

Appendix D – Historic Structures

Green Lakes State Park - Historic Structures

The Old Administration Building: (#28) Designed by Laurie D. Cox and constructed ca. 1929-30, the Old Administration Building is a large, multi-section stone building on the east shore of the lake just south of the bathhouse, and is a sister building in design to the Administration Building at Chenenago Valley State Park. The Green Lakes Old Administration Building served as the original park office for the park upon its opening, as well as housing the Great Hall, small refreshment area, park “hospital”, i.e. First Aid room, and small apartment wing. The building is built into the hillside and consists of four sections: one-story rectangular wing on the south end; adjacent large one-story rectangular pavilion; a single-story connector wing; and a two-story, cross-gabled rectangular wing on the northern end. At least two functioning central stone fireplaces exist in the building.

(West) Beach Comfort Station: (# 43) Ca. 1928, this small, rectangular stone building has a gable roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and an entrance in each gable end. Each entrance is shielded by an L-shaped stone wall. It was originally built for use by patrons of original stone bathhouse.

Beach Area: The north end of the lake was already an established swimming area before the park’s establishment, and became a part of the original master plan for the park. The beach was formally constructed ca. 1929 and expanded upon in several stages until 1933. This included removal of some trees and brush along the water’ edge and introduction of a sand surface. The parking lots were enlarged in 1935, as visitation grew and cars became increasing popular. The beach picnic area was constructed in 1935 to provide patrons an area to picnic adjacent to this popular recreational area. The original stone bathhouse was constructed in 1930 on the west side of Green Lake, enlarged in 1935, and razed in 1961. This was replaced in 1960 with a new structure on the east side of the lake. The 1960 bathhouse site was originally designated for the head (north) end on the lake, but poor soils found during construction forced the change to the lake’s east side. In 2009 the current bathhouse was constructed on the same eastern site.

Boathouse and Dock: (#24) The boat house was designed by Laurie D. Cox and Samuel Perry in 1941 and construction begun by the CCC ca. 1942, and ultimately finished by park forces, though the dock area was constructed prior, ca. 1929, with addition of another diving pier in 1948. The Boathouse is a long, low, one-story stone and wood boat storage structure consisting of a larger center section with front gabled roof and flanking cross-gabled wings; there is an additional small wing on the south end. The shingled roof covers deep overhanging eaves supported by oversize brackets with exposed rafters or other structural members. The center section has large sliding barn doors, while the narrow south end has a single door. Both lead to a large interior open space. The building has several significant issues, including the deterioration of the foundation. The boat dock was reconstructed in 1952.

Cashier’s Booth at Boat House: (#24) Designed by Laurie D. Cox and Samuel Perry in 1941 and constructed ca. 1942, this small, one-story stone and wood booth is located near the boathouse. It has a gable roof with deep overhanging eaves supported on curved brackets; the ends of the wood purlins extend through the structure’s north and south end walls; ends have vertical, board and batten siding. The sides are half-open with vertical board and batten on lower portion. The upper portion opens to accommodate customers.

Cabin Colony: (#1, & 3-7) Eight cabins were constructed ca. 1930 by the CCC, and are rectangular wood-frame tourist cabins with cross-gabled entrance pavilions. They rest on concrete posts and have horizontal wavy-edged wood siding, cross-gabled roofs with overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters. They have half-open screened-in porches on one of their gable ends and square, stone center chimneys. Each interior is divided by into three rooms by three-quarter height partitions. The living

area has a stone chimney with an arched fireplace and stone slab shelf. Bathrooms have been added by enclosing one corner of the porch. The cabins are in need of repair but are generally in good shape structurally. A pump house for the cabin colony was constructed ca. 1936-37. One cabin caught fire and was removed in 1955; Cabin #2 burned down in July 1935.

Electric Plant (Cabin Colony): (#8) Constructed ca. 1935 by the CCC, the electric plant is a small rectangular stone building with a gable roof, overhanging eaves and exposed rafters.

