

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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VLR 09/18/2008
NRHP 10/31/2012

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Twin Lakes State Park

other names/site number Goodwin Lake State Park/Prince Edward State Park for Negroes; VDHR No. 073-0070

2. Location

street & number 788 Twin Lakes Road

not for publication
 vicinity

city or town Green Bay

state Virginia code VA county Prince Edward code 147 zip code 23942

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

[Signature] 7/6/12
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
17	19	buildings
2	5	sites
7	7	structures
0	0	objects
26	31	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs, Including CCC and WPA

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor recreation

LANDSCAPE/Park

TRANSPORTATION/Road-related

TRANSPORTATION/Pedestrian-related

DOMESTIC/Camp

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor recreation

LANDSCAPE/Park

TRANSPORTATION/Road-related

TRANSPORTATION/Pedestrian-related

DOMESTIC/Camp

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/ Rustic

OTHER/ Post-Modern

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: CONCRETE; WOOD

roof: ASPHALT

other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Located approximately three miles north of State Route 460 West in Prince Edward County, Virginia, is Twin Lakes State Park. The park is within Prince Edward State Forest, which was established in 1933 as the Civilian Conservation Corps' (CCC) Camp Gallion. What is now referred to as Twin Lakes State Park was originally composed of two separate parks: Goodwin Lake Recreational Area, established in 1939, and Prince Edward State Park for Negroes, established in 1949, with each area having a central water feature consisting of a manmade lake. The park's upland forest vegetation consists of oak, poplar, and other hardwoods as well as Virginia and loblolly pine. Common wildlife found in the area includes Virginia whitetail deer, wild turkey, red fox, and gray squirrel. The park offers camping, cabins, a meeting facility, picnic shelters, and hiking. In addition to the two manmade lakes, Twin Lakes features a campground, a group campground, and eight cabins, including an eight person lodge, located on the Prince Edward Lake side. The park also has several shaded picnic areas, six picnic shelters (two near Lake Goodwin and four near Prince Edward Lake), two playgrounds, two boat ramps, a seasonal full-service concession stand for Goodwin Lake, restroom facilities, a camp store near the Goodwin Lake entrance, and a boat shed. Trails for hiking, biking, and horseback riding traverse the park. Both lakes have adjoining beach areas that offer swimming, boating, and fishing in Goodwin Lake, and boating and fishing in Prince Edward Lake. Furthermore, the park includes two residences for park rangers, a park office, a small maintenance compound in the Prince Edward State Park area, well houses, and sheds. Additional structures contained within the park include a dam and spillway for each lake and a vehicular and pedestrian circulation system.

The park was one of four recreational development areas (RDAs) developed by the Virginia Division of Forestry (now the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation) working in conjunction with New Deal organizations, including the CCC and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the Great Depression. While built during the same period as many of the NPS-designed Virginia state parks, Twin Lakes was not held to the same strict design standards as found in those parks. Still, the influence of the National Park Service's design and layout can be seen in the landscape and architecture of Twin Lakes State Park

Narrative Description

The topography of the park consists largely of gently sloping hills and low-lying areas. Three main roads link the park: Twin Lakes Road, Goodwin Lake Road, and Cedar Crest Road. Twin Lakes Road serves as the main entrance to the park and winds from east to west along the northern edge of the park. Two roads branch off from Twin Lakes Road. Goodwin Lake Road, which runs from the north, where one campground area is located, intersects with Twin Lakes Road and continues to the south around Goodwin Lake. Cedar Crest Road runs from west to the east, ending at Prince Edward Lake. Five hiking trails cut through the park and range in distance from one-quarter mile to approximately four miles. Public areas focus on the manmade lakes: the 15-acre Goodwin Lake, and the larger 36-acre Prince Edward Lake. Six cabins are sited in a small hilly area near the western edge of Prince Edward Lake, to the south of the cabins; also near the lake is the Cedar Crest Conference Center. There are two campgrounds within the park. One is located approximately one-half mile west of Prince Edward Lake; the other one just north from Goodwin Lake.

In general the layout of the park is such that there are discrete areas for particular activities. Recreational activities such as swimming, boating and fishing are concentrated around the Goodwin Lake area. The cabins are located near the water at Prince Edward Lake. The maintenance area is located near Prince Edward Lake to the north of Cedar Crest Road, approximately three-quarters of a mile from the intersection of Twin Lakes Road and Cedar Crest Road. Because Twin Lakes State Park is made up of two historic parks, there are also two separate entrances and offices, one for each lake, as

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well as separate picnic facilities and campgrounds. All are operated by the Division of State Parks, with the exception of Cedar Crest Conference Center, which is handled by staff on the Prince Edward side of the park.

