POOR QUALITY
ORIGINAL light

Lunch time for the survey party working out of the C.C.C. Camp at Underhill, Vermont, circa 1938. The spaniel, "Bozo", was not listed on the official roster. Courtesy of Charles Lord, *Stowe, Vermont.*

[45]Interview with Godfrey.
[46]*BFP*, December 1, 1936, p. 1.
[47]*Ibid.*, October 1, 1933, p. 2.
[48]*Ibid.*, July 3, 1936, p. 2 and October 9, 1936, p. 2.
[49]*Ibid.*, May 15, 1937, p. 2.
[50]Interview with Aiken.
[51]"The OS & D," 198th C.C.C. Company of Northfield, Vermont camp newspaper, June 1936.
[52]"The Champlain Journal," 118th and 170th C.C.C. Companies camp newspaper at Fort Ethan Allen, Colchester, Vermont, January 1936.
[53]Interview with Godfrey.
[54]*Ibid.*
[55]Second C.C.C. District, "Official Annual-1937," p. 101.
[56]*BFP*, May 25-June 8, 1936.
[57]"The Coolidge Rambler," 145th Company of Plymouth, Vermont camp newspaper, February 28, 1941.
[58]Interview with Aiken.
[59]*BFP*, July 20, 1934, p. 2 and October 29, 1936, p. 3; Second C.C.C. District, "Official Annual-1937."
[60]Second C.C.C. District, "Official Annual-1937," p. 91.
[61]*BFP*, September 2, 1933, p. 2.
[62]*Ibid.*, October 10, 1933, p. 2.
[63]*Ibid.*, August 31, 1933, p. 2.
[64]Second C.C.C. District, "Official Annual-1937."
[65]Interview with Lord.
[66]Second C.C.C. District, "Official Annual-1937," company histories; camp newspapers.
[67]*BFP*, September 1, 1933, p. 4.
[68]Interview with Godfrey.
[69]O'Hara, "Year Book," p. 17.
[70]*BFP*, May 15, 1937, p. 6.
[71]Interview with Godfrey.
[72]Interview with Lord.
[73]Interview with Merrill.

Table No. 1
Tentative List of Vermont C.C.C. Camps

Key To Sources

1. *Burlington Free Press*
2. Map prepared by Professor Frank H. Armstrong, Department of Forestry, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont.
3. Perry H. Merrill, *History of Forestry in Vermont, 50th Anniversary, 1909-1959* (Vermont Department of Forests and Parks, 1959).
4. Map and list in *1135th Company Yearbook* in the possession of Walter Godfrey, Underhill, Vermont.
5. Second C.C.C. District, First Corps Area, District Headquarters, Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, "Official Annual — 1937," in the possession of Walter Godfrey, Underhill, Vermont.
6. List prepared by Arthur Heitman, Vermont State Forester, in the possession of Professor Frank H. Armstrong, Department of Forestry, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont.

LOCATION	SOURCE	NOTES
Aitken	6	veterans camp
Ascutney	1, 2, 3	may be same as Windsor, Okemo
Barre	1, 2	may be same as East Barre
Bellows Falls	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	confirmed campsite
Bethel	3, 5, 6	confirmed campsite
Brunswick	3, 6	confirmed campsite
Camel's Hump	1	probably a side camp
Cuttingsville	5	confirmed campsite
Danby	1, 2, 3, 5	confirmed campsite
East Barre	1, 6	U.S. Army Corps campsite
East Burke	1, 3	probably a campsite, but may be same as West Burke
East Wallingford	1, 4, 5	confirmed campsite
East Windsor	1, 5	may be same as Windsor
Elmore	3	confirmed campsite
Ft. Ethan Allen	5	two companies here, used for processing C.C.C. enrollees sent throughout state; confirmed site
Lyndonville	5	confirmed campsite
Ludlow	6	probable campsite
Marshfield	1, 3, 5	confirmed campsite
Mendon	1, 3	confirmed campsite
Middlesex	1, 6	U.S. Army Corps campsite
Milton	1	may be same as Sand Bar, listed by Merrill's *History of Forestry*
Montpelier	1	possibly a U.S. Army Corps site
Moscow	4, 5	Waterbury camp or company was relocated at Moscow

COPIED AT THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES THE PATRON UNDERSTANDS
THE POSSIBILITY OF COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

1st Draft

#	Property	Owner	Use	Prtc.	Constc.	$$$
1	Noyes Estate, Groton State Forest Dept. of Forests, Parks & Rec. Larry Simino	Pub.	I	Y	Y	100,000
2	CCC Lodge, Mt. Philo State Park, Dept. of Forests, Parks & Rec. Larry Simino	Pub.	I	Y	Y	6,000
3	CCC Bathhouse, Sand Bar State Park Dept. of Forests, Parks & Rec. Larry Simino	Pub.	I	Y	Y	2,000
4	Ranger's Quarters Bomoseen State Park, Castleton Dept. of Forests, Parks & Rec. Larry Simino	Pub.	I	Y	Y	8,000
5	CCC Shelter Townshend State Park Dept. of Forests, Parks & Rec. Larry Simino	Pub.	I	Y	Y	5,000
6	CCC Shelter Wilgus State Park Weathersfield Dept. of Forests, Parks & Rec. Larry Simino	Pub.	I	Y	Y	5,000
7	CCC Shelter Coolidge State Park Plymouth Dept. of Forests, Parks & Rec. Larry Simino	Pub.	I	Y	Y	7,000
8	Osmore CCC Shelter Groton State Forest Peacham Dept. of Forests, Parks & Rec. Larry Simino	Pub.	I	Y	Y	3,000
9	Stillwater CCC Shelter Groton State Forest Groton Dept. of Forests, Parks & Rec. Larry Simino	Pub.	I	Y	Y	3,000
10	Smugglers Notch Ski Dorm Mt. Mansfield State Forest Stowe Dept. of Forests, Parks & Rec. Larry Simino	Pub.	I	Y	Y	15,000
11	Ricker Pond CCC Shelter Groton State Forest Groton Dept. of Forests, Parks & rec.	Pub.	I	Y	Y	2,000

12	Ricker Pond Ranger's Quarters Groton State Forest Groton Dept of Forests, Parks & Rec. Larry Simino	Pub.	I	Y	Y	15,000
13	Owl's Head Lookout & Shelter Groton State Forest Peacham Dept. of Forests, Parks & Rec. Larry Simino	Pub.	I	Y	Y	2,000
14	CCC Bathhouse Crystal Lake State Park Barton Dept. of Forests, Parks & Rec. Larry Simino	Pub.	I	Y	Y	20,000
15	CCC Shelter Maidstone State Park Maidstone Dept. of Forests, Parks & Rec. Larry Simino	Pub.	I	Y	Y	2,000
16	CCC Bathhouse Elmore State Park Dept. of Forests, Parks & Rec. Larry Simino	Pub.	I	Y	Y	7,000
17	The Hawley House Kingsland Bay State Park Ferrisburg Dept. of Forests, Parks & Rec. Larry Simino	Pub.	I	Y	Y	160,000
18	CCC Structures Survey Vermont State parks Dept. of Forests, Parks & Rec. Douglas S. Frink	Pub.	I	Y	N	18,000 (Architectural Component)
19	Bennington County Courthouse Manchester Manchester Probate Court Jane P. Robertson	Pub.	N	Y	Y	250,000
20	Windsor House Town of Windsor Judy L. Hayward	Non P.	N	N	Y	173,000
21	The Preservation Institute for the Building Crafts, Windsor Judy L. Hayward	Non P.	N	N	N	625,000
22	The Adams House Middleton Springs, Middleton Springs Historical Society Herbert M. Davison	Non P.	N	Y	Y	35,000
23	Southern VT. Art Center Manchester Elfriede Abbe	Non P.	N	N	Y	40,000

State of Vermont

NOV 14 1985

AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Montpelier, Vermont 05602

Department of Fish and Wildlife
Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation
Department of Water Resources & Environmental Engineering
State Geologist
Natural Resources Conservation Council

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS, PARKS AND RECREATION

November 12, 1985

Eric Gilbertson
Historic Preservation
Pavilion Office Building
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

Dear Eric:

As per our conversation on Friday, I am forwarding a list and location map of similar shelters to the one in Northam.

The following are log structures with toilet room attachment built by the CCC's in the early '30's.

1 - Coolidge State Park - Plymouth
1 - Allis State Park - Brookfield
1 - Osmore Pond Picnic Area - Groton
1 - Darling State Park - Burke Mtn.
1 - Stillwater Campground - Groton

There are also several picnic shelters of similar design without the toilet room.

1 - Dutton Pines State Park - Brattleboro
1 - Coolidge State Park - Plymouth
1 - Thetford State Park - Thetford
1 - Owl's Head - Groton
1 - Ricker Campground - Groton
1 - Underhill State Park - Underhill

All of the above are under the jurisdiction of the Parks Division and with the exception of Dutton Pines and Darling are maintained in connection with park operations.

The locations are keyed on the park brochure.

Sincerely,

M. BRIAN STONE
Chief of Forest Management

MBS:jca
Enclosure

POOR QUALITY
ORIGINAL

The Sunday Rutland Herald and the Sunday Times Argus, July 23, 1978

It Well When It Came

Vermont Ready For CCC; Used

By BARNEY CROSIER

Vermonters are still harvesting the fruits of one of the most far-reaching programs of the Great Depression of the 1930s, even though the program was aimed at repairing human lives rather than creating long-lasting material benefits.

The Civilian Conservation Corps has been nothing but a memory for 36 years, and for anyone under 40 it is nothing more than a few paragraphs in a history book or encyclopedia. But it is still alive for those who participated.

Its work lives on for every family that camps in Vermont's state parks and has an outing at a woodland recreation area. It lives, too, in the state's ski industry, in three of its big dams and in forests that were freed of the gypsy moth and other insects.

For Perry H. Merrill of Montpelier, father of the CCC's activities in this state, the work done by the men in their late teens and early 20s will live forever through this nation's successful participation in World War II.

Merrill, who headed the state Department of Forests and Parks in the 1930s, is still overwhelmed by the physical and psychological changes the outdoor CCC program wrought on the host of men who later fought the war.

Some of them were Vermont boys who knew how to work, but could find nothing to do. Some were from Boston, Hartford, Conn., or Providence, R.I., and some had never worked a day in their lives. Without exception, each needed a job.

It was a time when 10-12 million people were unemployed in the nation, and the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt conceived the CCC as a means of giving the unemployed something to do, a bit of money in their pockets and a new lease on life.

The participants often found themselves with a renewed pride because of their work accomplishments.

Their families back home enjoyed a new "prosperity" because each CCC worker was paid $30 a month, and $25 of that was sent directly home by the federal government. The man in the camp got only $5 for his monthly needs, but he had his food, clothing and shelter.

Merrill said men came into the program emaciated, unmuscled and unschooled in work habits. What the regular work and good food did was to change bodies and attitudes.

Thus, Vermont's spin-off benefits at a dozen or so state parks, several recreation ponds, big dams in the Winooski River watershed and mountain roads are only byproducts of something that was were a common sight widening back roads, building concrete bridges, re-building sidewalks, laying new water and sewer lines or improving an airport.

Records of accomplishments by those programs are spotty, but with the CCC there is a wealth of information from the people who participated and those, like Merrill and his assistant, Arthur F. Heitmann, who were leaders.

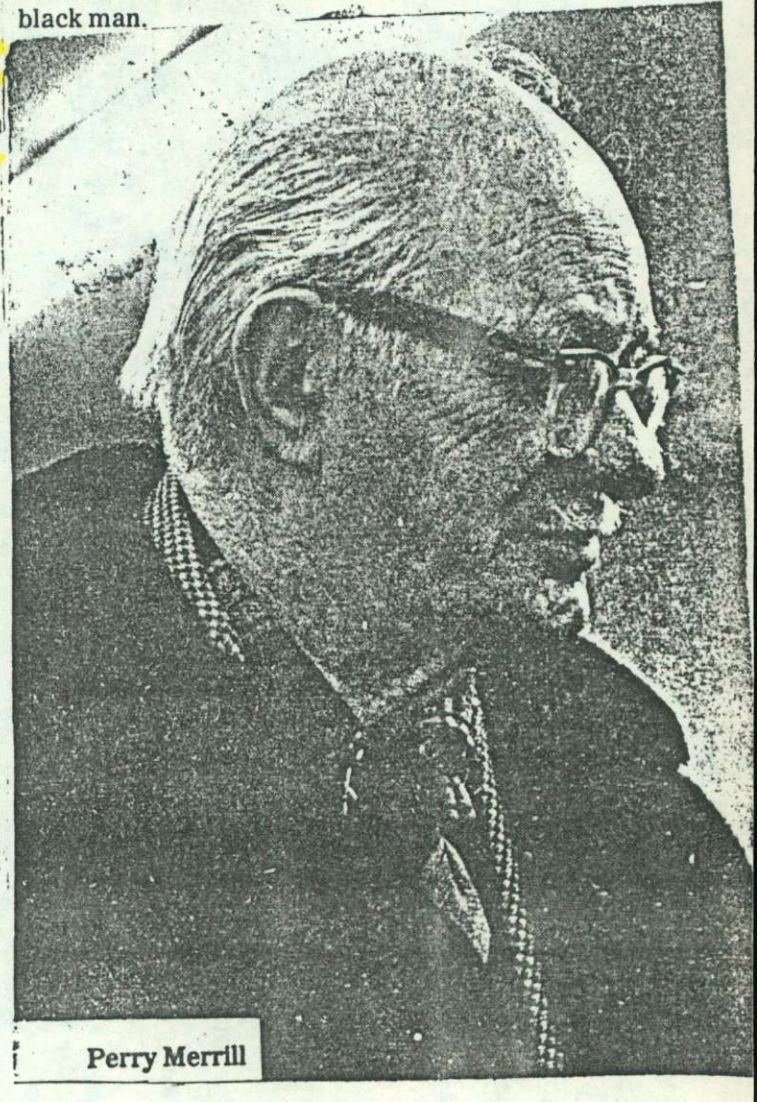
According to Aiken and Heitmann, Vermont got a wealth of CCC programs going early because, as Heitmann said, "Perry was the one state forester in any of the 48 states who knew just where he wanted the men and what he wanted done."

Heitmann, who later became commissioner of the Department of Forests and Parks after Merrill's retirement, said Merrill had acquired state forestland and had hiked over most of it. He knew purely a social program growing out of the blackness of the Great Depression.

Perry Merrill agrees it would be fair to say that Vermont had around 7,500 CCC men here in any given period between 1933 and the beginning of 1942, when the program ended.

From the state itself, as Merrill recalls, came 750 of those men. There were many from the cities and there were others who came here as part of the nation's second "bonus army" of World War I veterans who demanded jobs and benefits.

The era was an eye-opener, especially for Barre residents who saw 200 black men from the cities get off a train and head for camps to build a dam in East Barre. Many of them had never before seen a black man.



Perry Merrill

It was, as former U. S. Sen. George D. Aiken said last week, "a historic decade" that was somewhat "wild" and innovative.

And Aiken, who was governor from 1937 to 1941, noted Vermont managed to get in on the ground floor with many of the programs promoted by the Roosevelt administration to cure the nation's economic ills.

Vermont was a "guinea pig," Aiken said of the state's participation in the bevy of social programs approved by a desperate U. S. Congress under Roosevelt's prodding.

Rural Electrification Administration projects to provide power to remote villages and farms were started early after approval at the federal level; farmers' benefits from the Agricultural Adjustment Act were being realized by late 1933 and Vermont was the first state to approve all five aspects of the country's new social security program, Aiken recalled.

The state also made wide use of funds provided through the Works Progress Administration, and WPA crews of 100 and 200 men

what developments he would like to see.

One of his most valuable visions, when viewing Vermont's economic history in retrospect, was the dream of a ski area on Mt. Mansfield. His CCC boys built the first trails and roads there, a stone hut at the mountaintop and a parking area.

It was on land acquired for the state with federal money, and Merrill more than anyone else can be credited with getting Vermont its start in the ski business, a mainstay in the winter economy for the last 30 years.

Merrill had general supervision of all projects in Vermont's state forests and there were 20 CCC camps with about 200 men in each to do the work. In addition, there were several projects in Green Mountain National Forest under the supervision of the U. S. Forest Service.

supervised by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. Those projects involved the largest number of men, with the Wrightsville Dam at Middlesex using a crew of 1,700, the Waterbury Dam 1,400 and the East Barre project 1,200.

The CCC camp at Middlesex has long since been turned into a private tourist complex, just as CCC camps around the state were put to other uses after the men went off to World War II.

At Downer State Forest in Sharon three barracks buildings, a recreation hall and mess hall were kept intact to serve as Downer 4-H camp for many years, and the recreation hall and mess hall built by the CCC are still in use.

The buildings in which the young men lived, played and ate their meals were simple frame structures—long and single story, covered with tarpaper and utilitarian rather than beautiful.

The structures the men built for park complexes were of a sturdier nature, often stone cottages for future forest rangers and rugged log shelters for the Long Trail.

In Ascutney State Park at the foot of Mt. Ascutney, CCC men of 40 years ago still show up at the stone ranger's house for a nostalgic visit. A park ranger said three or four of them show up each year to view the site where they worked in the nation's dark years.

At Ascutney, they developed two camping areas, built the ranger's house, constructed a two-lane highway to a spot near the summit of the mountain and, at that point, built a large parking and lookout spot.

Men from the Ascutney Mountain camp also developed Wilgus State Park alongside Route 5, south of Ascutney Village.

In the Northeast Kingdom the men who were outlasting the Depression in Vermont's forests did some of their most noteworthy work. They built 90 miles of telephone lines in the Essex-Orleans counties area, connecting fire towers that they built or rebuilt, and clearing trails to those towers.

They built six miles of gravel road—it had a solid, crushed-rock base and is still in use—linking the main highway along the Connecticut River to Maidstone Lake. At the lake they developed another state park and built the log cabin where a park ranger and his family live during the summer months.

at Brunswick, about [illegible] south of Bloomfield in Essex County. Heitmann was in charge of that camp.

Groton State Forest was 14 miles long and had a CCC camp at either end, one in Marshfield and one in Groton. Merrill decided the two camps should be linked by a forest road, and the men built it.

There was another camp at Burke Mountain where some almost-spectacular work was done in building permanent facilities. There were also camps in the St. Albans and Milton areas, developing state parks at Burton Island and Sandbar.

As far south as Wilmington, only eight miles north of the Massachusetts border, there was a camp that did a lot of work on insect control. To the local farmers, the men from that camp were known as "the bug men," because one of their tasks involved eradication of the eggs of the gypsy moth. Another camp working to control pests in forests was set up in Thetford, according to Merrill.

The Appalachian Gap Road, providing a link from Waitsfield to Hanksville, or Starksboro, was a CCC venture and offers some of Vermont's most scenic traveling.

In Coolidge State Forest at Plymouth, the young foresters of the Depression built a road over the mountain toward Rutland while developing the park.

Heitmann and Merrill say there were usually about 200 men in a CCC company, with 25 or 30 of them U.S. Army men who were cooks, truckdrivers and maintenance technicians.

Two Springfield men who recently retired from work in municipal government, Town Clerk Bernard V. Emerson and Deputy Fire Chief Karl G. Schoolcraft, are proud of their days in the CCC. For each, it was a happy time in which they learned a lot, had enough to eat and gained experience they would have gathered in no other way.

Vermont Historical Society

Emerson talked last week about his experience while helping build a shelter on the Long Trail while with the camp in Peru where Hapgood Pond was developed.

Emerson was with a crew of 18 or 20 men that worked on the Long Trail for about a month. Each day, the men flipped a coin to determine who would have to walk down to camp to get the day's rations.

"With my luck," said Emerson, "I must have got the job about 15 times in that month."

On one of his trips, while returning to the Long Trail shelter weighted down with rations, he rounded a curve in the trail and saw a black bear in front of him.

"I looked at him and he looked at me," said Emerson, "and I didn't know who would run first."

He said the bear finally turned and walked off up the mountain.

"I ran all the way up to the shelter," he remembered.

Emerson and Schoolcraft joined a CCC company at Danby before one of its companies moved to Peru for the Hapgood Pond project.

Schoolcraft was part of a group of men who were moved, with little notice, to a camp in Massachusetts. He said the men worked under a forester from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., and the remainder of the day they were under the supervision of the Army.

The Peru and Danby camps were run by the U.S. Forest Service, as were others situated in the national forest, and were responsible for building a road over the mountain range giving a direct route from Landgrove to Danby.

Emerson said CCC men moving on to a new campsite would live in tents until they had built barracks. When he was in the Danby camp he lived in a tent.

"We built nice paths of crushed stone and thought we were going to stay there awhile, but one Friday we got word we would be moving.

"Saturday morning we were on the road."

and I almost went with them."

Dr. Frank Armstrong, associate professor of forestry at the University of Vermont, said recently a man had to be 17 years old and a member of a family on relief in order to be eligible for the Corps. Later, the regulations were changed so a man without a family could join by consigning his extra $25 to some family in need.

Armstrong said this was done because a lot of young men had left home and were found without roots and unable to get into the Corps. With their consent, their $25 could go to some family that didn't have a son or husband in the Corps but was in dire need of an income.

Armstrong said the Corps couldn't admit a man who was on probation, but there were few other restrictions. It was easy to find men whose families were on relief, too.

He noted the use of World War I veterans as CCC members working on the dams in the Winooski River watershed came about after the "bonus march" on Washington, when the veterans were seeking a full bonus as promised prior to the onslaught of the Depression.

Roosevelt sent his wife, Eleanor, to talk with the veterans, and the deal that came out of it involved their eligibility for CCC work.

Armstrong, like Heitmann, gave Merrill a lot of credit for seeing the skiing future for Mt. Mansfield. He also credited Merrill with being ready for the CCC program when state foresters in other states had to study for months before deciding how the men could be used.

The professor pointed out all the work was labor-intensive. It made use of a lot of man hours to get a specific job done, but it kept morale at a peak and, from an environmental point of view, was more desirable for forest work than heavy machinery.

Armstrong said he would estimate that 95 percent of the men in the camps were 17 and 18 years old.

He said the men went to Ethan Allen Park in the Burlington area and for a while were marching around with forks and rakes over their shoulders, soldier-fashion. That caused a big uproar among those who were afraid the government was raising a secret army. But that was one of the few blow-ups caused by the movement.

(bonus army)

controversial, like the pond that Schoolcraft's company built in Weston and the mountain roads linking two nearby towns over otherwise impassable ridges.

Schoolcraft said the clothing issued to the men was Army stock. It was sturdy clothing and better than the men would have had without their participation in the program.

While a member of the working Corps earned $30, a sub-section leader got $36 and a section leader received $45.

"I liked it," said Schoolcraft.

"It was equivalent to a college education. Two CCC companies

The Corps was Roosevelt's brainchild in that first year of his administration when the nation was at rock bottom economically. The program was approved in whirlwind fashion by Congress in the first weeks of the session that started March 9, 1933.

In that same month Roosevelt stopped foreclosures, got the banks opened again, started public works projects and inaugurated the Tennessee Valley Authority to develop a region of 640,000 square miles in one of the nation's most hard-hit areas.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration (a lot of its free lime came into Vermont) started imposing crop restrictions, awarding subsidies for fields left unplanted (to cut the surplus and restore the price level) and the Rural Electrification Administration started bringing electricity to remote areas unserved by private utilities.

By June, 1934, emergency expenditures under Roosevelt's "alphabet agencies," of which CCC was only one, totaled $5 billion. It was an astounding sum for that time.

But his CCC, WPA, PWA, AAA, NRA (later declared unconstitutional), ERA, TVA, Social Security Act, Gold Reserve Act and the Utilities Act of 1935 (aimed at ending the abuses in the organizing of huge holding companies) were all so popular, that when election time came he carried all states except Vermont and Maine against Kansas Gov. Alfred M. Landon.

In spite of all the new state parks, ponds, roads, trails and the jobs they meant, Vermonters could not bring themselves to vote for a Democrat.

& 1987

FINAL REPORT
of
TEMPORARY STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST
for the
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS, PARKS AND RECREATION

Douglas S. Frink
October 16, 1987

This report describes the work accomplished by Douglas Frink, temporary Staff Archaeologist for the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation, between July 6, 1987 and October 16, 1987. The initial goals and objectives of this position were to survey state lands for cultural resources and prepare cultural resource management (CRM) plans for these areas in compliance with the 1975 Vermont Historic Preservation Act, 22 V.S.A. Chapter 14, Sections 743 and 767. The initial focus was on evaluating the State Park lands. Expansion of this focus was soon required due to actual Department needs. These needs included education about cultural resource management policies and review procedures for both Department personnel and the general public, archaeological testing for specific construction projects on State lands, and assistance in developing Departmental policies regarding cultural resource management on State lands.

Things Accomplished

At the commencement of this temporary position only two State Parks had complete CRM plans; Bomoseen State Park and Branbury State Park (Hight 1985 a & b). At the same time, a preliminary cultural resource assessment was also developed for most of the other state parks (Hight 1985 c). Unbenounced to the Department, a third State Park had been included in a cultural resource management study of North Hartland Lake prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Thomas and Bourassa 1986). A copy of this study is now on file at the Department in Waterbury.

CRM plans for 10 additional State Parks have been developed as a result of this temporary position; D.A.R. State Park, Kamp Kill Kare State Park, Little River State Park, Mt. Philo State Park, the State Ski Dorm in Stowe, Smugglers Notch State Park (both the camping and picnic areas), Underhill State Park, Woods Island State Park, Burton Island State Park, and Malletts Bay State Park.

Stats:

10 State Parks per 3.5 months = 3 CRM plans per month
1706.1 acres covered
13 State Parks now have CRM plans = 28 %

In order to provide all of the State Parks with CRM plans 11 - 12 months will be required.

No CRM plans have been developed for State Forest lands at this time. However, small parts of the Mt. Mansfield State Forest are covered by the Little River State Park, Underhill State Park and Smugglers Notch State Park CRM plans. Preliminary data was also accumulated for Downer State Forest. It will require 2 to 3 years to survey and develop CRM plans for all State Forests.

The needs of land administered by the Recreation Section were not addressed during this period.

Project specific archaeological testing, Phase I reconnaissance level, was conducted at 5 State Parks; D.A.R. State Park (two separate studies), Mt. Philo State Park, Quechee State Park, Camp Plymouth State Park, and Emerald Lake State Park. Only the first 2 State Parks have CRM plans. These archaeological studies were carried out in compliance with the 1975 Vermont Historic Preservation Act, and when LWCF funds were involved, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Procedures for Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR 800). I estimate that these six archaeological studies would have cost the Department between $3,000 and $5,000 had they been contracted out to private consultants.

Participation in various division programs and discussions with various Department personnel has resulted in a clearer understanding and appreciation of the State Division For Historic Preservation's (DHP) cultural resource review process. Field personnel, district and regional managers, and division administrators have all participated in these meetings. The long term value of this participation can not be measured at present, however, I believe that the increased understanding resulting from these sessions will prove to be the most important work accomplished during this period.

These meetings have also been instrumental in my own education as to the nature and needs of the various programs in the Department. The information gained has made it possible to assist other Department and Agency personnel in preparing policies concerning cultural resource management and the review and compliance procedures.

At the invitation of the University of Vermont, Extension Service, I participated as a guest instructor on cultural resources at the 1987 Windsor County Conservation Education Day, held at Downer 4-H Camp, Downer State Forest, Sharon, Vt. Approximately 300 sixth graders (and many parents and teachers) from area schools were exposed (most for the first time) to the

valuable cultural resources on State lands. Use of these cultural resources for education and recreation were successfully demonstrated.

At the invitation of Marcia McKinnon, Park Naturalist at Branbury State Park, I presented a slide show and lecture on Vermont Archaeology to 20 - 30 campers. Dispite the hungry mosquitos, a lot of interest and discussion was generated.

These speaking opportunities provided the public with a valuable, first exposure to the cultural resources available on State lands. A strong interest was expressed by the public for more of this kind of informal presentation. On a more immediate note, these direct contacts with the public provided me with a clearer understanding of the needs and desires of the public for educational and recreational use of State managed cultural resources.

In the course of these various activities, 22 new sites have been added to the State's inventory of archaeological sites; 5 prehistoric sites and 17 historic sites. In addition to the archaeological sites 9 historic standing structures were added to the State's list of standing structures.

Three of the 16 parcels (15 State Parks and one State Forest) visited this summer contain cultural resources which may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. These 3 parcels are:

(1) Little River State Park, which contains the remains of CCC Camp S-53, the largest CCC Camp in the State, and from which the Waterbury Dam (just upstream of S-53), the largest earth core dam in the country at that time, was built. S-53 also served as the base camp from which many of the early ski trails on Mt. Mansfield were built. Vermont's ski industry can trace it's beginnings to these early trails. Also located at Little River State Park is the Stevenson Brook Historic District, a late 18th, 19th and early 20th century upland farming community which was abandoned because of the construction and flooding caused by the Waterbury Dam.

(2) D.A.R. State Park, which contains 2 identified (and probably 3 or 4) early French colonial house remains. One of these remains was later used as the site of an early British colonial house site as well.

(3) Downer State Forest, which includes the remains of the Charles Downer Estate, one of the earliest private tree nurseries in the State and later the first State tree nursery marking the beginnings of Forest management in the State. Also at Downer State Forest are the remains and still standing structures of CCC Camp S-56. Parts of S-56 were incorporated into the Downer 4-H Camp which occupies the area today. Downer 4-H Camp was the first 4-H camp in the State of Vermont.

The background research which has been conducted thus far is minimal. More detailed information will be required for preparing the National Register nominations. An estimated period of one month per nominations is to be expected.

An evaluation of the current prohibition of metal detector use on State lands was undertaken, and recommendations have been made for limited metal detector use at certain State Parks which now have complete CRM plans. These recommendations will need to be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation as well as Department personnel prior to implementation.

While conducting research for these many activities it was noted that the Department files contain many potentially significant documents and photographs. I contacted Gregory Sanford, State Archivist, who viewed some of this material, and is in agreement that steps should be taken to preserve these resources. Initial procedures to transfer this material to the State Archives for curation has begun, and will continue between Mr. Sanford and Ed Koenemann, Director of State Lands.

Things Not Accomplished

The Department has aquired many miles of abandoned railroad beds for use as recreation trails. A ruling was received from the Division for Historic Preservation that these abandoned railroad beds may be eligible as State historic sites if a sufficient context, including buildings, industries or events of significance can be demonstrated in association with them. The research required to establish this context has not been done.

While conducting research for Little River State Park I became aware of a history of the area prepared by Bill Gove, Forestry section. The original manuscript and photographs are beginning to show damage due to use, and additional copies should be made. Requests for copies of this history, including photographs, have been made by the Division for Historic Preservation and the Vermont Historical Society. It was my intent to provide these copies, but time limitations prevented it.

Preliminary background research and partial walkover surveys have been conducted at Camp Plymouth and Emerald Lake State Parks, and at Downer State Forest. More work will be required before CRM plans can be developed for these areas.

A walkover survey was conducted at Branbury State Park even though a CRM plan had already been developed for the area. Because of the increased data base for archaeological sites in the State available today, and changes in theoretical perspectives, I feel that this plan should be redone. Much of the area rated as highly sensitive for prehistoric material is overrated by current standards. However, testing of these areas will be required before they can be down-graded.

Where's the Information ?

Copies of all of my finished draft reports, draft CRM plans, memos etc ... have been put into one notebook and labeled "The bible of CRM Plans for State Lands." This notebook has been given to Larry Simino for curation. A separate set of individually bound copies of each report has also been given to Larry for safekeeping. These latter reports are the only ones complete with appendices containing Division for Historic Preservation Site Report forms, and my testing and excavation notes. This set should be considered as a master set, and not let out.

Copies of all CRM plans and archaeological reports have been submitted to the Division for Historic Preservation for review; to date no comments have been received. Therefore, these reports must still be considered as Drafts only and not finished reports.

Files containing miscellaneous notes and graphics for each parcel visited have been left on my desk for eventual storage. These are accompanied by my 5 log books - one for each park region and one general log.

A printout of my computer files is appended to this report and a separate copy is included in the CRM notebook in Larry Simino's office.

Concluding remarks

During the past 3 1/2 months a lot has been accomplished, CRM reports, archaeological evaluations, departmental and public education, and policy development. I feel that the work accomplished has been good and that the goals and objectives have

been successfully reached and exceeded. The credit for this success belongs not to me, but to the entire department. I have received nothing but the utmost support for all the activities and projects undertaken. This support has come from all sections and parts of the Department including field, support and administrative staff, as well as from many individuals in other departments of the Agency. It would be impossible to list all those who's support deserve the credit for the success. Surfice it to say no one has withheld support or impeded the progress of this work.

The only shortcoming of the past 3 1/2 month's work has been the limited time to work with. In order to cover as much ground as possible, and address the real and immediate needs of the Department, indepth research has not been possible. Some limitations on the use of these studies may result from this lack of indepth research. The responsibility for these limitation, as with the choices made, is entirely my own.

The temporary position is now completed, but I do not feel that the job is finished. If anyone in the Department has any questions regarding cultural resource management, or on any of the work done this past summer, please have them call or write me directly.

Douglas Frink
Rd #2, Box 2180
Westford, Vt. 05494
878-8746

Respectfully submitted,
October 16, 1987,

Douglas S. Frink

FIRE TOWERS — Thornton, Mark V. "Fixed Point Fire Detection." US Dep't of Ag., Forest Service, Region 5 (California) Nov. 1986

Lookout Classification

should be grouped in a separate category. The seven categories are:

1. Observation Only. Rangefinder is located in a work area only; general rule-of-thumb is that room's floor plan is under 144 square feet; cupolas are not to be included. Any fire plan designation. See Plate 1.

2. Live-in Observatory. Most of the lookout operator's activities are centralized in the same room as the rangefinder, e.g. kitchen-bedroom-work area; floor plan is 144 square feet or larger. Generally primary or secondary designation. See Plate 2.

3. Cupola. Definition: "a small structure on top of a roof or building to complete a design or serve as a lookout."[4] Like category 1, cupolas are observation only in function and general size but cupolas are distinguished by the fact that they sit directly on top of the lookout operator's residence. Generally primary or secondary designation. See Plate 3.

4. Secondary. The rangefinder is located in a building with restricted visibility due to the building's inherent design. Facility's location is to provide limited detection in areas blind to primary lookouts. (Note: Buildings designated as secondary lookouts that could just as easily provide 360 degree visibility at primary lookout sites should be placed into one of the above categories.) Secondary, emergency, or project designation. See Plate 4.

5. Dwellings. All lookout housing facilities that cannot accommodate a rangefinder by virtue of intrinsic design restrictions. (Note: many secondary type buildings were used only as a dwelling with an observation tower being erected nearby; however, if the building could have provided secondary service without modification then it should be so listed.) See Plate 5.

6. Portable. Includes all tents, trailers, and any facility that was designed for easy set up and removal. Total population is small; therefore, the rangefinder's location is used to indicate generic types. Any designation. See Plate 6.

7. Unclassified. Some lookouts were stationed on top of structures that were constructed for another purpose. Grain elevators, water towers, and visitor centers are only a few examples of what can be expected. Include all structures whose primary use is other than fire detection. Any designation. See Plate 7.

The above categories are simply intended to group design types together to facilitate general quantification and referencing. The specific design types provide both the means whereby historic significance evaluation may be performed as well as an exact count of isolated structure types. But before listing design types, a review of lookout architectural history is called for.

For the most part, all lookout structures reflect architectural concepts which predate fire detection by many years. For example, cupolas have been built for hundreds of years; George Washington's Mount Vernon home being an illustration-in-point.[5] Likewise, towers have also been foreshadowed; e.g. in the oil and mining industries, in ranching and farming, and in cities and fortifications.[6] As such, it might be suggested that only the live-in observatory (category 2) structures represent "the" intrinsic lookout design type. But it must be conceded that fire lookouts are basically simple structures which have never necessitated major engineering innovations. The many types do reflect when specific designs came into or went out of use; and, to a lesser degree, when certain building materials and minor engineering developments made their way to our mountain tops.

One of the first buildings erected in California was a locally designed cupola style building.[7] A major reason for the limited use of cupolas in California (USFS Region 5) was (and still is) Coert duBois' philosophy that all lookout activities should be centered around the firefinder. A less obvious factor was that the Godwin firefinder, endorsed for Region 5 use in 1914, required an elevated 48" X 54" platform.[8] Although observation only towers were fitted with these firefinders their cabs certainly must have been cramped. Other factors such as climate, cost, and convenience probably conspired against the cupola design. Suffice to say, before Region 5's lookout construction program got under full steam, the live-in observatory was

well on its way to standardization and predominate use.

The first known prototypes of the standard 14' X 14' wood live-in observatory were built in the Lassen National Forest as 10' X 10' X 8' high cabs resting on concrete piers or rock foundations. Their size apparently proved too small for comfort, so a 12' X 12' (more accurately 12'8") cab was soon developed and it is this design that appeared in duBois' 1914 USDA bulletin.[9] Another important point to remember is that the 10' X 10' cab was put together first at the work center then dismantled and transported to the lookout site; thus marking the beginnings of prefabricated or "ready cut" lookouts. Another goal had been accomplished as well, namely, the production of a lookout which could be easily carried by mulepack.[10]

The 14' X 14' duBois design of 1917 refined the 12' X 12' and established the basic floor plan for all live-in cabs built since. Additionally, duBois' plans indicate that the cab could be placed on timber towers but no height specifications were given.[11] The tower design was of a nonbattered type similar to (but less massive than) railroad water tank towers. Since then the live-in observatory has been the preferred design for California due, no doubt, to duBois' insistence that the lookout operator should be kept in direct line-of-sight of the seen area at all times; in effect, maximizing the potential to spot and locate fires - day or night.[12]

Other architectural developments are summarized in the following chronological outline (Note: parenthetical numbers are Regional Office engineering designations.):

1) High peaks with unobstructed views were the first sites chosen by forest patrols, rangers and forest guards. Tents were occasionally used for shelter and so too were short map board stands. See Plate 8.

2) Trees, crude observation only towers, platforms, and small log cabins began appearing shortly after 1905. See Plate 9.

3) By 1911 cabins with cupolas had made their way upon a few mountain tops.[13]

4) Aermotor Company observation only towers with wood or

(more commonly) metal 7' X 7' cabs were first approved for Region 5 use in 1914.[14] See Plate 10.

5) In addition to the 12' 8" X 12' 8" wood live-in cab, Region 5 also approved, in 1914, a wood observation only tower with 7' X 7' wood cab.[15]

6) A 14' X 14' live-in cab was drafted and presented by District Forester, Coert duBois as a Region 5 standard in 1917 (design 4-A). Also presented was a secondary lookout building and fireman's dwelling (designs 4-B & 4-C respectively). The cab could rest on timber towers or on concrete piers.[16] See Plate 11.

7) A "ready cut lookout house" with cupola, was standardized for Region 6 (Oregon and Washington) by 1921 but saw only limited use in northern California.[17] See Plate 12.

8) The duBois 4-A design was revised about 1923 from 23 window panes to 19 (from 6 per side to 5); plus other minor changes.[18]

9) During the 1920s bolts replaced nails as the preferred method of assembling wood timber towers.[19]

10) Also during the 20s nonbattered steel X-brace towers with 8' X 8' metal cabs were being erected in Los Angeles County.[20]

11) About 1927 a prototype "K-brace" steel tower had been introduced to support a 14' X 14' wood cab. This may have been the result of modifying the lower sections of the Aermotor X-brace design.[21] See Plate 13.

12) In 1929 a prototype of the steel "H-brace" tower was erected (design L-201). See Plate 14.

13) The standard 20' H-brace tower was introduced in 1930 (design L-401). See Plate 14.

14) In 1931 the standard steel K-brace tower was introduced (design L-801).[22] See Plate 15.

15) The 4-A cab was revised in the early 30 s by Region 1 and presented to Region 5 in 1931.[23]

16) Two lookout-fireman dwellings were designed about 1933. (designs C1 & C1A).[24]

17) The widely used 19' X 30' standard woodframe lookout-fireman dwelling (design BC-201) came out in 1933 (it provided 270 degrees of visibility).[25] See Plate 16.

18) In 1934 Region 5 revised (design BC-301) Region 1's 4-A revision to provide for mullions (metal braces) to reinforce the corner posts from floor to the roof, thus reducing the potential for twisting of cab or loss of the roof during high winds. It was recommended to incorporated this change into older cabs.[26] See Plate 17.

19) In the early 1930 s, battered (design L-601) and nonbattered (design L-101) enclosed timber towers were standardized by Region 5.[27] See Plate 18.

20) Approximately 1937, K-brace towers began using stairways with landings.[28]

21) As late as 1937, Region 5 still did not approve of the construction of towers in excess of 30' for the support of live-in observatories; when conditions necessitated taller structures then observation only towers (Aermotor design up to 120') were required.[29]

22) By 1938 Regions 6 and 4 had standardized plans for steel K-brace towers up to 120' and for timber towers that supported observation only cabs (up to 119') and live-in observatories (up to 117').[30]

23) From approximately 1939 to 1944, 12' X 14' (X 18' high) standard woodframe houses with cupola and 12' X 14' standard woodframe houses each with shingle siding were erected for the Aircraft Warning Service program.[31] See Plate 19.

24) In 1944-5, Region 5 built a steelfame cab with outward sloping windows similar in design to airport control towers (design BC-1001).[32] See Plate 20.

25) In 1947 the California Department of Forestry

introduced an octagonal cab supported by a multi-composition tower consisting of a modified steel K-brace enclosed by a standard woodframe building (CDF design 809R). Cab and tower were integrally designed.[33] See Plate 21.

26) In 1949 Region 5 dropped restrictions on K-brace tower heights.[34]

27) In 1951 Region 5 adopted an all "ferrous sheet metal" (live-in) 13' X 13' cab with flat roof designed by the Washington D.C. office (design CL-104).[35] About this same time Region 5 began constructing cinder block towers.[36] See Plate 22.

28) In 1969, California Department of Forestry engineer, Mike Plesha, introduced a standard woodframe cab with tilted windows as a replacement for the more expensive 809R design.[37] See Plate 23.

29) In 1974 Region 5 architect, Robert Sandusky, designed a hexagonal wood frame cab.[38] See Plate 24.

30) In the early 1980s, the California Department of Forestry began erecting General Services Administration surplus steel atomic test towers.[39] See Plate 25.