Superintendent's Residence: (# 17) Constructed ca. 1933-34 by the CCC, altered in 1937, 1951, and in subsequent years, the residence is a one and one-half story wood-frame house on a stone foundation. The building has a three-bay main section, wood clapboard siding, and stone center chimney; the roofs have overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The front entrance is sheltered by an enclosed stone portico and entrance is through a round-arched opening.

Foreman's Residence: (#20) Constructed ca. 1957, this residence is a one and one-half story wood-frame house on a stone foundation. The main entrance is in an enclosed porch with half-hip roof; the side entrance is located under overhanging gable.

Carpenter's Shop (#18) Constructed ca. 1938 and located in the maintenance area, this structure has seen many uses through the years. It is currently used for storage.

Electric Shop: (#22) Constructed ca. 1933 this structure served as the original park office, the electric shop is a small, one-story rectangular wood-frame building with a stone foundation and gable roof with overhanging eaves.

Plumbing Shop/Storage: (#19) Designed by Laurie D. Cox and constructed ca. 1933 by the CCC, the plumbing shop is a one and one-half story rectangular wood-frame building with attached one-story cross-gabled multi-bay garage. The main building has a slab foundation and gable roof with deep, overhanging eaves, board soffits, novelty siding, narrow window with nine-pane sash in flat wood frames; double, vertical-board garage doors with multi-pane windows in upper section; sliding wood equipment doors in half story. Long rectangular wing has enclosed bays on each end and five open bays between them; enclosed bays are similar to main building; [one nearest the building has an interior central stone chimney]; open bays are supported on square wooden posts; entire wing has gable roof with overhanging eaves. A portion of this building served as a park office from the mid 1950's until 1976 when the current office was constructed. This section currently houses the Park Police.

Maintenance Garage: (#16) Constructed ca. 1933 by the CCC, this one and one-half story rectangular wood-frame building main building has a poured concrete foundation, gable roof with deep overhanging eaves, and board soffits with decorative ends. The side entrance is sheltered by a gable-roofed wood portico supported on brackets.

Maintenance (Shop) Area Pump House: Constructed ca. 1934 by the CCC, this small, one-story wood-frame building has a gabled roof, overhanging eaves, decorative fascia, a small square window in the gable and an exterior brick chimney.

Storage Building (Residents' Garages): (#15) Designed by Laurie D. Cox and constructed ca. 1933 by the CCC, this is a one and one-half story rectangular wood-frame building with attached, one-story, cross-gabled, multi-bay garage; main building has slab foundation, gable roof with deep overhanging eaves. A single overhead garage door (non-historic) has been installed. The long rectangular wing off of this structure has four garage bays with overhead doors (non-historic).

The Reserve Shelter: (#32) Constructed ca. 1937-38 by the CCC, the Reserve Shelter is a large rectangular open pavilion with a very broad gable roof supported on large stone piers and oversized wood brackets. It has log rafters, wood sheathing, heavy timber ridge post, plates, purlins and trusses, and a massive central stone chimney with two fireplaces.

The Reserve Shelter Comfort Station: (#31) This small rectangular wood-frame building was constructed with the reserve shelter and has a gable roof, overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. It

has wooden clapboard siding with vertical board siding in the gable ends, small square openings for vents under the gable, and entrances on each end of the building.

Tulip Hill Picnic Shelter: (#29) Constructed ca. 1941, this shelter is a large rectangular open pavilion with a steep gable roof and overhanging eaves. It is supported on massive stone piers and corners connected by a very low stone walls with wood rails, in similar construction to Reserve Shelter.

Tulip Hill Comfort Station: (#26) Constructed ca. 1948-49 this small rectangular stone building has a gable roof, exposed rafters, and overhanging eaves. Round-arched entrances exist on both sides of the building.

Tulip Hill Electric Vault/Pump House: (#32) This is a small rectangular stone building constructed ca. 1930's. It has a gable roof, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters with decorative ends.