Both areas retain a great deal of their integrity with many resources still intact. On the Goodwin Lake side, the park office is located at the intersection of Twin Lakes and Goodwin Lake Roads. The ca. 1950 one-story, one-bay building is sheathed in wide horizontal board and T-111 siding, has double corner boards and rests on a concrete block foundation. The front-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a boxed cornice. A one-story, one-bay shed-roofed porch is supported by square wood posts. The central single-leaf wood entrance door is paneled with a single light; window openings have six-over-six wood sash with simple wood surrounds. Another entrance door is located on the west side of the building. Heading south on Goodwin Lake Road, a visitor passes through the contact station, a one-story, two-bay frame building sheathed in vinyl siding and resting on a poured concrete slab foundation. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a boxed cornice. On the east and west walls are slightly off center, single-leaf wood entrance doors. To one side of each door is a horizontal sash window. The building is a standardized design seen in several other parks.

To the west of the contact station is the picnic area, sited on a sloping piece of land filled with mature oaks. A ca. 1972 one-story, concrete block restroom building sits at the high end of the picnic area; a parking lot is located to the north of the restroom. The picnic area consists of several freestanding picnic tables, grilles, and waste receptacles. There are two large picnic shelters. Situated close to the lake is a small, one-story, ca. 1936 picnic shelter that is a vernacular interpretation of Rustic style. The structure is constructed of heavy, hewn, undressed rounded cedar logs, using mortise and tenon construction, heavy nails and wood pegs. The side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles has overhanging eaves, a raking cornice, and rounded exposed rafter tails. The roof's interior features exposed beam construction with heavy, log, king trusses in the gable ends; small log braces are found at each corner of the structure; the corner posts are connected by a simple log railing. The interior of the picnic shelter includes wood, built-in benches, a heavy slate floor and a small grouping of picnic tables. To the north of this shelter is a larger, more modern frame picnic shelter, built along similar lines, using square wood post lumber.

Situated to the south of the picnic area, sitting on top of a slightly steep rise is the concession/bathhouse building. Constructed in 1968, the long, low, one-story, three-bay concrete block building overlooks the lake area. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has deep, overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. The east facade is marked by double-leaf metal and glass commercial doors, flanked by a bank of 10-light windows on either side. On the west side facing the beach are the changing rooms for men and women, located at each end of the building. Each area has five single-leaf, metal and wood doors, two of which have louvered vents. In the center area of the building is a large horizontal sash window for the concession area, flanked by two fixed glass windows.

The former Prince Edward Lake side of the park has the largest number of historic resources and has changed little from when the park was originally built. Approximately one-half mile from the intersection of Cedar Crest Road and Twin Lakes Road and located on the north side of the road is the maintenance area that once served the Prince Edward Lake area, but now services the entire park. Within this cluster of maintenance buildings, most of which were built in 1949-1950, there are several sheds, a concrete block garage, a park office and a well house. Directly across the road from this group of buildings is a more recently built pump house as well as the group campground.

To the west and north of the maintenance area are two dwellings, the Hill Lodge and Martin Cottage. The Hill Lodge was used as housing for park employees and is now used as a group cabin for various organizations. The Martin Cottage, once the residence for the park ranger, is now used as a rental cabin. Near the park office, Cedar Crest Road forks; the road to the right leads down to a group of six cottages, the road to the left ends at the Cedar Crest Conference Center.

The cabins were built between 1949 and 1950. The cabins are all one-story, two-bay concrete block buildings which in recent years have been stuccoed and have applied stick decoration, giving the buildings a slightly Tudor-Revival look. The side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles; the gable ends are covered with horizontal boards. Although based on plans used by other state parks, these buildings were constructed with concrete block instead of log or wood. Three of

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the cabins are grouped in a small cul-de-sac with a gravel parking lot to the south. The main road curves around this grouping, then curves to the east, terminating in a dead end. On the north side of the road is a group of three other cabins overlooking the lake.

The Cedar Crest Conference Center, formerly the concessions and bathhouse for Prince Edward Lake, is composed of three buildings, all connected by a covered walkway that extends along the east side of the center. A large gravel parking lot lies east of the complex. In between each building is a large deck area, and the west sides of the buildings overlook the lake. West of the conference center is a large grassy area with several benches. A new gazebo is situated close to the lake. Grouped to the north and east of the conference center are three picnic shelters. The largest is a ca. 1950 concrete block shelter marked by two large exterior brick chimneys. The other two shelters date from the 1980s. To the south of the conference center, isolated from this group of buildings, is another picnic shelter, which also appears to date from the 1980s.