A commonly built lookout tower design was the timber tower. Its use began as early as 1914 and the design obviously borrowed heavily from the oil and railroad industries.[40] While distinctions can be drawn between observation only timber towers, supporting cabs typically 7' X 7' wide, versus towers supporting live-in cabs, typically 14' X 14' widths, it should be understood that the bottom sections of observation only towers (exceeding 50') are, in essence, of the same general design as the top sections of towers which support live-in cabs. Likewise, the few steel X-brace towers which supported live-in cabs drew their inspiration from the bottom sections of the familar Aermotor tower (exceeding 50') design.[41] These above observations hold true when discussing battered open (i.e. without siding) or enclosed towers.

One other clarification is the term "timber tower." This term has been traditionally used to describe wood towers whose corner posts consist of 6" X 6" or larger timbers.

Usually these milled lumber posts were 8" X 8" or 10" X 10" and from 10 to 20 feet in total length. They would be creosote treated and then painted after assembly. When dealing with towers fabricated from trees cut on site or with logs brought in, it was most common to refer to these as "round timber towers."[42] Standard 2" X 4" woodframe towers with 4" X 4" corner posts are designated in this report as a "standard woodframe" design.[43]

Another important fact is that many lookout designs were standardized in the early 1930s. Credit for this goes directly to the USFS, Region 5 work team, headed by Show, Kotok, and Barrett. As head of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Kotok had taken direct charge of the 1930 fire detection study.[44] Though these men were mainly concerned with improving fire detection, their grandiose plans seemed to anticipate that some large, inexpensive labor force would soon be available. The study's timeliness undoubtedly even surprised its authors.[45]

The State of California dramatically foreshadowed the means when, in 1931, they established work camps under the newly formed State Employment Relief Administration.[46] Of course, the major event was the federally created Civilian Conservation Corps and allied relief programs. Region 5 Forester, Show, played an active part in developing the plans for this joint Army-Forest conservation work camp program. Indeed, Region 5 was one of the most prepared to take advantage of President Roosevelt's programs and upwards of 250 lookout towers and houses sprouted across the State between 1932 and 1942.[47]

The 1930 study's findings were the grounds upon which the Forest Service (Region 5) determined detection site selection and architectural design use. Region 5 provided its services to wildland fire control agencies throughout most of California. By standardizing plans and preselecting sites, the Forest Service could order and ship (in quantity) all necessary materials. Furthermore, the architectural plans were drawn as simply as possible to insure that unskilled labor would have minimal difficulty during construction. The Forest Service monitored all lookout related relief program work. Materials, labor camps and detection site designations were to be coordinated through Show, Kotok and company.[48]

Vermont State Parks Campground Map Atlas

FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation
103 South Main Street, Waterbury, Vermont 05671-0603

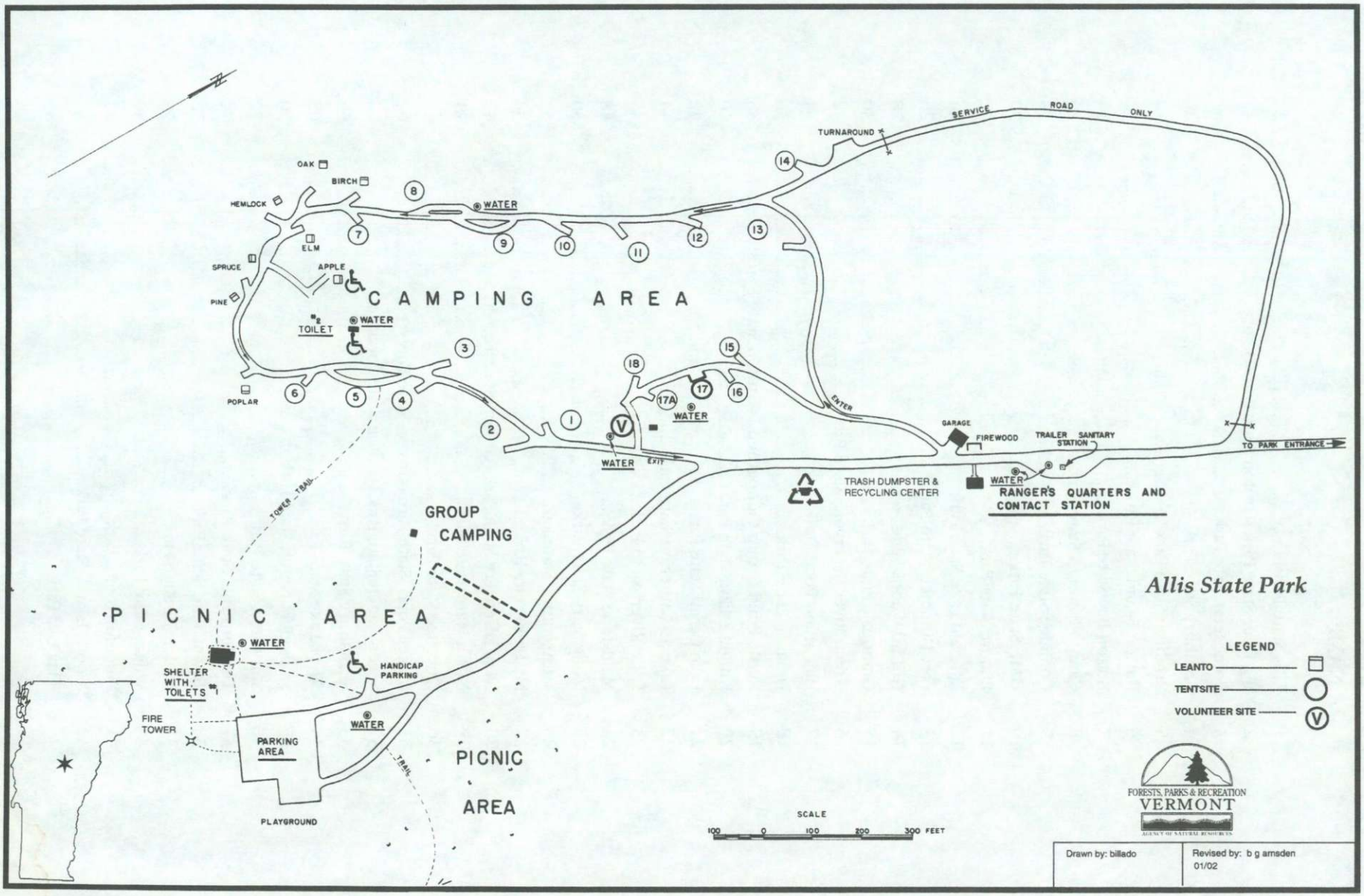
Copyright
7/2003 Vermont Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation, Agency of Natural Resources
Cover photo by Dennis Curran (Elmore State Park)

This document is available upon request in large print, braille, and audio cassette.
VT TDD Relay 1-800-253-0191

The Agency of Natural Resources is an equal opportunity agency and offers all persons the benefit of participating in each of its programs and competing in all areas of employment regardless of race, color, religion sex, national origin, age, disability, sexual preference, or other non-merit factors.

Table of Contents

MAP #	PARK NAME	PAGE #
1	Allis State Park	2
2	Big Deer State Park (Groton State Forest)	4
3	Bomoseen State Park	6
4	Branbury State Park	8
5	Brighton State Park	10
6	Burton Island State Park	12
7	Button Bay State Park	14
8	Camp Plymouth State Park	16
9	Coolidge State Park	18
10	DAR State Park	20
11	Elmore State Park	22
12	Emerald Lake State Park	24
13	Fort Dummer State Park	26
14	Gifford Woods State Park	28
15	Grand Isle State Park	30
16	Green River Reservoir State Park	32
17	Half Moon Pond State Park	34
18	Jamaica State Park	36
19	Kettle Pond Group Campground (Groton State Forest)	38
20	Knight Island State Park	40
21	Lake Carmi State Park	42
22	Lake St, Catherine State Park	44
23	Little River State Park	46
24	Maidstone State Park	48
25	Molly Stark State Park	50
26	Mt.Ascutney State Park	52
27	Mt. Philo State Park	54
28	New Discovery State Park (Groton State Forest)	56
29	North Hero State Park	58
30	Quechee State Park	60
31	Ricker Pond State Park (Groton State Forest)	62
32	Seyon Ranch State Park (Groton State Forest)	64
33	Shaftsbury State Park	66
34	Silver Lake State Park	68
35	Smugglers Notch State Park	70
36	Stillwater State Park	72
37	Thetford Hill State Park	74
38	Townshend State Park	76
39	Underhill. State Park	78
40	Wilgus State Park	80
41	Woodford State Park	82
42	Woods Island State Park	84
	Day Use Parks	85


SERVICE ROAD ONLY
TURNAROUND
OAK
BIRCH
HEMLOCK
ELM
SPRUCE
APPLE
PINE
POPLAR
WATER
CAMPING AREA
TOILET
WATER
ENTER
GARAGE
FIREWOOD
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
TO PARK ENTRANCE
WATER
EXIT
WATER
TRASH DUMPSTER & RECYCLING CENTER
WATER
RANGER'S QUARTERS AND CONTACT STATION
GROUP CAMPING
TOWER TRAIL
PICNIC AREA
WATER
HANDICAP PARKING
SHELTER WITH TOILETS
FIRE TOWER
PARKING AREA
WATER
TRAIL
PICNIC AREA
PLAYGROUND
SCALE
100 0 100 200 300 FEET
Allis State Park
LEGEND
LEANTO
TENTSITE
VOLUNTEER SITE
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: billado
Revised by: b g amsden
01/02

Allis State Park

Season: Mid-May to September (Labor Day)

Welcome to Allis State Park. This 487-acre park is named after Wallace Allis who willed his Bear Mountain Farm to the State of Vermont to be developed as a campground and recreational area. There is a fire tower located in the Bear Mountain summit picnic area. From the fire tower, there are excellent views of Central Vermont. On a clear day Killington, Pico and Ascutney peaks are visible to the south; Camel's Hump and Mt. Mansfield to the north; Abraham, Lincoln and Ellen to the west; and the White Mountains of New Hampshire to the east.

At the foot of Bear Mountain are a number of ponds. Baker Pond is on Route 12, two miles west of the park. North and South ponds lie together one mile east of the park. Sunset Lake is in the village of Brookfield, two miles east of Bear Mountain.

In 1932 and 1933 the camping area, picnic area, and ranger's residence were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a nationwide public works program created during the Great Depression of the 1930's to provide jobs and training for thousands of unemployed men. Many of the parks in this country, both state and national, trace their origins to the CCC era.

Unique to Allis State Park is the "Bear's Den." The Den is situated a little more than midway from ground to apex in the sheer face of a natural rock about twenty feet in height. The dimensions of the den are approximately 70 inches long, 30 inches wide, and 36 inches high. Its floor is quite smooth with a slight protruding ledge in front. Its sides and top are rough but symmetrical, forming a secluded cave, quite inaccessible, except by the nail and claw route. The cave can be seen from the short, but steep self-guided nature trail that starts at the base of the fire tower.

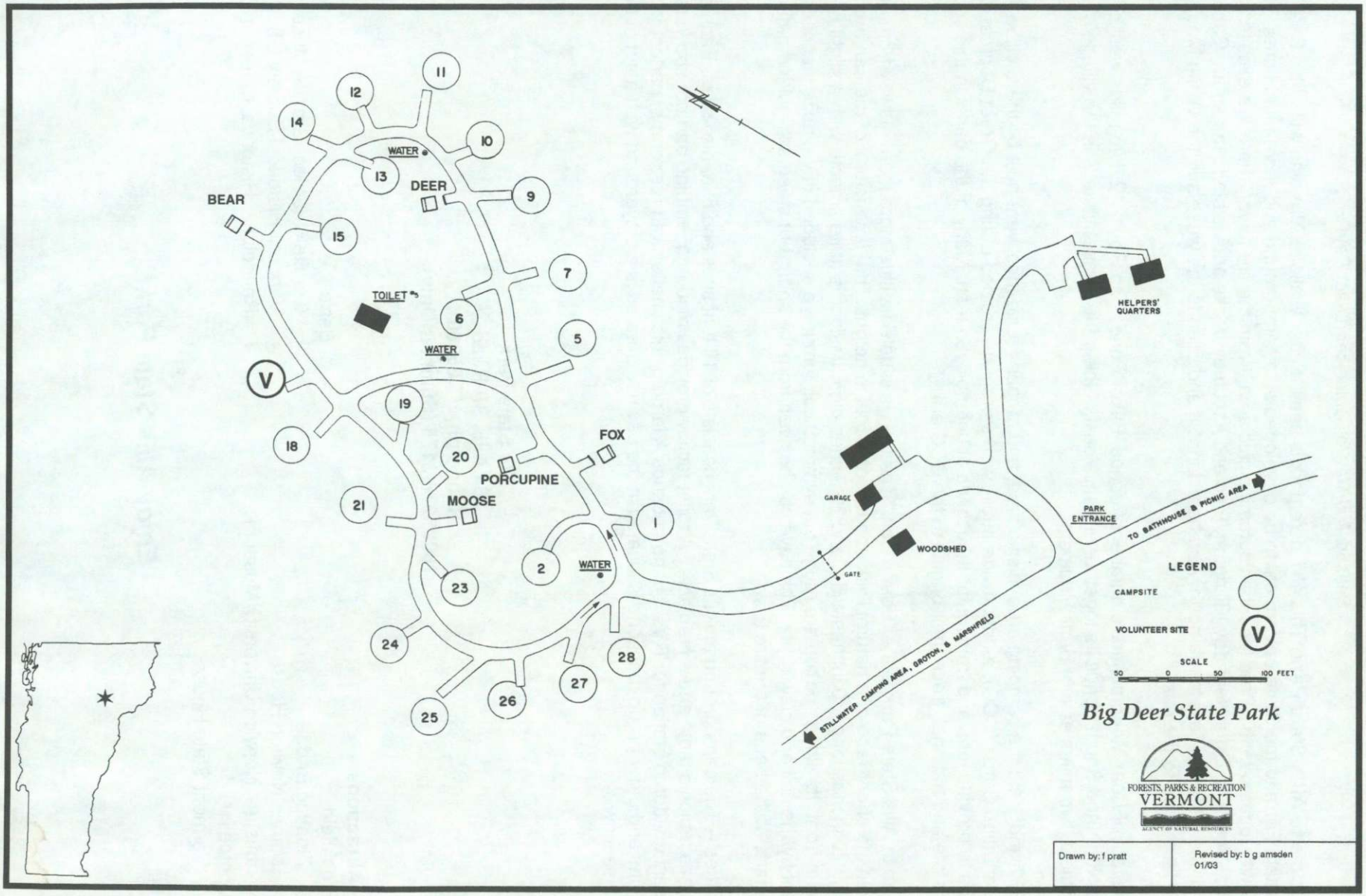
Facilities – The campground at Allis State Park consists of 18 tent sites and 8 lean-to sites. Each of the 26 sites has a picnic table and a fireplace. A toilet facility provides modern plumbing and hot showers. There is a sanitary dump station for RVs, but no hookups A large picnic shelter with restrooms, perfect for family reunions and other group functions is located in the day use area as is a playground with a set of swings and a seesaw.

Allis State Park
284 Allis SP Road
Randolph, VT 05060
(802) 276-3175 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions –

- Brookfield
  - Floating Bridge
  - Marvin Newton House
- Northfield - Norwich University Museum
- Montpelier
  - Vermont State House
- Barre
  - Granite Quarries, Granite Museum
  - Vermont Historical Society Library
  - Randolph - Historical Museum

Enjoy Allis State Park!


11
12
14
10
WATER
13
DEER
9
BEAR
15
7
TOILET
6
5
WATER
V
19
18
20
FOX
PORCUPINE
21
MOOSE
1
2
WATER
23
24
28
27
26
25
HELPERS' QUARTERS
GARAGE
WOODSHED
GATE
PARK ENTRANCE
TO BATHHOUSE & PICNIC AREA
STILLWATER CAMPING AREA, GROTON, & MARSHFIELD
LEGEND
CAMPSITE
VOLUNTEER SITE
V
SCALE
50 0 50 100 FEET
Big Deer State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: f pratt
Revised by: b g amsden
01/03

Big Deer State Park

(Campground)

Season: Mid-May to September (Labor Day)

Welcome to Big Deer State Park. As early as 1704, Native American and French raiders from Canada used routes through Groton to reach Massachusetts. A network of navigable waterways allowed English-speaking settlement here earlier than other parts of Vermont

Covered by white pine, spruce, hemlock, beech, maple and birch, Groton's rocky hillisides were logged by local farmers for lumber, fuel and potash. The logging industry boomed for almost 100 years while the Montpelier-Wells River railroad operated. Logging is still a vital industry here, but modern society's quest for quality leisure time has made Groton a recreation haven with private cottages/ seasonal homes; public lands and outdoor recreation activities enjoyed in every season.

Big Deer is located in Groton State Forest. With over 26,000 acres, Groton is the second largest state forest in Vermont and home to moose, deer, bear and other wildlife.

Camping Facilities – Big Deer State Park is located near the Nature Center off Boulder Beach Road. This cozy campground has 23 tent/trailer sites and 5 lean-to sites. A convenient rest room includes hot showers. A sanitary dump station is available at nearby Stillwater, but there are no hookups for RVs. There is easy access to the Groton Nature Center, Boulder Beach State Park and to nearby boating and fishing areas. Wildlife enthusiasts, bikers and hikers enjoy miles of multipurpose trails in one of Vermont's most scenic forests.

Big Deer State Park
c/o Stillwater State Park
126 Boulder Beach Rd.
Groton, VT 05046
(802) 584-3822 (Summer Only)

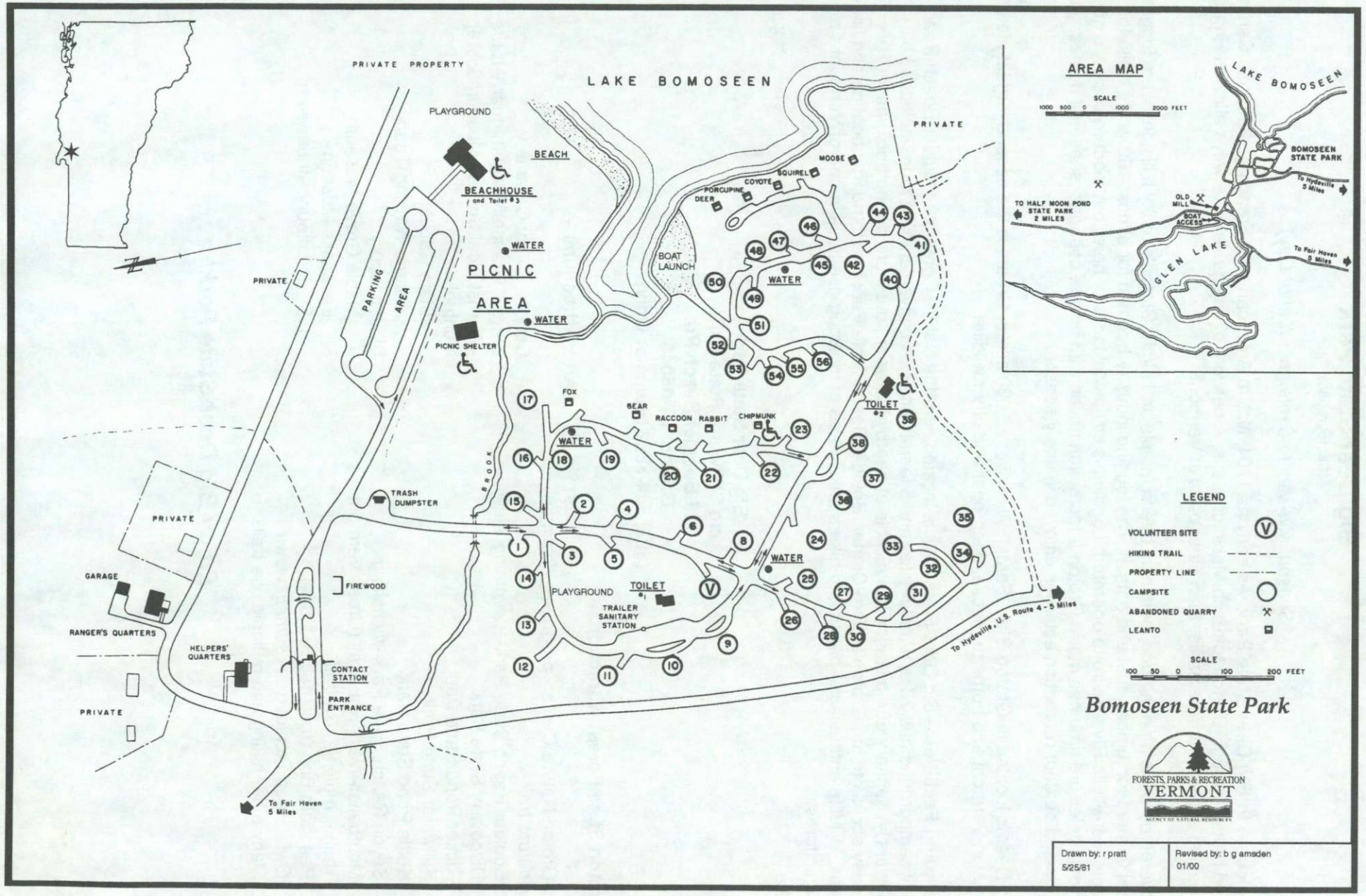
Groton State Forest Attractions

- Groton Nature Center- *programs, displays, nature trail*
- Boulder Beach State Park- *swimming*, New Discovery State Park
- Ricker Pond State Park
- Stillwater State Park
- Kettle Pond State Park
- Seyon Ranch State Park -*fly fishing*
- Montpelier-Wells Rail Trail (Cross Vermont Trail) - *multiple use trail*
- Peacham Bog (trail, nature study)
- Owl's Head Picnic Area- *summit views*
- Many other hiking and multiple use trails

Area Attractions –

- Cabot - Cabot Creamery
- Barre - Granite Museum/quarry tours
  -VT Historical Society Museum/Library
- Montpelier
  - State Capitol
  - Historic Walking Tours
- St. Johnsbury
  - Maple Grove Museum
  - Fairbanks Museum
  - St. Johnsbury Athenaeum

Enjoy Big Deer State Park!


PRIVATE PROPERTY
LAKE BOMOSEEN
PLAYGROUND
BEACH
BEACHHOUSE
and Toilet #3
WATER
PICNIC
AREA
WATER
PICNIC SHELTER
PARKING
AREA
PRIVATE
BOAT
LAUNCH
PRIVATE
MOOSE
SQUIREL
COYOTE
PORCUPINE
DEER
WATER
FOX
BEAR
RACCOON
RABBIT
CHIPMUNK
TOILET
#2
WATER
BROOK
TRASH
DUMPSTER
PRIVATE
GARAGE
RANGER'S QUARTERS
HELPERS'
QUARTERS
FIREWOOD
CONTACT
STATION
PARK
ENTRANCE
PRIVATE
PLAYGROUND
TOILET
#1
TRAILER
SANITARY
STATION
WATER
To Hydeville, U.S. Route 4 - 5 Miles
To Fair Haven
5 Miles
AREA MAP
SCALE
1000 500 0 1000 2000 FEET
LAKE BOMOSEEN
BOMOSEEN
STATE PARK
To Hydeville
5 Miles
TO HALF MOON POND
STATE PARK
2 MILES
OLD
MILL
BOAT
ACCESS
GLEN LAKE
To Fair Haven
5 Miles
LEGEND
VOLUNTEER SITE
HIKING TRAIL
PROPERTY LINE
CAMPSITE
ABANDONED QUARRY
LEANTO
SCALE
100 50 0 100 200 FEET
Bomoseen State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: r pratt
5/25/81
Revised by: b g amsden
01/00

Bomoseen State Park

Season: Mid-May to September (Labor Day)

Welcome to Bomoseen State Park located on the shores of the largest lake wholly within Vermont. The original 365-acre park (now about 3500 acres) was a gift to the State of Vermont from Mrs. Martha Warren, whose family had owned the last operating slate company on the site. She willed the property to the State for "recreational purposes and as a refuge and sanctuary for all kinds of wildlife."

Here are the historic remains of the Village of West Castleton which include the slate plant site, several historic buildings, the foundations of a sawmill and other buildings, and several gravesites. A self-guiding trail and brochure narrates features on the "Slate History Trail."

There are about seven miles of trails in the immediate area, including a trail to Half Moon State Park. One section of the Glen Lake Trail is suitable for multipurpose use, making it a great place to take your bike.

Camping Facilities – First opened to the public in 1960, the campground contains 56 campsites and 10 lean-tos. The sites include both wooded and grassy open areas. Some are located along the lakeshore. Flush toilets, hot showers, and a dump station (for RVs) are provided.

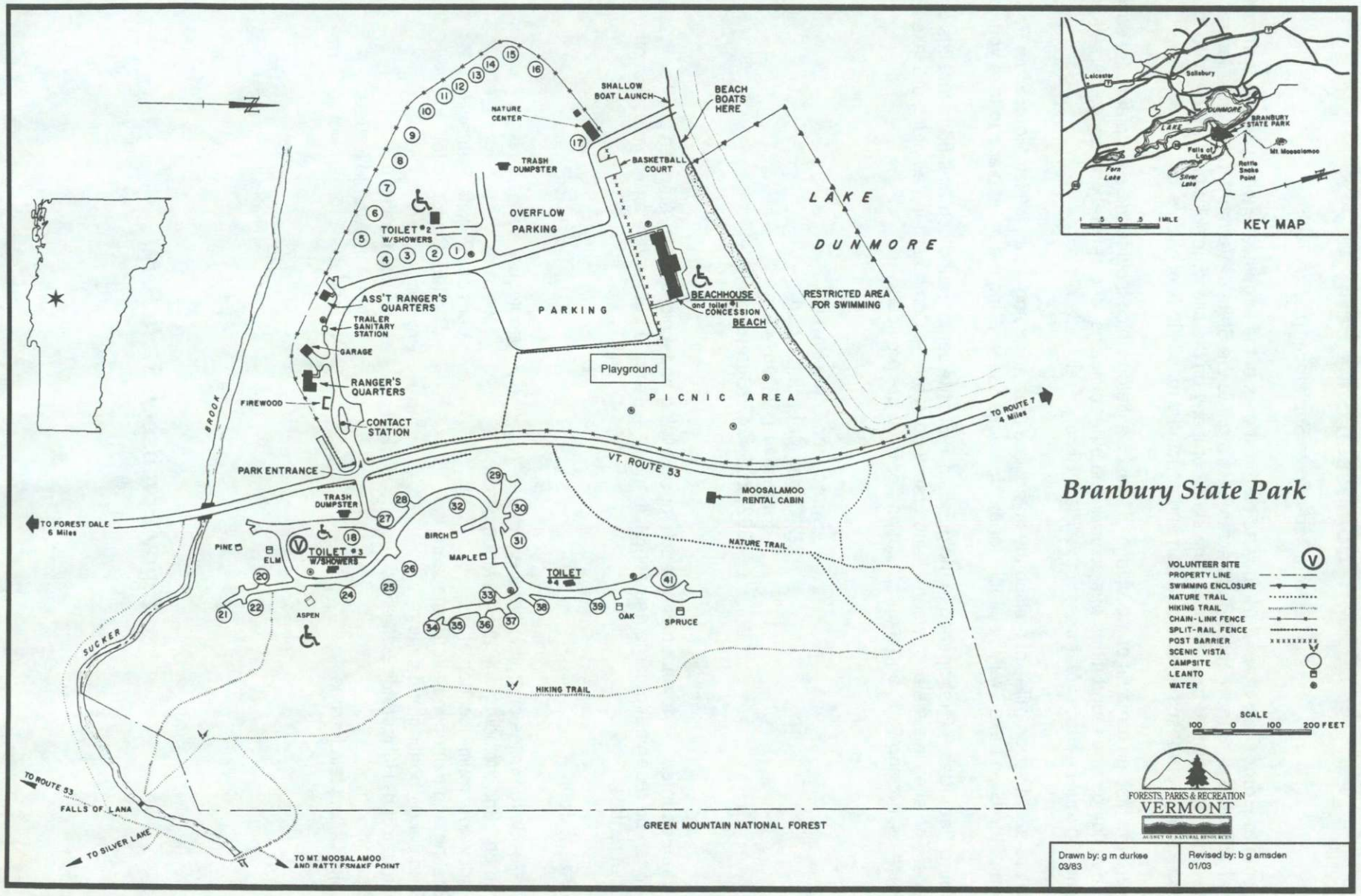
Bomoseen State Park
22 Cedar Mountain Road
Fair Haven, VT 05743
(802) 265-4242 (Summer)

Day Use Facilities – The park has a beach for swimming and a picnic area. An open pavilion-type picnic shelter can be reserved for large gatherings. In the beach area a bath house and concession offer snacks and boat rentals.

Area Attractions –

- Trails- Seven miles of trails near the campground including one to Half Moon State Park with a multi-use loop
- Boating and fishing in Lake Bomoseen
- Glen Lake - boating and fishing
- Hubbardton- Hubbardton Battlefield Historic Site
- Lake Champlain Ferries
- Middlebury
  -Musuems
  -Vermont Folklife Center
  -VT State Craft Center
- Proctor
  - Wilson Castle
  - Vermont Marble Exhibit
- Weybridge - Morgan Horse Farm

Enjoy Bomoseen State Park!


N
SHALLOW BOAT LAUNCH
BEACH BOATS HERE
NATURE CENTER
TRASH DUMPSTER
BASKETBALL COURT
OVERFLOW PARKING
TOILET #2 W/SHOWERS
LAKE DUNMORE
ASS'T RANGER'S QUARTERS
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
GARAGE
PARKING
BEACHHOUSE and toilet #1 CONCESSION
BEACH
RESTRICTED AREA FOR SWIMMING
Playground
RANGER'S QUARTERS
FIREWOOD
CONTACT STATION
PICNIC AREA
BROOK
TO ROUTE 7 4 Miles
PARK ENTRANCE
VT. ROUTE 53
MOOSALAMOO RENTAL CABIN
TRASH DUMPSTER
TO FOREST DALE 6 Miles
PINE
ELM
TOILET #3 W/SHOWERS
BIRCH
MAPLE
NATURE TRAIL
TOILET #4
ASPEN
OAK
SPRUCE
SUCKER
HIKING TRAIL
TO ROUTE 53
FALLS OF LANA
TO SILVER LAKE
TO MT MOOSALAMOO AND RATTLESNAKE POINT
GREEN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST
Leicester
Salisbury
DUNMORE
LAKE
BRANBURY STATE PARK
Falls of Lana
Mt Moosalamoo
Fern Lake
Silver Lake
Rattle Snake Point
1 5 0 5 1 MILE
KEY MAP
Branbury State Park
VOLUNTEER SITE
PROPERTY LINE
SWIMMING ENCLOSURE
NATURE TRAIL
HIKING TRAIL
CHAIN-LINK FENCE
SPLIT-RAIL FENCE
POST BARRIER
SCENIC VISTA
CAMPSITE
LEANTO
WATER
SCALE
100 0 100 200 FEET
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: g m durkee
03/83
Revised by: b g amsden
01/03

Branbury State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Branbury State Park, on the eastern shore of Lake Dunmore, and at the base of Mt. Moosalamoo. The Green Mountain National Forest lies to the east. This 64-acre park operated as a farm at the turn of the century, before it became a guest house, summer boy's camp and private beach and picnic area. In 1945, it became Branbury (Brandon-Salisbury) State Park.

Vermont Youth Conservation Corps – Branbury is staffed by the Vermont Youth Conservation Corps, in an educational partnership with the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation. Vermont youth, age 17 to 24, are hired and live and work in the park under a team of 2-3 adult managers, learning about and participating in all aspects of park operations and maintenance. The program strives to teach personal responsibility, life and job skills, and environmental awareness in a community living setting. For more information, contact the **Vermont Youth Conservation Corps** at 92 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676, (802) 241-3699.

Facilities – The park is bisected by Route 53. East of the highway, lies "Camp Moosalamoo," a fully furnished cottage available for weekly rentals. Twenty-two tent sites and 6 lean-to sites are also east of Rt. 53 in a heavily wooded area close to the hiking and nature trails. These sites have their own toilet buildings including hot showers and drinking water. West of the highway, closer to the lake is the contact station and picnic area/playground. Here are 17 tent sites along the perimeter of a grassy open area near the beach. Flush toilets, hot showers, and an RV dump station are provided here.

Branbury State Park
3570 Lake Dunmore Road, RT 53
Salisbury, VT 05733
(802) 247-5925 (Summer Only)

Day Use Facilities – The 1000' natural sandy beach; clean, clear Lake Dunmore, and the large open grassy areas make the area very popular for swimming, sunning, or picnicking. A beach house, playground and concession stand are convenient to the swimming area.

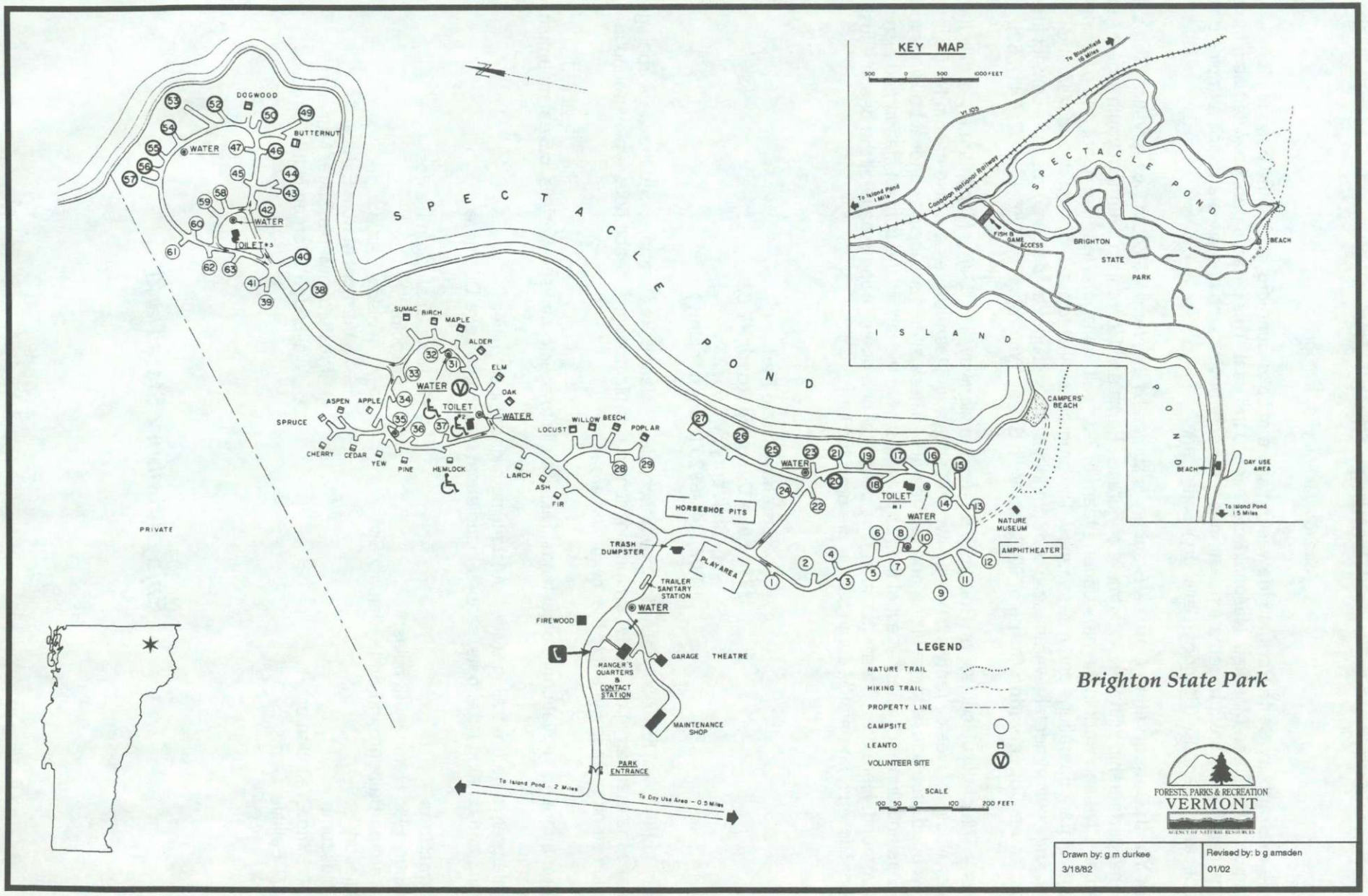
Within Branbury and on National Forest lands: Hiking trails to scenic vistas, waterfalls, caves, mountain lakes and streams

- An interpretive nature trail, provides outstanding hiking opportunities
- Fishing and boating (rowboats, canoes, paddleboat rentals) on Lake Dunmore

Area Attractions

- Salisbury Fish Hatchery (3 miles)
- Hubbardton Battleground State Historic Site
- Middlebury
  - Museums
  - Vt State Craft Center
  - VT Folklife Center
- Lake Champlain Ferries
- Proctor
  - Wilson Castle
  - Vermont Marble Exhibit
- Pittsford - Maple Sugar Museum
- Weybridge- Morgan Horse Farm

Enjoy Branbury State Park!


KEY MAP
500 0 500 1000 FEET
To Bloomfield 15 Miles
Vt 105
Canadian National Railway
To Island Pond 1 Mile
SPECTACLE POND
FISH & GAME ACCESS
BRIGHTON STATE PARK
BEACH
ISLAND
POND
BEACH
DAY USE AREA
To Island Pond 1.5 Miles
CAMPERS' BEACH
DOGWOOD
BUTTERNUT
WATER
TOILET
SUMAC
BIRCH
MAPLE
ALDER
ELM
OAK
ASPEN
APPLE
SPRUCE
CHERRY
CEDAR
YEW
PINE
HEMLOCK
WILLOW
BEECH
LOCUST
POPLAR
LARCH
ASH
FIR
HORSESHOE PITS
TRASH DUMPSTER
PLAY AREA
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
FIREWOOD
RANGER'S QUARTERS & CONTACT STATION
GARAGE
THEATRE
MAINTENANCE SHOP
PARK ENTRANCE
To Island Pond 2 Miles
To Day Use Area 0.5 Miles
NATURE MUSEUM
AMPHITHEATER
PRIVATE
LEGEND
NATURE TRAIL
HIKING TRAIL
PROPERTY LINE
CAMPSITE
LEANTO
VOLUNTEER SITE
SCALE
100 50 0 100 200 FEET
Brighton State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: g m durkee
3/18/82
Revised by: b g amsden
01/02

Brighton State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Brighton State Park. The tree-covered mountains, fast running streams, and clear lakes of the undeveloped lands to the northeast and southeast of Island Pond draw anglers, hunters, and outdoor lovers to Brighton.

From the mid-1800's through the Great Depression years, Island Pond was a well-known stop on the Grand Trunk Railroad between Montreal, Canada and Portland, Maine. Here was built the first international rail junction in the United States. Island Pond's streets were lively with railroad men riding and maintaining the 13 train tracks that passed through the town. While only two tracks remain today. Island Pond's railroading heritage is still evident in the historic train station and related structures at the north end of town

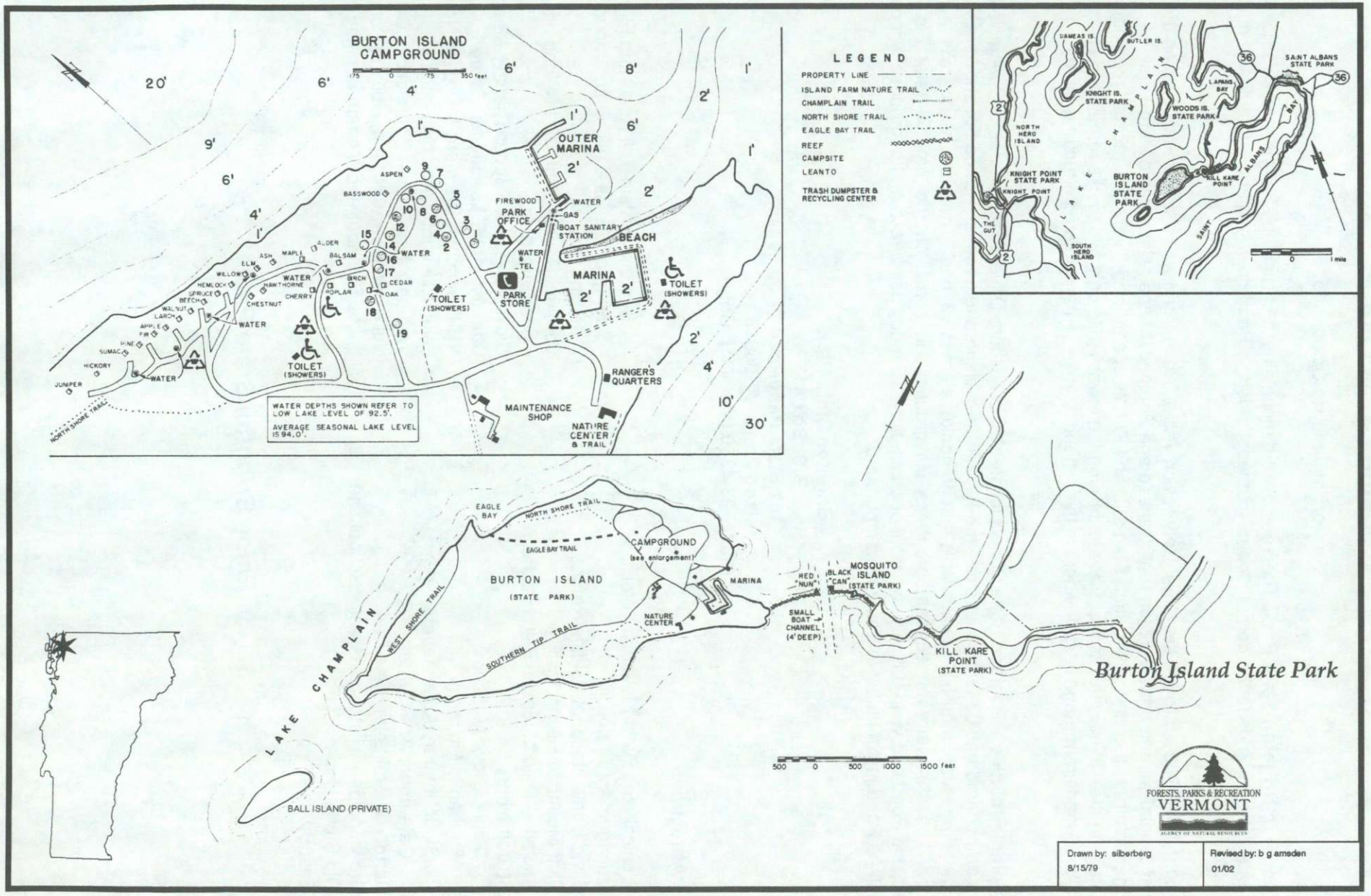
Camping Facilities – Brighton State Park is located off Lakeshore Drive on the shores of Spectacle Pond. The campground has 63 tent/trailer sites and 21 lean-tos. All three rest rooms include hot showers. A sanitary dump station for RV's is available, but no hookups are in the park. There are hiking trails, a camper's beach, nature museum and programs, playground, and a small outdoor amphitheater. Fishing in Spectacle Pond can yield bass, brown trout or chain pickerel. A day use beach and bathhouse is located on Island Pond just a half mile from the campground.