Round Lake Pump House: (#40) Constructed in the early 1930's, this pump house is a narrow rectangular structure with cross-gabled center entrance. The original stone structure was doubled in size a 1939 addition. Large square window openings have screening and iron bars, and the entrance has an iron gate. Secondary entrances are located in gable ends; the newer end has an iron gate, while the original portion features a wood door.

Tourist Camp: Constructed between 1935 and 1939, the tourist camp (now part of the Rolling Hills Campground) served patrons wishing to camp at the park. It had 25 + campsites, a community house, latrines, and footpaths. A water system was installed in 1935, providing water for campers. A wash house was constructed ca. 1939 and replaced in the 1950's with what is seen today.

Old Golf Barn: (#42) Constructed ca. 1939, this structure may have been a part of the original farm which once stood on the land. This large, rectangular wood-frame storage barn has vertical board and batten siding and a gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. Originally, this building had another rectangular matching wing, which created a U-shaped courtyard in the rear. This wing has since been demolished; however, its outline can still be seen on the rear wall of the barn. Both the front and the rear of the barn have large center double doors .

Golf Course Entrance Road: Constructed ca. 1939-40, and realigned at a later date, the golf course entrance allowed patrons convenient access into the park and to the golf course from Route 5.

Golf Course: Constructed ca. 1934-35 by the CCC, this course was one of the first designed by Robert Trent Jones, one of the game's most innovative golf course architects. The 18-hole course was designed and constructed to include rolling hills and panoramic views of Green Lake and the surrounding countryside. The course has seen several improvements through the years, including the installation of an irrigation system, tree plantings, sand trap improvements, and the restoration of holes and tees.

Golf Course Clubhouse: (#35) Constructed by the CCC in 1933-35 and designed by Laurie D. Cox, this large, one-story stone building is sited on a high ridge and oriented northeast overlooking the golf course and Green Lake in the distance. It consists of a rectangular central section surmounted by a low, overhanging gable roof supported on brackets and broken by two massive interior stone chimneys. Its original footprint was similar in design and construction to the golf clubhouse at Chenango Valley State Park. It is flanked by cross-gabled pavilions with exposed rafters with decorative ends. A terrace is located on northeast side; main entrances centered on both elevations of the center section feature multi-pane glass doors. The main interior floor has a large center lounge with massive stone chimney and fireplace, exposed wood trusses and rafters, and a small ante room with stone fireplace and small-paned windows. One end of the pavilion has a small lunchroom with coffered ceiling and rows of small multi-paned windows; the other end pavilion had a large banquet room. The clubhouse received alterations in 1941 which included the extension and enclosure of the dining area. It received a significant interior refinishing in 1954.

Golf Pro Shop: (#36) Ca. 1936-37, this small, rectangular one-story stone building is sited on a terrace overlooking the golf course and adjacent to the clubhouse. The building is surmounted by a gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters similar to the clubhouse.

Golf Shelters: The golf shelters were constructed in 1938, these small open shelters are constructed with a pyramidal wood-shingled roof supported on four corner posts and one large center post. Each post rests on a concrete footing and corner posts are braced by wrought-iron brackets. The center post is bisected by vertical board partitions that divide the space into four quadrants; walls in each quadrant have narrow wooden benches supported on wood brackets. Through the years these structures have been altered, repaired or have deteriorated.

Lake Trails: The lake trails were constructed or enhanced with the creation of the park, as there was an existing trail around the lake before state acquisition. They were widened in 1953 to approximately their current width with several repairs done through the years due to flooding and erosion. The west side of the Green Lake Trail is in great need of repair and rehabilitation.

Park Office: (#12) The current park office was constructed in 1976 and has seen renovations in previous years.

With the exception of the golf course and beach, this list of features does not include historic landscape elements, which have as yet to be inventoried. In addition, there were many other structures, amenities, roadways, utilities and trails constructed and later removed or left in place upon deterioration or as part of an enhancement to an area. Research is underway to document the history of the park and its irreplaceable cultural resources comprehensively.