Inventory of Resources

The following inventory of resources was conducted in 2008 and reflects resources that are contributing and non-contributing to the historic district based on the period of significance and the integrity of the resources.

Well House (DHR# 073-0070-0002)

Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1939, one-story, one-bay, frame building rests on a low foundation, and is sheathed with wide weatherboard siding. The front-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has overhanging eaves and boxed rafters. The off-center, single-leaf wood vertical board entrance door is marked by a front-gabled hood with a stylized king post and brackets. Attached to the east wall of the building is a large metal water tank.

Staff Quarters (DHR# 073-0070-0003)

Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1950, one-story, five-bay, four bedroom, concrete block building rests on a foundation of unknown material (probably concrete). The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles; triangular vents are located in the top gable ends. A slightly projecting shed-roofed pent supported by a single square wood post connected to a simple wood balustrade marks the off-center single-leaf wood slab entrance door. Window openings have one-over-one vinyl sash. Upgrades took place in 1992, 2002 and 2009 to the building's interior, including wood veneer floors, an updated kitchen, new carpeting in the bedrooms, and new windows.

Garage/Shop (DHR# 073-0070-0004)

Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1936, one-story, four-bay, concrete block building rests on a concrete block foundation. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a raking boxed cornice and a rear brick chimney flue on the south elevation. Four large garage bays mark the façade and consist of large paneled doors with five lights.

Shed (DHR# 073-0070-0006)

Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1936, one-story, one-bay frame building is covered with wide board-and-batten siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a boxed cornice. A central entrance single-leaf paneled door is located on the west wall. Other openings include one-over-one wood sash windows with simple wood surrounds.

Shed (DHR# 073-0070-0007)

Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1936, one-story, one-bay concrete block shed has a flat roof. The off-center entrance on the north wall consists of a single-leaf wood paneled door. On the south wall is a small one-light window with a heavy wood surround.

Picnic Shelter (DHR# 073-0070-0008)

Contributing (1 Structure)

This small, one-story, ca. 1936 picnic shelter is a vernacular interpretation of the Rustic style. It is constructed of heavy, hewn, undressed rounded cedar logs, using mortise and tenon construction, heavy nails, and wood pegs. The side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles has overhanging eaves, a raking cornice, and rounded exposed rafter tails. The roof's

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interior features exposed beam construction with heavy log king trusses in the gable ends. Small log braces are found at each corner of the structure, and the corner posts are connected by a simple log railing. The interior of the picnic shelter includes built-in wood benches, a heavy slate floor, and a small grouping of picnic tables.

Circulation System (DHR# 073-0070-0009)

Contributing (1 Structure)

The circulation system at Twin Lakes State Park consists of a main roadway, Twin Lakes Road, that enters the park from the east and the west. Two roads branch off Twin Lakes Road: Goodwin Lake Road to the south and Cedar Crest Road to the west. In addition, there are a small series of interconnecting roads for the campsite, maintenance and cabin areas. A new road is under construction that will lead to a new Maintenance Shop. Other elements included within the circulation system include gutters, curbs, and steps. Pedestrian circulation consists of a series of walking trails.

Lake/Dam/Spillway-Goodwin Lake (DHR# 073-0070-0010)

Contributing (2 Structures, 1 Site)

Goodwin Lake is a 40-acre manmade lake with a stone dam and spillway.

Concession/Bathhouse-Cedar Crest Conference Center (DHR# 073-0070-0011)

Contributing (1 Building)

The ca. 1950 concession/bathhouse for Prince Edward Lake today consists of three one-story concrete block buildings; connecting the buildings on the east side is a long arcade with a side-gabled roof supported by square wood posts. The original L-shaped building has an intersecting gable roof with a rear shed-roofed porch overlooking the lake; the porch has since been enclosed. The park's bathhouse was located in the center concrete block building; the most recent addition located to the far north end of the complex houses conference rooms. On the west side of the complex, spacious decks of recycled wood connect the three buildings.

Lake/Dam/Spillway-Prince Edward Lake (DHR# 073-0070-0015)

Contributing (2 Structures, 1 Site)

The bridge, dam, and spillway are one of the three contributing elements that helped create the central water feature of the Twin Lakes State Park. The bridge, along with the dam and spillway, was an important element in the overall park design of which the water feature, in this case the manmade lake, provided the central focus. The dam is of concrete construction, as is the bridge.