Brighton State Park
P.O. Box 413
102 State Park Road
Island Pond, VT 05846
(802) 723-4360 (May-Oct. Only)

Area Attractions –

- Wenlock and West Mountain Wildlife Management Areas
- Silvio Conte National Wildlife Refuge
- Bluff Mountain Hiking Trail
- Newark - Bald Mountain Fish Hatchery
- St. Johnsbury
  - Maple Grove Museum
  - Fairbanks Museum
  - St. Johnsbury Athenaeum
  - Catamount Arts Center
- Barton-Crystal Lake State Park
- Brownington - Historical Granite School and Old Stone House
- East Burke
  - Burke Mountain Toll Road and Fire Tower
  - Kingdom Trails - hiking and mountain biking trails
- Vermont Routes 105/102/114 loop drive for moose watching
- Glover- Bread & Puppet Theatre/ Museum
- Charleston- VT Leadership Center
- NH-Franconia, Crawford & Dixville Notches
- Lake Willoughby area hiking trails
- Various fishing areas: Connecticut, Clyde and Nulhegan Rivers, Norton, Holland Ponds, Lakes Seymour and Memphremagog

Enjoy Brighton State Park!


BURTON ISLAND CAMPGROUND
175 0 175 350 feet
LEGEND
PROPERTY LINE
ISLAND FARM NATURE TRAIL
CHAMPLAIN TRAIL
NORTH SHORE TRAIL
EAGLE BAY TRAIL
REEF
CAMPSITE
LEANTO
TRASH DUMPSTER & RECYCLING CENTER
OUTER MARINA
PARK OFFICE
FIREWOOD
WATER
GAS
BOAT SANITARY STATION
BEACH
MARINA
PARK STORE
WATER & TEL
TOILET (SHOWERS)
RANGER'S QUARTERS
MAINTENANCE SHOP
NATURE CENTER & TRAIL
WATER DEPTHS SHOWN REFER TO LOW LAKE LEVEL OF 92.5'.
AVERAGE SEASONAL LAKE LEVEL IS 94.0'.
NORTH SHORE TRAIL
DAMEAS IS.
BUTLER IS.
SAINT ALBANS STATE PARK
KNIGHT IS. STATE PARK
WOODS IS. STATE PARK
NORTH HERO ISLAND
KNIGHT POINT STATE PARK
BURTON ISLAND STATE PARK
KILL KARE POINT
THE GUT
SOUTH HERO ISLAND
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
0 1 mile
EAGLE BAY
NORTH SHORE TRAIL
EAGLE BAY TRAIL
CAMPGROUND (see enlargement)
BURTON ISLAND (STATE PARK)
MARINA
WEST SHORE TRAIL
SOUTHERN TIP TRAIL
NATURE CENTER
RED "NUN"
BLACK "CAN"
MOSQUITO ISLAND (STATE PARK)
SMALL BOAT CHANNEL (4' DEEP)
KILL KARE POINT (STATE PARK)
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
BALL ISLAND (PRIVATE)
500 0 500 1000 1500 feet
Burton Island State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: silberberg
8/15/79
Revised by: b g amsden
01/02

Burton Island State Park

Season: Mid-May to September (Labor Day)

Welcome to Burton Island, a 253-acre island off the southwestern tip of St. Albans Point in Lake Champlain's 'Inland Sea.' The park is accessible only by boat, with the state ferry, *The Island Runner*, sailing the 10-minute crossing five times daily from Kill Kare State Park.

History – 18th century maps refer to this as the "Isle of White." Jesse Welden, an early St. Albans settler and agent for Ethan and Ira Allen, is attributed with originally clearing and farming the island. As recently as 1874, Lake Champlain navigation charts label it "Potter's Island," even though C.C. Burton owned a farm on the mainland and had used the island for pasture since the 1840's. Sidney Burton, a descendant, owned the island through the early 1900's and leased it to tenant farmers to raise cows, pigs, sheep and chickens. Staple crops included beans and peas. Today, along the island's trails are visible remnants of the island's agricultural past; fence lines and stone piles, rusted farm implements and the old barn foundation.

The State of Vermont acquired Burton Island in 1962. Burton Island opened as a state park in 1964. The State originally envisioned a causeway from the mainland to bring cars and campers to an island campground. Fortunately, the unique appeal of a campground without cars was appreciated before causeway construction began. Instead, a small marina was built to accommodate boats belonging to campers who, in the years before the ferry service, had to get themselves to the island. As recreational boating on Lake Champlain became more popular, the small marina became a popular stopover point for people cruising the lake. As the visitors changed and their boats became larger, the marina expanded with more services. In the meantime, the campground has become increasingly popular with those enjoying the seclusion of a semi-remote island experience away from cars and traffic.

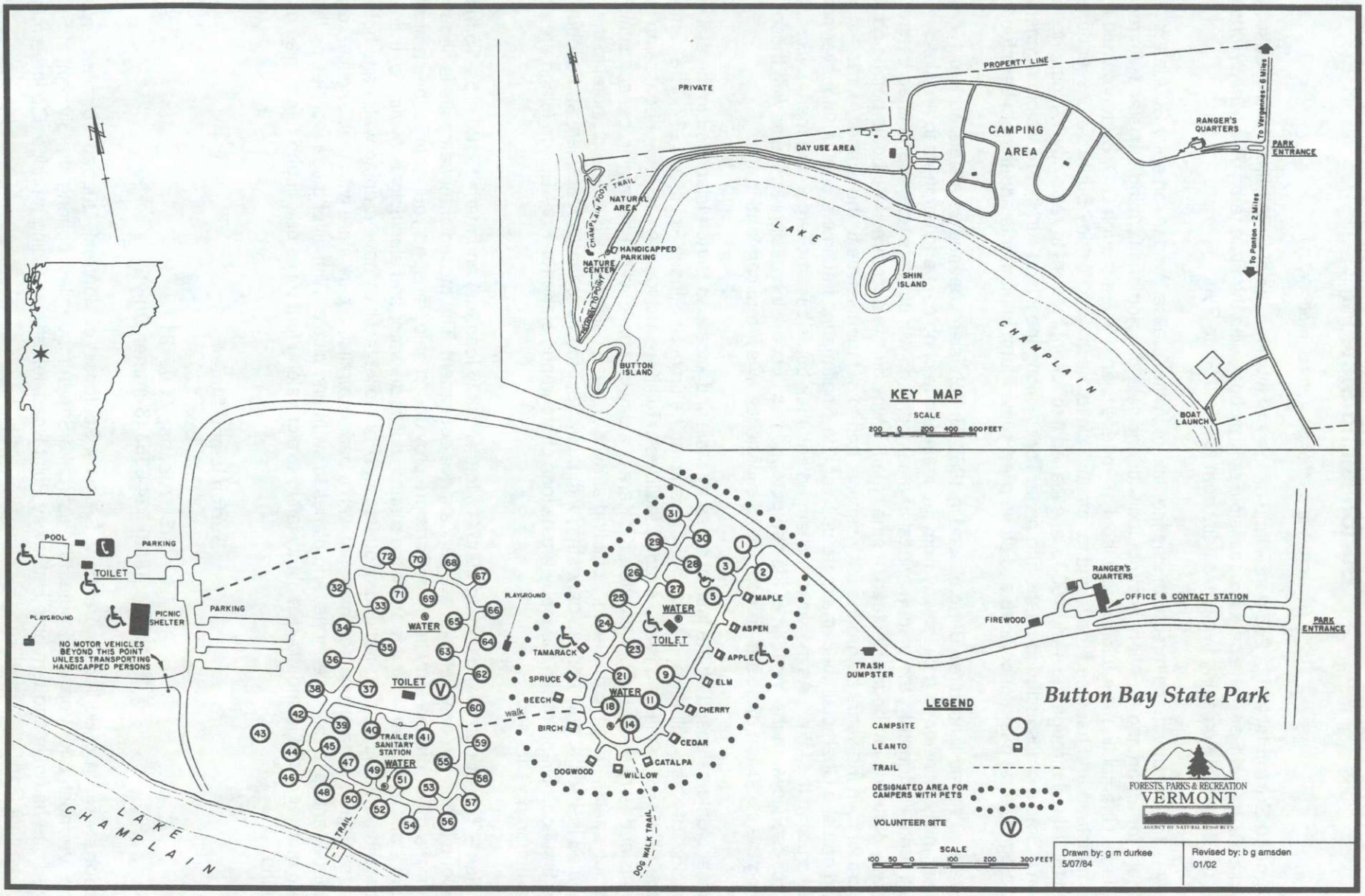
Logistical problems posed by the lack of a nearby mainland access to Burton Island led to the state's acquisition of Kamp Kill Kare, a former boy's camp at the tip of St. Albans Point, in 1967. The camp became Kill Kare State Park. Island support facilities at Kill Kare include parking lots, a boat ramp and the Burton Island ferry dock and breakwater. Kill Kare is a day use park, with a swimming beach, picnic area and group shelter. The big three-story building at Kill Kare was built as a railroad resort hotel in the 1870's. Renovated in 1982, it now houses park staff, with public rest rooms, changing facilities, and a lobby area on the first floor. Displayed in the lobby are historic photographs of the Kill Kare/Burton Island area more than a hundred years ago.

Facilities – The Burton Island campground (17 tent sites, 26 lean-tos) and marina (100 slips, 15 moorings) are unique in that the only vehicles are park service equipment. The most distant campsite is about a quarter of a mile from the ferry landing. Carts are provided to help transport your gear to the campsite (or the park staff will deliver it for a fee). At the marina, dockside water and electricity is available; there is fuel service and a marine holding-tank pumpout facility. Park toilet facilities have running water and hot showers. There's a nature center/ museum with a park naturalist, a park store with food service, rowboat and canoe rentals, public telephone, and places to swim and picnic. With all of these facilities on the north eastern quarter of the island, there's plenty left to explore along four miles of trail and three miles of shoreline.

Burton Island State Park
P.O. Box 123
St. Albans, VT 05481
(802) 524-6353 (Summer Only)

Directions – North of Burlington, Vermont, 33 miles. Southeast of Montreal, Quebec, 60 miles. From St. Albans, Vermont, take Vermont Route 36 West (Lake Street) for 3 miles, bearing sharply right at St. Albans Bay. Go one-half mile and turn onto Hathaway Point Road, left after crossing a bridge. Go three miles to Kill Kare State Park.

Enjoy Burton Island State Park


PROPERTY LINE
PRIVATE
CAMPING AREA
DAY USE AREA
RANGER'S QUARTERS
To Vergennes – 6 Miles
PARK ENTRANCE
To Panton – 2 Miles
CHAMPLAIN FOOT TRAIL
NATURAL AREA
HANDICAPPED PARKING
NATURE CENTER
PATH TO POINT
LAKE
SHIN ISLAND
CHAMPLAIN
BUTTON ISLAND
BOAT LAUNCH
KEY MAP
SCALE
200 0 200 400 600 FEET
POOL
PARKING
TOILET
PICNIC SHELTER
PLAYGROUND
NO MOTOR VEHICLES BEYOND THIS POINT UNLESS TRANSPORTING HANDICAPPED PERSONS
WATER
TOILET
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
TRAIL
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
walk
TAMARACK
SPRUCE
BEECH
BIRCH
DOGWOOD
WILLOW
CATALPA
CEDAR
CHERRY
ELM
APPLE
ASPEN
MAPLE
DOG WALK TRAIL
TRASH DUMPSTER
FIREWOOD
OFFICE & CONTACT STATION
LEGEND
CAMPSITE
LEANTO
TRAIL
DESIGNATED AREA FOR CAMPERS WITH PETS
VOLUNTEER SITE
SCALE
100 50 0 100 200 300 FEET
Button Bay State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: g m durkee
5/07/84
Revised by: b g amsden
01/02

Button Bay State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Button Bay State Park. This lovely 236-acre park is located on a bluff along Lake Champlain. This site has been visted by such notable people as Samuel De Champlain (1609), Ethan Allen (1776), Ben Franklin (1776), and Benedict Arnold (1777). What once operated as a farm and later as a summer residence, opened as a state park in 1964. Button Bay is named for the button-like concretions formed by clay deposits along the shoreline. Within the park is the 14-acre Button Point Natural Area. The natural area includes tiny Button Island, remnant of an ancient coral reef. Towering oaks, hickories and maples, and views from the bluff overlooking the lake are features on the Champlain Nature Trail on Button Point.

Camping Facilities –The campground is predominately an open, grassy area facing Lake Champlain and the Adirondack Mountains to the west . There are 73 sites including 13 lean-tos. Flush toilets, hot showers, and a dump station (for RVs) are provided.

There are a variety of activities to enjoy while staying at the park. The Button Point Nature Center is a lovely native stone building that used to serve as a summer home and now is the starting point for naturalist programs and walks in the park. While collecting is not allowed, exploring for marine fossils in the rocks is a favorite activity. Boating (canoe and rowboat rentals available), fishing, and sailing are popular.

Day Use Facilities – This is the only state park with a swimming pool and lifeguards. Button Bay also boasts the park system's largest picnic shelter pavilion for group gatherings.

Button Bay State Park
5 Button Bay State Park Road
Vergennes, Vermont 05491
(802) 475-2377 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions –

- Vergennes-
  - Lake Champlain Maritime Museum
  - Opera House
- Ferrisburgh-Rokeby Museum
- Addison-
  - Chimney Point State Historic Site
  - John Strong DAR Mansion
  - Lake Champlain Ferries
  - Shelburne

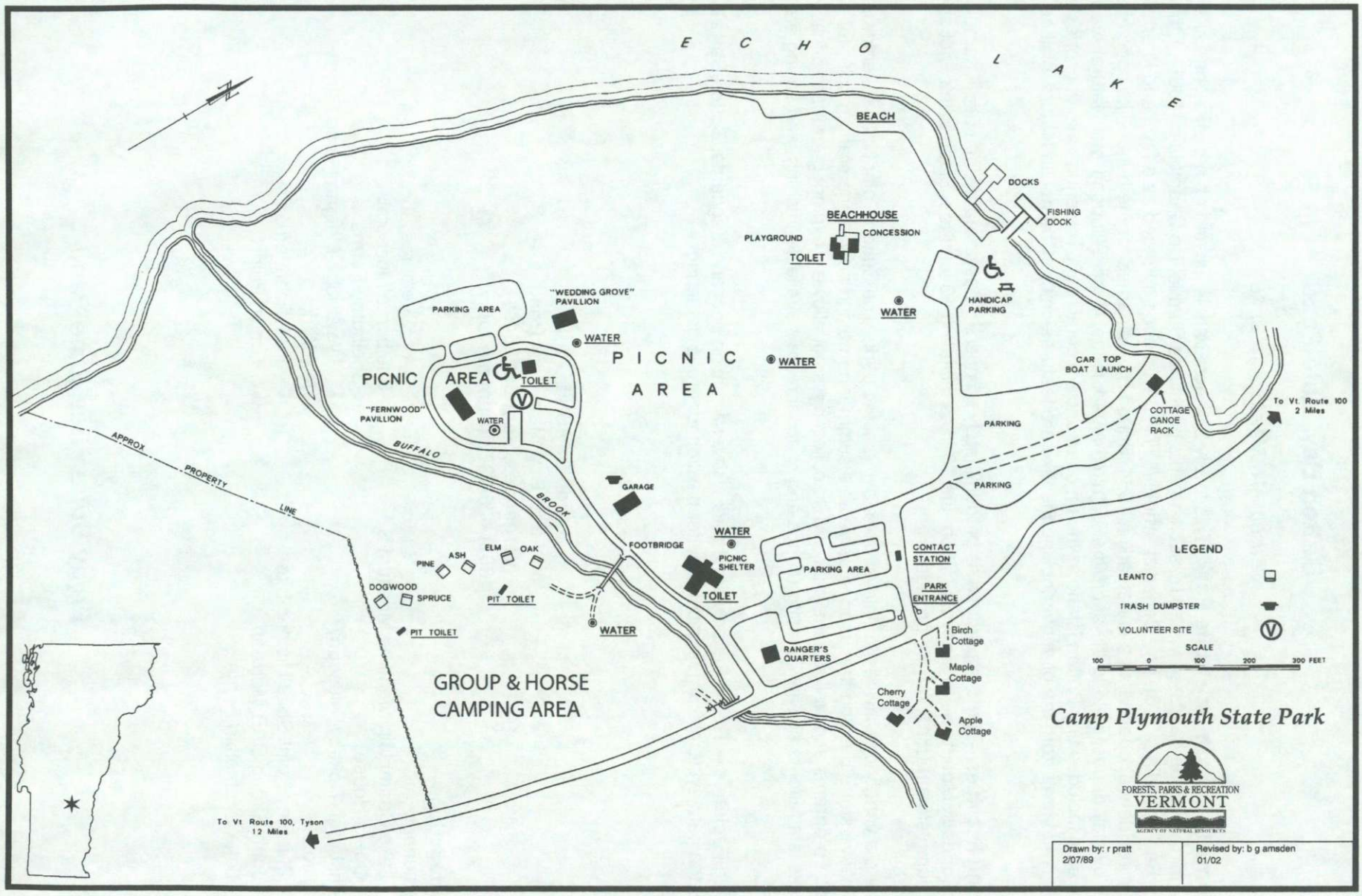
-Shelburne Museum
-Shelburne Farms

- Weybridge-Morgan Horse Farm

New York

- Fort Ticonderoga
- Crown Point

Enjoy Button Bay State Park!


E C H O L A K E
BEACH
DOCKS
FISHING DOCK
BEACHHOUSE
CONCESSION
PLAYGROUND
TOILET
HANDICAP PARKING
WATER
PARKING AREA
"WEDDING GROVE" PAVILLION
WATER
PICNIC AREA
WATER
PICNIC AREA
TOILET
"FERNWOOD" PAVILLION
WATER
CAR TOP BOAT LAUNCH
COTTAGE CANOE RACK
To Vt. Route 100 2 Miles
PARKING
PARKING
APPROX. PROPERTY LINE
BUFFALO BROOK
GARAGE
WATER
FOOTBRIDGE
PICNIC SHELTER
TOILET
CONTACT STATION
PARK ENTRANCE
PARKING AREA
ELM
OAK
ASH
PINE
DOGWOOD
SPRUCE
PIT TOILET
PIT TOILET
WATER
RANGER'S QUARTERS
Birch Cottage
Maple Cottage
Cherry Cottage
Apple Cottage
GROUP & HORSE CAMPING AREA
To Vt Route 100, Tyson 12 Miles
LEGEND
LEANTO
TRASH DUMPSTER
VOLUNTEER SITE
SCALE
100 0 100 200 300 FEET
Camp Plymouth State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: r pratt
2/07/89
Revised by: b g amsden
01/02

Camp Plymouth State Park

Season: Mid-May to September (Labor Day)

Welcome to Camp Plymouth State Park. Camp Plymouth State Park is located in the town of Plymouth on the east shore of Echo Lake. Most of the park lies on the east side of Town Highway 42. The total acreage is 295 acres of which 46 acres comprise the developed portion of the park. The balance (249 acres) is heavily forested and is popular for dispersed recreation such as contains hiking, riding, fishing, hunting, and gold panning. Camp Plymouth is close to other state lands and to the Green Mountain National Forest for even more recreation opportunities.

Gold was discovered in this area along the banks of Buffalo Brook, once called "Gold Brook." In 1855, gold mining began in this area and operations continued for 30 years. *Hitchcock's Geology* says Matthew Kennedy made the discovery just over the town line in Bridgewater where the brook, which drains the Five Corners area, enters the town. This writer also gives William Hankerson credit with " the discovery of gold in Plymouth."

The site of Camp Plymouth was at one time thought to have been used as an encampment by soldiers of the Revolutionary War in 1777, while in route from Rindge and Fort Number 4 (Charlestown, New Hampshire) to the Battle of Ticonderoga. It now believed that the encampment was about two miles north of Camp Plymouth.

Facilities – There is a group camping and horse camping area on the south side of Buffalo Brook consisting of six lean-tos, tent sites, pit toilets and a large field for activities. On the north side of the brook is a large picnic area, playground, sandy beach, horseshoe pits, concession, and boat rentals. A large enclosed picnic shelter features a kitchen suiable for large groups. Two other large open shelters are available for day rental. There are four fully-furnished rental cottages here.

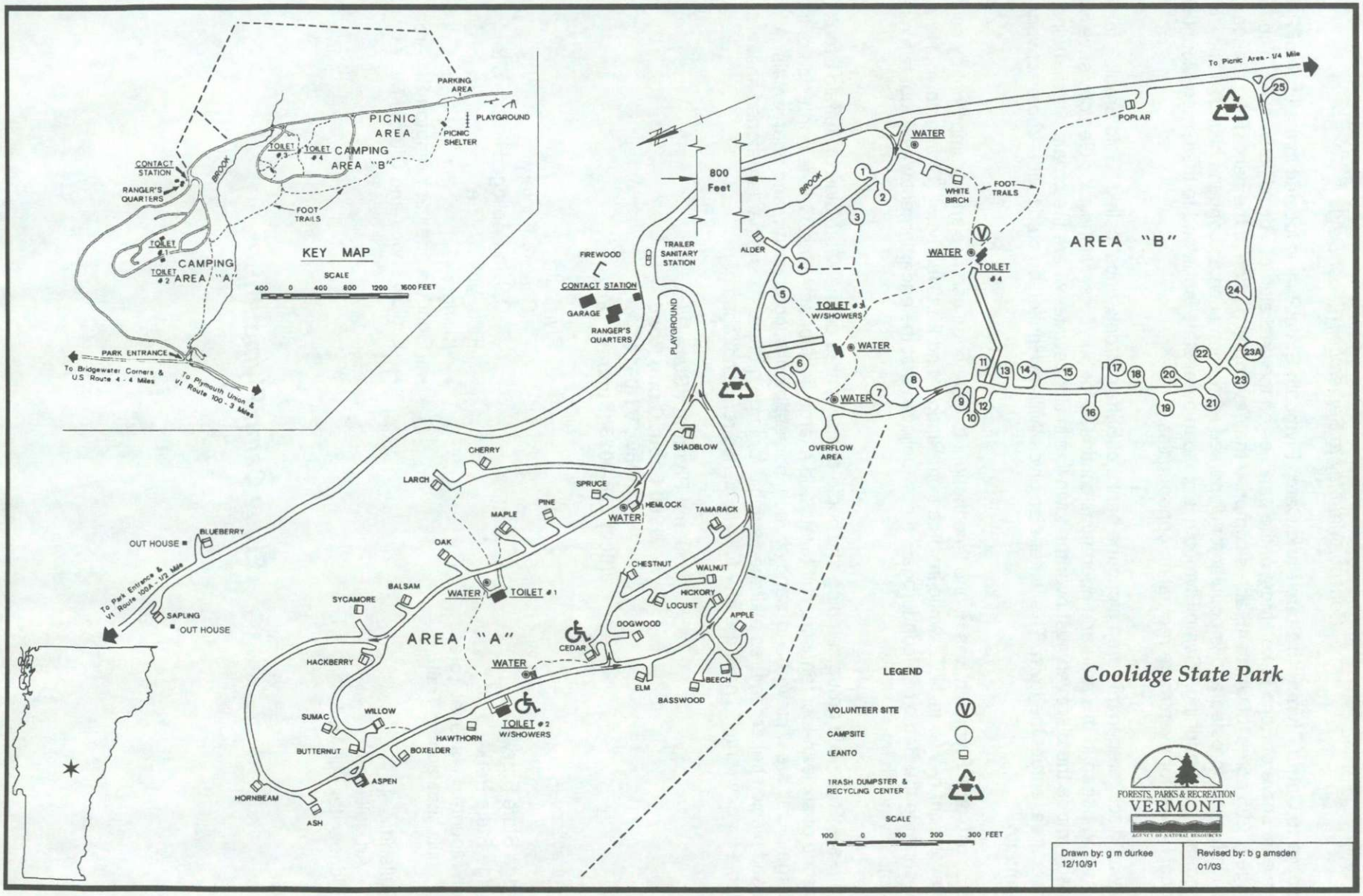
Camp Plymouth State Park
1960 Scout Camp Road
Ludlow, VT 05149
(802) 228-2025 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions –

Coolidge State Forest
Coolidge State Park
Green Mountain National Forest
Long Trail, Appalachian Trail

- Rutland
  - Art galleries
- Bridgewater Mill Mall
- Plymouth
  - Cheese Factory
  - Calvin Coolidge Historic Site
- Pico Alpine Slide
- Killington
- Gondola rides at Killington Ski Area
- Ludlow shops and Okemo Mt.

Enjoy Camp Plymouth!


KEY MAP
SCALE
400 0 400 800 1200 1600 FEET
PARKING AREA
PICNIC AREA
PLAYGROUND
PICNIC SHELTER
CONTACT STATION
RANGER'S QUARTERS
BROOK
TOILET #3
TOILET #4
CAMPING AREA "B"
FOOT TRAILS
TOILET #1
TOILET #2
CAMPING AREA "A"
PARK ENTRANCE
To Bridgewater Corners & U.S. Route 4 - 4 Miles
To Plymouth Union & Vt. Route 100 - 3 Miles
To Picnic Area - 1/4 Mile
800 Feet
FIREWOOD
CONTACT STATION
GARAGE
RANGER'S QUARTERS
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
PLAYGROUND
WATER
POPLAR
WHITE BIRCH
FOOT TRAILS
ALDER
AREA "B"
TOILET #4
TOILET #3 W/SHOWERS
OVERFLOW AREA
SHADBLOW
CHERRY
LARCH
SPRUCE
PINE
MAPLE
HEMLOCK
TAMARACK
OAK
CHESTNUT
WALNUT
HICKORY
LOCUST
APPLE
DOGWOOD
CEDAR
ELM
BEECH
BASSWOOD
OUT HOUSE
BLUEBERRY
To Park Entrance & Vt. Route 100A - 1/3 Mile
SAPLING
OUT HOUSE
BALSAM
SYCAMORE
TOILET #1
AREA "A"
HACKBERRY
SUMAC
WILLOW
BUTTERNUT
BOXELDER
HAWTHORN
TOILET #2 W/SHOWERS
ASPEN
HORNBEAM
ASH
LEGEND
VOLUNTEER SITE
CAMPSITE
LEANTO
TRASH DUMPSTER & RECYCLING CENTER
SCALE
100 0 100 200 300 FEET
Coolidge State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: g m durkee
12/10/91
Revised by: b g amsden
01/03

Coolidge State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Coolidge State Welcome to Park. In 1925, when Perry Merrill was Commissioner of Forests, Parks and Recreation, he purchased a tract of land for the State of Vermont in Plymouth and began to put together his dream of Calvin Coolidge State Forest. Because this land was near the Calvin Coolidge homestead he believed that funds could be obtained to develop the area as a recreation site. Construction began in the early 1930's.

Camp Calvin Coolidge, located in the Coolidge State Forest in Plymouth, was established June 9, 1933 by the Civilian Conservation Corps or CCC. The CCC was a nationwide public works program created during the great economic depression of the 1930's to provide jobs and training for thousands of unemployed men. The original Coolidge State Park was built by the CCC. Many parks in this country, both state and national, trace their origins to the CCC era.

The original Coolidge State Park included six acres across Routes 100A and 100 within Coolidge State Forest, and consisted of 19 log lean-tos. Today, these lean-tos are still in use, evidence of the remarkable workmanship of the CCC workers.

In the late 1800's there was a small town immediately adjacent to Coolidge State Park (it later became part of Coolidge State Forest). Now the abandoned town of Five Corners offers park visitors a chance to try their luck at gold panning. Several people have obtained small nuggets and gold dust from the streams in the vicinity of Five Corners.

Coolidge State park consists of about 500 acres in the 17,949-acre state forest. It is located in what is commonly referred to as the "Bradley Hill Block" of the forest. Slack Hill is to the east side of the park, and state designated "primitive camping" sites are located there. The brooks in the vicinity include Whetstone Brook, across from the park entrance, and Pinney Hollow Brook, running along the entrance road, across 100A and into Whetstone, which in turn, flows into the Ottauquechee River.

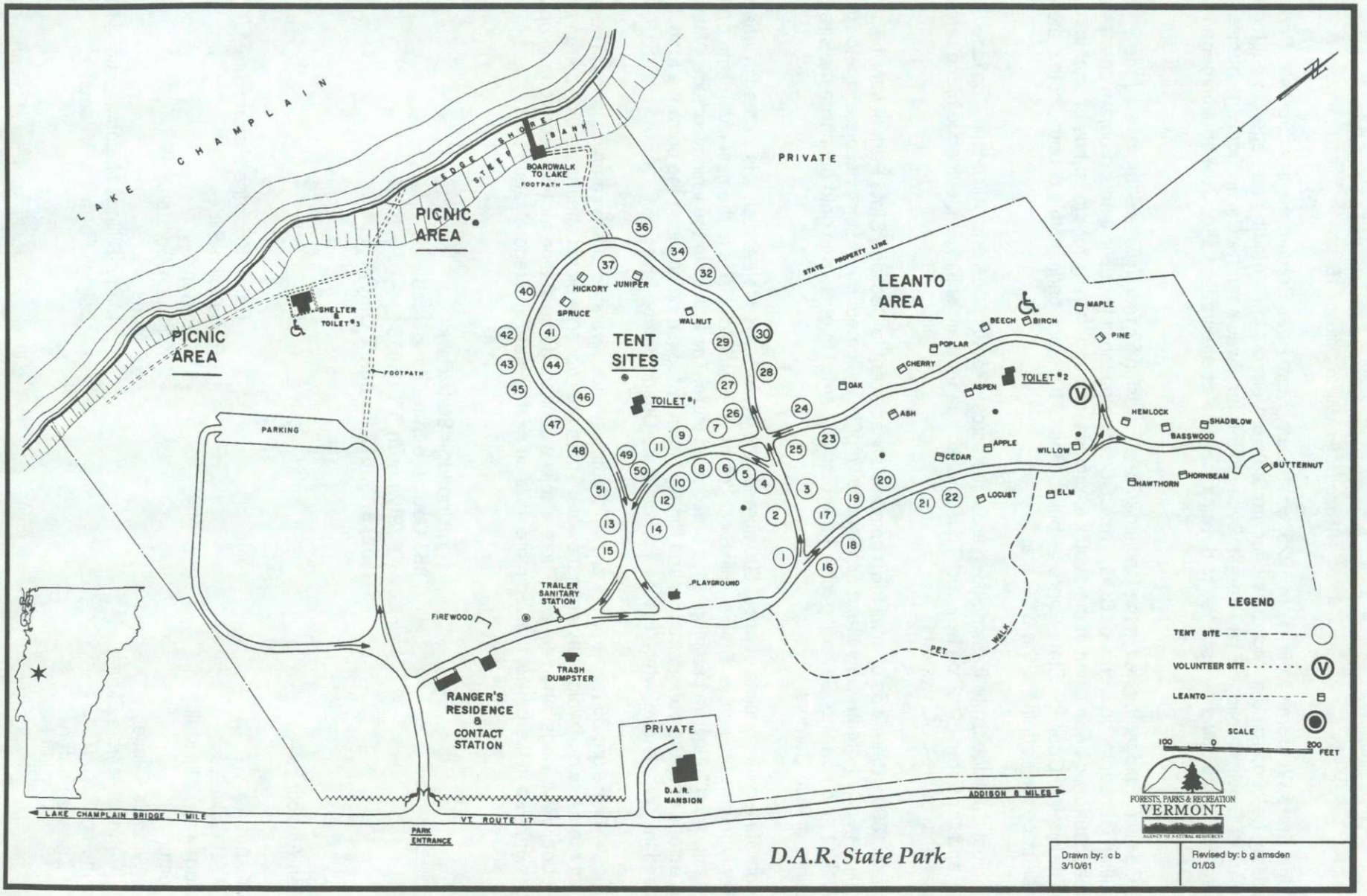
Facilities – There are 35 lean-to sites and 25 tent/trailer sites arranged in two camping loops. There are four rest rooms, two of which have hot showers. There are two large picnic shelters, a picnic area and a playground with swings, and seesaw. There also is a sanitary dump station for RVs, but no hookups. Day hiking is enjoyed in the park with even more trails on nearby state and federal lands.

Coolidge State Park
855 Coolidge State Park Road
Plymouth, VT 05056
(802) 672-3612 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions –

- Rutland
  - Art Galleries
- Bridgewater Mill Mall
- Proctor
  - Wilson's Castle
  - Vermont Marble Exhibit
- Plymouth
  - Cheese Factory
  - Calvin Coolidge Historic Site
- Pico Alpine Slide
- Killington
- Killington Gondola
- Woodstock
  - Marsh-Billings National Historic Park
  - Billings Farm and Museum

Enjoy Coolidge State Park!


LAKE CHAMPLAIN
LEDGE SHORE BANK
BOARDWALK TO LAKE
FOOTPATH
PRIVATE
PICNIC AREA
STATE PROPERTY LINE
LEANTO AREA
SHELTER & TOILET #3
PICNIC AREA
FOOTPATH
HICKORY
JUNIPER
SPRUCE
WALNUT
TENT SITES
TOILET #1
MAPLE
BEECH
BIRCH
PINE
POPLAR
CHERRY
OAK
ASPEN
TOILET #2
ASH
HEMLOCK
SHADBLOW
BASSWOOD
CEDAR
APPLE
WILLOW
BUTTERNUT
HAWTHORN
HORNBEAM
LOCUST
ELM
PARKING
PLAYGROUND
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
FIREWOOD
PET WALK
TRASH DUMPSTER
RANGER'S RESIDENCE & CONTACT STATION
PRIVATE
D.A.R. MANSION
ADDISON 8 MILES
LAKE CHAMPLAIN BRIDGE 1 MILE
VT. ROUTE 17
PARK ENTRANCE
LEGEND
TENT SITE
VOLUNTEER SITE
LEANTO
SCALE
100 0 200 FEET
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
D.A.R. State Park
Drawn by: c b
3/10/61
Revised by: b g amsden
01/03

D.A.R. State Park

Season: Mid-May to tSeptember (Labor Day)

Welcome to D.A.R. State Park located on the shores of beautiful Lake Champlain. This park was built on land donated to the State of Vermont by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1955. The D.A.R. continues to operate the John Strong Mansion/Museum next to the park. Much of the 95-acre park, was once open farm and pasture land. The foundation of the home of the first English settler in the area (1765) can be seen in the picnic area.

Camping Facilities – There are 70 sites including 24 lean-tos located in an open grassy area, as well as under a mature stand of hickory trees. The park offers flush toilets, hot showers, and a dump station is provided for RVs.

Day Use Facilities – There is a small picnic area located on a bluff above the lake, as well as a newly-rebuilt stone pavilion/ picnic shelter for group gatherings. Visitors here enjoy boating, fishing, swimming and sailing.

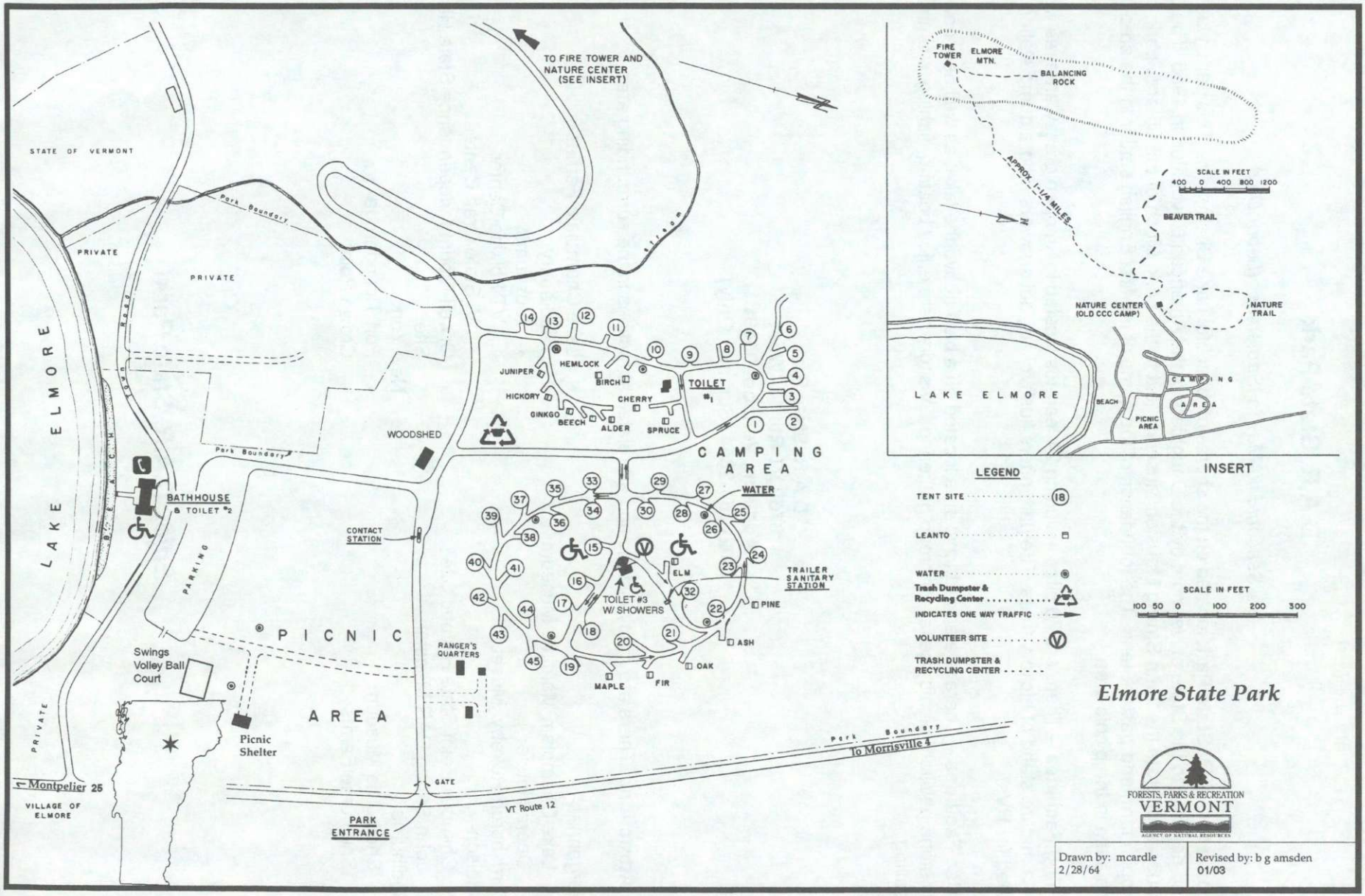
D.A.R. State Park
6750 VT Rte 17- West
Addison, Vermont 05491
(802) 759-2354 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions: There are many historic and art-related attractions in the surrounding area.

- Vergennes-
  - Lake Champlain Maritime Museum
  - Opera House
- Ferrisburgh-Rokeby Museum
- Addison-
  - Chimney Point State Historic Site
  - John Strong DAR Mansion
- Shelburne
  - Shelburne Museum
    Shelburne Farms
- Lake Champlain Ferries
- Middlebury
  - Museums
    VT Folklife Center
    Vt State Craft Center
- Orwell-Mount Independence State Historic Site

New York
- Fort Ticonderoga
- Crown Point

Enjoy D.A.R. State Park!


TO FIRE TOWER AND NATURE CENTER (SEE INSERT)
STATE OF VERMONT
Park Boundary
PRIVATE
PRIVATE
LAKE ELMORE
BEACH ROAD
Park Boundary
WOODSHED
JUNIPER
HEMLOCK
BIRCH
TOILET #1
HICKORY
CHERRY
GINKGO
BEECH
ALDER
SPRUCE
CAMPING AREA
WATER
BATHHOUSE & TOILET #2
CONTACT STATION
PARKING
TOILET #3 W/ SHOWERS
ELM
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
PINE
ASH
OAK
MAPLE
FIR
PICNIC AREA
Swings Volley Ball Court
RANGER'S QUARTERS
Picnic Shelter
PRIVATE
Park Boundary
To Morrisville 4
← Montpelier 25
VILLAGE OF ELMORE
GATE
VT Route 12
PARK ENTRANCE
FIRE TOWER
ELMORE MTN.
BALANCING ROCK
APPROX. 1-1/4 MILES
SCALE IN FEET
400 0 400 800 1200
BEAVER TRAIL
NATURE CENTER (OLD CCC CAMP)
NATURE TRAIL
LAKE ELMORE
BEACH
PICNIC AREA
CAMPING AREA
INSERT
LEGEND
TENT SITE 18
LEANTO
WATER
Trash Dumpster & Recycling Center
INDICATES ONE WAY TRAFFIC
VOLUNTEER SITE V
TRASH DUMPSTER & RECYCLING CENTER
SCALE IN FEET
100 50 0 100 200 300
Elmore State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: mcardle 2/28/64
Revised by: b g amsden 01/03

Elmore State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Elmore State Park. Located in the southeastern Lamoille County, Elmore State Park is over 750 acres of forest and agricultural land. It includes Elmore Mountain which rises almost from shores of Lake Elmore Because of this setting, the Town of Lake Elmore calls itself The Beauty Spot of Vermont."

Elmore Lake, which covers an area of 219 acres, empties into the Lamoille River through Pond Brook. The lake is a warm water fishery, and a favorite of both motorized and paddle boaters. Elmore Mountain (elevation of 2,608 feet), is the site of one the few remaining fire towers in Vermont. The mountain is part of the "Hogback Range" and offers hikers spectacular views from its summit.

Elmore State Park was created in 1936 when the Town and local citizens made a gift of 30 acres of lakeshore to the State of Vermont. With labor from the Civilian Conservation Corps labor, a federal public works program created during the Great Depression of the 1930's, a picnic and beach area were built. Today, Elmore State Park is a popular recreation destination for hikers, campers, picnickers and water sports-lovers.

Vermont Youth Conservation Corps –
Elmore is staffed by the Vermont Youth Conservation Corps in an educational partnership with the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation. Vermont youth, ages 17 to 24, are hired to live and work in the Park under a team of 2-3 adult managers, learning about and participating in all aspects of park operations and maintenance. The program strives to teach personal responsibility, life and job skills, and environmental awareness in a community living setting. For more information, write the

Vermont Youth Conservation Corps
92 South Main St., Waterbury, VT 05676
or call the VYCC at (802) 241-3699.

