
Outstanding Bridges		
Freetown-Fall River State Forest	1	Stone arch bridge
Robinson State Forest	4	Stone-faced bridge near CCC camp
October Mountain State Forest	5	Felton Lake Bridge is excellent stone arch bridge
Pittsfield State Forest	5	Berry Pond Road has two stone arch bridges

CHART VI-D: CCC CAMPS

AREA NAME	REGION	DESCRIPTION
Extant CCC Camp Buildings		
Upton State Forest	3	Cluster of extant CCC camp buildings
Leominster State Forest	3	HQ building (much modified), plus foundations
Brimfield State Forest	4	Largest collection of CCC camp buildings found in Mass.
Erving State Forest	4	Two storage buildings, plus foundations and steps
Spencer State Forest	4	Powder magazine only
Standing Chimneys		
Freetown-Fall River SF	1	Two chimneys, foundations, oven
Nickerson State Park	1	One standing chimney, many foundations
Douglas State Forest	3	Two chimneys, not on state land
Robinson State Forest	4	One standing chimney, a few foundations
Beartown State Forest	5	One standing chimney, foundations, plan available
H.O. Cook State Forest	5	One standing chimney, one toppled chimney
Mohawk Trail State Forest	5	One standing chimney at camp near Savoy
October Mountain State Forest	5	One of three camp sites has a standing chimney
Otis State Forest	5	One standing chimney, foundations
Pittsfield State Forest	5	Chimneys, grease pits, water supply system
Sandisfield State Forest	5	Entrance gates, two chimneys, numerous foundations
Savoy State Forest	5	One chimney at camp near Black Brook Road
Tolland State Forest	5	One standing chimney
Foundations Only		
F. Gilbert Hills State Forest	1	Extensive foundations including powder magazine
Franklin State Forest	1	Cobbled road and water supply system
Myles Standish State Forest	1	Foundations, plan available in regional archives
Harold Parker State Forest	2	Two camps, foundations only
Kenneth Dubuque State Forest	5	Faint topographic variations reveal building outlines
Mount Greylock State Reservation	5	Many foundations, also water system and pond
Peru State Forest	5	Platform outlines visible
Site Known, No Visible Resources		
Manuel F. Correllus State Forest	1	Site is known but area has been reforested
Spencer State Forest	3	Site now leased 4-H for camp, no known CCC resources
Townsend State Forest	3	Area overgrown, may be foundations
Otter River State Forest	4	Site not on state land, no known resources
Warwick State Forest	4	CCC camp site later used by Dept. of Corrections
Chester State Forest	5	Camp on land owned by Bannish Lumber
D.A.R. State Forest	5	Camp area is now forest headquarters
Granville State Forest	5	Camp area is now Halfway Brook campground
Mohawk Trail State Forest	5	Camp near headquarters obscured by later uses
Monroe State Forest	5	CCC camp site later used by Dept. of Corrections
Savoy State Forest	5	Two camp sites are known but with no visible resources
Windsor State Forest	5	Area now used as campground

CHART VI-E: FORESTRY/FIRE CONTROL

Note: As with road construction, the CCC was responsible for establishing the basic forestry infrastructure of the state and it was difficult to survey systematically. The resources listed below represent areas of particular interest with regard to forestry.

AREA NAME	REGION	DESCRIPTION
Water Holes		
Freetown-Fall River State Forest	1	Excellent collection of well-maintained water holes
Douglas State Forest	3	Excellent collection of well-maintained water holes
Fire Towers		
Beartown State Forest	5	Mount Wilcox fire tower
Chester State Forest	5	Fire tower
Tolland State Forest	5	Fire tower

CHART VI-F: FISHERY AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Wildlife management, including fishery, was a major goal of the CCC. The intent in most cases was to encourage wildlife diversity by creating more varied habitats, typically through subtle vegetation manipulation. Little of this is evident on the ground today but areas where wildlife management was a primary focus of CCC activity are listed below. In many instances, ponds were created for both fishery and recreational use. Those with a particular fishery focus are also listed below. See memo from Patrick W. Hehir, Director of the Division of Fisheries and Game (April 24, 1936) regarding fishery resources in state forests.

AREA NAME	REGION	DESCRIPTION
Wildlife		
Myles Standish State Forest	1	Vegetation management and quail farm
Shawme State Forest	1	Wildlife sanctuary created
Wrentham State Forest	1	CCC did wildlife improvements, scope unknown
Willowdale State Forest	2	CCC did wildlife improvements, scope unknown
Leominster State Forest	3	Area enclosed as wildlife sanctuary
Townsend State Forest	3	CCC did wildlife improvements, scope unknown
D.A.R. State Forest	5	Eastern section of forest managed as wildlife area
Beartown State Forest	5	Wildlife sanctuary created
October Mountain State Forest	5	Area previously developed as game preserve, game refuge maintained by CCC in central section of forest
Otis State Forest	5	Wildlife area developed in swampy section of forest
Sandisfield State Forest	5	CCC reportedly did wildlife improvements, scope unknown
Savoy State Forest	5	Wildlife sanctuary created
Fishery		
Harold Parker State Forest	2	Ponds created for fish rearing, hatchery, fly fishing
Leominster State Forest	3	Crow Hill Pond mentioned as possible fly fishing site
Spencer State Forest	3	Howe Pond suggested as potential fly fishing area
Willard Brook State Forest	3	Damon Pond mentioned as possible fly fishing site
Brimfield State Forest	4	Dearth Hill and Woodman Ponds used for fishing
Otter River State Forest	4	Beaman Pond mentioned as possible fly fishing pond
Wendell State Forest	4	Ruggles Pond proposed as fly fishing area
Beartown State Forest	5	Benedict Pond proposed as fishery area
October Mountain State Forest	5	Felton Lake, proposed as fishery area
Otis State Forest	5	Spectacle Pond built for fishery and recreation
Sandisfield State Forest	5	York Lake proposed as fishery area
Savoy State Forest	5	Tannery Pond and Nye Brook proposed as fishery areas

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CCC ORGANIZATIONS

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