Park Office (DHR# 073-0070-0016)

Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1950, one-story, one-bay, frame office building is sheathed in horizontal board and T-111 siding, has double corner boards, and rests on a concrete block foundation. The front-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a boxed cornice. A one-story, one-bay shed-roofed porch is supported by square wood posts. The central single-leaf wood entrance door is paneled with a single light; window openings consist of 6/6 wood sash with simple wood surrounds. Another entrance door is located on the west side of the building.

Concession Building (DHR# 073-0070-0017)

Non-Contributing (1 Building)

Built in 1968, this long, low, one-story, three-bay concrete block building rests on a concrete block foundation. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has deep, overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. The east facade is marked by double-leaf metal and glass commercial doors, flanked by a bank of 10-light windows on either side. On the west side facing the beach are the changing rooms for men and women, located at each end of the building; each area has five single-leaf metal and wood doors; two of the doors have louvered vents. In the center area of the building is a large horizontal sash window for the concession area, flanked by two fixed glass windows.

Sewer Building (DHR# 073-0070-0018)

Non-Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1973, one-story, frame building is covered with board and batten siding with double corner boards. The pyramidal roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Storage/Boathouse (DHR# 073-0070-0019)

Non-Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1965, one-story, one-bay, frame building is covered with T-111 siding and rests on concrete piers. Double corner boards articulate the building's walls. A gable-front roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has overhanging eaves and

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a boxed cornice. Square wood posts support an engaged porch. Double-leaf wood doors mark the central entrance. The boathouse is located near Goodwin Lake and the picnic areas.

Restroom (DHR# 073-0070-0020)

Non-Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1972, one-story, three-bay, concrete block building has a pyramidal roof covered with asphalt shingles, overhanging eaves, and a boxed cornice. On the west elevation are two metal single-leaf entrances to the restrooms; a central metal single-leaf door marks an equipment closet. Projecting from each end of the west facade are two privacy walls of T-111 siding. Window openings have of two-light hinged sash.

Pump House (DHR# 073-0070-0021)

Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1950, one-story, one-bay, concrete block building has a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles; the gable ends are covered with T-111 board siding. On the west facade is a wooden door. Attached to the building is a large metal water reservoir tank.

Wastewater Lab (DHR# 073-0070-0022)

Non-Contributing (1 Structure)

The wastewater lab is an above-and-below ground system for environmental testing of water for the Twin Lakes Park system built in 1972, but it is no longer used.

Residence-Business Manager (DHR# 073-0070-0023)

Non-Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1950, one-story, two-bay, L-shaped concrete block building has an intersecting gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and with a boxed and raking cornice. An interior brick chimney is located on the south roof ridge. A triangular louvered vent is located in the east gable end; the south gable end is covered with horizontal board. A small one-story, one-bay engaged porch is supported by square wood posts. The single-leaf entrance door is wood paneled with three horizontal lights. Windows consist of paired and triple two-over-two sliding metal openings. The building is located near the maintenance/shop/garage complex near Prince Edward Lake.

Martin Cottage (DHR# 073-0070-0024)

Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1950, one-story, two-bay, T-shaped, concrete block dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation. The roof is unusual for its gable end on the east and a hipped roof slope on the west. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a boxed cornice. Small louvered vents are found in the gable ends, which are covered with horizontal board. Located in the rear roof center ridge is an interior brick chimney. A one-story inset screened porch is located on the south wall of the house. The off-center entrance consists of a single-leaf wood paneled door. Window openings have single and paired two-over-two metal sash with poured concrete sills. The Martin Cottage was originally used for the park superintendent's house when the park was segregated.

Cabins #1-6 (DHR# 073-0070-0025/0030)

Contributing (6 Buildings)

These one-story, two-bay concrete block cabins rest on a concrete block foundation. The walls of the cabin have been stuccoed with stick decoration, giving the building a slightly Tudor-Revival look. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles; the gable ends are covered with horizontal boards. A central interior brick chimney with metal vent is located on the roof ridge. There is a rear cut-away screened porch. The off-center entrance door is a single-leaf wood panel covered by a screen door. Window openings have one-over-one wood sash with decorative shutters. The cabins are typical of those built at the Prince Edward State Park for Negroes between 1949 and 1950. Although based on plans used by other state parks, these buildings were constructed with concrete block instead of log or wood.