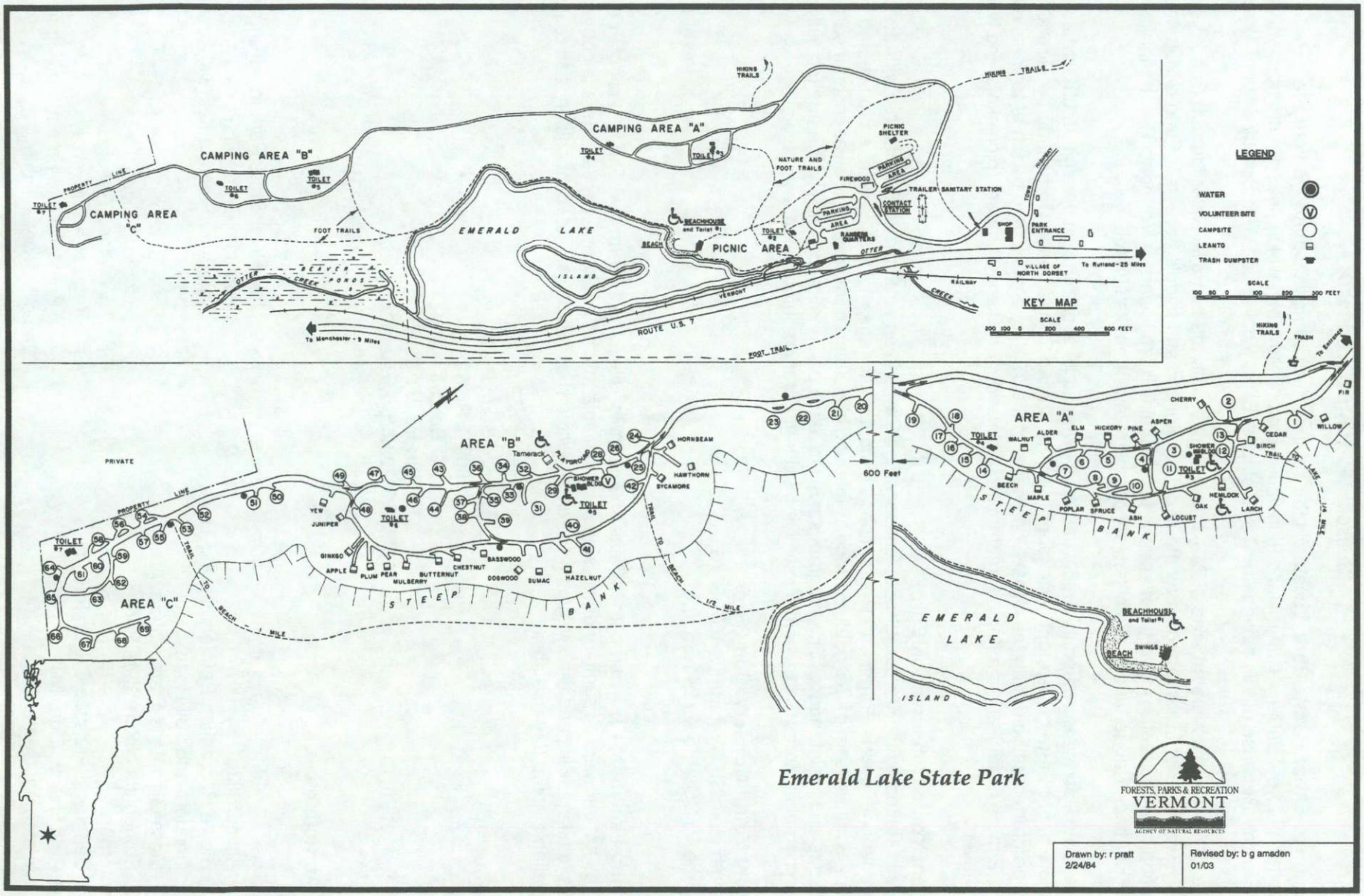
Camping Facilities – The campground has 45 tent/trailer sites and 15 lean-tos. The rest room in the lower loop has hot showers. A sanitary dump station is available, but no hookups for RVs. There is convenient access to hiking trails and the swimming beach. A picnic shelter, playground, concession, and rest rooms are available at the day-use area.

Elmore State Park
856 VT Rt. 12
PO Box 93
Lake Elmore, VT 05657
(802) 888-2982 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions –

- Stowe
  - Alpine Slide
  - Stowe Recreation Path and Hiking Trails
  - Gondola and Toll Road
  - Moss Glen Falls State Natural Area
  - Smugglers Notch State Park
- Waterbury
  - Ben and Jerry's Ice Cream Factory
  - Cold Hollow Cider Mill
  - Waterbury Center State Park
  - Little River State Park for Hiking and Mountain Biking Trails
  - Waterbury Flea Market (weekends)
- Montpelier
  - State Capitol
  - Historic Walking Tours
  - T.W. Wood Gallery
  - Regular Arts Events
- CC. Putnam State Forest - hiking trails
- Lamoille River - fishing

Enjoy Elmore State Park!


CAMPING AREA "A"
CAMPING AREA "B"
CAMPING AREA "C"
PICNIC AREA
EMERALD LAKE
ISLAND
BEACH
BEACHHOUSE and Toilet #1
TOILET #1
TOILET #2
TOILET #3
TOILET #4
TOILET #5
TOILET #6
TOILET #7
PICNIC SHELTER
PARKING AREA
FIREWOOD
NATURE AND FOOT TRAILS
HIKING TRAILS
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
CONTACT STATION
RANGER QUARTERS
PARK ENTRANCE
SHOP
OTTER CREEK
BEAVER PONDS
FOOT TRAILS
PROPERTY LINE
RAILWAY
VILLAGE OF NORTH DORSET
To Rutland - 25 Miles
To Manchester - 9 Miles
ROUTE U.S. 7
VERMONT
FOOT TRAIL
KEY MAP
SCALE
200 100 0 200 400 600 FEET
LEGEND
WATER
VOLUNTEER SITE
CAMPSITE
LEANTO
TRASH DUMPSTER
SCALE
100 50 0 100 200 300 FEET
AREA "A"
AREA "B"
AREA "C"
Tamarack
CHERRY
ASPEN
PINE
HICKORY
ELM
ALDER
WALNUT
BEECH
MAPLE
POPLAR
SPRUCE
ASH
LOCUST
OAK
HEMLOCK
LARCH
BIRCH
CEDAR
WILLOW
FIR
SHOWER BLDG.
HORNBEAM
SYCAMORE
HAWTHORN
YEW
JUNIPER
GINKGO
APPLE
PLUM
PEAR
MULBERRY
BUTTERNUT
CHESTNUT
BASSWOOD
DOGWOOD
SUMAC
HAZELNUT
STEEP BANK
600 Feet
TRAIL TO BEACH - 1/3 MILE
TRAIL TO BEACH - 1 MILE
TRAIL TO LAKE VT.
PRIVATE
TRASH
To Entrance
SWINGS
Emerald Lake State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: r pratt
2/24/84
Revised by: b g amsden
01/03

Emerald Lake State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Emerald Lake State Park. The 720-acre park lies between the Green Mountain and the Taconic Mountain ranges in what is known as the Valley of Vermont. The park is located along the flanks of Dorset Mountain, with Emerald Lake, the headwaters of Otter Creek and the Battenkill River, at its base. This area was historically important for the smelting of iron as well as the quarrying of marble (which continues in the surrounding area today). The park lands also had a history as a large farm and later a summer retreat before becoming a state park in 1960. Remains of quarry pits, farm buildings, stone walls, and even a cemetery can be found within the park boundaries.

Camping Facilities – The 105 campsites, including 36 lean-tos, are located on a heavily wooded ridge above Emerald Lake. Flush toilets, hot showers and a dump station (for RVs) are provided.

Day Use Facilities – There is a small beach with snack bar and boat rental facilities and a hillside picnic area. An open picnic shelter pavilion can be reserved for large group gatherings.

Vermont Youth Conservation Corps- Emerald Lake State Park is staffed by the Vermont Youth Conservation Corps in an educational partnership with the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation. Vermont youth, age 17 to 24, are hired to live and work in the park under a team of 2-3 adult managers, learning about and participating in all aspects of park operations and maintenance. The program strives to teach personal responsibility, life and job skills, and environmental awareness in a community living setting. For more information, write the **Vermont Youth Conservation Corps** at 92 South Main St., Waterbury, VT 05676 or call the VYCC at (802) 241-3699.

There are a variety of activities to enjoy while at the park, such as:

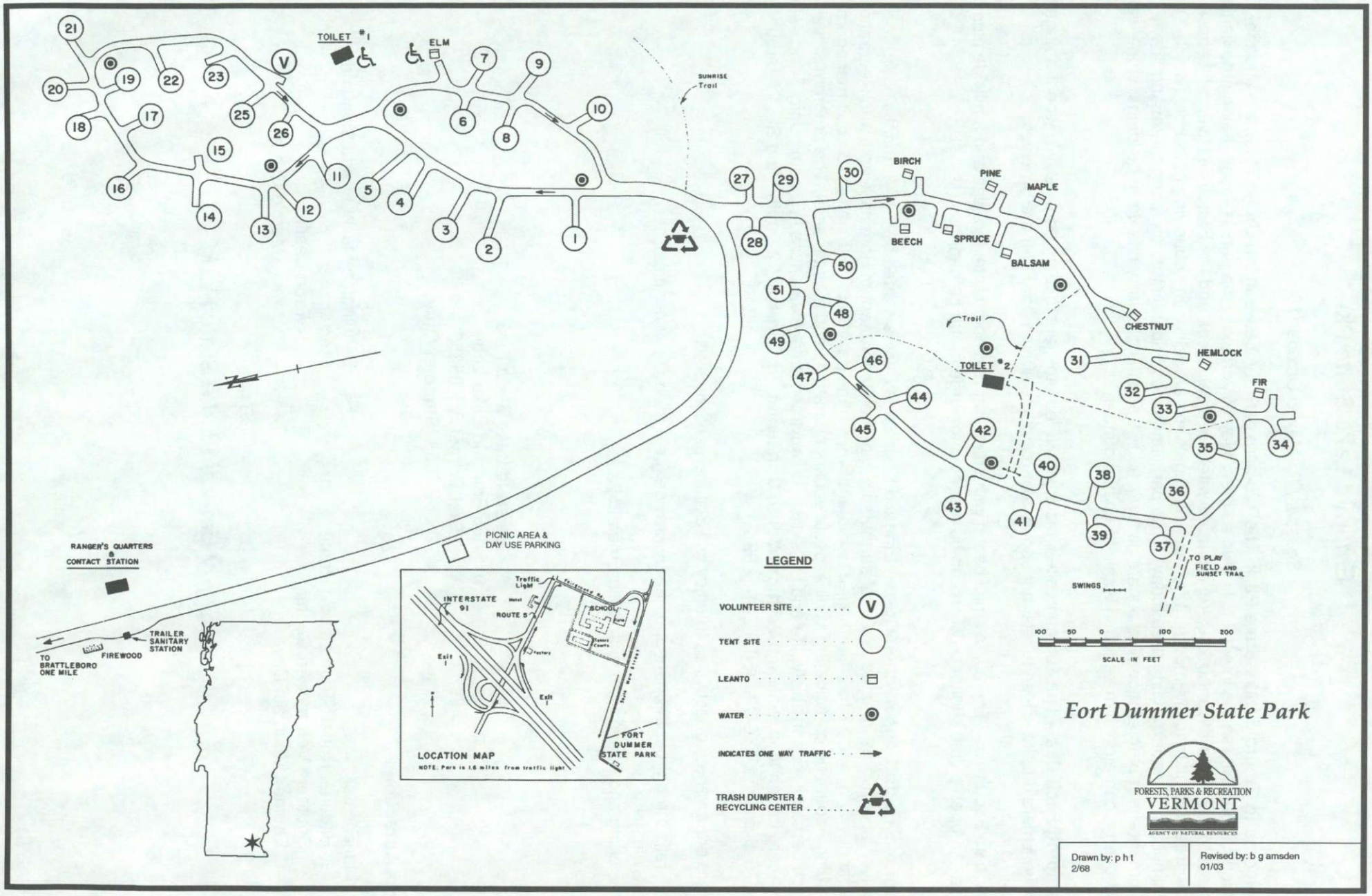
- Trails throughout the park and nearby provide great hiking opportunities
- Swimming
- Fishing and boating (no motors) in Emerald Lake

Emerald Lake State Park
65 Emerald Lake Lane
East Dorset, VT 05253
(802) 362-1655 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions

- Manchester
  - Hildene, Robert Todd Lincoln Home
  - Southern Vermont Art Center
  - Equinox Mountain Drive
- Bennington Museum and Monument
- Proctor
  - Wilson Castle
  - Vermont Marble Exhibit

Enjoy Emerald Lake State Park!



Fort Dummer State Park

FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Drawn by: p h t 2/68	Revised by: b g amsden 01/03

Fort Dummer State Park

Season: Mid-May to September (Labor Day)

Welcome to Fort Dummer State Park, located in the historic Connecticut River Valley. The park is nestled in 217 acres of forest land just outside of Brattleboro. A campground, two hiking trails, and a playground are available to visitors.

The park was named after Fort Dummer, the first permanent white settlement in Vermont. Built on the frontier in 1724, the fort was initially the gateway to the early European settlements along the Connecticut River. Forty-three English soldiers and twelve Mohawk Indians manned the fort in 1724 and 1725. Later, the fort protected what was then a Massachusetts colony from invasion by the French and Indians. Made of sturdy white pine timber, stacked like a log cabin, Fort Dummer served its purpose well.

The park overlooks the site of Fort Dummer, which was flooded when the Vernon Dam was built on the Connecticut River in 1908. This site can be seen from the northernmost scenic vista on the Sunrise Trail. It is now underwater near the lumber company located on the western bank of the river.

While located in the foothills of the Green Mountains, the forest here is more like those of southern New England than like a typical Vermont forest. Tree species such as white, red, and chestnut oaks dominate the hardwood forest, which also contains beech, maple, yellow birch, and white birch.

The abundance of oak trees provides food and shelter for gray squirrels, turkeys and deer. Ruffed grouse also inhabit these woods, attracted by its dense woody cover and open understory.

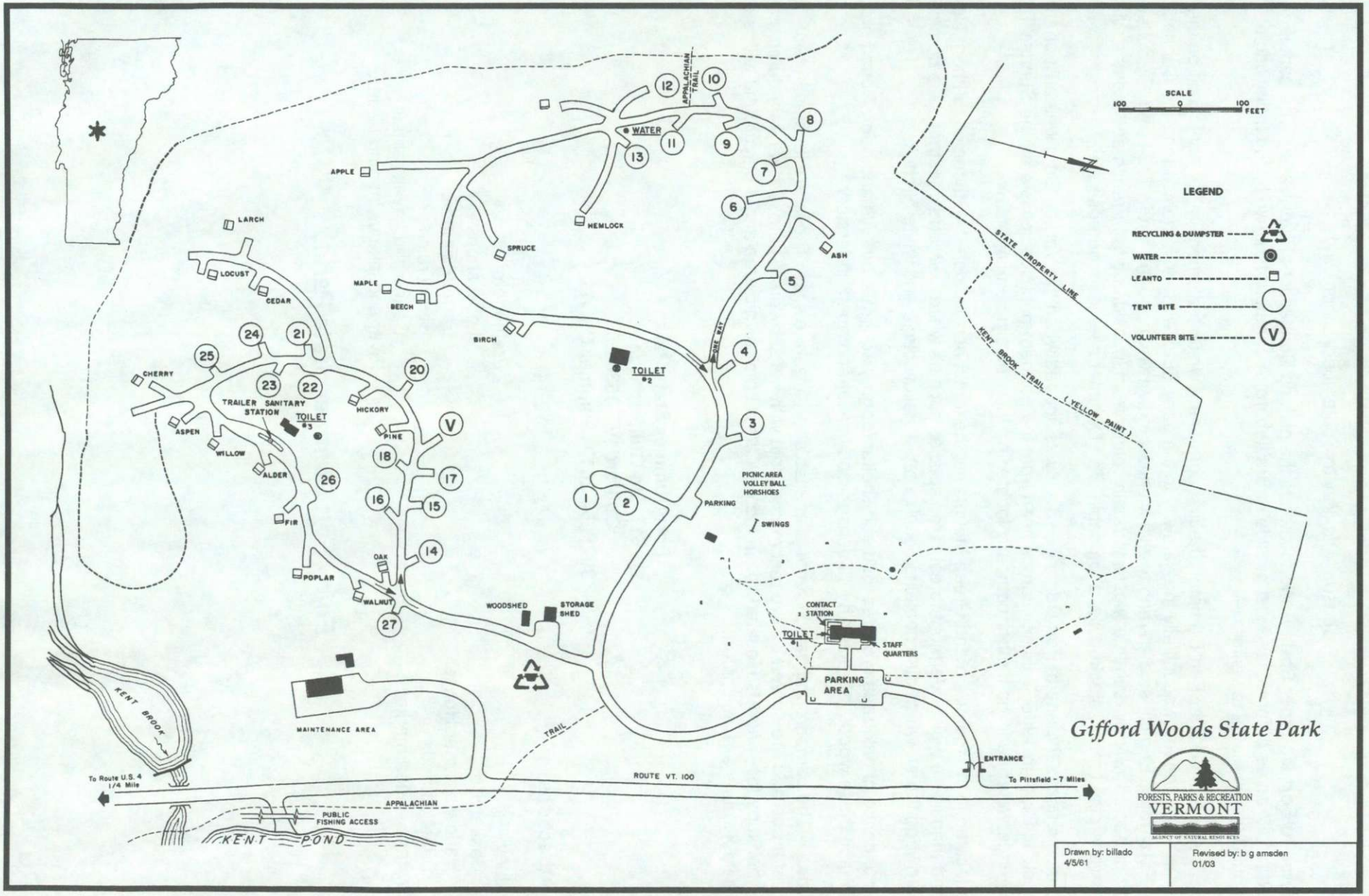
Facilities – The campground has 51 tent/trailer sites and 10 lean-to sites. These are located in two adjacent areas and are served by two rest rooms, both with hot showers. There is a sanitary dump station, but no hookups for RVs. Also located within the park are a small picnic area and a playground with a large open field. Groups are welcomed.

Fort Dummer State Park
517 Old Guilford Road
Guilford, VT 05301
(802) 254-2610 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions –:

- Putney
  - Basketville
  - Harlow's Sugar House
  - Santa's Land
- Newfane - Flea market
- Brattleboro
  - Local shops
  - Farmer's market
  - River cruise
  - Canoe and kayak rentals
- River and lake swimming nearby

Enjoy Fort Dummer State Park!


SCALE
100 0 100 FEET
LEGEND
RECYCLING & DUMPSTER
WATER
LEANTO
TENT SITE
VOLUNTEER SITE
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
WATER
APPLE
LARCH
LOCUST
CEDAR
MAPLE
BEECH
SPRUCE
HEMLOCK
BIRCH
ASH
TOILET #2
ONE WAY
STATE PROPERTY LINE
KENT BROOK TRAIL (YELLOW PAINT)
CHERRY
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
TOILET #3
ASPEN
WILLOW
ALDER
FIR
HICKORY
PINE
OAK
POPLAR
WALNUT
PICNIC AREA
VOLLEY BALL
HORSHOES
PARKING
SWINGS
WOODSHED
STORAGE SHED
CONTACT STATION
TOILET #1
STAFF QUARTERS
PARKING AREA
MAINTENANCE AREA
KENT BROOK
TRAIL
ENTRANCE
To Pittsfield - 7 Miles
To Route U.S. 4 1/4 Mile
ROUTE VT. 100
APPALACHIAN
PUBLIC FISHING ACCESS
KENT POND
Gifford Woods State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: billado
4/5/61
Revised by: b g amsden
01/03

Gifford Woods State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Gifford Woods State Park! Gifford Woods was established in 1931 when the State of Vermont purchased 13 acres from Lee Pearsons. In 1932, a gift from Walter K. Barrows was added 12 acres to the new park. Through further purchases, the park grew to the 114 acres presently managed by the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation.

In 1933 and 1934, the picnic area and ranger's quarters were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps or CCC, a nationwide public works program created during the Great Depression of the 1930's to provide jobs and training for thousands of unemployed men. In 1939, the CCC constructed a camping area.

The Appalachian Trail runs through Gifford Woods, joining the Long Trail 2.4 miles from the contact station. Many "through hikers" stay at the park on their journey from Georgia to Maine. The park is very popular during the fall foliage season as a premier "leaf peeping" stop.

Across Route 100 from the developed campground lies a 7-acre stand of old-growth hard-woods. The stand has many grand-sized trees of sugar maple, beech, yellow birch, basswood, white ash and hemlock. The understory is rich with native wildflowers. No trails or other development have been permitted in the stand in order to preserve its natural state.

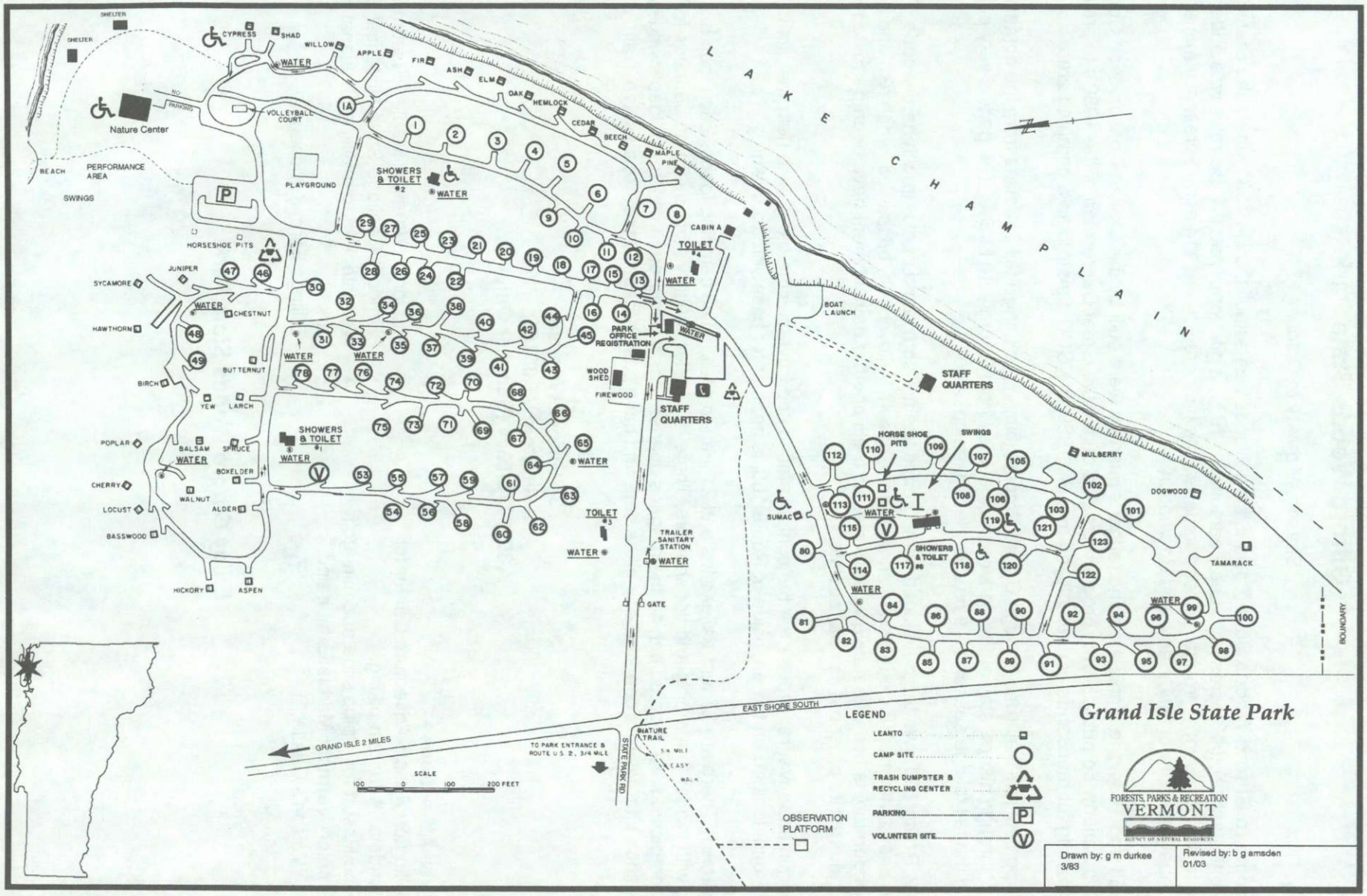
A short interpretive trail starts near the contact station and traverses the old growth near the picnic area. Kent Pond, located on the east side of Route 100, is popular for bass and trout fishing.

Facilities – There are 27 tent/trailer sites and 21 lean-to sites in two camping loops. Each loop has a rest room with modern plumbing and hot showers. There is a trailer sanitary station, but no hookups for RVs. A wooded picnic area located behind the ranger's quarters has a playground which includes swings and horseshoe pits. Visitors can start day hikes here and have easy access to the Appalachian Trail.

34 Gifford Woods
Killington, VT 05751
(802) 775-5354 (Summer Only)

- **Area Attractions –**
- Killington Resort-Adventure Center for gondola, mountain biking,
- Pico Resort for alpine slide and mini-golf
- Proctor- Vermont Marble Exhibit and Wilson's Castle
- Pittsford - Vermont Maple Museum
- Plymouth-Coolidge State Historical Site
- Woodstock-Marsh-Billings National Historic Park
  - Billings Farm & Museum

Enjoy Gifford Woods State Park!


Grand Isle State Park
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Nature Center
BEACH
PERFORMANCE AREA
SWINGS
PLAYGROUND
VOLLEYBALL COURT
HORSESHOE PITS
SHELTER
CYPRESS
SHAD
WILLOW
APPLE
FIR
ASH
ELM
OAK
HEMLOCK
CEDAR
BEECH
MAPLE
PINE
WATER
SHOWERS & TOILET #2
CABIN A
TOILET #4
PARK OFFICE REGISTRATION
WOOD SHED
FIREWOOD
STAFF QUARTERS
BOAT LAUNCH
JUNIPER
SYCAMORE
HAWTHORN
CHESTNUT
BUTTERNUT
BIRCH
YEW
LARCH
POPLAR
BALSAM
SPRUCE
CHERRY
BOXELDER
WALNUT
LOCUST
ALDER
BASSWOOD
HICKORY
ASPEN
SHOWERS & TOILET #1
TOILET #3
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
GATE
HORSE SHOE PITS
SWINGS
MULBERRY
DOGWOOD
SUMAC
TAMARACK
SHOWERS & TOILET #5
BOUNDARY
EAST SHORE SOUTH
GRAND ISLE 2 MILES
TO PARK ENTRANCE & ROUTE U.S. 2, 3/4 MILE
STATE PARK RD.
NATURE TRAIL
1/4 MILE EASY WALK
SCALE
100 0 100 200 FEET
OBSERVATION PLATFORM
LEGEND
LEANTO
CAMP SITE
TRASH DUMPSTER & RECYCLING CENTER
PARKING
VOLUNTEER SITE
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: g m durkee 3/83
Revised by: b g amsden 01/03

Grand Isle State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Grand Isle State Park, located on South Hero Island in Lake Champlain. The Island, also known as Grand Isle, is 14 miles long and over 3 miles wide, making it the largest island n Lake Champlain. It contains the towns Grand Isle (on the northern half) and South Hero (on the southern half). The North and South Hero Islands are named in honor of pioneering Vermonters who served in the American Revolution.

Grand Isle State Park was opened in 1959 when 54 acres of land was purchased from Birchcliff, a private summer resort. The original acquisition included a hotel-like building, cabins and a recreation hall. Today, the Nature Center is the last remaining Birchcliff building. Three additional property acquisitions brought the park to its current 226-acre size. Park development during the 1960's was spurred by a successful effort to attract visitors to the area by providing quality camping opportunities.

Today, the result of that effort is apparent. Grand Isle State Park is the most-visited campground in the state park system. With 4,150 feet of Lake Champlain shoreline, Grand Isle is popular with many destination campers who spend their entire vacation here. At the same time, the park location on US Route 2 attracts a high number of one-night campers, while proximity to population centers in Burlington, Vermont and Montreal make it an easy destination for the weekend or spur-of-the-moment camper. Park property extends all the way west to Route 2, where part of the land is being kept open by agricultural lease, and some of what was pasture thirty years ago has reverted to woodland.

Camping Facilities and Reservations – There are 120 tent/trailer sites, 36 lean-to sites, and one cabin site, which makes this Vermont's second largest state campground.

Grand Isle State Park
36 East Shore Road South
Grand Isle, VT 05458
(802) 372-4300 (Summer Only)

Park and Camping Services – Rest rooms have running water and hot showers. There is a trailer sanitary station but no hookups. Fifty percent of the sites are large enough to accommodate self-contained RVs. Lakeshore areas permit water access for swimming and shore fishing. There is a boat launching ramp, plus rowboats and kayaks for rent through the park office. Check the Nature Center for interpretive programs, games and special events. There is sand-court volleyball, horseshoes, a playground, fitness trail, and a nature walk within the park. Campers are allowed free day-use entry to the other state parks in Vermont's Champlain Islands.

Area Attractions:

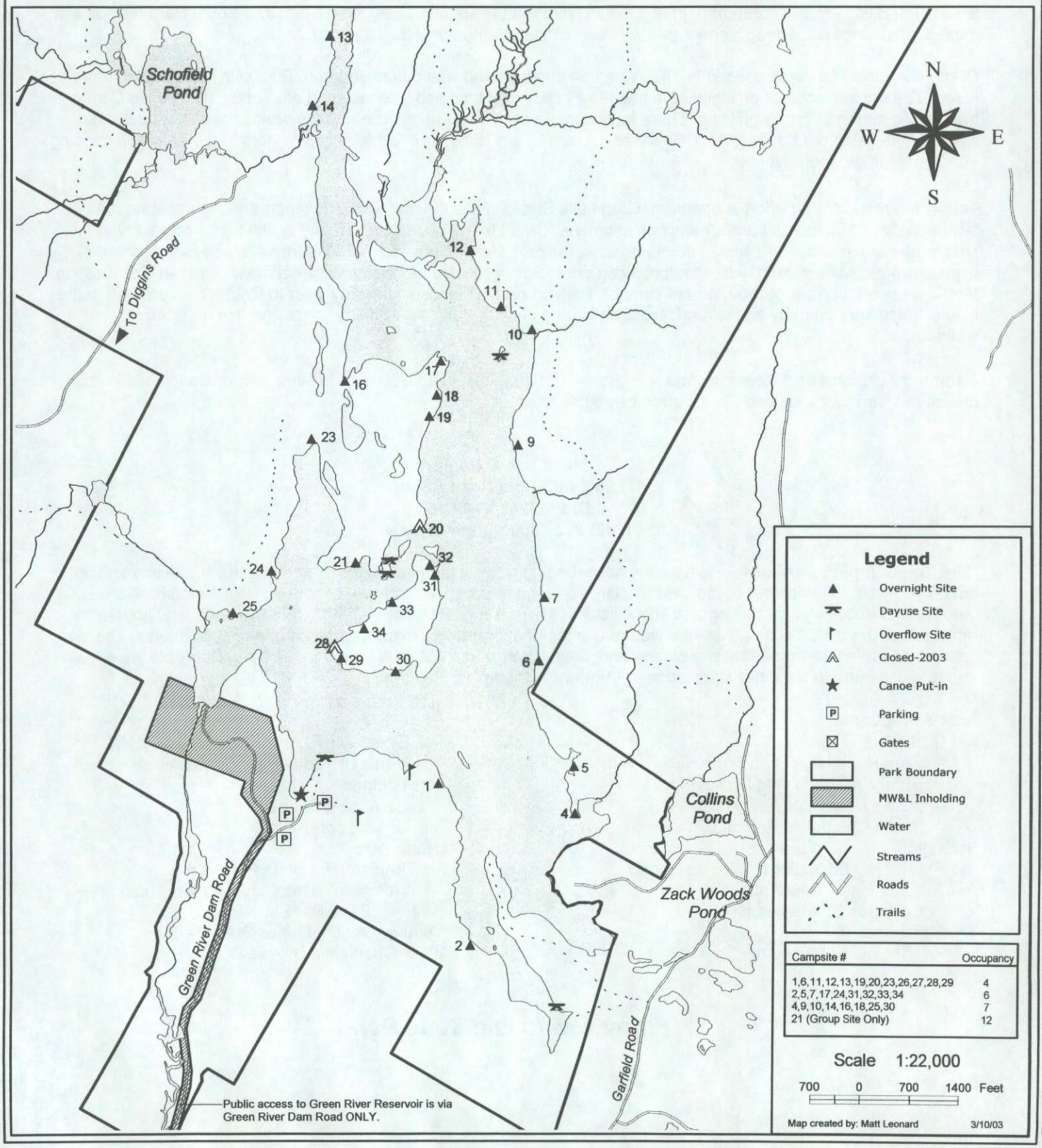
- Grand Isle
  - The Hyde Log Cabin State Historic Site (the Nation's oldest log cabin)
  - Grand Isle State Fish Hatchery
  - Lake Champlain Ferries

Burlington-
- -ECHO Educational Science Center
- -Burlington Bike Path
- -Church St. Marketplace

- Shelburne
  - Shelburne Museum
  - Shelburne Farms
  - Vermont Teddy Bear Company
- Isle LaMotte
  - St. Anne's Shrine
  - ancient coral reef
- North Hero
  - Knight Point State Park
  - Hermann's Royal Lipizzan Stallions
- Milton - Sand Bar State Park
- Alburg - Alburg Dunes State Park
- Lake Champlain Bikeways

Enjoy Grand Isle State Park!

Green River Reservoir State Park Site Map



Green River Reservoir State Park

Season: Mid-May to Mid-October

Welcome to Green River Reservoir State Park. Green River Reservoir became a state park in March 1999 when 5110 acres were purchased from the Morrisville Water and Light Department. This is not your typical Vermont State Park – Green River Reservoir provides "wilderness-like" camping and paddling experiences.

The park will remain in its wild and undeveloped condition, with low-impact, compatible recreational use allowed on and around the Reservoir. Management activities will be only those necessary to maintain the property's character, protect the environment and critical resources, demonstrate sustainable forest and wildlife management, control excessive recreational use, and ensure high-quality outdoor experiences for visitors.

The 653-acre Reservoir includes about 19 miles of shoreline, the longest stretch of undeveloped shoreline in Vermont. Access to the park is in the southern part of the Reservoir off of Green River Dam Road. The Reservoir is designated as a "quiet" lake under Vermont "Use of Public Waters Rules." Boats powered by electric motors up to 5 mph and human-powered watercraft (canoes, kayaks, etc.) are allowed.

Camping Facilities – There are 28 remote campsites at various locations around the Reservoir. Camping is allowed only at designated campsites. Each remote site has a maximum site occupancy based on the characteristics of the site. There is one designated group campsite that can accommodate up to 12 people. Previous campsites have been closed and are being rehabilitated due to overuse through the years. Campers are to protect the sites is by using a portable stove instead of a campfire for cooking.

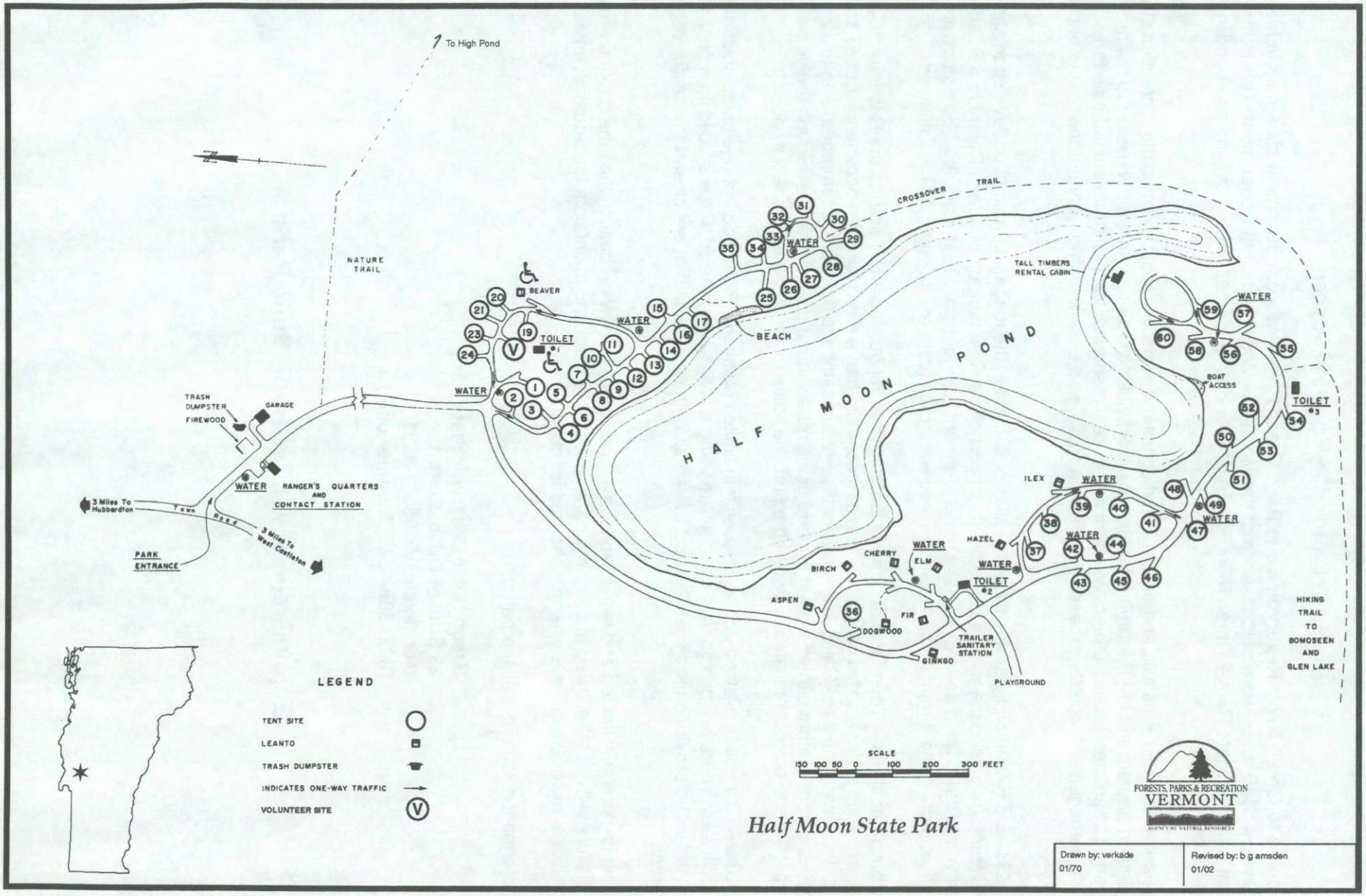
Day Use – Day use is allowed on the Reservoir in limited numbers. Please do not use campsites for day use activities. There are designated day use sites where fires are permitted. Please build fires only at these sites and in the provided fire rings. Respect the areas of the shoreline that are closed to use for vegetation recovery.

Parking is extremely limited and is available on a "first come, first serve" basis. Once the parking areas are full, visitors will not be allowed to enter the park. This is to protect and maintain a high-quality remote recreational experience. Fees are only charged for camping.

For information, write or call the park at:

Green River Reservoir State Park
29 Sunset Drive, Suite 1
Morrisville, VT 05661-8331
(802) 888-1349 (Summer only)

Enjoy Green River Reservoir State Park!


To High Pond
NATURE TRAIL
CROSSOVER TRAIL
TALL TIMBERS RENTAL CABIN
BEAVER
WATER
TOILET #1
BEACH
HALF MOON POND
BOAT ACCESS
TOILET #3
TRASH DUMPSTER
FIREWOOD
GARAGE
RANGER'S QUARTERS AND CONTACT STATION
3 Miles To Hubbardton
Town Road
3 Miles To West Castleton
PARK ENTRANCE
ILEX
HAZEL
CHERRY
ELM
BIRCH
ASPEN
DOGWOOD
FIR
GINKGO
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
TOILET #2
PLAYGROUND
HIKING TRAIL TO BOMOSEEN AND GLEN LAKE
LEGEND
TENT SITE
LEANTO
TRASH DUMPSTER
INDICATES ONE-WAY TRAFFIC
VOLUNTEER SITE
SCALE
150 100 50 0 100 200 300 FEET
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Half Moon State Park
Drawn by: verkade
01/70
Revised by: b g amsden
01/02

Half Moon State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Half Moon State Park, a quiet camping area located within 3500-acre Bomoseen State Park. Set in dense woods in a small sheltered basin, the park surrounds Half Moon Pond.

Camping Facilities – With camp sites both on the water's edge and back in the woods, the 59 tent sites and 10 lean-to sites provide great camping opportunities in a quiet, peaceful environment. Flush toilets, hot showers and a dump station (for RVs) are provided.

"Tall Timbers" is a fully furnished cottage, available for weekly rentals within Half Moon State Park.

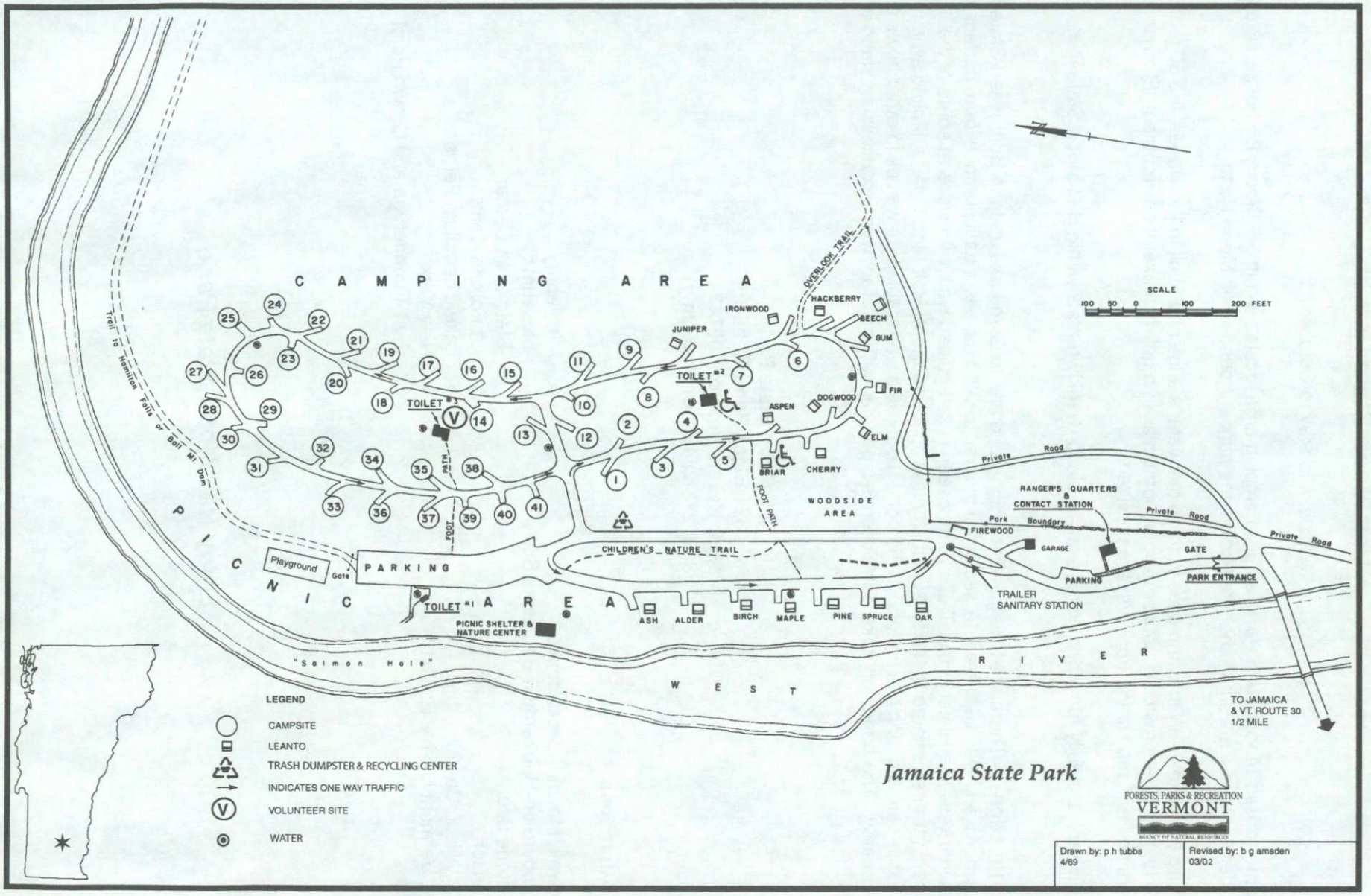
Park Attractions – There are hiking trails to High Pond and to Glen Lake and the Bomoseen State Park Campground and Day Use Area. A section of the trail to Glen Lake is a multipurpose loop, perfect for mountain bikes. The History Hike Trail at Bomoseen is self-guided walk with stops at some of the significant features related to the slate industry that operated there. Half Moon offers limited swimming, but great fishing and boating (no motors) in the pond (boat rentals available), as well as in other lakes and ponds nearby. The beach on Lake Bomoseen is a popular bathing area, with a concession stand and boat rentals.

Half Moon State Park
1621 Black Pond Road
Fair Haven, Vermont 05743
(802) 273-2848 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions:

- Orwell- Mount Independence
- Hubbardton-Hubbardton Battlefield State Historic Site
- Proctor
  - Wilson Castle
  - Vermont Marble Exhibit
  -
- Middlebury
  -Museums
  -State Craft Center
  -Vt Folklife Center
- Lake Champlain Ferries
- New York
  -Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point

Enjoy Half Moon State Park!



Jamaica State Park

FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Drawn by: p h tubbs 4/89	Revised by: b g amsden 03/02

Jamaica State Park

Season: Late-April to October 15

Welcome to Jamaica State Park, which opened to the public in 1969. The park was conceived in 1967, when 19 acres were purchased, and 18 acres donated by the Conservation Society of Southern Vermont. In 1979, the State of Vermont and The Nature Conservancy completed a land swap with the village of Readsboro. The Nature Conservancy purchased approximately 1630 acres from The Conservation Society of Southern Vermont. Some of this land was conveyed to the State of Vermont to become part of Jamaica State Park. The park contains about 760 acres today.

Jamaica State Park is located on a bend of the West River, about one-half mile from the center of Jamaica village. To the north is Ball Mountain. Hamilton Falls is located about one mile up Cobb Brook, which enters the West River upstream from the park. The West River has a large drainage area, extending from Weston and the south side of Terrible Mountain to Windham on the east and Bromley Mountain on the west.

For thousands of years, Native Americans traveled the West River, following a major transportation route between the Connecticut River and Lake Champlain. The Jamaica area was a center for hunting, fishing, gathering and tool making. More recently, the area has supported a few small farms and a sawmill. In 1881, the West River Railroad began its run to Brattleboro on what is now an old railroad bed /multipurpose trail along the West River to Ball Mountain Dam. The railroad operated from about 1880 to 1936, when a flood wiped most of it out.

One notable feature on the West River within the park is the Salmon Hole. A great spot for swimming today, it was the site of the so-called "Salmon Hole Massacre" in 1748. French and Native American soldiers discovered and ambushed British Colonial soldiers here during the French and Indian War.

Every spring and fall on a weekend in late April and again in late September, water is released on the West River from the Ball Mountain Dam. This is semi-annual event attracts kayakers and canoeists from all over New England. The West River is also a favorite spot for anglers. The river's combination of deep slow running water and shallow fast ripples make for some fine fishing.

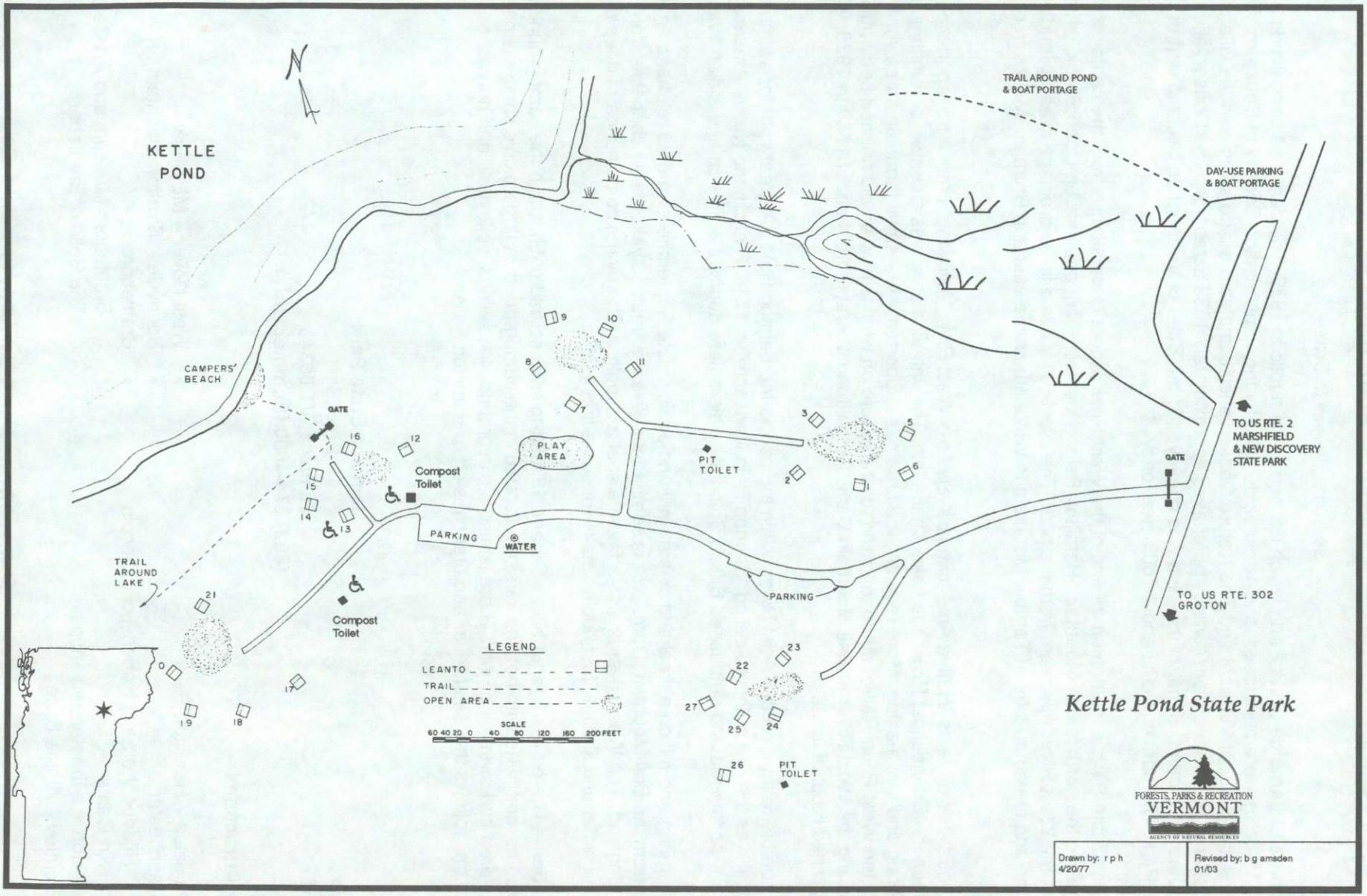
Facilities – There are 43 tent/trailer sites and 18 lean-to sites spread out through the campground. Two rest rooms, complete with hot showers, are located in the campground. A large picnic shelter is near the picnic area and swimming hole. There is also a playground with swings, volleyball, and horseshoes. A hiking trail follows the West River and branches off to Hamilton Falls.

Jamaica State Park
Box 45
Jamaica, VT 05343
(802) 874-4600 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions –

- Jamaica - Hamilton Falls
- Manchester
  - Hildene, home of Robert Todd Lincoln
  - Art Center
- Weston - a theater and shops
- Bromley - Alpine Slide
- West Dover - Mt. Snow
- Bondville - Stratton Mountain
- Brattleboro
  - Brattleboro Museum and Art Center
  - The Belle of Brattleboro

Enjoy Jamaica State Park!


KETTLE POND
TRAIL AROUND POND & BOAT PORTAGE
DAY-USE PARKING & BOAT PORTAGE
CAMPERS' BEACH
GATE
PLAY AREA
Compost Toilet
PIT TOILET
PARKING
WATER
TRAIL AROUND LAKE
Compost Toilet
PARKING
GATE
TO US RTE. 2 MARSHFIELD & NEW DISCOVERY STATE PARK
TO US RTE. 302 GROTON
LEGEND
LEANTO
TRAIL
OPEN AREA
SCALE
60 40 20 0 40 80 120 160 200 FEET
PIT TOILET
Kettle Pond State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: r p h
4/20/77
Revised by: b g amsden
01/03

Kettle Pond State Park

(Group and Remote Camping)

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Kettle Pond State Park. As early as 1704, Native American and French raiders from Canada used routes through Groton to reach Massachusetts. Networks of navigable waterways encouraged English-speaking settlements here earlier than other parts of Vermont.

Covered by white pine, spruce, hemlock, beech, maple and birch, Groton's rocky hillisides were logged by local farmers for lumber, fuel and potash. The logging industry boomed for almost 100 years while the Montpelier-Wells River railroad operated. Logging is still a vital industry here, but modern society's quest for quality leisure time has made Groton a recreation haven with private cottages/ seasonal homes; public lands and outdoor recreation activities enjoyed in every season.

Kettle Pond is located in Groton State Forest. With over 26,000 acres, Groton is the second largest state forest in Vermont and home to moose, deer, bear and other wildlife.

Camping Facilities – The campground is located on the shores of undeveloped Kettle Pond. There are 26 lean-to's in five separate clusters. The rustic shelters are designed to accommodate groups, such as scouts, churches, clubs or other social institutions. Six remote campsites/lean-to's on the pond are suited to smaller parties. Facilities include two composting toilets, two pit toilets and a hand pump well for drinking water and a camper's beach. A swimming area, several scenic picnic areas, access for boating and fishing, and miles of hiking and multiple use trails in Groton State Forest are close by

Kettle Pond State Park
c/o New Discovery State Park
4239 VT Rt. 232
Marshfield, VT 05658
(802) 426-3042 (Summer Only)

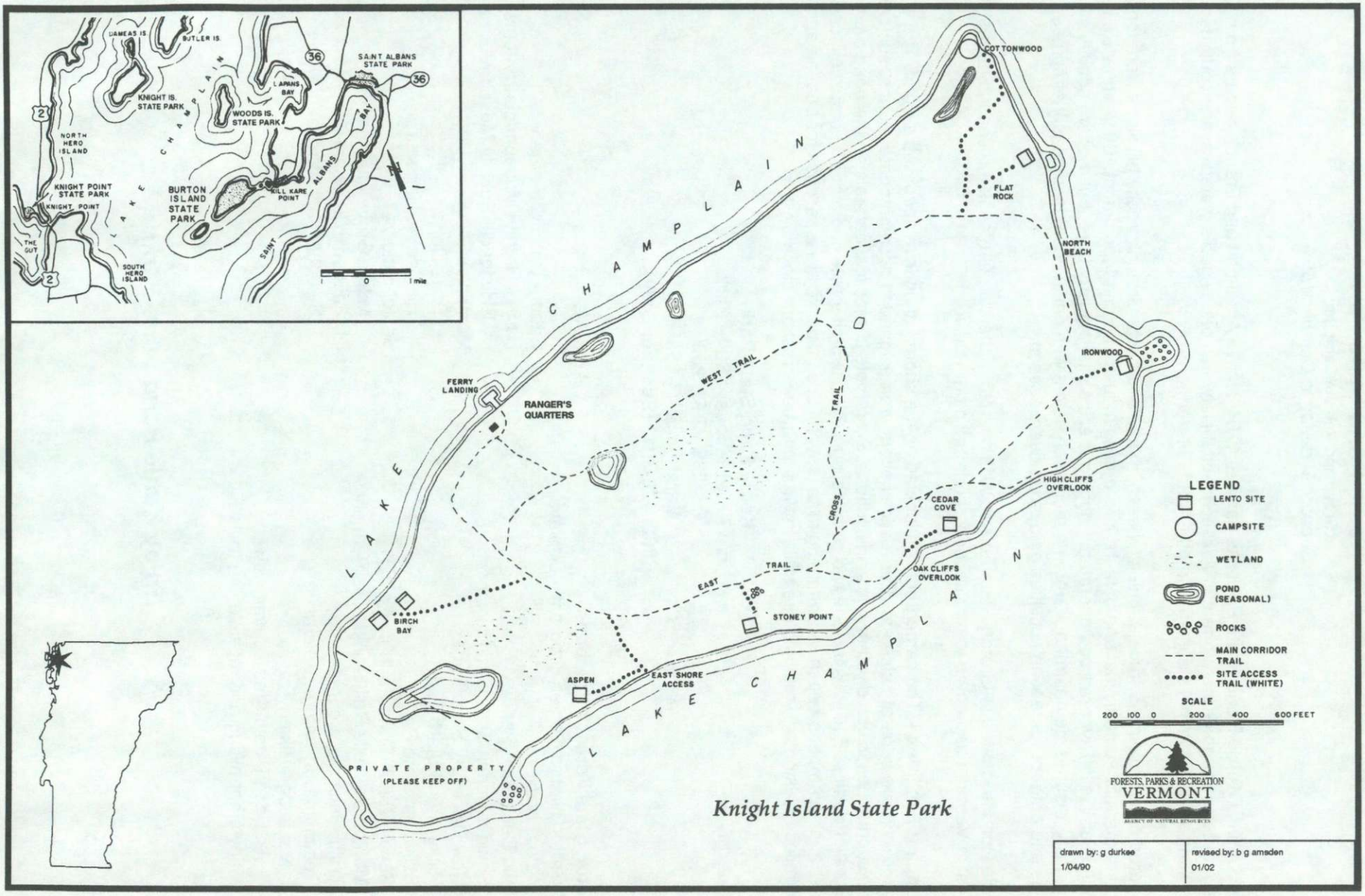
Groton State Forest Attractions –

- Groton Nature Center -*programs, displays, nature trail*
- Big Deer State Park
- Boulder Beach State Park-*swimming*
- New Discovery State Park
- Ricker Pond State Park
- Stillwater State Park
- Seyon Ranch State Park -*fly fishing*
- Montpelier-Wells Rail Trail (Cross Vermont Trail) - *multiple use trails*
- Peacham Bog-*nature exploration*
- Silver Ledge Hiking Trail
- Owl's Head Picnic Area-*summit views*
- Many other hiking and multiple use trails

Area Attractions –

- Cabot - Cabot Creamery
- Barre - Granite Museum/quarry tours
  - VT Historical Society Museum/Library
- Montpelier
  - State Capitol
  - Historic walking tours
- St. Johnsbury
  - Maple Grove Museum
  - Fairbanks Museum
  - St. Johnsbury Athenaeum

Enjoy Kettle Pond State Park!



Knight Island State Park

Knight Island State Park

Season: Late-May to September (Labor Day)

Welcome to Knight Island, one of Vermont's three island parks in Lake Champlain's 'Inland Sea.' Acquired by the State in 1990, the 200-acre island is about a mile long and almost a half-mile wide. The park includes all but 10 acres of the island's southern tip. When on Knight Island, ***please respect our neighbor, and stay off of the southern end of Knight Island.***

Knight Island was farmed historically, then remained uninhabited for many years. Through the 1980's it was a privately-operated primitive campground. The owner lived year-round on the island, and began a timber management program to supplement his camping operation. Under state ownership, remote area camping is being continued on seven sites around the island. Land management activities are those which will keep the island unique and unspoiled.

Getting There - Knight Island, accessible only by boat is 1.5 miles east of North Hero village, and 5.5 miles northwest of Burton Island/Kill Kare State Parks. Scheduled **ferry service** ($) operates weekends and holidays from North Hero or Burton Island/Kill Kare. Call Kill Kare (802-524-6021) for schedule. Midweek **ferry service** ($) is available, through Burton Island (802-524-6353) by advance arrangement, weather permitting. **Long term parking** is limited in North Hero village, but a boat ramp, with plenty of parking, is available at Kill Kare State Park, on the St. Albans shore.

Burton Island State Park
P.O. Box 123
St. Albans, VT 05481
(802) 524-6353 (Summer Only)

Check-In at the Ranger's residence on the west shore of the island. Carts are available to help you move gear from the dock to your campsite. There are no docks at campsites; you are welcome to beach your boat or anchor offshore. ***Camping permits are required before you set up camp.***

Camping and Fires – Camp only on designated campsites. Fires are permitted only in established fireplaces on campsites. ***Burn only dead and down wood.***

Plants – There are unusual and rare plants growing on Knight Island, including some protected by law. ***No plant may be uprooted or cut without written permission from the Commissioner of the Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation.***

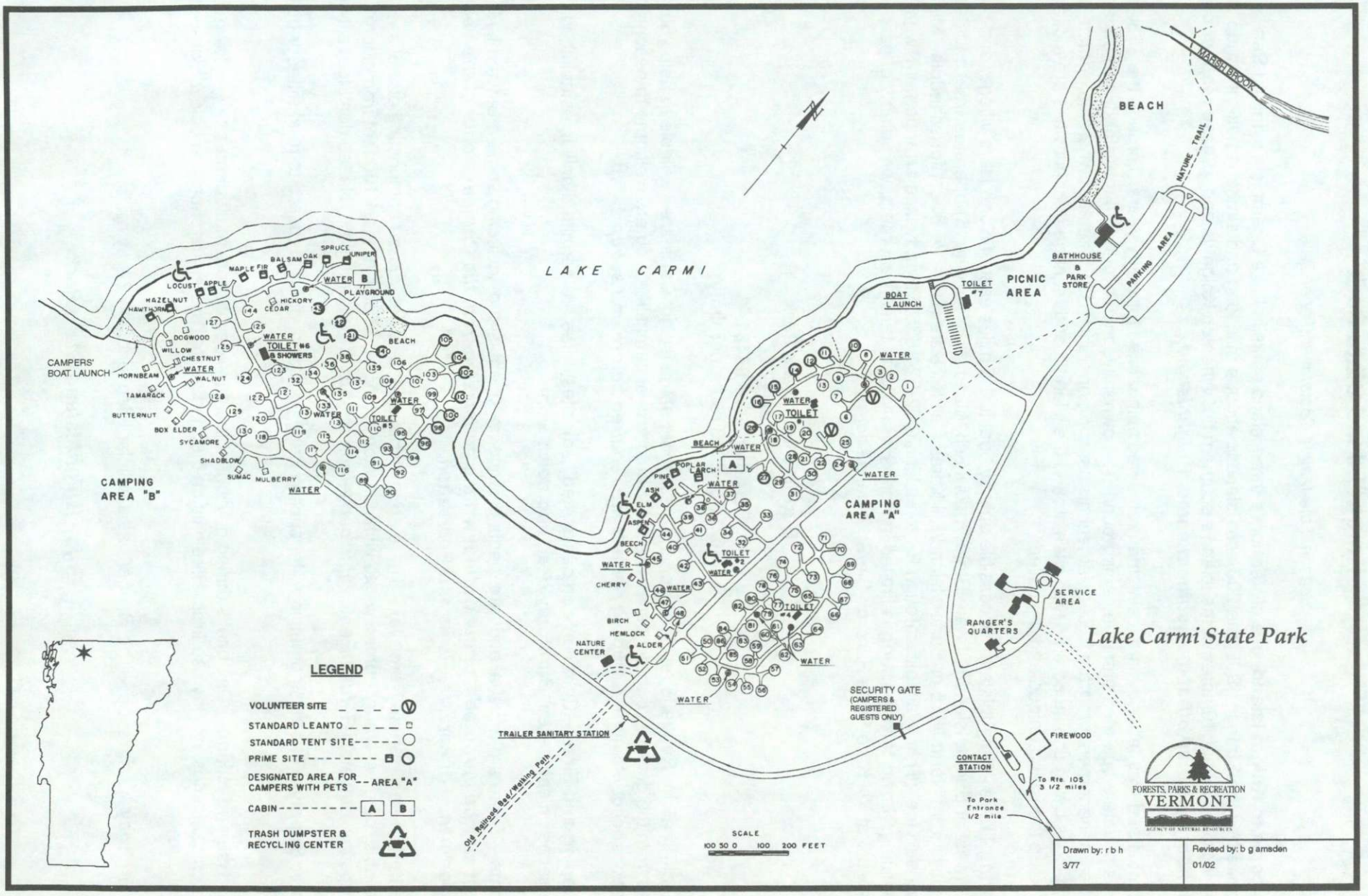
Sanitation and Refuse Removal – There are minimal toilet facilities. Utilize composting outhouses where available, otherwise bury human waste within the top six inches of soil, at least 100 feet from shore, campsites, or water. ***Refuse Removal is carry-in/carry-out.*** If you brought it, please don't leave it here.

Water Supply – There is no public water supply. Bring your own, or be prepared to treat (filter or boil) lake water.

Day Use and Hiking – Day use is during daylight hours only, day visitors must depart by sundown. No day use on campsites; no day use fires. Hike only on the marked trail system or shoreline below high-water level.

Emergency Assistance – The Ranger has a cellular telephone and 2-way radio.

Enjoy Knight Island State Park


LAKE CARMI
MARSH BROOK
BEACH
NATURE TRAIL
PARKING AREA
BATHHOUSE & PARK STORE
PICNIC AREA
TOILET #7
BOAT LAUNCH
CAMPERS' BOAT LAUNCH
CAMPING AREA "B"
CAMPING AREA "A"
PLAYGROUND
TOILET #6 & SHOWERS
TOILET #5
TOILET #1
TOILET #2
TOILET #4
WATER
SERVICE AREA
RANGER'S QUARTERS
Lake Carmi State Park
NATURE CENTER
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
Old Railroad Bed/Walking Path
SECURITY GATE (CAMPERS & REGISTERED GUESTS ONLY)
CONTACT STATION
FIREWOOD
To Rte. 105 3 1/2 miles
To Park Entrance 1/2 mile
LEGEND
VOLUNTEER SITE
STANDARD LEANTO
STANDARD TENT SITE
PRIME SITE
DESIGNATED AREA FOR CAMPERS WITH PETS -- AREA "A"
CABIN A B
TRASH DUMPSTER & RECYCLING CENTER
SCALE
100 50 0 100 200 FEET
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: r b h
3/77
Revised by: b g arnsden
01/02

Lake Carmi State Park

Season: Mid-May to September (Labor Day)

Welcome to Lake Carmi State . With a 1375-acre surface area, Carmi is the fourth largest natural lake entirely within Vermont. It has 7.5 miles of shore line, and averages about 20 feet in depth (33 feet at its deepest point). A good fishery, Carmi supports northern pike, walleyes, and other warm water species. Water from the lake drains north into Quebec's Pike River, then into Lake Champlain. Lake Carmi was once much larger. In the thousands of years since the last ice age cleaned it out, the southern end of the original lake has filled in with silt and vegetative matter to create wetland forests and the third largest peat bog in Vermont.

Most of the 140-acre bog lies within Lake Carmi State Park and is a designated State Natural Area. Natural Areas retained wilderness character and are set aside for the preservation and protection of unique ecological, geological, or scenic and contemplative values. The Lake Carmi Bog is almost totally covered by spindly black spruce trees, with lesser amounts of tamarack. Several shrubs form a thick and difficult to penetrate understory, with mountain holly the most prevalent. The ground layer includes pitcher plants, sedges, sphagnum mosses and other typical bog plants. This black spruce-tamarack bog is largely undisturbed and is unusual in Vermont for its size. The road to Camping Area "B" cuts through the bog and is the northern boundary of the Natural Area. The high ground on which Camping Area "B" is built would be an island if not for the bog.

The state park includes over two miles of frontage on the south and east shore of Lake Carmi. Most of the 588-acres was purchased in 1959 and the park was developed in stages through the 1960's. Some of the land is under agricultural license so the open fields are maintained by farming activity.

Camping Facilities – There are 143 tent/trailer sites, 35 lean-to sites and 2 cabins that make this the State's largest campground. Write or call:

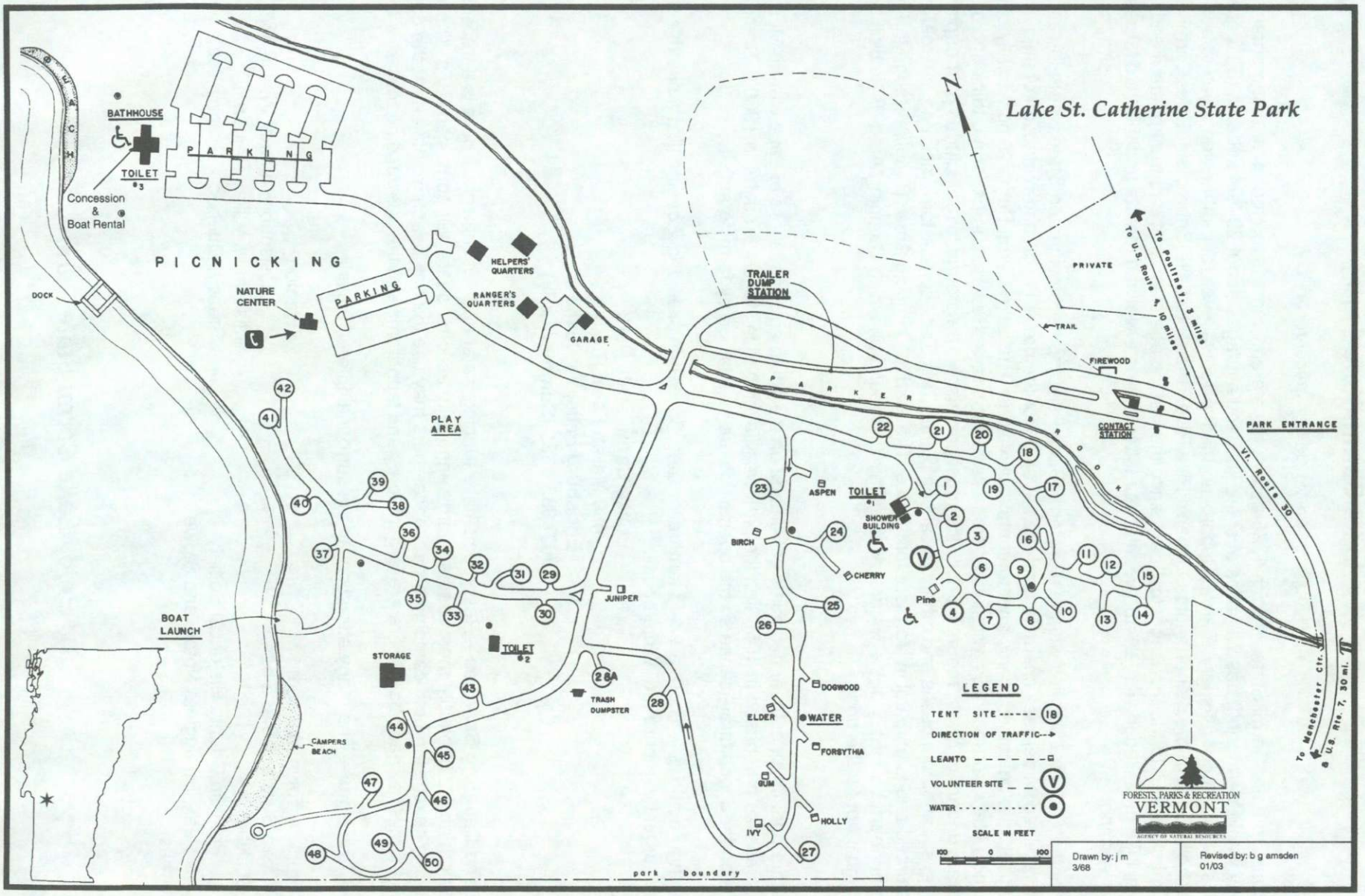
Lake Carmi State Park
460 Marsh Farm Road
Enosburg Falls, VT 05450
(802) 933-8383 (Summer Only)

Park and Camping Services – Rest rooms have running water and hot showers. There is a trailer sanitary station but no RV hookups; most sites are large enough to accommodate self-contained RV's. There are swimming beaches in both camping areas, or campers may use the day beach for no fee. At the day use beach there is a snack bar. There are larger stores and laundromats in the surrounding towns.

Area Attractions – The many attractions in the surrounding area include:

- Franklin Town Museum
  (Open Sundays 3 to 5 p.m.)
- St. Albans
  - Franklin County Historical Society
- Jay Peak, Smugglers Notch, and Stowe Ski Areas
- Swanton
  - Missisquoi National Wildlife Refuge
- Missisquoi Valley Rail Trail
- Granby, Quebec - Granby Zoo

Enjoy Lake Carmi State Park!


Lake St. Catherine State Park
N
BATHHOUSE
TOILET #3
PARKING
Concession & Boat Rental
PICNICKING
DOCK
NATURE CENTER
PARKING
HELPERS' QUARTERS
RANGER'S QUARTERS
GARAGE
TRAILER DUMP STATION
PRIVATE
TRAIL
FIREWOOD
To Poultney, 3 miles
To U.S. Route 4, 10 miles
PARKER POND
CONTACT STATION
PARK ENTRANCE
Vt. Route 30
PLAY AREA
ASPEN
TOILET #1
SHOWER BUILDING
BIRCH
CHERRY
Pine
JUNIPER
BOAT LAUNCH
STORAGE
TOILET #2
TRASH DUMPSTER
CAMPERS BEACH
DOGWOOD
ELDER
WATER
FORSYTHIA
GUM
IVY
HOLLY
To Manchester Ctr. & U.S. Rts. 7, 30 mi.
LEGEND
TENT SITE ------ 18
DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC -->
LEANTO - - - - - -
VOLUNTEER SITE _ _ V
WATER ----------
SCALE IN FEET
100 0 100
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
park boundary
Drawn by: j m
3/68
Revised by: b g amsden
01/03

Lake St. Catherine State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Lake St. Catherine State Park. The park is located at the mouth of the Endless Brook on the east shore of lovely Lake St. Catherine. The grounds were once the site of a slate production operation, with remains of the slate mill, quarries and rubble piles still visible. The park was also once a children's summer camp and farmland. After the State of Vermont acquired the land, the 128-acre park was first opened as a small picnic and swimming area in 1953.

Vermont Youth Conservation Corps – Lake St. Catherine is staffed by the Vermont Youth Conservation Corps, in an educational partnership with the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation. Vermont youth, age 17 to 24, are hired and live and work in the park under a team of 2-3 adult managers, learning about and participating in all aspects of park operations and maintenance. The program strives to teach personal responsibility, life and job skills, and environmental awareness in a community living setting.

For more information about the Corps, write the **Vermont Youth Conservation Corps** at 92 South Main St.,Waterbury, VT 05676 or call the VYCC at (802) 241-3699.

Day Use Facilities – The park has well developed picnic and swimming areas with access for fishing. The snack bar concession rents rowboats and paddleboats. A pay phone is located at the Nature Center.

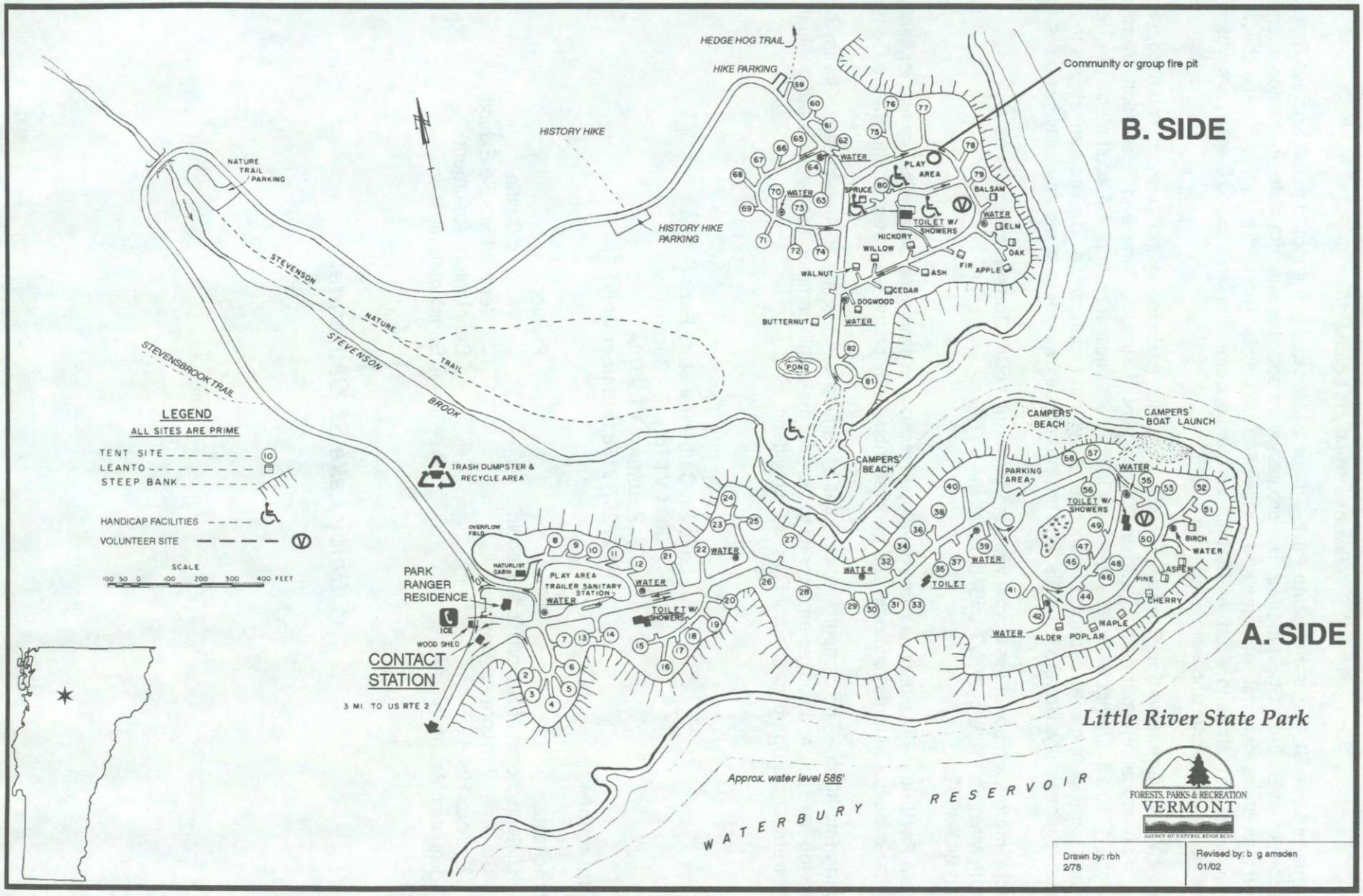
Camping Facilities – The campground contains 51 tent/trailer sites and 10 lean-to sites. Grassy open areas, wooded sites and convenient access to the lake make this camping area very popular. Flush toilets, hot showers, and a dump station (for RVs) are provided.

Lake St. Catherine State Park
3034 VT Rte 30 - South
Poultney, VT 05764
(802) 287-9158 (Summer Only)

Area attractions:

- Manchester
  - Hildene, home of Robert Todd Lincoln
  - Southern Vermont Art Center
  - Equinox Hotel
  - Equinox Mountain Drive
- Proctor
  - Wilson's Castle
  - Vermont Marble Exhibit
- Bennington Monument
- Bennington Museum

Enjoy Lake St. Catherine!


B. SIDE
A. SIDE
HEDGE HOG TRAIL
HIKE PARKING
HISTORY HIKE
HISTORY HIKE PARKING
Community or group fire pit
NATURE TRAIL PARKING
STEVENSON NATURE TRAIL
STEVENSON BROOK
STEVENSBROOK TRAIL
PLAY AREA
TOILET W/ SHOWERS
WATER
SPRUCE
BALSAM
ELM
HICKORY
WILLOW
OAK
FIR
APPLE
ASH
WALNUT
CEDAR
DOGWOOD
BUTTERNUT
POND
CAMPERS' BEACH
CAMPERS' BOAT LAUNCH
PARKING AREA
BIRCH
ASPEN
PINE
CHERRY
MAPLE
ALDER
POPLAR
TOILET
TRASH DUMPSTER & RECYCLE AREA
OVERFLOW FIELD
NATURALIST CABIN
PARK RANGER RESIDENCE
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
ICE
WOOD SHED
CONTACT STATION
3 MI. TO US RTE 2
LEGEND
ALL SITES ARE PRIME
TENT SITE
LEANTO
STEEP BANK
HANDICAP FACILITIES
VOLUNTEER SITE
SCALE
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 FEET
Approx. water level 586'
WATERBURY RESERVOIR
Little River State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: rbh
2/78
Revised by: b g amsden
01/02

Little River State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Little River State Park. In the late 1700s, pioneers cleared fields and roads of rocks and stumps from the tracts now called Ricker Basin and Cotton Brook. At one time a large settlement of 50 or so families lived in this area. The hard demands of the land and weather forced younger generations to abandon the hill farms. Today, old cemeteries, a sawmill, old town roads, bridges and many cellar holes can still be found as evidence of a past community, especially on the self-guided "History Hike" above the campground.

On November 3 and 4 of 1927, torrential rains caused local rivers to rise, which drove residents to their roofs and claimed the lives and property of people around the state. Waterbury and nearby communities were hit especially hard.. A second flood in 1934 spurred the construction of Waterbury Dam for flood protection. Between 1935 and 1938 the Civilian Conservation Corp's (CCC), in cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, constructed Waterbury Reservoir. Interestingly, the CCC camp became a thriving, self-contained community with more than 80 buildings, housing 2,000 men at its peak. Yet today, a little more than half a century later, only a few solitary chimneys and concrete foundations remain. In 1962, development of Little River State Park began on lands along Waterbury Reservoir.

Today, Little River State Park is one of the most popular parks in central Vermont. It lies within Mount Mansfield State Forest, Vermont's largest state forest. Waterbury Reservoir is particularly popular for all kinds of boating experiences with a portion of the reservoir devoted to quieter uses, including remote camping. Angling for bass and trout is as popular here as water-skiing.

Camping Facilities – The 81 tent/trailer sites and 20 lean-tos here make this central Vermont's largest campground. Three of the four rest rooms include hot showers. A sanitary dump station is available, but no hookups for RVs. There are swimming beaches, play areas, interpretive programs, boat rentals and a launch, and miles of hiking and mountain bike trails in the park and in surrounding Mt. Mansfield State Forest.

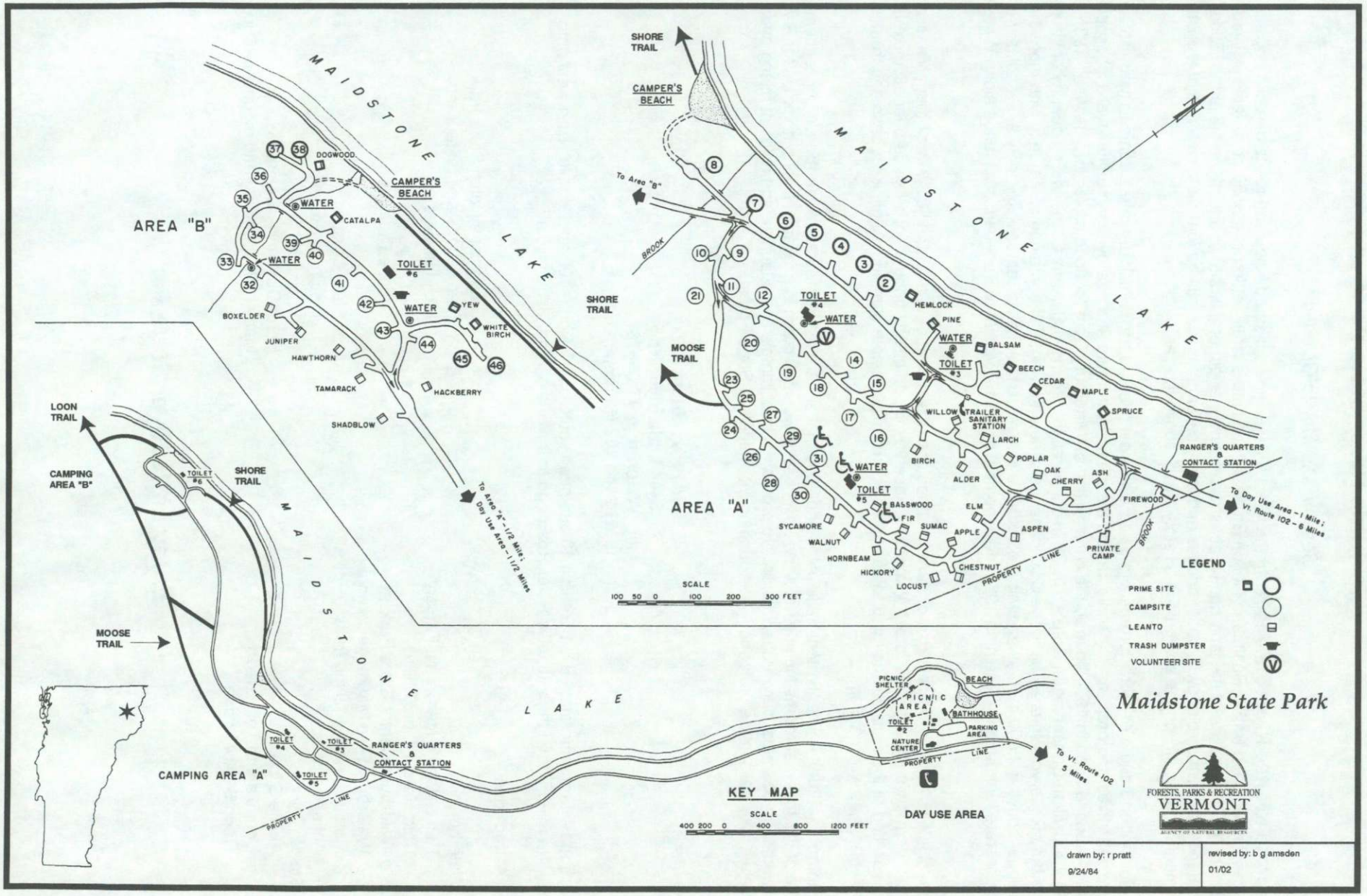
Little River State Park
3444 Little River Rd.
Waterbury, VT 05676
(802) 244-7103 (Summer Only)

Directions – From Interstate 89. Take Exit 10 and head south on VT Route 100 for 1/4 mile. Turn west onto VT Route 2 for 1 1/4 mile. Turn right onto Little River Road - go to the end of road (3 1/2 miles).