Picnic Shelter #1 –Prince Edward Lake (DHR# 073-0070-0031)

Contributing (1 Structure)

This one-story open picnic shelter consists of two concrete block walls. Square wood supports are found on the north and south elevations. A side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. On the east and west walls are large exterior brick chimneys with shoulders, laid in common bond. The interior consists of a poured concrete floor, two large hearths on the east and west walls, and a grouping of picnic tables.

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Picnic Shelter #2, #3, #5-Prince Edward Lake (DHR# 073-0070-0032/0034)

Non-Contributing (3 Structures)

These simple one-story, side-gable roof picnic shelters are each constructed of large square wood posts with simple wood braces. On each, the side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. The gable ends are covered with T-111 siding with scalloped ends. The shelters rest on a concrete slab foundation.

Shelter #1-Goodwin Lake (DHR# 073-0070-0035)

Non-Contributing (1 Structure)

This ca. 1980, one-story, side-gabled picnic shelter is constructed of large square wood posts with simple wood braces. The posts are connected by a simple wood balustrade on the north, east and west sides. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has overhanging eaves and boxed rafter tails. The shelter rests on a concrete slab foundation.

Restroom (DHR# 073-0070-0036)

Non-Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1972, one-story, four-bay, concrete block building rests on a low concrete slab foundation. The side-gabled roof has large overhanging eaves with exposed purlins. Two privacy fences mark the single-leaf metal entrance doors on the east and west ends of the north facade of the building. On the north wall between the entrance doors are two window openings.

Contact Station DHR# 073-0070-0037

Non-Contributing (1 Building)

Marking the formal entrance to the Goodwin Lake side of the park is this ca. 1980, one-story, two-bay, frame contact station, sheathed in T-111 siding and resting on a poured concrete slab foundation. The shed roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a boxed cornice. On the east and west walls are slightly off-centered entries with single-leaf, wood doors. To one side of the door is a horizontal sash window. The building is sited in the middle of the road atop a small concrete median accented with seasonal plantings.

Park Manager House (DHR# 073-0070-0038)

Non-Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1990, one-story, four-bay, frame Minimal Traditional-styled dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation and is sheathed in vinyl siding. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and small triangular louvered vents are found in each gable end. Attached to the east wall of the house is a brick flue. A one-bay, engaged inset porch is supported by square wood posts connected to a wood balustrade. The off-centered, single-leaf wood door is paneled. Window openings have one-over-one vinyl sash.

Park Ranger House (DHR# 073-0070-0039)

Non-Contributing (2 Buildings)

This ca. 1980, one-story, four-bay, L-shaped dwelling is constructed of concrete blocks and rises from a raised concrete block foundation. The intersecting gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles; small louvered vents are found in the gable ends. Rising from the north roof ridge of the rear block is an interior brick chimney. An engaged inset front porch is supported by pressure-treated square wood posts connected to a pressure-treated wood balustrade featuring a sunburst-styled pattern; there also is a wood spindle frieze. The off-center entrance has a single-leaf wood paneled door. Window openings have one-over-one vinyl sash and horizontal sash windows. A small shed is located to the rear of the building.

Reservoir (DHR# 073-0070-0040)

Non-Contributing (1 Building)

This one-story, one-bay, concrete block building has a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles; the gable ends are covered with T-111 board siding. On the west facade wall is a wooden door. Attached to the building is a large metal water reservoir tank.

Pump House-Prince Edward Lake (DHR# 073-0070-0041)

Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1949, one-story, one-bay building is constructed of concrete block. The shed roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The central entrance is a single-leaf, wood paneled door with a three-light fixed window that has since been covered over.

Prince Edward Lake Boat Ramp (DHR # 073-0070-0042)

Non-Contributing (1 Site)

The Prince Edward Lake Boat Ramp is a gravel slope which allows boats to enter Prince Edward Lake. A sign nearby denotes the rules of boating on the lake. It was constructed sometime between 1986 and 1993.

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Gazebo (DHR #073-0070-0043)

Non-Contributing (1 Building)

This hexagonal, one-story gazebo has circular posts at each corner with white railings between, except for the front. On the grass in front of the gazebo are four rows of three wooden benches facing the gazebo.

Maintenance Shop (DHR #073-0070-0044)

Non-Contributing (1 Building)

This 2008, one-story maintenance shop has a metal-sheathed, gabled roof. It features three garage bays, metal doors with a single window, and one-light windows. It is covered with vertical metal panels.

Pole Shed at Maintenance Shop (DHR #073-0070-0045)

Non-Contributing (1 Building)

This 2008, one-story, wooden shed has four open bays used for storage. Each bay is separated by a wooden post and each section of the roof has a king post and struts. The top of the building angles out, allowing the roof to project in front of the bays. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Goodwin Lake Boat Ramp (DHR #073-0070-0046)

Non-Contributing (1 Site)

The Goodwin Lake Boat Ramp is a gravel slope that allows boats to enter Goodwin Lake. A sign nearby denotes the rules of boating on the lake. The ramp was constructed sometime between 1986 and 1993.

Playground (DHR #073-0070-0047)

Non-Contributing (2 Structures)

The playground has two play structures, both constructed at the park in 1999. Both have green roofs and slides, tan safety rails and equipment, and brown support beams. Both have three slides. The larger play structure has longer slides, one of which circles, and a plastic tunnel. Around the play area are benches.

Campground (DHR #073-0070-0048)

Non-Contributing (1 Site)

The campground has 33 camping spots and was laid out in 1972. Twenty-four of the campsites are located on a big oval loop, with the bathhouse in the center. The nine other campsites are located on a road that forks then loops back to itself. The campground is sparsely wooded on either side of the road. The road and each clearing for campers are paved in gravel. Around the edges at each site there are wooden 2 x 4 borders. At each site there is a wooden post distinguishing it as a parking place and hookups for the campers. There are also wooden picnic tables scattered throughout the camp ground.

Sewer Building (DHR #073-0070-0049)

Non-Contributing (1 Building)

This 1973, small, one-story, one-bay resource is used as a sewer building. It has a single door, pyramidal roof, and vertical paneling.

Cedar Crest Office and Storage (DHR #073-0070-0050)

Non-Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1950, "L" shaped, one-story, concrete block building with gable roofs covered in asphalt shingling is now the Cedar Crest office and storage building. Near the intersection of the two gables is a brick chimney. In one gable is a vent. The other gable is covered in horizontal wood siding. The windows are two-over-two-horizontal-lights with a deep ledge. The windows are grouped in pairs and triples. The entrance is located behind a porch. The porch's roof is supported by two wooden posts. The door has four horizontal lights over a single wooden panel. Next to the door is a metal telephone case.

Storage Shed (DHR #073-0070-0051)

Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1940, one-story, storage shed is the shape of a rectangle with a double wooden paneled door on the long side, and a single opening covered by wood on one of the short end. It has wooden siding and the gable roof has standing steam metal covering.

Lab/Storage/Restroom (DHR #073-0070-0052)

Non-Contributing (1 Building)

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This 1979, one-story lab/storage/restroom has a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The siding is vertical panels. There is a single door in the center of one façade and one-over-one-windows. At each corner is a wooden post which is painted white, like the roof's eaves.

Well House (DHR #073-0070-0053)

Non-Contributing (1 Building)

This 1995, one-story, concrete block well house has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles and a single metal door. Extending from the well house is a metal cylindrical tank, resting on a concrete block foundation.

Dump Station (DHR #073-0070-0054)

Non-Contributing (1 Site)

This 1972 dump station is a small area distinguished from the surrounding area by concrete pavers. Some of these pavers are located under dirt. The pavers distinguish the area as a place for dumping trash.

Group Camp Bathhouse (DHR #073-0070-0055)

Non-Contributing (1 Building)

This 1972 group camp bathhouse is a one-story, three-bay, concrete block building. Each bay has a projecting bay of concrete blocks separating it from the others. The roof is gable and is covered in asphalt shingles. On the roof are two large sky-lights and two square vents. The door is located in the center bay and is a metal door with vents at the bottom. On either side of the door are one-light windows at an above average height. Below one window are the utilities boxes.

Group Camp (DHR #073-0070-0056)

Non-Contributing (1 Site)

This 1972 group camp site has various grill cooking areas and wooden picnic tables. There are no distinguished places to camp, except on either side of the oval road where the trees are thinned out.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE/African American