Area Attractions –

- Waterbury
  - Ben & Jerry's Ice Cream Factory
  - Cold Hollow Cider Mill
  - Waterbury Center State Park
  - Waterbury Flea Market (weekends)
  - Mount Hunger - hiking trails
  - Antique stores
- Stowe
  - Alpine Slide
  - Gondola and Toll Road
  - Trapp Family Lodge
  - Smuggler's Notch State Park
  - Many shops and restaurants
  - Mt. Mansfield
- Barre
  - Granite Quarries
- Montpelier
  - State Capital
  - Historical Society
  - Shopping
- North Duxbury - Camel's Hump
- Many trails for hiking and mountain biking

Enjoy Little River State Park!


MAIDSTONE LAKE
AREA "B"
AREA "A"
CAMPING AREA "A"
CAMPING AREA "B"
DAY USE AREA
CAMPER'S BEACH
SHORE TRAIL
MOOSE TRAIL
LOON TRAIL
BROOK
To Area "B"
To Area "A" - 1/2 Miles; Day Use Area - 1/2 Miles
To Day Use Area - 1 Mile; Vt. Route 102 - 6 Miles
To Vt. Route 102 5 Miles
PROPERTY LINE
PRIVATE CAMP
RANGER'S QUARTERS & CONTACT STATION
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
PICNIC SHELTER
PICNIC AREA
BATHHOUSE
PARKING AREA
NATURE CENTER
BEACH
TOILET #1
TOILET #2
TOILET #3
TOILET #4
TOILET #5
TOILET #6
WATER
DOGWOOD
CATALPA
YEW
WHITE BIRCH
BOXELDER
JUNIPER
HAWTHORN
TAMARACK
HACKBERRY
SHADBLOW
HEMLOCK
PINE
BALSAM
BEECH
CEDAR
MAPLE
SPRUCE
WILLOW
LARCH
POPLAR
BIRCH
ALDER
OAK
CHERRY
ASH
FIREWOOD
BASSWOOD
ELM
FIR
SUMAC
APPLE
ASPEN
SYCAMORE
WALNUT
HORNBEAM
HICKORY
CHESTNUT
LOCUST
SCALE
100 50 0 100 200 300 FEET
SCALE
400 200 0 400 800 1200 FEET
KEY MAP
LEGEND
PRIME SITE
CAMPSITE
LEANTO
TRASH DUMPSTER
VOLUNTEER SITE
Maidstone State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
drawn by: r pratt
9/24/84
revised by: b g amsden
01/02

Maidstone State Park

Season: Mid-May to September (Labor Day)

Welcome to Maidstone State Park. Maidstone is the most remote of Vermont's State Parks and still retains much of the untamed character associated with the Northeast Kingdom. Maidstone Lake was created when glacial ice carved out a deep basin in a preexisting valley. When the last glaciers melted 12,000 years ago, a deep, clear, cold lake remained.

Maidstone Lake offers good rainbow and lake trout fishing and some outstanding record catches have been pulled from these waters.. Maidstone Lake is one of the few lakes in Vermont where loons consistently rear their young. The common loon prefers the solitude of the northern lakes where the shores are rimmed with spruce-fir shade. Once abundant in Vermont, the loon is now considered an endangered species here.

Maidstone was designated as a State Park in 1938. The camp areas were wilderness, but the area around the lodge was developed as a Civilian Conservation Corps camp. The CCC workers built many camp sites with fireplaces, the lodge, and the picnic shelter, which are still in use today.

Camping Facilities – The campground has 45 tent/trailer sites and 37 lean-tos. Three of the four rest rooms include hot showers. A sanitary dump station is available, but no hookups for RVs. There are hiking trails and a swimming beach in both camp areas. A picnic shelter, swimming beach, and two additional rest rooms are also available at the day use area.

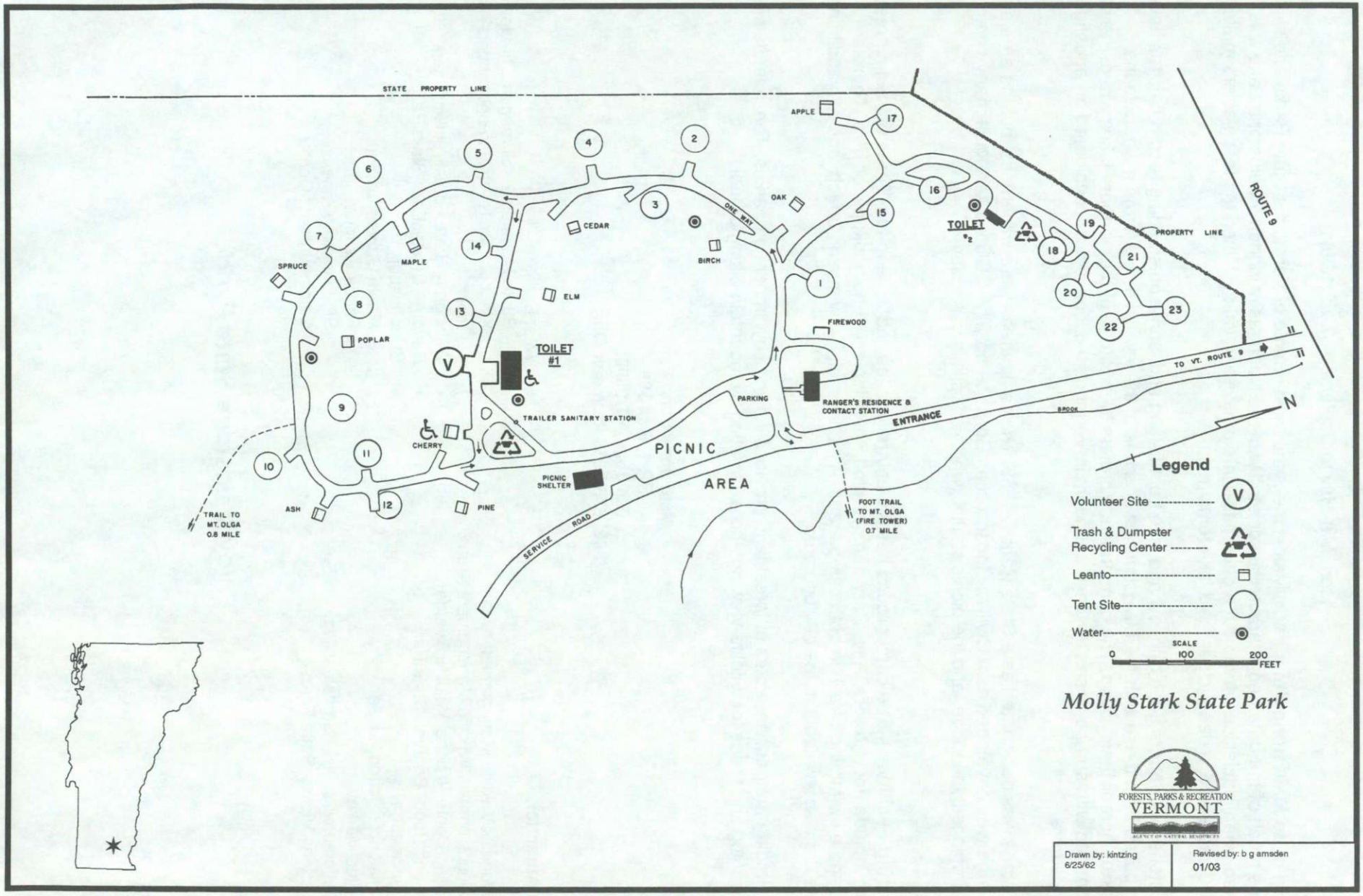
Surrounding the park are acres of forest land previously owned by timber companies. These lands offer miles of logging roads for wildlife viewing and exploration by mountain biking or foot.

Maidstone State Park
RR 1, Box 388
Guildhall, VT 05905
(802) 676-3930 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions –

- Wenlock Wildlife Management Area
- West Mountain Wildlife Management Area
- Silvio Conte National Wildlife Refuge
- Island Pond- Brighton State Park
- Lancaster, NH -
  -Historical Holton House
  -Flea Market
- Jeffersonville, NH - Santa's Village
- Victory- Victory State Forest
- West Burke
  - Burke Mountain - toll road and fire tower
  - Kingdom Trails - hiking and mountain biking trails
- Willoughby State Forest - hiking trails
- Barton - Crystal Lake State Park
- St. Johnsbury
  - Maple Grove Museum
  - Fairbanks Museum
  - St. Johnsbury Athenaeum
  - Catamount Arts Center

Enjoy Maidstone State Park!


STATE PROPERTY LINE
APPLE
OAK
CEDAR
BIRCH
SPRUCE
MAPLE
ELM
POPLAR
CHERRY
ASH
PINE
ONE WAY
TOILET #1
TOILET #2
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
PICNIC SHELTER
PICNIC AREA
PARKING
FIREWOOD
RANGER'S RESIDENCE & CONTACT STATION
ENTRANCE
BROOK
TO VT. ROUTE 9
ROUTE 9
PROPERTY LINE
SERVICE ROAD
TRAIL TO MT. OLGA 0.8 MILE
FOOT TRAIL TO MT. OLGA (FIRE TOWER) 0.7 MILE
N
Legend
Volunteer Site
Trash & Dumpster Recycling Center
Leanto
Tent Site
Water
SCALE
0 100 200 FEET
Molly Stark State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
Drawn by: kintzing
6/25/62
Revised by: b g amsden
01/03

Molly Stark State Park

Season: Mid-May to Mid October

Welcome to Molly Stark State Park, which is named for the famous wife of General John Stark of the Revolutionary War. The park is located along the "Molly Stark Trail," Route 9, which bisects southern Vermont.

Originally, the first settlers used the area for farming. The fireplaces and toilet building were built in the 1930's by the Civilian Conservation Corps, or the CCC, a nationwide public works program created during the great economic depression of the 1930's to provide jobs and training for thousands of unemployed men. There is no evidence that this area was used by the public for camping, although local people may have used the land for picnics.

The deed to the property states that the property was purchased "in consideration of the sum of one dollar and other valuable consideration." The 1940 Biennial Report of the Department of Forests and Parks states that 100 acres were a gift from the citizens of Brattleboro and Wilmington and that 48 acres were purchased. This may mean that these 48 acres were purchased for the "one dollar" as stated in the deed.

The area was designated and opened as Molly Stark State Park on July 2, 1960. The park has wide open lawn areas, woods, and Mt. Olga rising to the east where there is an old fire tower with spectacular views. The area is very popular during the fall foliage season for its colors, and also because it is located on a popular travel route.

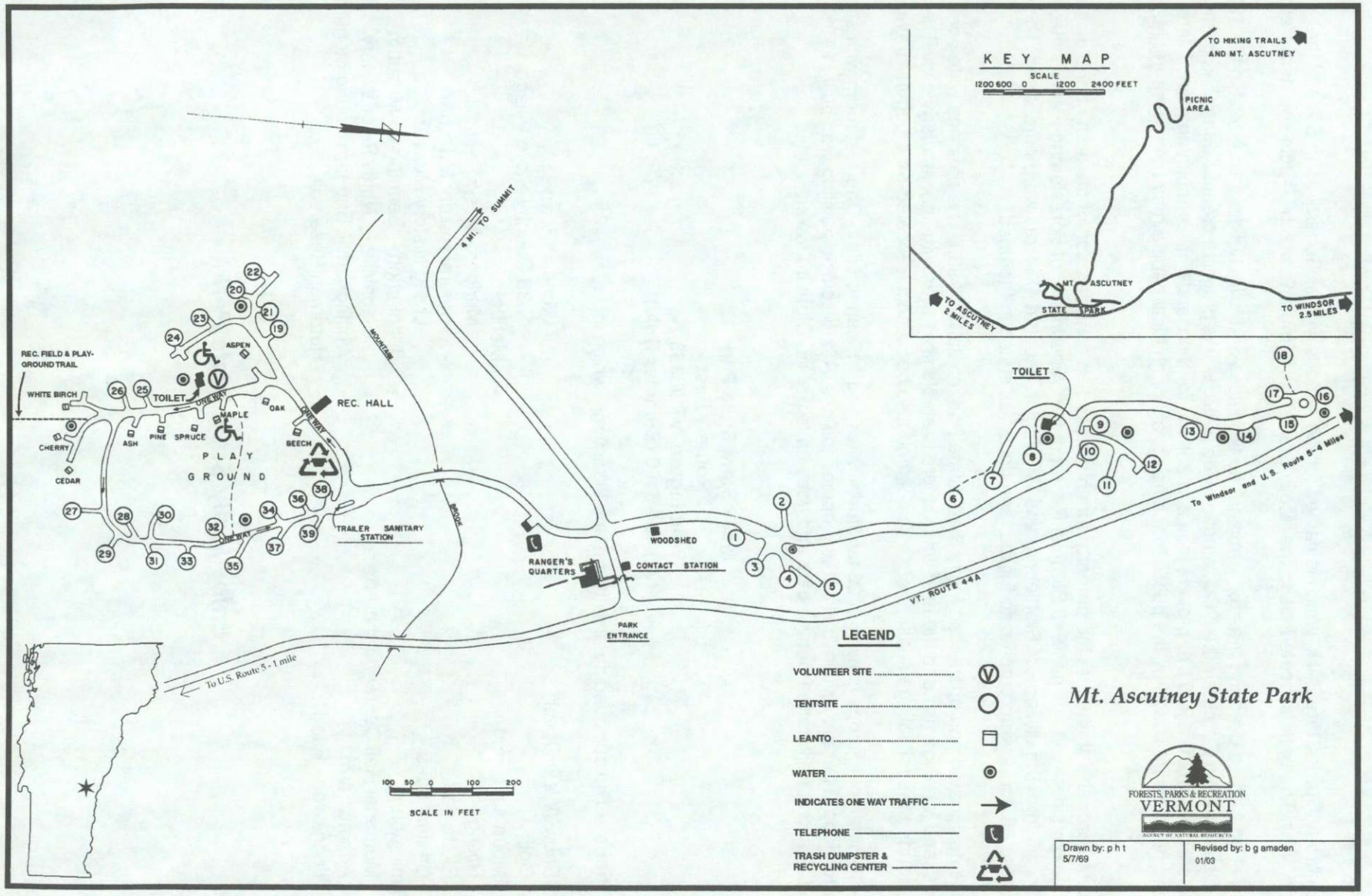
Facilities – Two camping loops consist of 23 tent/trailer sites and 11 lean-to sites. One rest room with showers is located in each loop. There is a volleyball net and horseshoe pits. A large picnic pavilion was built in 1985 for large groups. A hiking trail starts from the park and goes up to the Mt. Olga fire tower.

Molly Stark State Park
705 Route 9 East
Wilmington, VT 05363
(802) 464-5460 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions – The surrounding area has many attractions, which include:

- Mt. Snow (West Dover)
  - Golf
  - Mountain biking
  - Hiking
  - Skate park
  - Chairlift rides
- Wilmington
  - Memorial Hall Center for the Arts
  - Adams Farm
  - Ledgewood Farm
  - Wheeler Farm
  - 1836 Country Store Village
- Marlboro
  - Marlboro Music Festival
  - Natural History Museum
  - Living History Museum
- Bennington - Bennington Museum
- Jacksonville - North River Winery
- Whitingham - Brigham Young Monument
- Harriman Reservoir

Enjoy Molly Stark State Park!



Mt. Ascutney State Park

FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Drawn by: p h t	Revised by: b g amsden
5/7/69	01/03

Mount Ascutney State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Mount Ascutney State Park. In 1935 the State of Vermont, with federal Public Works Funds, purchased a 560-acre parcel from Weston Heights, Inc., and a 640-acre parcel from E.J. York. In 1938 an additional 300 acres were purchased from the Bicknell Estate. This 1500-acre tract was the original area in which the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), began the development of Mount Ascutney State Park in 1935. The CCC was a work program that offered training and jobs to unemployed young men. Other land acquisitions and trades have resulted in the park's current area of about 2800 acres.

The original park included the summit road, the stone toilet buildings, campsites 1 to 18, and the ranger's quarters. When the construction was completed in 1939, the CCC moved their camp moved to Okemo.

The stonework you see is of Ascutney granite. The ranger's quarters at the park entrance is at an elevation of 550 feet. From that point, the summit road winds steeply through mixed hardwoods to a parking area in a saddle between the south peak and summit at around 2,800 feet in elevation. A foot trail, 0.7 mile in length, gains about an additional 350 vertical feet to the summit of the mountain (3150 feet).

A total of four hiking trails lead to the summit from various spots at the base of the mountain. Excellent viewing is offered from points along the summit auto road of the Connecticut River Valley. Another excellent view is found at Brownsville Rock, 1/4 mile by trail northwest of the summit. The top of Mt. Ascutney is an important site for the support of communications transmissions in southern Vermont. The mountain is also famous as launching area for hang gliding. There are two developed hang gliding launch sites on the mountain.

Facilities – The park has 39 wooded tent/trailer sites and 10 lean-to sites that are arranged within two camp loops. Each loop has a rest room with modern plumbing and hot showers. There is a sanitary dump station for RV's, but no hookups. A small picnic area is located at the foot of the summit, along with a picnic area, shelter, and rest room part way up the summit road.

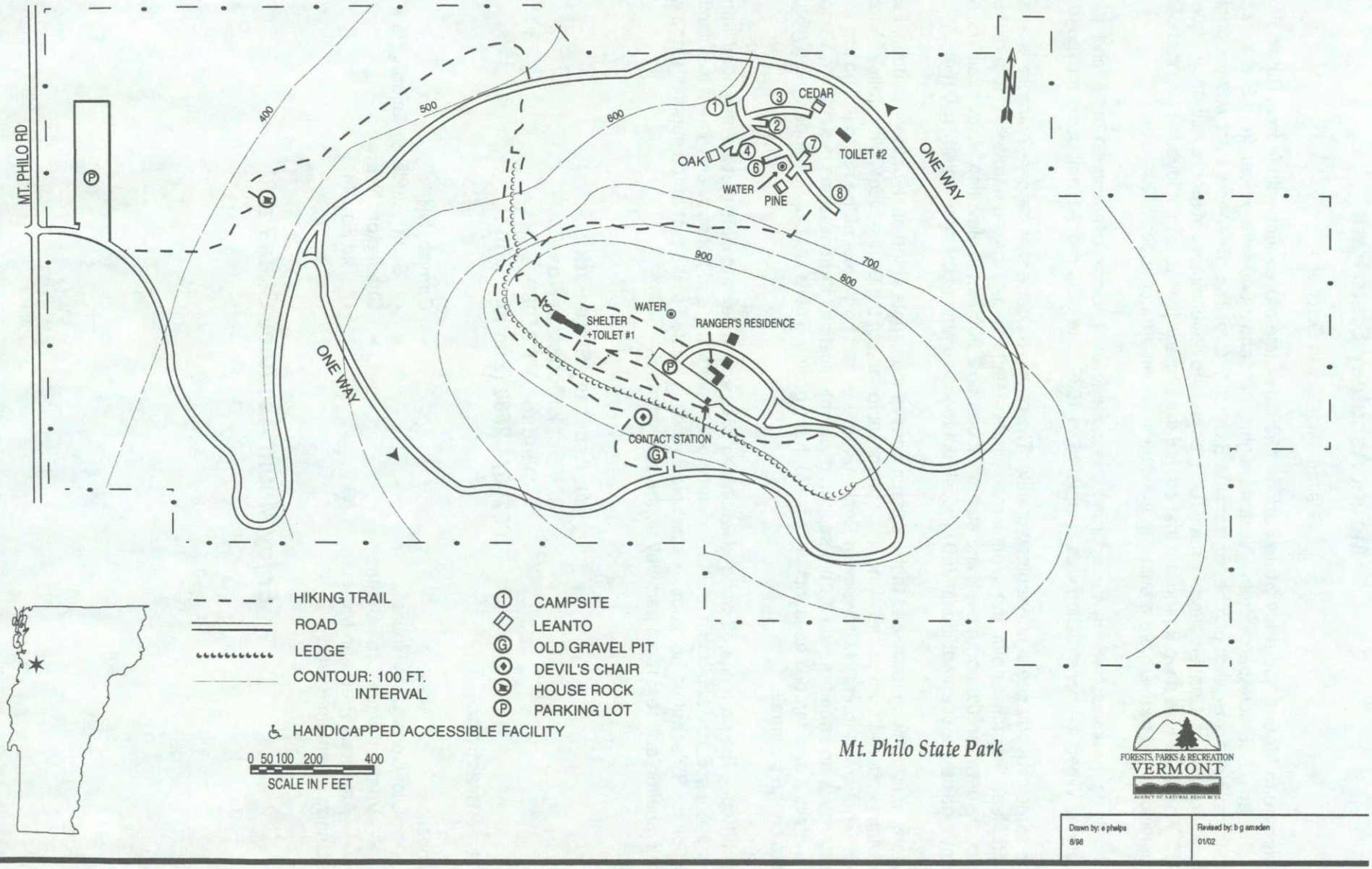
Mt. Ascutney State Park
1826 Back Mountain Road
Windsor, VT 05089
(802) 674-2060 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions-

Windsor
- Old Consitution House
- Vermont State Craft Center
- American Precision Museum

Ascutney Mountain Resort
- Cornish, NH
  - Saint Gaudens National Park
- Charleston, NH
  - Old Fort #4

Enjoy Mount Ascutney State Park!



Mt. Philo State Park

FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Drawn by: e phelps 8/98	Revised by: b g amsden 01/02

Mt. Philo State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Mt. Philo, Vermont's first state park. Mt. Philo State Park was established in 1924 when Mrs. Frances Humphreys donated 150 acres to the State of Vermont "as a park for the health, recreation, and pleasure of the public." In the 1930's, a crew of the Civilian Conservation Corps built the park road, campsites, picnic area and shelter. Several tree plantations were also established here. A hiking trail system built in 1996 by the Vermont Youth Conservation Corps traverses the 968-foot mountain. In January of 1998, a massive ice storm struck the northeastern US and Canada. Nearly every tree on Mt. Philo was damaged, necessitating a large clean-up operation of the forest, roads, trails and camp sites.

Exposed Monkton Quartzite at the summit of Mt. Philo dates back 500 million years and shows evidence of a warm, shallow marine environment. Mt. Philo's present shape and soils are products of the most recent glacial period 10,000 years ago. As the glacier advanced, it dropped materials on the north side of the mountain and scoured the south face. After the glacier receded, Mt. Philo was an island in the Champlain Sea. Ancient beach deposits surround the base of the mountain.

Camping Facilities - Eight campsites and three lean-tos are in a camping area on the north side of the park. Flush toilets and hot showers (for a small fee) are available. Handicapped accessible facilities are available. **The park road is not recommended for trailers or large motor homes** due to its narrow, steep, and winding nature.

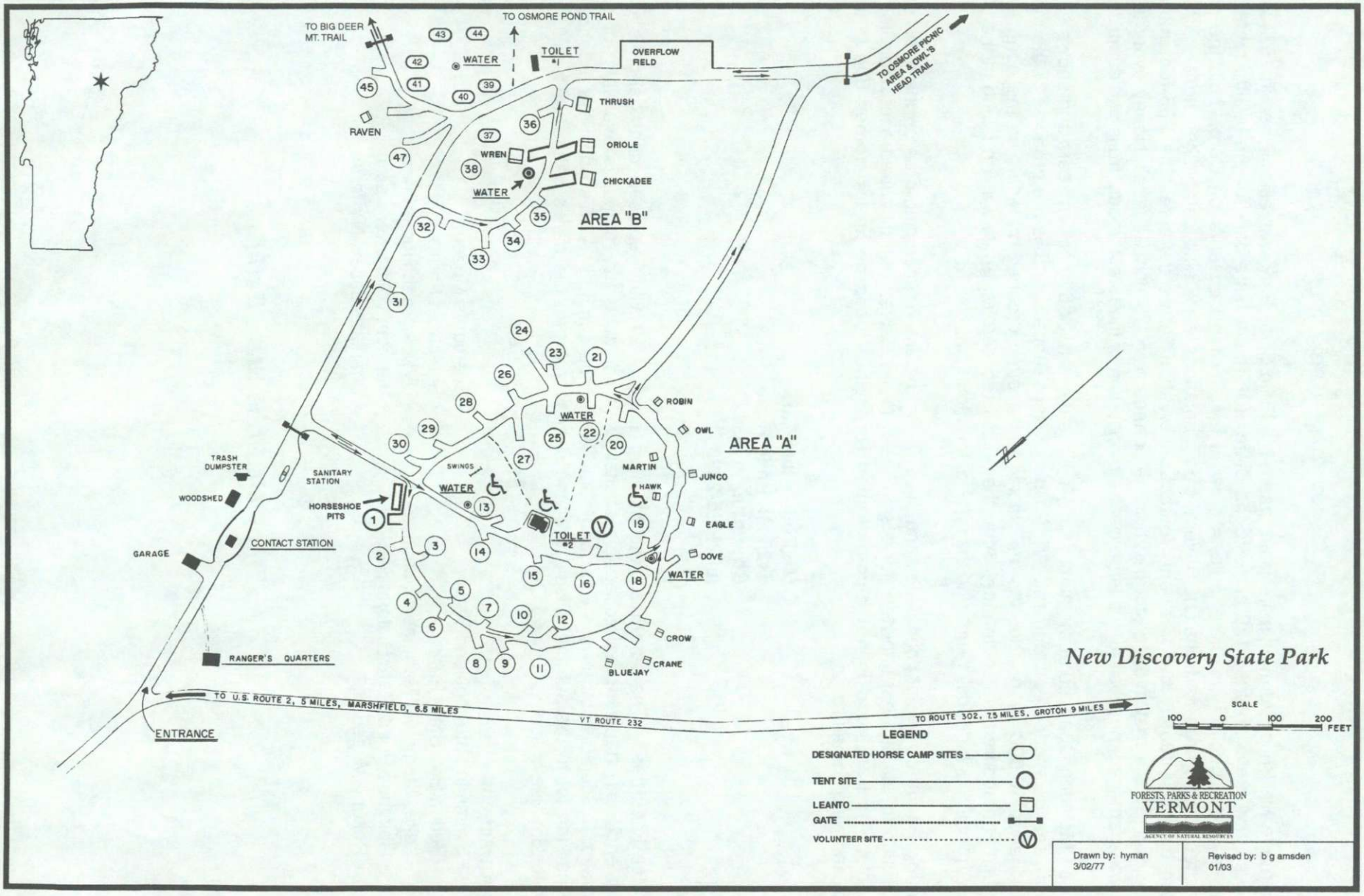
Mt. Philo State Park
5425 Mt. Philo Road
Charlotte, Vt 05445
(802)425-2390

Day Use Facilities - The park has a mountaintop picnic area with fireplaces, charcoal grills and tables. A fully enclosed, handicapped-accessible shelter (with adjacent rest rooms) is available for groups by reservation. Scenic vistas to the west and south are at the summit. A steep hiking trail leads from the base parking lot to the summit. Displays at the summit interpret the park's natural and cultural history. Trash for day use is "Carry-In/Carry-Out."

Area Attractions -

- Swimming at Kingsland Bay or Button Bay State Parks
- Lake Champlain Maritime Museum
- Chimney Point State Historic Site
- Rokeby Museum
- Shelburne Museum
- Shelburne Farms
- UVM Morgan Horse Farm
- Vermont Wildflower Farm
- Charlotte-Essex, NY ferry.

Enjoy Mt. Philo State Park!


TO BIG DEER MT. TRAIL
TO OSMORE POND TRAIL
TOILET #1
OVERFLOW FIELD
TO OSMORE PICNIC AREA & OWL'S HEAD TRAIL
WATER
THRUSH
ORIOLE
CHICKADEE
WREN
RAVEN
AREA "B"
AREA "A"
ROBIN
OWL
MARTIN
JUNCO
HAWK
EAGLE
DOVE
CROW
CRANE
BLUEJAY
SWINGS
TRASH DUMPSTER
SANITARY STATION
WOODSHED
HORSESHOE PITS
CONTACT STATION
GARAGE
TOILET #2
RANGER'S QUARTERS
ENTRANCE
TO U.S. ROUTE 2, 5 MILES, MARSHFIELD, 6.5 MILES
VT ROUTE 232
TO ROUTE 302, 7.5 MILES, GROTON 9 MILES
New Discovery State Park
SCALE
100 0 100 200 FEET
LEGEND
DESIGNATED HORSE CAMP SITES
TENT SITE
LEANTO
GATE
VOLUNTEER SITE
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: hyman
3/02/77
Revised by: b g amsden
01/03

New Discovery State Park

Season: Mid-May to September (Labor Day)

Welcome to New Discovery State Park. As early as 1704, Native Americans and the French were using routes through Groton to reach Canada and Massachusetts. Colonists settled this area of Vermont slightly earlier than the rest of the State due to the access-ibility the network of waterways provided.

Covered by white pine, spruce, hemlock, beech, maple and birch, Groton's rocky hillisides were logged by local farmers for lumber, fuel and potash. The logging industry boomed for almost 100 years while the Montpelier-Wells River railroad operated. Logging is still a vital industry here, but modern society's quest for quality leisure time has made Groton a recreation haven with private cottages/ seasonal homes, public lands and outdoor recreation activities enjoyed in every season.

New Discovery is located in Groton State Forest. With over 26,000 acres, Groton is the second largest state forest in Vermont and home to moose, deer, bear and other wildlife.

Camping Facilities –New Discovery has 46 tent/trailer sites and 15 lean-tos. Seven of the sites are designed to accommodate horse campers. Both rest rooms include hot showers. A sanitary dump station is available, but no hookups for RVs. There is a play area and miles of hiking and multiple use trails. Four remote campsites, a picnic shelter with rest rooms and picnic sites with fireplaces and tables are located at Osmore Pond, approximately 1 mile from the campground. Swimming is available at Boulder Beach State Park on Lake Groton.

New Discovery State Park
4239 VT Rt. 232
Marshfield, VT 05658
(802) 426-3042 (Summer Only)

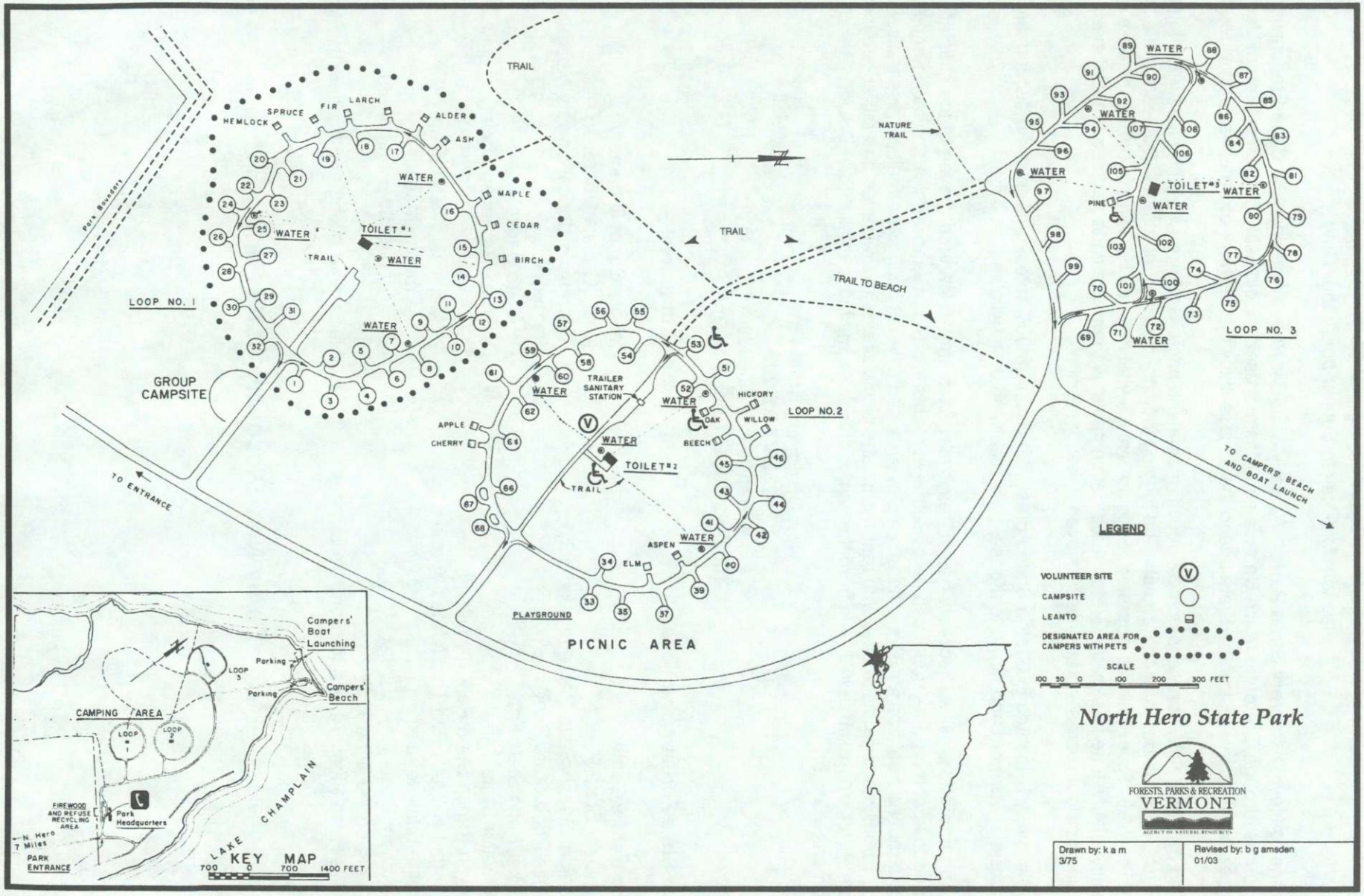
Groton State Forest Attractions –

- The Nature Center
- Big Deer State Park
- Boulder Beach State Park (day use only)
- Kettle Pond State Park
- Ricker Pond State Park
- Stillwater State Park
- Seyon Ranch State Park (fly fishing)
- Montpelier-Wells Rail Trail (Cross Vermont Trail) - multiple use
- Peacham Bog
- Silver Ledge Hiking Trail
- Owl's Head Picnic Area and hiking trails

Area Attractions –

- Cabot - Cabot Creamery
- Barre - Granite Quarries
  - Vermont Historical Society Museum
- Montpelier
  - State Capitol
- Danville - American Society of Dowsers
- St. Johnsbury
  - Maple Grove Museum
  - Fairbanks Museum
  - St. Johnsbury Athenaeum
- Many other hiking and multiple use trails

Enjoy New Discovery State Park!



North Hero State Park

FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Drawn by: k a m 3/75	Revised by: b g amsden 01/03

North Hero State Park

Season: Mid-May to September (Labor Day)

Welcome to North Hero State Park, named for North Hero Island in Lake Champlain. The Hero Islands were named to commemorate the Vermonters who served in the Revolutionary War. Land for this 400-acre park was purchased in 1963. Nearly one-third of the park's area lies below 100 feet in elevation. Lake Champlain fluctuates seasonally from about 95 to 101 feet above sea level, so much of the park is subjected to seasonal inundation. The forest type here is floodplain woodland, uncommon in Vermont, and found only around Lake Champlain. The North Hero example is noted for its size, relatively undisturbed condition, and the rich wildlife habitat it provides.

Along with the thick woods around the campground, is old farm and pasture land which also present conditions favorable for wildlife. The old fields are in various stages of reverting to forest resulting in a diversity of habitat, which land management activities in the park strive to perpetuate. North Hero is particularly popular with birdwatchers.

The Ice Storm of 1998 hit North Hero State Park especially hard. Over 4,000 damaged trees were removed as a result. Stumps left from those trees have sprouted in abundance, filling in voids between campsites and providing forage for deer.

Habitat improvement at North Hero has paid off. White-tailed deer are common. A variety of migratory waterfowl: mallards, blacks, wood ducks and more nest in the wooded wetlands. Ruffed grouse and American woodcock find favorable conditions here. Fish, including chain pickerel and northern pike, spawn and feed in the flooded areas. Map turtles, as well as other turtle species, nest along the rocky beach. A section of the beach is roped off during nesting season to protect the turtles.

Camping Facilities – There are 99 wooded tent/trailer sites and 18 lean-to sites arranged in three camp loops. Group camping is available here.

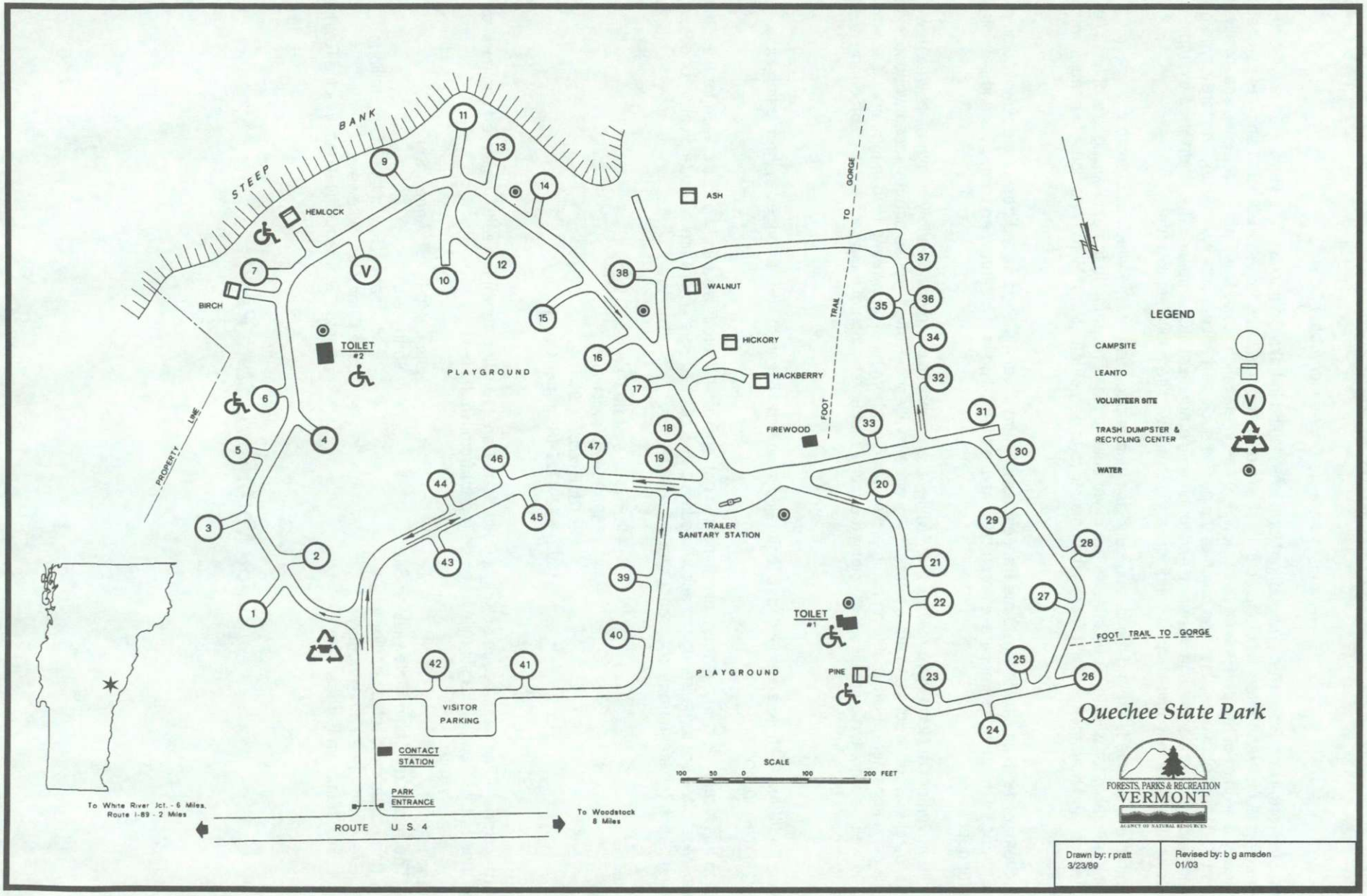
Each loop has a rest room with modern plumbing and hot showers. There is a sanitary dump station for RVs, but no hookups. Most sites are large enough to accommodate self-contained RVs. There are lakeside picnic grounds, a swimming beach (no lifeguards), boat rentals, and a boat launch.

North Hero State Park
3803 Lakeview Drive
North Hero, VT 05474
(802) 372-8727 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions – The sand beach at Knight Point State Park (10 miles south) is free to registered campers, as is Alburg Dunes State Park, just a six-mile bike ride (north) from North Hero.

- Grand Isle
  - The Hyde Log Cabin State Historic Site (the Nation's oldest log cabin)
  - Grand Isle State Fish Hatchery
  - Lake Champlain Ferries
- Isle LaMotte -St. Anne's Shrine
- North Hero
  - Hermann's Royal Lippezan Stallions
- Lake Champlain Bikeways
- Swanton- Missisquoi National Wildlife Refuge

Enjoy North Hero State Park!


STEEP BANK
HEMLOCK
BIRCH
PROPERTY LINE
TOILET #2
PLAYGROUND
ASH
TO GORGE
WALNUT
TRAIL
HICKORY
HACKBERRY
FOOT
FIREWOOD
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
TOILET #1
PLAYGROUND
PINE
FOOT TRAIL TO GORGE
VISITOR PARKING
CONTACT STATION
PARK ENTRANCE
To White River Jct. - 6 Miles, Route I-89 - 2 Miles
ROUTE U S. 4
To Woodstock 8 Miles
SCALE
100 50 0 100 200 FEET
LEGEND
CAMPSITE
LEANTO
VOLUNTEER SITE
TRASH DUMPSTER & RECYCLING CENTER
WATER
Quechee State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: r pratt
3/23/89
Revised by: b g amsden
01/03

Quechee State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Quechee Recreation Area. Quechee State Park is unique, for 612 acres of this park are not owned by the State of Vermont, but leased from the US Army Corps of Engineers. The leased tract contains the campground, picnic area, and utility building.

The campground, which encompasses 76 acres is located 1 1/2 miles east of the Quechee Gorge on Route 4, was established and built in the spring of 1962. It was originally designed to be part of the North Hartland Flood Control Dam project, and until 1965 was operated and controlled by the US Army Corps of Engineers. In 1965, the State's Water Resources Department leased the park from the Corps and turned over the management and operations of this property to the Forests and Parks Department. The State has a 25-year lease on this property; the lease was renewed on June 3, 1988 until May 31, 2013.

The land on which the park is located was originally owned by the A.G. Dewey Company, which processed wool. Remains of this mill and dam can still be seen at the head of the gorge. A recreation area for the mill is now the park's campground. The area around the present toilet building contained a skeet range, baseball field and picnic area. All that remains of this facility are a few foundations of the fireplaces and millions of broken clay pigeons.

The US Army Corps of Engineers acquired the park and mill area in 1952 when North Hartland Flood Control Dam was constructed. The reason for the purchase of this area was that when the flood gates in North Hartland are closed, the river can be backed to a level that floods the mill area and the low section of Club House Road, by Marshland Farms, with ten feet of water. Flooding occurred in April of 1969 when the river backed up to the spillway of the Dewey Mill Dam. Although the campground was not submerged, parts of the hiking trails were. Pieces of houses and mud from this event can still be seen in the trees as you walk these trails.

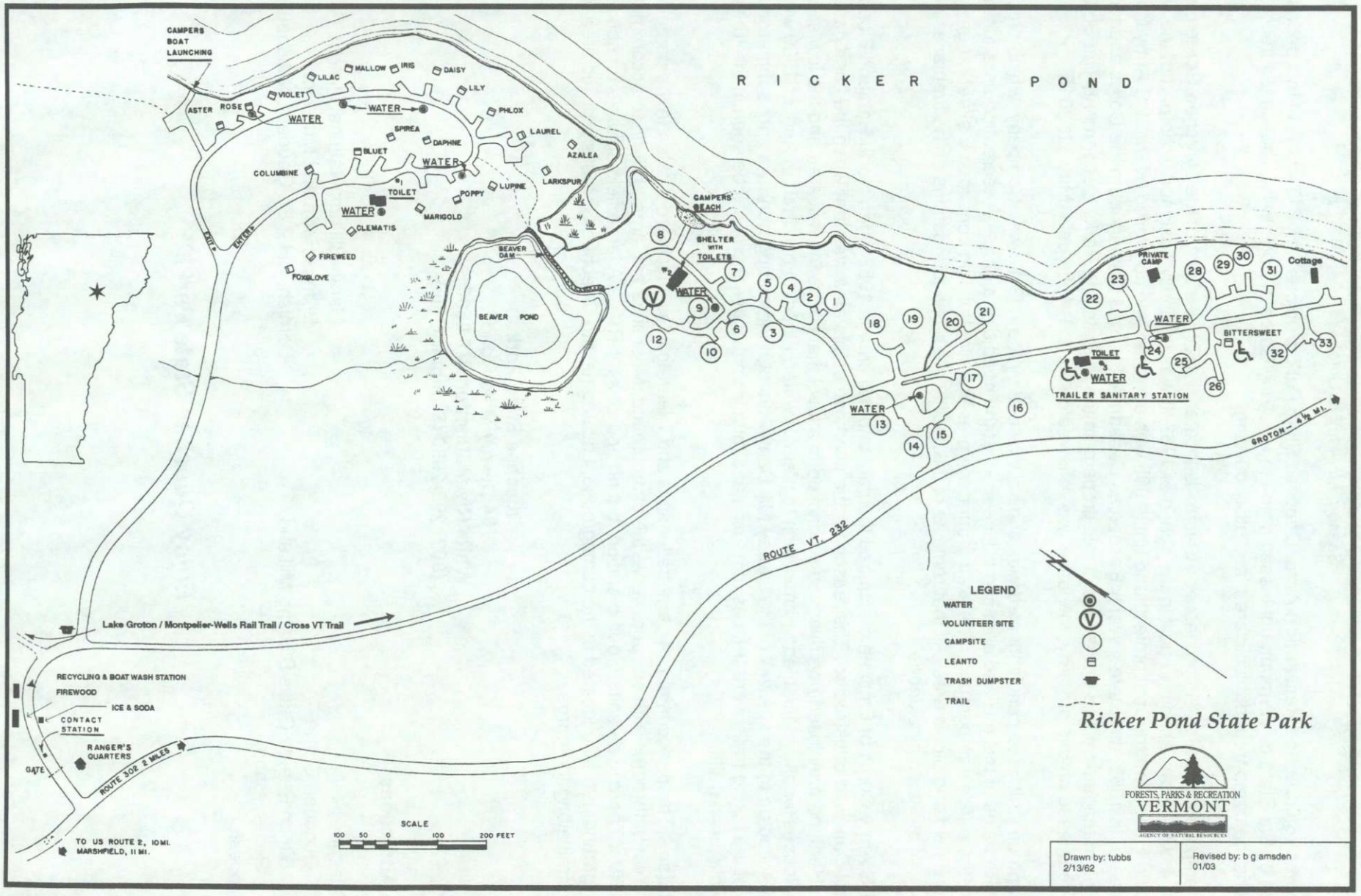
Facilities – The park contains 47 tent/trailer sites and 7 lean-to sites which are located in the camping area. Two bathrooms with showers serve the campground. Most sites are large enough to accommodate large RVs. There is a sanitary dump station, but no hookups for RVs. A large field suitable for sports and a playground, are also located in the campground. Located next to Quechee Gorge is a picnic area with a hiking trail along the gorge.

Quechee State Park
764 Dewey Mills Road
White River Junction, VT 05001
(802) 295-2990 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions –

- Quechee
  - Quechee Gorge
  - Simon Pearce Glass Blowing Mill and Pottery Shop
- Woodstock
  - Marsh-Billings National Historic Park
  - Billings Farm and Museum
- Cornish, NH - St. Gaudens National Historic Site

Enjoy Quechee State Park!


CAMPERS BOAT LAUNCHING
RICKER POND
ASTER
ROSE
VIOLET
LILAC
MALLOW
IRIS
DAISY
LILY
PHLOX
WATER
SPIREA
DAPHNE
LAUREL
AZALEA
BLUET
COLUMBINE
TOILET
POPPY
LUPINE
LARKSPUR
MARIGOLD
CLEMATIS
FIREWEED
FOXGLOVE
BEAVER DAM
BEAVER POND
CAMPERS' BEACH
SHELTER WITH TOILETS
PRIVATE CAMP
Cottage
BITTERSWEET
TOILET
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
GROTON — 4½ MI.
ROUTE VT. 232
Lake Groton / Montpelier-Wells Rail Trail / Cross VT Trail
RECYCLING & BOAT WASH STATION
FIREWOOD
ICE & SODA
CONTACT STATION
RANGER'S QUARTERS
GATE
ROUTE 302 2 MILES
TO US ROUTE 2, 10 MI.
MARSHFIELD, 11 MI.
SCALE
100 50 0 100 200 FEET
LEGEND
WATER
VOLUNTEER SITE
CAMPSITE
LEANTO
TRASH DUMPSTER
TRAIL
Ricker Pond State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: tubbs
2/13/62
Revised by: b g amsden
01/03

Ricker Pond State Park

(Campground)

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Ricker Pond State Park. As early as 1704, Native American and French raiders from Canada used routes through Groton to reach Massachusetts. A network of navigable waterways encouraged English-speaking settlement here earlier than other parts of Vermont

Covered by white pine, spruce, hemlock, beech, maple and birch, Groton's rocky hillisides were logged by local farmers for lumber, fuel and potash. The logging industry boomed for almost 100 years while the Montpelier-Wells River railroad operated. Logging is still a vital industry here, but modern society's quest for quality leisure time has made Groton a recreation haven with private cottages/ seasonal homes; public lands and outdoor recreation activities enjoyed in every season.

Ricker Pond is located in Groton State Forest. With over 26,000 acres, Groton is the second largest state forest in Vermont and home to moose, deer, bear and other wildlife.

Camping Facilities – Ricker Pond State Park was established in the 1930's on the western shores of Ricker Pond. It is adjacent to the Montpelier-Wells Rail Trail (part of the Cross Vermont Trail). The campground has 32 tent sites and 23 lean-tos. A small number of tent sites are accessible to trailers. A cottage that sleeps up to five is available for weekly rentals. Two of the three rest rooms, including the handicap-accessible facility include hot showers. A sanitary dump station is available, but no hookups for RVs. Ricker also has a swimming beach, boat rentals, boat launch, and a picnic shelter. Miles of hiking and multiple use trails in the adjacent state forest can be accessed from Ricker.

Ricker Pond State Park
526 State Forest Road
Groton, VT 05046
(802) 584-3821 (Summer Only)

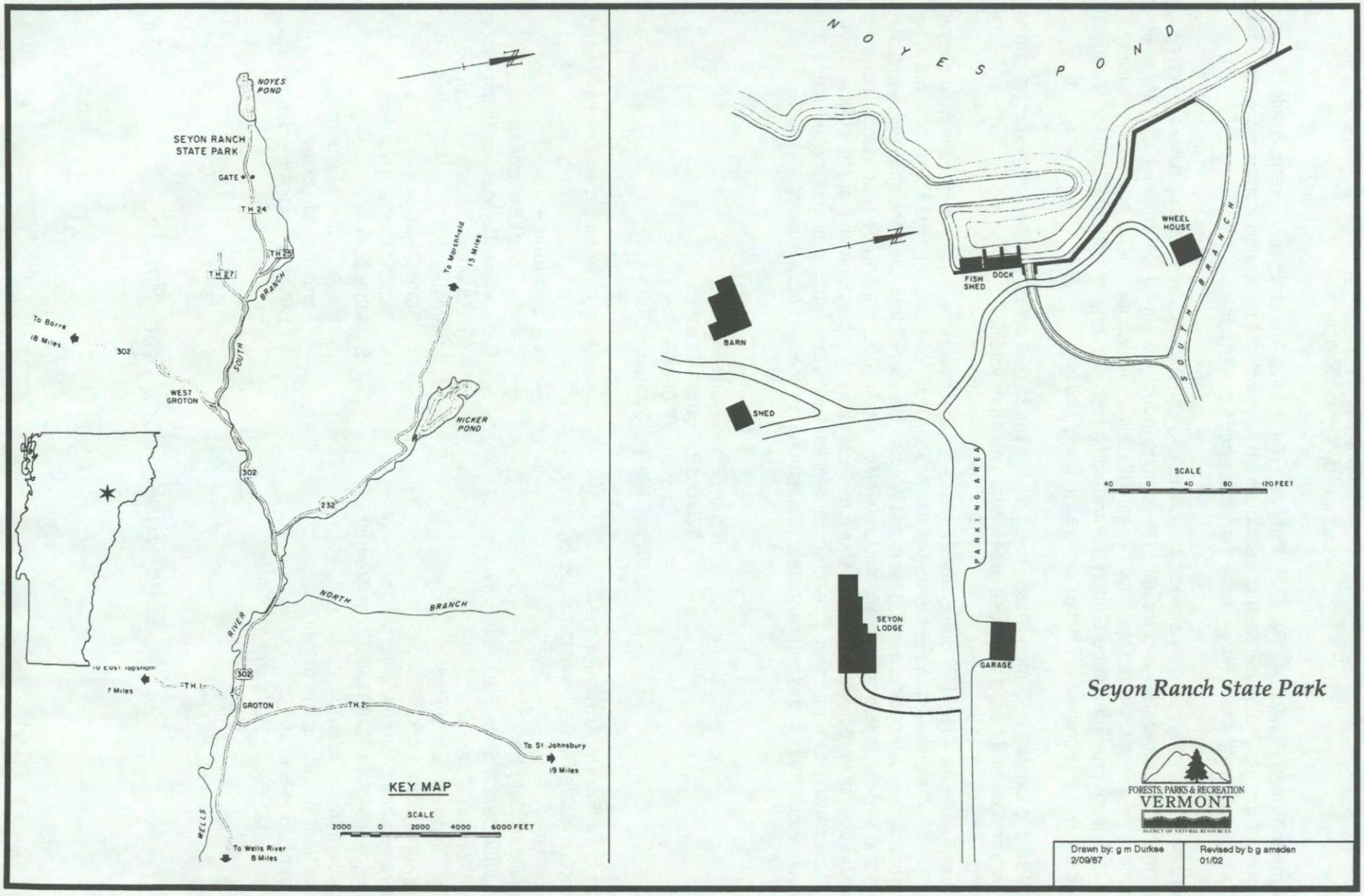
Groton State Forest Attractions –

- Groton Nature Center- *programs displays, nature trail*
- Big Deer State Park
- Boulder Beach State Park- *swimming*
- Kettle Pond State Park
- New Discovery State Park
- Stillwater State Park
- Seyon Ranch State Park *-fly fishing*
- Montpelier-Wells Rail Trail (Cross Vermont Trail) - *multiple use trail*
- Peacham Bog-nature exploration
- Silver Ledge Hiking Trail
- Owl's Head Picnic Area-*summit views*
- Many other hiking and multiple use trails

Area Attractions –

- Cabot - Cabot Creamery
- Barre - Granite Museum/quarry tours
  -VT Historical Society Museum
- Montpelier
  - State Capitol
  - Historic Walking Tours
- St. Johnsbury
  - Maple Grove Museum
  - Fairbanks Museum
  - St. Johnsbury Athenaeum

Enjoy Ricker Pond State Park!


NOYES POND
SEYON RANCH STATE PARK
GATE
TH 24
TH 25
TH 27
SOUTH BRANCH
To Morristown 13 Miles
To Barre 18 Miles
302
WEST GROTON
NICKER POND
232
NORTH BRANCH
RIVER
7 Miles
TH 1
GROTON
TH 2
To St Johnsbury 19 Miles
WELLS
To Wells River 8 Miles
KEY MAP
SCALE
2000 0 2000 4000 6000 FEET
N O Y E S P O N D
WHEEL HOUSE
FISH SHED
DOCK
BARN
SHED
S O U T H B R A N C H
PARKING AREA
SEYON LODGE
GARAGE
SCALE
40 0 40 80 120 FEET
Seyon Ranch State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: g m Durkee
2/09/87
Revised by b g amsden
01/02

Seyon Ranch State Park

Season: Year Round

Welcome to Seyon Ranch State Park. As early as 1704, the Native Americans and the French were using routes through Groton to reach Canada and Massachusetts. Colonists settled this area of Vermont slightly earlier than the rest of the State due to the access-ibility the network of waterways provided.

Covered by white pine, spruce, hemlock, beech, maple and birch, Groton's rocky hillisides were logged by local farmers for lumber, fuel and potash. The logging industry boomed for almost 100 years while the Montpelier-Wells River railroad operated. Logging is still a vital industry here, but modern society's quest for quality leisure time has made Groton a recreation haven with private cottages/ seasonal homes, public lands and outdoor recreation activities enjoyed in every season.

Seyon Ranch provides visitors with a unique alternative in accommodations and fly-fishing in one of Central Vermont's most secluded and restful settings. Noyes Pond is one of the few remaining natural habitats for squaretail trout in New England, primarily because the water supply for the pond originates on the property, resulting in a separate trout fishery. All forms of native wildlife, including moose, black bear and loons can be found in the area. Seyon is also close to major winter recreation trails.

Facilities – The lodge has private and semi-private sleeping quarters (one to four people in a room) with up to three meals a day. Seyon can accommodate up to 15 overnight guests and 30 diners. The facilities include: a living room with a fireplace; linens, towels, and blankets; bath tubs and showers; conference/ dining area; plenty of parking; miles of hiking trails; and, of course, some of the best fly fishing this side of anywhere!

Seyon Ranch State Park
400 Seyon Road
Groton, VT 05046
(802) 584-3829

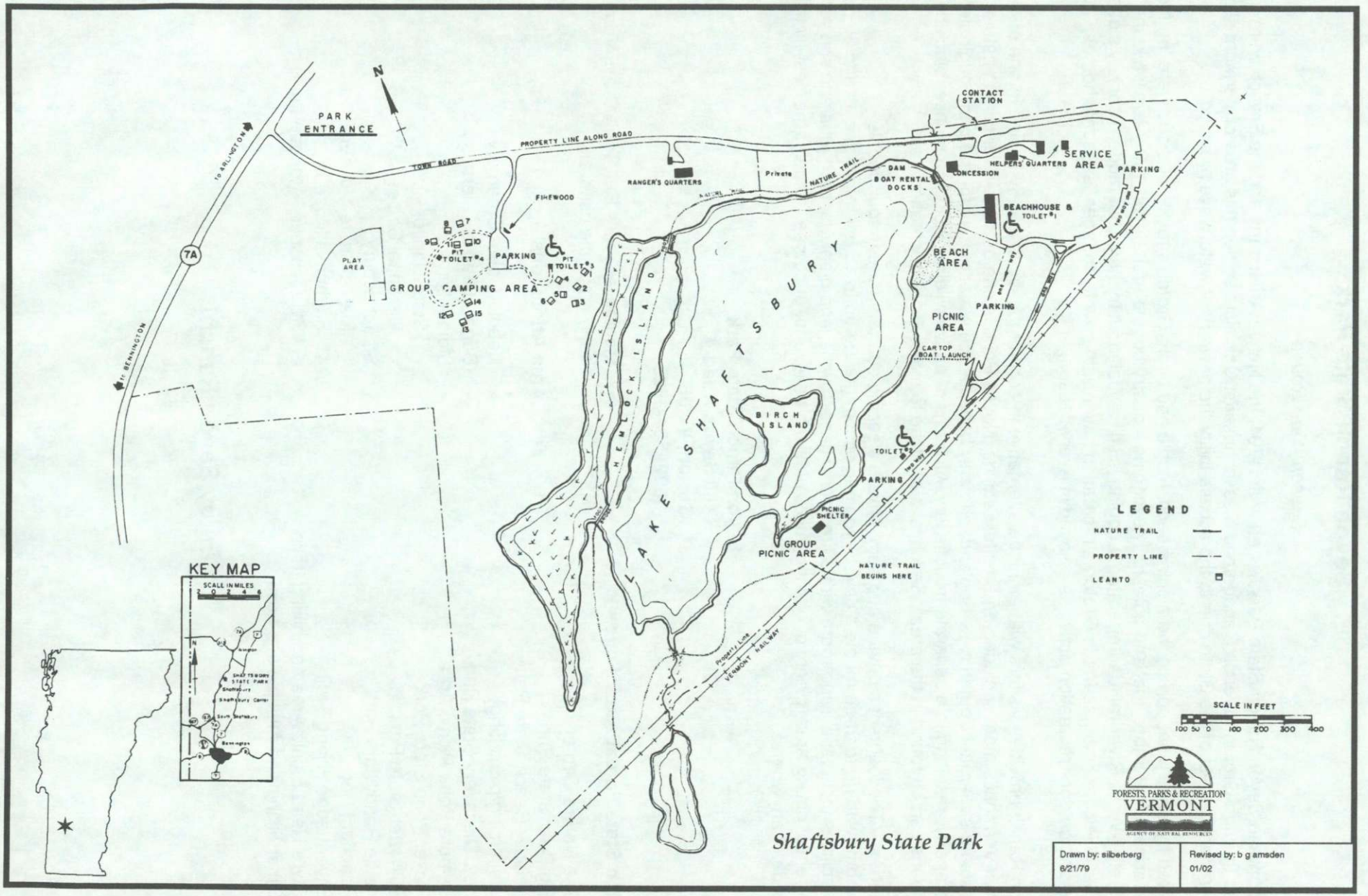
Groton State Forest Attractions –

- The Nature Center
- Big Deer State Park
- Boulder Beach State Park (swimming/picnicking)
- New Discovery State Park
- Osmore Pond Picnic Area
- Ricker Pond State Park
- Stillwater State Park
- Kettle Pond State Park
- Peacham Bog
- Silver Ledge Hiking Trail
- Owl's Head Picnic Area and hiking trails
- Other hiking and multiple use trails
- Montpelier-Wells Rail Trail (Cross Vermont Trail) - multiple use trail

Area Attractions –

- Cabot - Cabot Creamery
- Barre - Granite Quarries
- Montpelier
  - State Capitol
  - Historical Society
- St. Johnsbury
  - Maple Grove Museum
  - Fairbanks Museum
  - St. Johnsbury Athenaeum

Enjoy Seyon Ranch!


PARK ENTRANCE
TO ARLINGTON
TO BENNINGTON
7A
TOWN ROAD
PROPERTY LINE ALONG ROAD
CONTACT STATION
RANGER'S QUARTERS
Private
NATURE TRAIL
DAM
BOAT RENTAL DOCKS
CONCESSION
HELPERS QUARTERS
SERVICE AREA
PARKING
FIREWOOD
BEACHHOUSE & TOILET #1
PLAY AREA
PARKING
PIT TOILET #4
PIT TOILET #3
GROUP CAMPING AREA
BEACH AREA
PICNIC AREA
PARKING
CAR TOP BOAT LAUNCH
HEMLOCK ISLAND
LAKE SHAFTSBURY
BIRCH ISLAND
TOILET #2
PARKING
PICNIC SHELTER
GROUP PICNIC AREA
NATURE TRAIL BEGINS HERE
Property Line
VERMONT RAILWAY
KEY MAP
SCALE IN MILES
LEGEND
NATURE TRAIL
PROPERTY LINE
LEANTO
SCALE IN FEET
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Shaftsbury State Park
Drawn by: silberberg
6/21/79
Revised by: b g amsden
01/02

Shaftsbury State Park

Season: Mid-May
to
September (Labor Day)

Welcome to Shaftsbury State Park, with 102 acres surrounding picturesque Lake Shaftsbury. The park was operated as a private campground/cabin resort before it became a state park in 1974. In the 1800's, the park grounds were the site of a mineral water bottling operation known as "Vermont Healing Springs." This park has become a popular recreation facility in southwestern Vermont.

Camping Facilities – Shaftsbury offers fifteen lean-tos arranged in clusters , which are available throughout the year for Scouts, church groups, and other organizations. Pit toilets are the sanitary facilities here.

Day Use Facilities – Lake Shaftsbury has a developed beach and picnic area. There is an open picnic shelter/pavilion for large group gatherings. The snack bar concession has rental rowboats, paddleboats, and canoes.

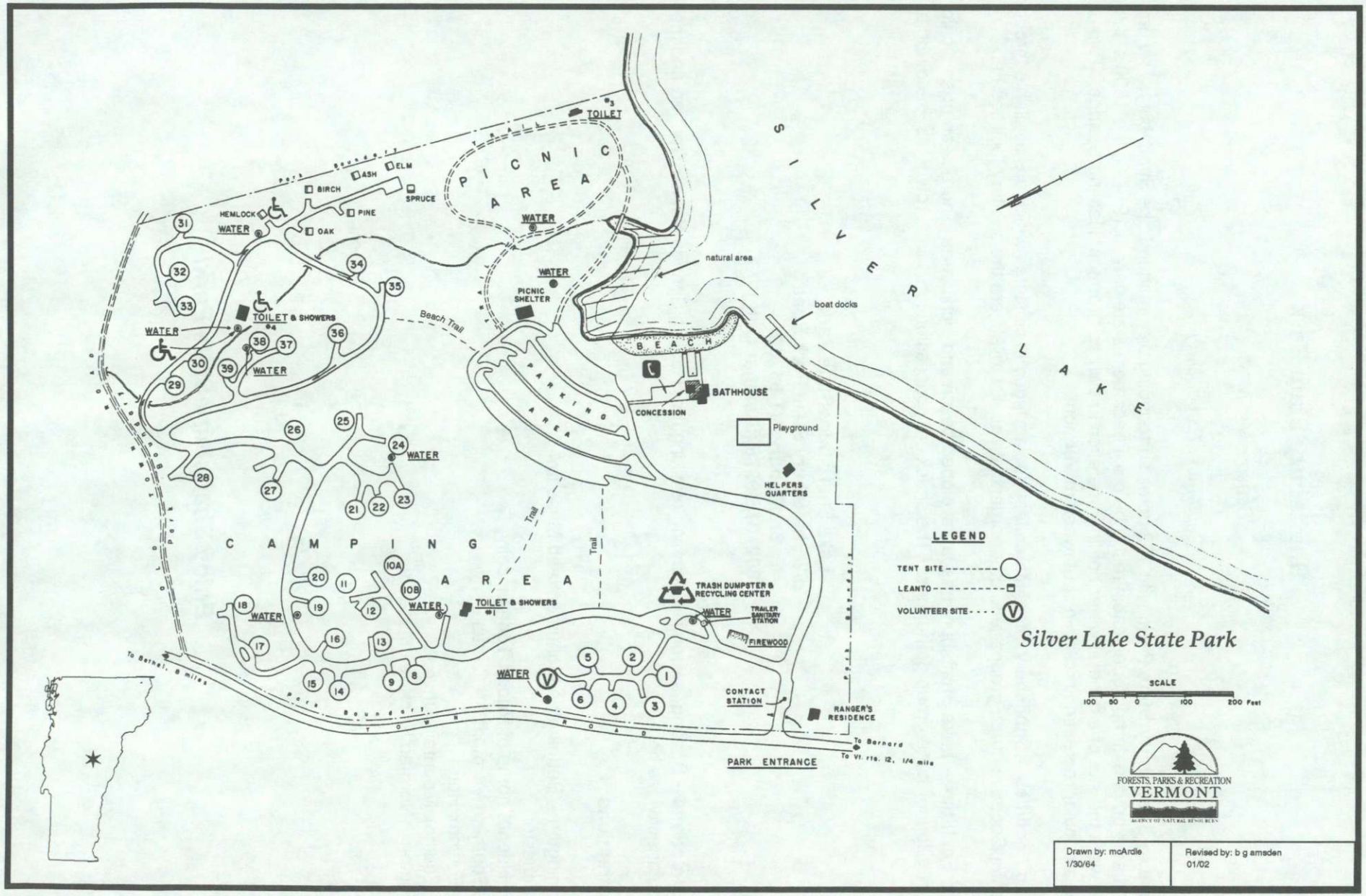
Lake Shaftsbury State Park
262 Shaftsbury State Park Road
Shaftsbury, VT 05262
(802) 375-9978 (Summer Only)

Park Attractions – Boating, swimming, sunning or hiking the "Healing Springs Nature Trail" around the lake are popular activities here.

Area Attractions

- Bennington - Bennington Monument and Museum
- Manchester
  - Hildene, home of Robert Todd Lincoln
  - Southern Vermont Art Center
  - Equinox Hotel
  - Equinox Mountain Drive
- Arlington - Norman Rockwell Museum

Enjoy Shaftsbury State Park!


PICNIC AREA
TOILET
#3
park boundary
trail
BIRCH
ASH
ELM
SPRUCE
PINE
OAK
HEMLOCK
WATER
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
30
29
TOILET & SHOWERS
#4
Beach Trail
PICNIC SHELTER
natural area
boat docks
SILVER LAKE
BEACH
BATHHOUSE
CONCESSION
PARKING AREA
Playground
HELPERS QUARTERS
25
26
24
28
27
21
22
23
CAMPING AREA
Trail
10A
10B
20
11
18
19
12
17
16
13
15
14
9
8
TOILET & SHOWERS
#1
TRASH DUMPSTER & RECYCLING CENTER
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
FIREWOOD
5
2
1
6
4
3
CONTACT STATION
RANGER'S RESIDENCE
To Bethel, 8 miles
TOWN ROAD
To Barnard
To Vt. Rte. 12, 1/4 mile
PARK ENTRANCE
LEGEND
TENT SITE
LEANTO
VOLUNTEER SITE
Silver Lake State Park
SCALE
100 50 0 100 200 Feet
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
Drawn by: mcArdle
1/30/64
Revised by: b g amsden
01/02

Silver Lake State Park

Season: Mid-May to September (Labor Day)

Welcome to Silver Lake State Park. Silver Lake was originally called Stebblings' Pond after Benjamin Stebblings, who owned land at the outlet where the Barnard General Store now stands. When Benjamin Stebblings moved out of the area, the lake became known as Barnard Pond. In 1869, Barnard Pond was renamed Silver Lake.

Silver Lake State Park was once mostly farmland. The present campground and picnic area were gifts from Mr. and Mrs. John McDill of Woodstock, Miss Margaret Crosby of Barnard, and Mrs. Richard H. Field of Boston. This land included 1,100 feet of shore frontage on Silver Lake. Construction of the park began in 1955, and development has continued in stages through the present time.

A good fishery, Silver Lake supports northern pike, perch, bass and other warm-water species. During the winter months, when the park is closed, the lake is a popular spot for ice skating and ice fishing.

Vermont Youth Conservation Corps –
Silver Lake is staffed by the Vermont Youth Conservation Corps in an educational partnership with the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation. Vermont youth, age 17 to 24, are hired to live and work in the park under a team of 2-3 adult managers, learning about and participating in all aspects of park operations and maintenance. The program strives to teach personal responsibility, life and job skills, and environmental awareness in a community living setting. For more information, write:

Vermont Youth Conservation Corps
92 South Main St., Waterbury, VT 05676
or call the VYCC at (802) 241-3699.

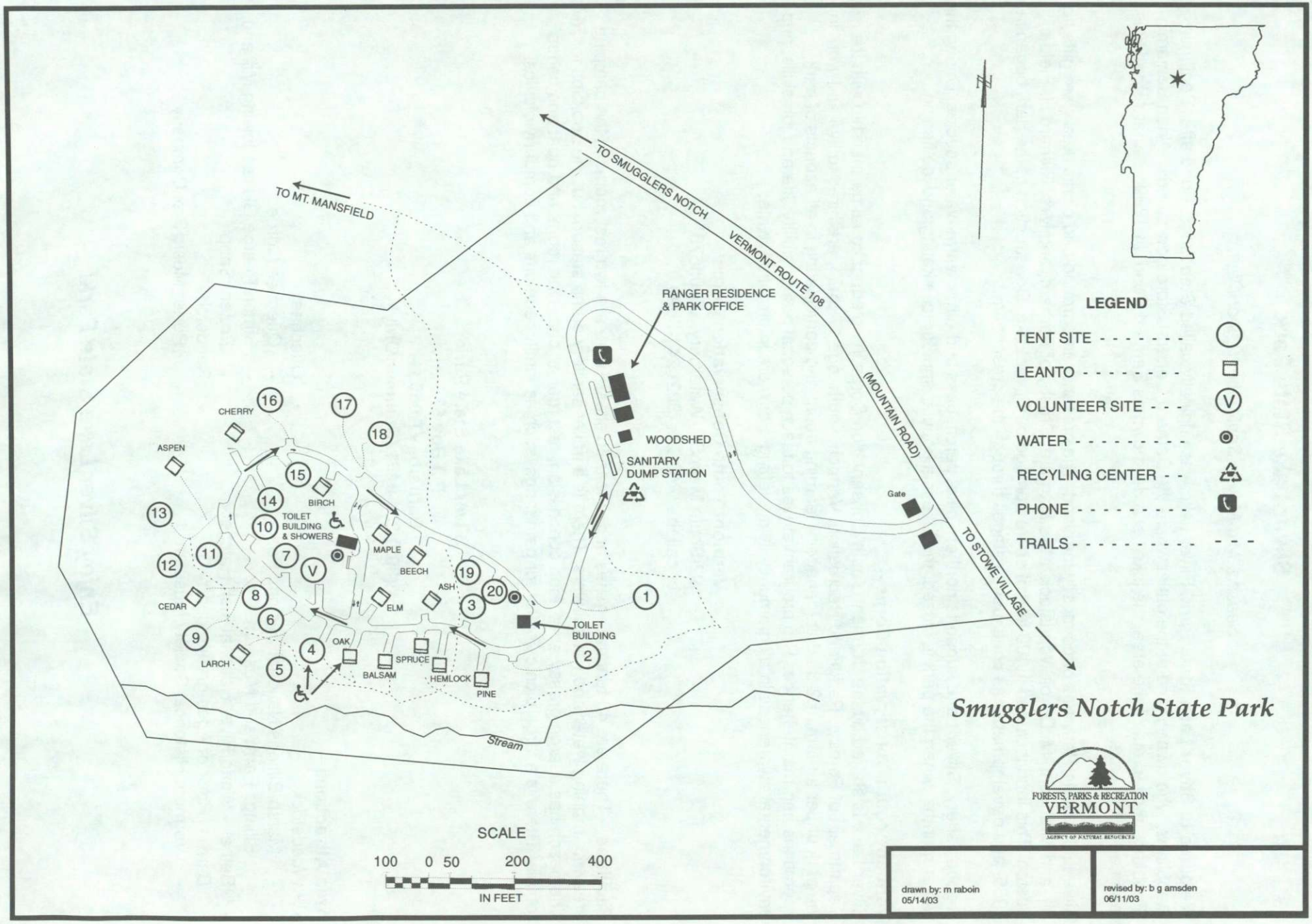
Facilities – There are 40 tent/trailer sites and 7 lean-to sites. There are two rest rooms in the camping area with running water and hot showers. There is a trailer sanitary dump station, but no hookups for RVs. The beach has a large grassy area, food concession, rest rooms, changing room, and boat and canoe rentals. There is a large picnic shelter for gatherings such as family reunions and company picnics.

Silver Lake State Park
PO Box 67
Barnard, VT 05031
(802) 234-9451 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions –

- Woodstock
  - Marsh-Billings National Historic Park
  - Billings Farm and Museum
- Bethel – White River National Fish Hatchery
- Barre - Rock of Ages granite quarry
  - Vermont Historical Society Museum
- Quechee
  - Quechee Gorge
  - Simon Pearce Glass Blowing Mill and Pottery Shop
- Randolph
  - Porter Music Box Company

Enjoy Silver Lake State Park!


TO MT. MANSFIELD
TO SMUGGLERS NOTCH
VERMONT ROUTE 108
(MOUNTAIN ROAD)
TO STOWE VILLAGE
RANGER RESIDENCE & PARK OFFICE
WOODSHED
SANITARY DUMP STATION
Gate
TOILET BUILDING
TOILET BUILDING & SHOWERS
CHERRY
ASPEN
BIRCH
MAPLE
BEECH
ASH
ELM
CEDAR
LARCH
OAK
BALSAM
SPRUCE
HEMLOCK
PINE
Stream
LEGEND
TENT SITE
LEANTO
VOLUNTEER SITE
WATER
RECYLING CENTER
PHONE
TRAILS
SCALE
100 0 50 200 400
IN FEET
Smugglers Notch State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
drawn by: m raboin
05/14/03
revised by: b g amsden
06/11/03

Smugglers Notch State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Smugglers Notch State Park. Vermont's famous Smugglers Notch is a narrow pass through the Green Mountains. Closed in winter, the winding road (State Highway 108) through the Notch is lined with 1,000-foot cliffs on either side. Until the 1920's, only a footpath and later a trail for horses existed here.

In 1807, President Thomas Jefferson passed an embargo act forbidding American trade with Great Britain and Canada. This was a severe hardship for northern Vermonters, since Montreal was closer than other markets in the US. Many local people continued illegal trade with Canada, herding cattle and carrying other goods through the Notch. Later, fugitive slaves used the Notch as an escape route to Canada. During the Prohibition years, liquor was smuggled from Canada over the improved road built in 1922.

Visitors familiar with area will learn that Smugglers Notch State Park was relocated in 2003. Still located within Mt. Mansfield State Forest, the new campground is west of the highway and further away from the road bustle and noise. It features sites that are spread out for more privacy, a new restroom facility that incorporates alternative energy designs and a location that gives easy access to Bingham Falls. All of the historic structures originally built by the Civilian Conservation Corps were carefully relocated and restored, preserving the work of these pioneering conservationists.

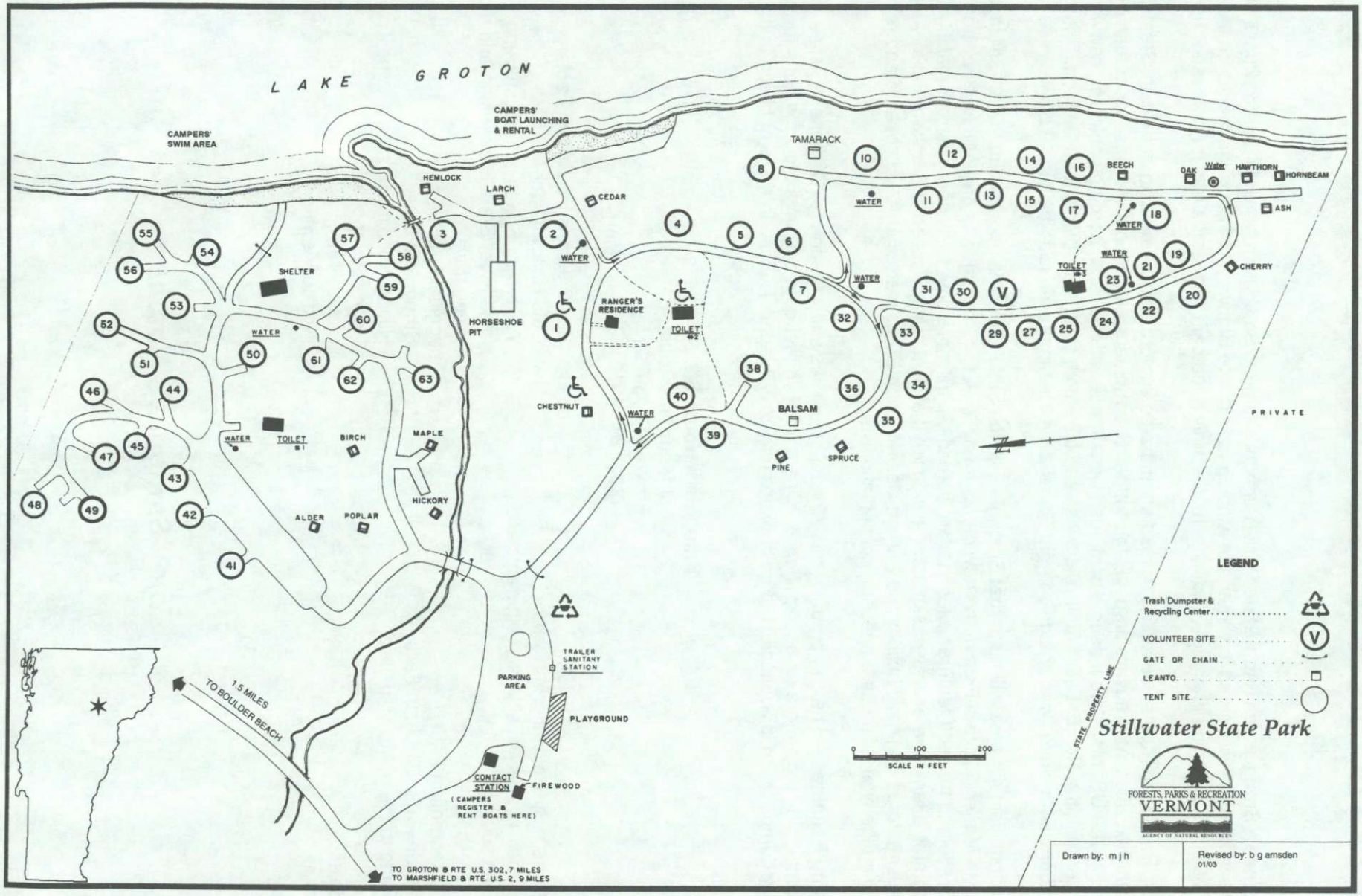
Camping Facilities – The campground has 20 tent/trailer sites and 14 lean-tos. Of these, 15 sites feature walk-in camping for a more rustic experience. One of the two restroom buildings includes hot showers. A sanitary dump station is available, but no hookups for RVs. The park is close to miles of hiking trails.

Smugglers Notch State Park
6443 Mountain Road
Stowe, VT 05672
(802) 253-4010

Area Attractions – Stowe, Waterbury and Jeffersonville offer a variety of shops, restaurants and other attractions such as:

- Stowe
  - Stowe Recreation Path
  - Moss Glen Falls, Bingham Falls
  - Toll Road to top of Mt. Mansfield
  - Alpine Slide
  - Gondolas
- Waterbury
  - Ben & Jerry's Ice Cream Factory
  - Cold Hollow Cider Mill
  - Waterbury State Park (picknicking)
  - Little River State Park (hking and mountain biking trails)
- Smugglers Notch
  - Smugglers Cave
  - Hiking trails, including the Long Trail
  - Rock outcroppings
  - Picnic Area
  - Wildlife Viewing

Enjoy Smugglers Notch!