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1933-1964

Significant Dates

1939

1949

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance encompasses the original construction of Twin Lakes during the New Deal and the end of legal segregation of public facilities as a result of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Twin Lakes State Park is composed of two historic facilities, Goodwin Lake Recreational Area and Prince Edward State Park. These recreational sites were two of four Recreational Development Areas (RDAs) developed in Virginia during the Great Depression by New Deal organizations including the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Works Progress Administration (WPA).¹ Unlike state parks, which were created based on master plans prepared in conjunction with the National Park Service, RDAs were designed and built without formal plans. Both employed Rustic style architecture, however, that stressed simplicity in design, use of native building materials, and avoidance of overly perfect construction lines to evoke a look of pioneer craftsmanship. The end result at informally planned RDAs was a more vernacular expression of the Rustic architecture designs and workmanship than what was seen in the national parks. The resources that remain from this period, while appearing crudely built, are excellent examples of Rustic-inspired design and craftsmanship and illustrate the development of Virginia state parks during the Great Depression. The park is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with CCC and WPA park development projects and Criterion C for its park plan. In addition, at the time it was built, Prince Edward State Park for Negroes was the only recreational area in Virginia available for African Americans to use, a testimony to the prevailing "separate but equal" doctrine still in effect in the state during the post-World War II era. The park retains statewide significance with a period of significance of 1933-1964 and is being listed under the Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs, Including CCC and WPA Multiple Property Document.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Formation of Recreational Demonstration Areas and the CCC

By 1933, as the United States grappled with the economic and human toll of the Great Depression, President Franklin D. Roosevelt entertained a number of ideas to offer relief and hope to the American people. The most daunting task facing the president was to create meaningful jobs for the large numbers of unemployed Americans. Of particular concern was the lack of employment opportunities for young men.

On April 17, 1933, Roosevelt implemented one of the most successful programs of his administration: the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Unlike the National Relief Agency (NRA), the CCC did more than offer aid. The CCC provided jobs through a variety of projects that included the rehabilitation and development of national and state parks and other recreation facilities. The impact of these efforts was profound as countless young men helped shape the physical and cultural landscape of the nation's parks.

On May 6, 1935, Roosevelt signed Executive Order No. 734 forming the Works Projects Administration. In 1939 the organization was renamed the Works Progress Administration. The WPA had two functions: to organize small projects with tangible results across the nation, creating work for the unemployed, and to coordinate the Works Program. Unlike the CCC, which employed only men between the ages of 18 and 25, the WPA employed mostly middle aged men, and some women. The WPA workers were typically recruited from nearby locations for specific projects.

The efforts of the Roosevelt administration to deal with parks fell under the auspices of another agency, the Public Works Administration (PWA). In July 1933, a National Planning Board, later called the National Resources Board, was charged with planning "recreational requirements" and "recreational procedures," particularly with regard to national parks. The board also wanted to be as inclusive as possible and, by 1934 and 1935, enlisted the help of states to form their own planning boards to begin creating recreation projects that would, among other things, utilize the CCC and WPA.¹

Recreational demonstration areas (RDAs) were established during President Roosevelt's tenure in addition to the new state parks. These facilities were the brainchild of Roosevelt's Land Planning Committee and the National Park Service.

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Both agencies agreed that one of the most pressing needs in many urban areas were large natural areas to provide recreational outlets for people, particularly those of lower and middle incomes. This need would be filled with the creation of the RDAs, a concept that was enthusiastically supported by the Land Planning Committee. Unlike the state parks, the emphasis of the RDAs was on large group recreational activities, rather than family outings or day trips. Lodges and cabins that could accommodate groups of campers for extended periods were constructed and used by civic or welfare organizations that provided recreation for disadvantaged children. The NPS envisioned the creation of large natural areas ranging in size from 2,000 to 10,000 acres in which low-maintenance camping and picnic facilities would be built.²

Acquiring the land for new parks and RDAs initiated a controversial experiment in the relocation of people and the reclamation of land. Carried out under the auspices of the Land Planning Committee (and later the Rural Resettlement Administration), the program would reclaim thousands of acres of land exhausted from ruinous farm practices, particularly in the American South, and that had become a tax burden to the state. Some of these lands were earmarked for recreational demonstration areas, to be absorbed into the state and National Park Systems. Estimates suggest that approximately 100 million acres, on which as many as 650,000 families lived a marginal existence, could be reclaimed for public use. Approximately \$25 million from the Public Works Administration was appropriated for land acquisition.³

In Virginia, government assistance and rural rehabilitation programs under the Resettlement Administration moved hundreds of families off the land. But not everyone found the government's actions laudable. The human cost could be devastating as the programs forced small farmers and their families to seek other kinds of work, which in many cases they were ill-suited or ill-equipped to do. Legal battles lasting for years were frequent, as the state struggled to move reluctant landowners off property now desired by the government. Eventually the state won the authority to condemn occupied land and evict the families living there.⁴

Between 1933 and 1948, four RDAs—Bear Creek Lake, Holliday Lake, Goodwin Lake, and Prince Edward Lake—were developed by the Forest Service and built by the WPA and CCC. Although these sites were not developed within the design framework of the NPS, they share some design features and approaches to planning, including long entry drives, organizing water features, and structures built out of natural materials meant to blend with the landscape.