LAKE GROTON
CAMPERS' SWIM AREA
CAMPERS' BOAT LAUNCHING & RENTAL
HEMLOCK
LARCH
CEDAR
TAMARACK
BEECH
OAK
Water
HAWTHORN
HORNBEAM
ASH
CHERRY
WATER
TOILET #3
SHELTER
HORSESHOE PIT
RANGER'S RESIDENCE
TOILET #2
CHESTNUT
BALSAM
PINE
SPRUCE
PRIVATE
TOILET #1
BIRCH
MAPLE
HICKORY
ALDER
POPLAR
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
PARKING AREA
PLAYGROUND
CONTACT STATION
(CAMPERS REGISTER & RENT BOATS HERE)
FIREWOOD
1.5 MILES TO BOULDER BEACH
TO GROTON & RTE. U.S. 302, 7 MILES
TO MARSHFIELD & RTE. U.S. 2, 9 MILES
0 100 200
SCALE IN FEET
STATE PROPERTY LINE
LEGEND
Trash Dumpster & Recycling Center
VOLUNTEER SITE
GATE OR CHAIN
LEANTO
TENT SITE
Stillwater State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: m j h
Revised by: b g amsden
01/03

Stillwater State Park

(Campground)

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Stillwater State Park. As early as 1704, Native American and French raiders from Canada used routes through Groton to reach Massachusetts. A network of navigable waterways encouraged English-speaking settlements here earlier than other parts of Vermont

Covered by white pine, spruce, hemlock, beech, maple and birch, Groton's rocky hillisides were logged by local farmers for lumber, fuel and potash. The logging industry boomed for almost 100 years while the Montpelier-Wells River railroad operated. Logging is still a vital industry here, but modern society's quest for quality leisure time has made Groton a recreation haven with private cottages/ seasonal homes; public lands and outdoor recreation activities enjoyed in every season.

Stillwater is located in Groton State Forest. With over 26,000 acres, Groton is the second largest state forest in Vermont and home to moose, deer, bear and other wildlife.

Camping Facilities – Stillwater was established in the 1930's on the shores of 423-acre Lake Groton. The campground has 60 tent/trailer sites and 19 lean-to's. All rest rooms include hot showers. There is a sanitary dump station available, but no hookups for RVs. Stillwater has a swimming beach, boat launch/dock facility, play area and convenient access to fishing, hunting, nature exploration and miles of hiking and multiple use trails in the state forest.

Stillwater State Park
126 Boulder Beach Road
Groton, VT 05046
(802) 584-3822 (Summer Only)

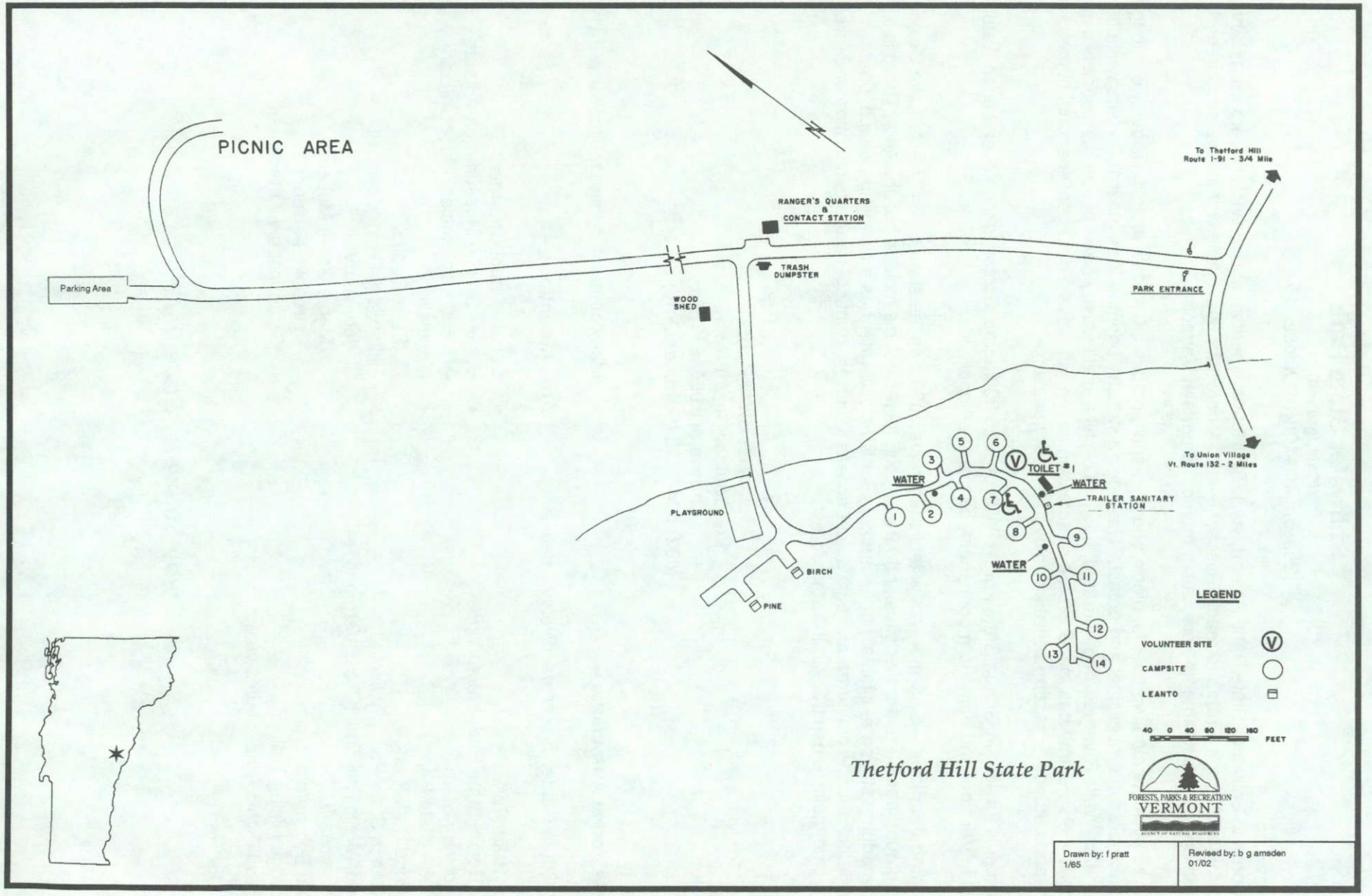
Groton State Forest Attractions –

- Groton Nature Center-*programs, displays, nature trail*
- Big Deer State Park
- Boulder Beach State Park-*swimming*
- New Discovery State Park
- Kettle Pond State Park
- Ricker Pond State Park
- Seyon Ranch State Park -*fly fishing*
- Montpelier-Wells Rail Trail (Cross Vermont Trail) - *multiple use trails*
- Peacham Bog-*nature exploration*
- Silver Ledge Hiking Trail
- Owl's Head Picnic Area-*summit views*
- Many other hiking and multiple use trails

Area Attractions –

- Cabot - Cabot Creamery
- Barre - Granite Museum/quarry tours
  -VT Historical Society Museum/Library
- Montpelier
  - State Capitol
  - Historic walking tours
- St. Johnsbury
  - Maple Grove Museum
  - Fairbanks Museum
  - St. Johnsbury Athenaeum

Enjoy Stillwater State Park!


PICNIC AREA
Parking Area
RANGER'S QUARTERS & CONTACT STATION
TRASH DUMPSTER
WOOD SHED
PARK ENTRANCE
To Thetford Hill Route 1-91 - 3/4 Mile
To Union Village Vt. Route 132 - 2 Miles
PLAYGROUND
BIRCH
PINE
WATER
TOILET
WATER
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
WATER
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
LEGEND
VOLUNTEER SITE
CAMPSITE
LEANTO
40 0 40 80 120 160
FEET
Thetford Hill State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
Drawn by: f pratt
1/65
Revised by: b g amsden
01/02

Thetford Hill State Park

Season: Mid-May to September (Labor Day)

Welcome to Thetford Hill State Park, in the scenic Connecticut River Valley. This cozy park was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, or CCC. The CCC, a nationwide public works program created during the Great Depression of the 1930's, provided jobs and training for thousands of unemployed men. Many of the parks in this country, both state and national, trace their origins to the CCC era. The CCC built a log picnic shelter (no longer standing), fireplaces, tables, a toilet building, and the main road into Thetford Hill State Park. The current campground was built in 1964 and has become known as a quiet and restful spot to relax. There are 3 miles of well-maintained trails for walking or running. Thetford Academy, which is located near the park, utilizes the road and trail system for running and cross-country skiing events. This trail system has won national recognition for its design.

Facilities – There is one camping loop with 14 tent sites and 2 lean-to sites. One rest room with running water and hot showers is located in this area. A playground with swings and a sandbox is also here. Grills and tables are found further up the road. There is a beautiful view of the Connecticut River Valley and New Hampshire mountains from the picnic area.

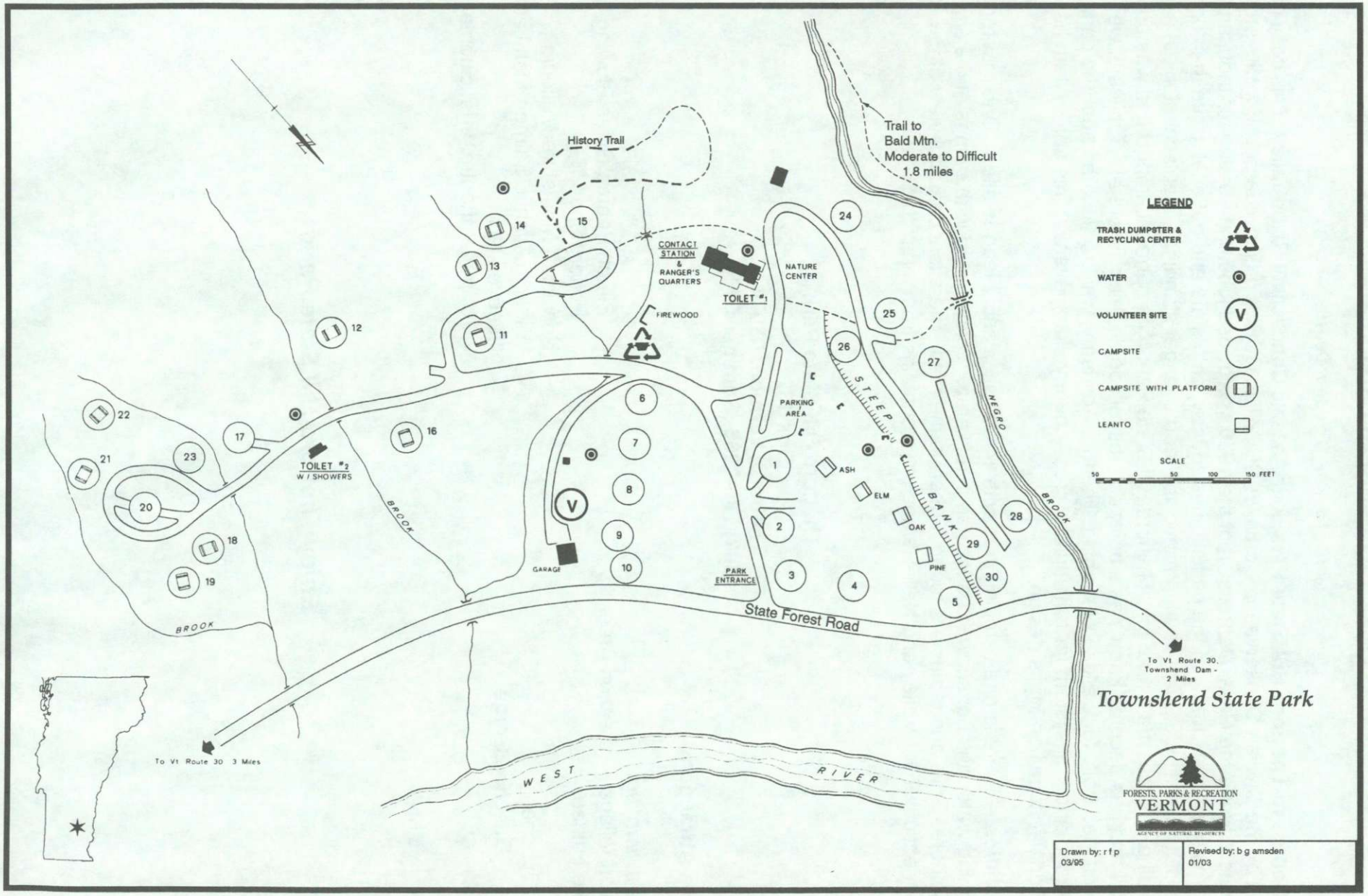
Thetford Hill State Park
Box 132
Thetford, Vermont 05074
(802) 785-2266 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions –

For swimming:
Union Village Recreation Area
Lake Fairlee

- Quechee
  - Quechee Gorge
  - Simon Pearce Glass Blowing Mill and Pottery Shop
- Norwich - Montshire Museum
- Wilder - Atlantic Salmon Fish Ladder
- Hanover, NH
  - Summer theatre, arts, cinema

Enjoy Thetford Hill State Park!


History Trail
Trail to
Bald Mtn.
Moderate to Difficult
1.8 miles
CONTACT STATION & RANGER'S QUARTERS
NATURE CENTER
TOILET #1
FIREWOOD
PARKING AREA
STEEP BANK
HEGRO BROOK
TOILET #2 W/ SHOWERS
BROOK
GARAGE
PARK ENTRANCE
ASH
ELM
OAK
PINE
State Forest Road
To Vt Route 30, Townshend Dam - 2 Miles
To Vt Route 30 3 Miles
WEST RIVER
LEGEND
TRASH DUMPSTER & RECYCLING CENTER
WATER
VOLUNTEER SITE
CAMPSITE
CAMPSITE WITH PLATFORM
LEANTO
SCALE
50 0 50 100 150 FEET
Townshend State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
Drawn by: r f p
03/95
Revised by: b g amsden
01/03

Townshend State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Townshend State Park, located at the foot of Bald Mountain on a bend of the West River. There is a beautiful view of Rattlesnake Mountain and the West River as you look the north from the Contact Station/Ranger's Quarters.

A hiking trail leads to the summit of Bald Mountain, a vertical rise of 1100 feet from the campground. Geological features along the trail include waterfalls, chutes, and pools. From the top of the mountain, vistas provide views to the north, south and east.

During the Great Depression of the 1930's, a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was based in what is now the campground. The CCC was a federal work program for unemployed men. The CCC laid out a large camping area and picnic area and constructed a stone house and steel fire tower. The house was built from stone quarried in the forest. Several handcrafted stone arch bridges, the work of local masons, can also be seen in the Townshend area.

The park is a developed camping area of approximately 41 acres within the 856-acre Townshend State Forest. To the south of the campground is Bald Mountain, which rises to an elevation of 1680 feet. Down the state park road to the north is the Townshend Dam Recreation Area managed by the Army Corps of Engineers. This provides swimming and other day use activities for visitors in the area. Bordering the park on the northwest is Negro Brook, which originates at Alder Swamp just south of the summit of Bald Mountain.

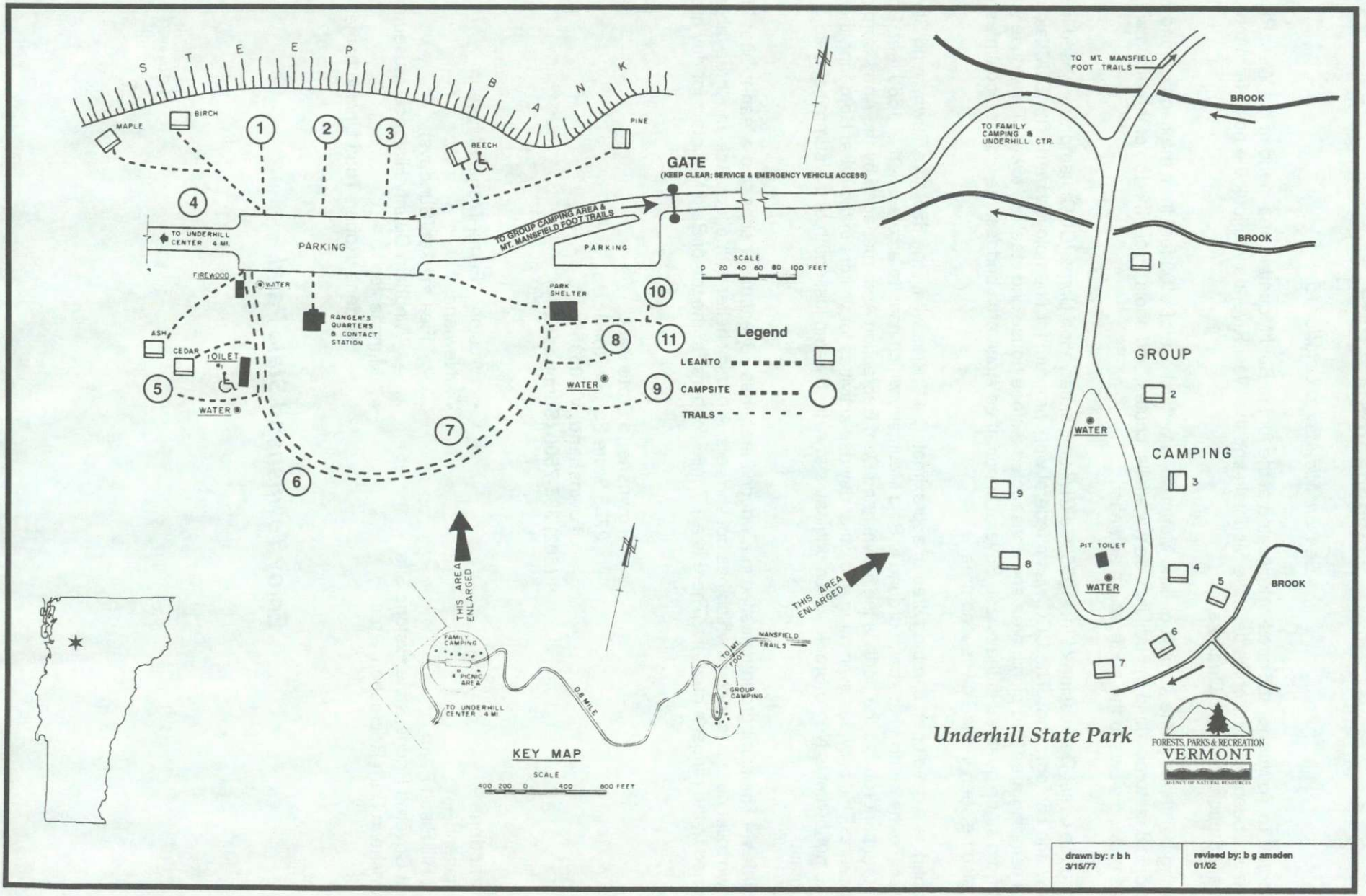
Facilities – The campground, nestled in a wooded area, has 30 tent/trailer sites and 4 lean-to sites. There are two toilet buildings, one of which has hot showers. A picnic shelter with a fireplace and three tables is attached to the ranger's quarters. There is a 1.7 mile loop trail to the top of Bald Mountain for day hiking.

Townshend State Park
2755 State Forest Road
Townshend, VT 05353
(802) 365-7500 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions –

- Townshend –
  -East Hill Bison Farm
  -Scott Covered Bridge State Historic Site
  -Townshend Dam Recreation Area
- Weston - Farrar-Mansur Museum
- Newfane
  - Flea market (Sundays)
  - Windham County Historical Museum
- Manchester
  - Hildene, Robert Todd Lincoln home

Enjoy Townshend State Park!


STEEP BANK
MAPLE
BIRCH
PINE
BEECH
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
GATE
(KEEP CLEAR; SERVICE & EMERGENCY VEHICLE ACCESS)
TO GROUP CAMPING AREA & MT. MANSFIELD FOOT TRAILS
TO UNDERHILL CENTER 4 MI.
PARKING
PARKING
SCALE
0 20 40 60 80 100 FEET
FIREWOOD
WATER
RANGER'S QUARTERS & CONTACT STATION
PARK SHELTER
ASH
CEDAR
TOILET
WATER
WATER
Legend
LEANTO
CAMPSITE
TRAILS
TO MT. MANSFIELD FOOT TRAILS
BROOK
TO FAMILY CAMPING & UNDERHILL CTR.
BROOK
GROUP
CAMPING
WATER
PIT TOILET
WATER
BROOK
THIS AREA ENLARGED
THIS AREA ENLARGED
FAMILY CAMPING
PICNIC AREA
TO UNDERHILL CENTER 4 MI.
0.8 MILE
TO MT. FOOT
MANSFIELD TRAILS
GROUP CAMPING
KEY MAP
SCALE
400 200 0 400 800 FEET
Underhill State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
drawn by: r b h
3/15/77
revised by: b g amaden
01/02

Underhill State Park

Season: Mid-May to late October 15

Welcome to Underhill State Park, part of Vermont's 34,000-acre Mt. Mansfield State Forest. On the headwaters of the Brown's River, at 1850 feet in elevation, the park lies on the west slope of Mt. Mansfield, the state's highest peak (4393 feet). Just over the summit ridge is the Stowe Mountain Resort ski area, one of North America's original downhill ski resorts.

The elevation and corresponding exposure to harsh climatic conditions have resulted in some relatively unusual vegetation types along the mountain's summit ridge. The low, stunted plants found in the alpine tundra near the summit are very rare in New England, and more typical of types found on broad expanses of Arctic tundra a thousand miles farther north. These plants are fragile; if you hike to the summit, please stay on rock or trail to avoid damaging the plants.

Camping Facilities – The upper camp area, 3/4 mile above the ranger station, has 9 lean-to sites and is reserved for organized group use. In the lower camp area, around the ranger station, are 11 tent and 6 lean-to sites. The rest rooms have cold water and flush toilets, but no showers. Because campers park in the lot and cannot drive the last several yards to their campsites, this park is **not** recommended for RV or tent-trailer campers.

Underhill State Park
PO Box 249
Underhill Center, VT 05490
(802) 899-3022 (Summer Only)

Day Facilities – There is a large log picnic shelter, built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The CCC was a nationwide public works program created during the great economic depression of the 1930's to provide jobs and training for thousands of unemployed men. Many parks and recreation areas in this country, both state and national, trace their origins to the CCC era.

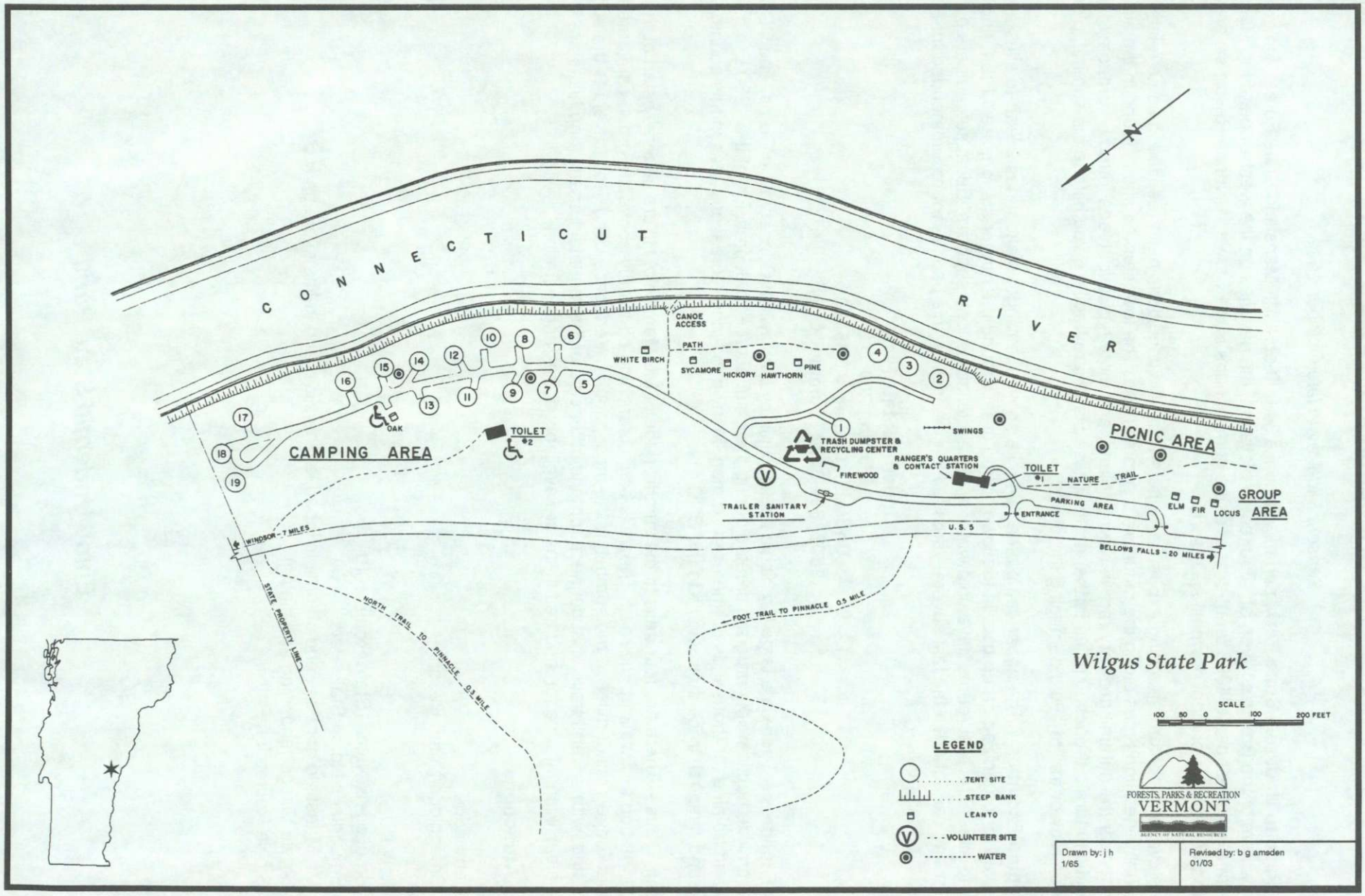
Hiking Trails – There are four trails to the summit ridge of Mt. Mansfield. Hikers generally start at the ranger station and walk up the road. The trails begin branching off shortly above the group camp area. The Sunset Ridge Trail, 3 miles to the summit, is the most popular. Vermont's Long Trail traverses the summit ridge and, with several trails that connect from the other side of the mountain, many loop hikes are possible. Hiking information and trail maps are available at the ranger station.

Area Attractions –

- Cambridge
  -Smuggler's Notch Resort

- Stowe
  -Smuggler's Notch (State Route 108)
  -Smuggler's Notch State Park
  -Mt. Mansfield gondola, and summit toll road, alpine slide, and in-line skate park
  -Stowe Village (shopping and dining)
  -Stowe Recreation Path

Enjoy Underhill State Park!



Wilgus State Park

Wilgus State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Wilgus State Park. Colonel and Mrs. William Wilgus gave this property to the State of Vermont in 1933 for the creation of Wilgus State Park. Colonel Wilgus, born in 1865, was an internationally famous civil engineer whose brilliant career paralleled
the development of modern transportation. Among his achievements: He was the Director of Military Railways and Deputy Director of General Transportation in the American Expeditionary Force, resulting in a commendation from General Pershing and receipt of the Distinguished Service Medal; he conceived prefabricated sections of double-track tunnel which created the Detroit River Tunnel; he was the author of many technical papers and volumes and received many awards during his 46 years of active public life.

The original park constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, or the CCC, consisted of a picnic area with large flue type stone fireplaces and picnic tables, and the ranger's quarters. The CCC was a nationwide public works program created during the Great Depression of the 1930's to provide jobs and training for thousands of unemployed men. Many of the parks in this country, both state and national, trace their origins to the CCC era.
River Bank. There is one rest room with running water and hot showers. There is a picnic area and 3 lean-tos in the group area. Wilgus has a volleyball court, basketball hoop and horseshoe pit. Canoes, kayaks and rowboats are available to rent. A trailer sanitary station is located by the ranger's quarters, but there are no hookups for RVs.

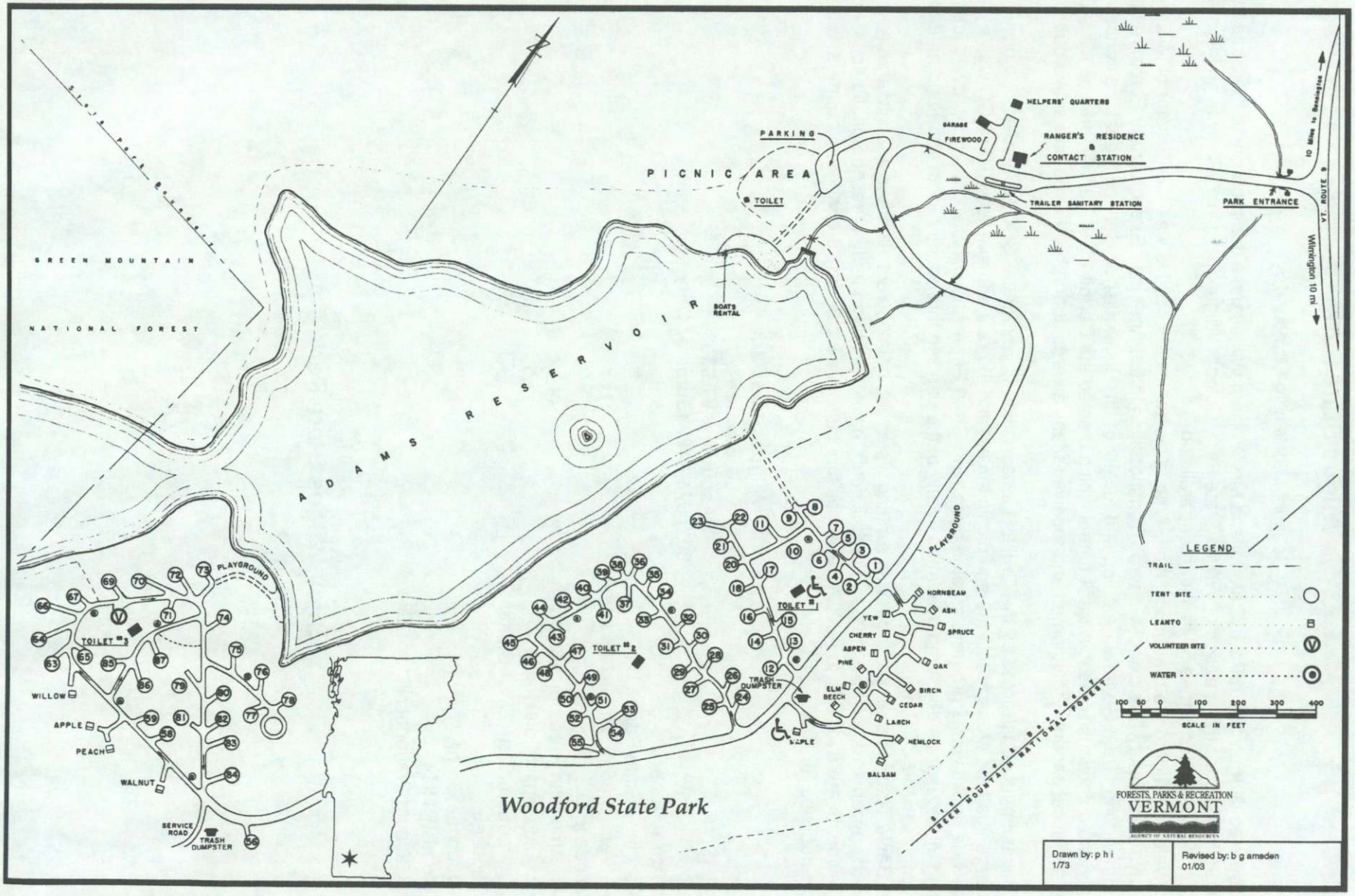
Wilgus State Park
Box 196
Ascutney, VT 05030
(802) 674-5422 (Summer Only)

Area Attractions:

Mt. Ascutney State Park
- Auto road and trails to summit

- Windsor
  - American Precision Museum
  - Old Consitution House
  - Vermont State Craft Center
- Quechee
  -Quechee Gorge
- Cornish, NH
  -St. Gaudens National Historic Site

Enjoy Wilgus State Park


HELPERS' QUARTERS
GARAGE
FIREWOOD
RANGER'S RESIDENCE & CONTACT STATION
PARKING
PICNIC AREA
TOILET
TRAILER SANITARY STATION
PARK ENTRANCE
10 Miles to Bennington
VT. ROUTE 9
Wilmington 10 mi.
GREEN MOUNTAIN
NATIONAL FOREST
ADAMS RESERVOIR
BOATS RENTAL
PLAYGROUND
TOILET #1
TOILET #2
TOILET #3
TRASH DUMPSTER
SERVICE ROAD
WILLOW
APPLE
PEACH
WALNUT
HORNBEAM
ASH
SPRUCE
YEW
CHERRY
ASPEN
PINE
OAK
ELM
BEECH
BIRCH
CEDAR
LARCH
HEMLOCK
MAPLE
BALSAM
LEGEND
TRAIL
TENT SITE
LEANTO
VOLUNTEER SITE
WATER
100 50 0 100 200 300 400
SCALE IN FEET
Woodford State Park
GREEN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: p h i
1/73
Revised by: b g amsden
01/03

Woodford State Park

Season: Mid-May to October 15

Welcome to Woodford State Park. This 400-acre park includes the highest elevation campground in Vermont's State Park system, at 2400 feet. Woodford is located on a mountain plateau and surrounds Adams Reservoir. The high elevation spruce/fir/birch forest provides an ideal setting for a peaceful park. Woodford borders the George Aiken Wilderness Area, in the Green Mountain National Forest. There are several lakes and ponds in the surrounding area.

Camping Facilities – First opened to the public in 1964, the campground has 103 sites including 20 lean-to sites. Convenient flush toilets, hot showers, and RV dump station (but no RV hookups) are provided.

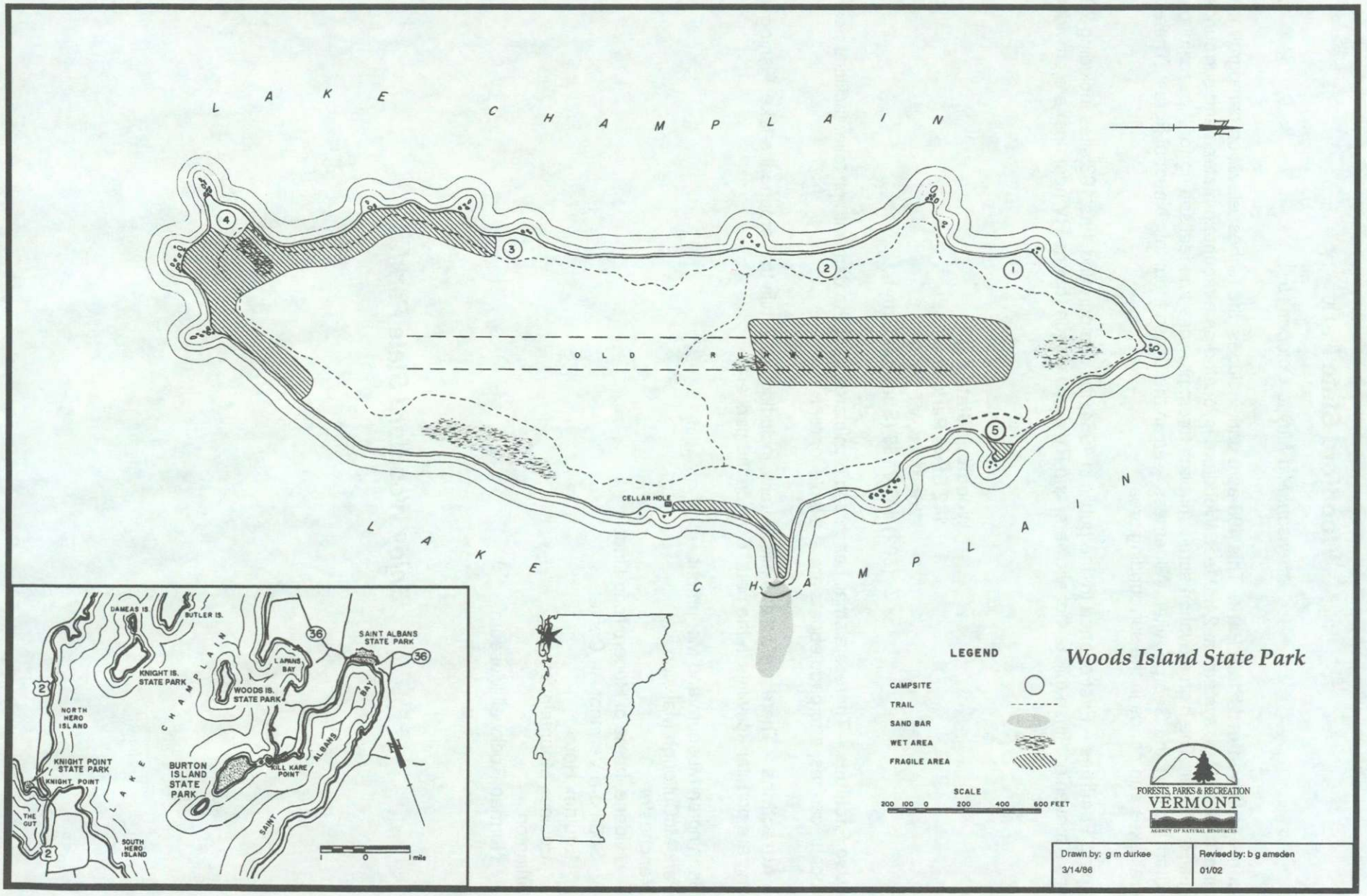
Woodford State Park
142 State Park Road
Woodford, VT 05201
(802) 447-7169 (Summer Only)

Day Use Facilities – There is a small beach and picnic area near the dam with pit toilet facilities nearby. Rowboats, canoes, and paddleboats are available for rent.

Area Attractions – There are several hiking trails, including a 2.7 mile trail around the lake. Fishing and boating are popular activities in the park. Outside the park are:

- Bennington Museum and Monument
- Park-McCullough Mansion
- Manchester
  - Hildene, home of Robert Todd Lincoln
  - Southern Vermont Art Center
  - Equinox Hotel
  - Equinox Mountain Drive
- Arlington
  - Norman Rockwell Museum

Enjoy Woodford State Park!


LAKE CHAMPLAIN
OLD RUNWAY
CELLAR HOLE
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
1
2
3
4
5
DAMEAS IS.
BUTLER IS.
SAINT ALBANS STATE PARK
LAPHAM BAY
KNIGHT IS. STATE PARK
WOODS IS. STATE PARK
NORTH HERO ISLAND
CHAMPLAIN
KNIGHT POINT STATE PARK
KNIGHT POINT
BURTON ISLAND STATE PARK
KILL KARE POINT
ALBANS BAY
SAINT
THE GUT
SOUTH HERO ISLAND
LAKE
36
2
1 0 1 mile
LEGEND
CAMPSITE
TRAIL
SAND BAR
WET AREA
FRAGILE AREA
SCALE
200 100 0 200 400 600 FEET
Woods Island State Park
FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Drawn by: g m durkee
3/14/86
Revised by: b g amsden
01/02

Woods Island State Park

Season: Late-May to September (Labor Day)

Welcome to Woods Island, one of Lake Champlain's prettiest islands. Woods Island is a nature lover's delight. A trail system connects five remote campsites dispersed around the island's perimeter, and leads you through beautiful and diverse groves of old-growth trees, around wetlands, past old farm fields and pastures, with shimmering lake views all around. You'll hear and see abundant and varied bird life, and spot unique plants. Woods Island is only accessible by boat, so it's never crowded.

One of Vermont's three neighboring island parks in Lake Champlain's "Inland Sea," Woods Island is 122 acres, or about one mile long by a quarter-mile wide. Acquired by the State of Vermont in 1985, the island had supported tenant farming from the 1800's to mid-1900's. Traces of old drainage ditches and the farmhouse cellar hole remain, along with pieces of rusted farm machinery. Former owners had big dreams for the island. A grand plan in early 1900's envisioned a gymnasium, tennis courts, and other camp facilities for "proper" young ladies. A later owner saw the island as a retreat for business executives. The beginning of an airstrip was bulldozed down the island's center; the earthen berms of the cross-island trail are the runway edges. Finally, a subdivision proposal divided the island into a dozen home lots.

For whatever reasons, none of these island development projects was ever realized. For today and for the future, the Vermont Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation intends to preserve the primitive character of the Island. We ask your cooperation in observing the following guidelines for island use:

Camping Permits *are required.* Obtain permits before camping on the island, through:

Burton Island State Park
P.O. Box 123
St. Albans, VT 05481
(802) 524-6353 (Summer Only)

Camping and Fires – Camp only on designated campsites. Fires are permitted only in established fireplaces on campsites. ***Burn only dead and down wood.***

Plants – There are unusual and rare plants growing on Woods Island, including some protected by law. ***No plant may be uprooted or cut without written permission from the Commissioner of Forests, Parks and Recreation.***

Sanitation and Refuse Removal – There are no toilet facilities. Bury human waste within the top six inches of soil, at lest 100-feet from shore, campsites, or watercourse. ***Refuse Removal is carry-in/carry-out.*** You brought it; please don't leave it here.

Day Use – Day use during daylight hours only, day visitors must depart by sundown. ***No day use on campsites.***

Ferry Service and Parking – *No ferry service to Woods Island.* Visitors must make their own arrangements by boat from anywhere on Lake Champlain. There is parking and a boat ramp at **Kill Kare State Park**, 2.5 miles southeast. (***If you plan to camp, remember to register at Burton Island enroute from Kill Kare***).

Emergency Assistance – Emergency assistance is available through Burton Island State Park, two miles south of Woods Island. ***A daily Ranger Patrol (late afternoon/evening through July/August) runs from Burton Island.***

Enjoy Woods Island State Park!

Enjoy These Great Day Use Parks in Vermont!

In addition to having 42 wonderful parks for day use and overnight stays, Vermont has eight parks for day use only. Day use parks traditionally close after Labor Day, but they offer a whole summer of fun for swimming, hiking, walking, picnicking and more. Best of all, entrance rates are free when you show a current paid receipt from any other state campground. So go out and explore!

Alburg Dunes State Park (Alburg) (802) 796-4170
Excellent natural beach, unique natural habitats, outstanding views of Lake Champlain.

Boulder Beach State Park (Groton) (802) 584-3823
Swimming and picnicking, cartop boat launch. Picturesque views of Lake Groton.

Crystal Lake State Park (Barton) (802) 525-6205
Art Deco CCC bathhouse, 1/2 mile of sandy beach and lots of grassy picnicking spots.

Kill Kare State Park (St. Albans) (802) 524-6021
Ferry to Burton Island, beach and spacious picnic area on Lake Champlain.

Kingsland Bay State Park (Ferrisburgh) (802) 877-3445
National Landmark Hawley House, grassy lawns, rental buildings for large gatherings.

Knight Point State Park (North Hero) (802) 372-8389
Cobble shoreline for swimming, expansive lawns for picnics, and wooded walking trail.

Lowell Lake State Park (Londonderry) (802) 824- 4035
Quiet high elevation lake for swimming, fishing, hiking, boating and nature study.

Sand Bar State Park (Milton) (802 893-2825
One of Vermont's best beaches and picnic areas at the gateway to the Champlain Islands.