The design of the four Virginia RDAs was in large part influenced by the conservation guidelines, aesthetics, and planning processes developed by the National Park Service for use in the National Parks and later in Virginia state parks. The NPS park design process, known as the Master Plan process, was developed over the course of several years as a way to accommodate the NPS's dual obligations of conservation of natural resources and provision of those resources for human enjoyment. CCC and WPA personnel and park administrators in Virginia drew on the existing Master Plan process, as well as NPS personnel, to develop master plans for the first six CCC Virginia State Parks. These master plans were then modified and implemented to some degree when the Virginia State Park Service began drawing up plans to create four recreational sites, one of which was Holliday Lake State Park.

The Virginia RDAs have a number of elements and approaches first developed or planned for the national and state parks. Like the parks, the RDAs were to be no more than a day's drive from a major population center. A body of water (in the case of the RDAs, a manmade body of water) provided a central organizing feature as well as the site of several types of recreation. Like the state parks, the RDAs were also discrete in their organization, separating the various uses of the area such as day use, service areas, ranger buildings, active recreational areas, and campsites.

In addition, the landscape and architectural aesthetics of the National Park Service guided the creation of the RDAs in Virginia. These ideas shaped relations between the natural and man-made landscape. Local materials and building traditions, such as rough-hewn log picnic shelters or concrete block buildings, were used. Paths, stairs, trails, and bridges were unobtrusively built into the landscape with local stones. Dams, retaining walls, and spillways suggested natural forms without imitating them. Single entrance points into the parks were along carefully planned curving roads with

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intermittent views of open landscape. The conformity of the aesthetic and planning principles in the Virginia parks to those of national parks was underscored by the inclusion of buildings from the Virginia parks in the three-volume 1938 edition of Albert H. Good's *Parks and Recreation Structures*.

The CCC in Virginia undertook a massive construction effort in building not only six state parks, but with the WPA also laid the ground work for the four RDAs. Unlike the six state parks that relied heavily on the labor of CCC, the four RDAs had more limited CCC/WPA input. In some cases, the efforts of the CCC/WPA primarily focused on initial construction of the RDA road systems or in clearing or reforesting the land.

Park Design Concepts and Recreational Area Design

Despite the less grand nature of the Recreational Development Areas, they were still influenced to a great degree by the master plan designs drawn up by the NPS. Although simpler in execution and perhaps even cruder in architectural expression, the RDAs still captured the essence of what the national parks and Virginia state parks were trying to accomplish.

The first impression of the park and its associated buildings and natural areas were important in the planning process. As such, it was important that the road system work successfully in the overall design of the RDAs. The RDAs, like the state parks, had roadways and circulation systems that emphasized and preserved the natural beauty of the area. In addition, the circulation system organized the park and connected the various areas of the RDAs to the main entrance. In general, the impact of the roadways on the surrounding environment was to be minimal and was to blend in with the natural features of the park. The roads were also to have a minimal impact on existing landforms. The RDA road systems were organized into major and minor roadways. The major roadways were comprised of the park's entrance road and roads leading to major recreational features in the park. The minor roads were spurs off the major road, did not connect to other roadways, and terminated at dead ends. These minor roads were also not designed to accommodate heavy traffic. Examples of major roadways are the roads leading to natural areas, to the beach and lake area, and the entrance road. Minor roadways are those leading to camping areas, cabin areas, park residences, and maintenance and shop areas.

An integral part of the park layout and use was the creation of a trail system, which allowed visitors to view the natural beauty of the park. The main purpose of the park, in addition to providing locations for sleeping, was to provide recreation. The variety of recreation provided depended on the park. As parks were to be planned preferably near a body of water, the park could provide water recreation such as swimming, fishing, and boating. These recreational activities required bath houses and the construction of piers and boat ramps. These buildings and structures were erected based upon the number of visitors expected at the park. The trails were developed based on available land and accessibility for hikers.

The picnic grounds at the recreational areas were all located in shaded locations near the water in order to take advantage of the spectacular views and cool breezes. Facilities at the four recreational areas included picnic shelters, fireplaces, toilets, and some maintenance buildings, though only Prince Edward State Park had the typical CCC design for maintenance areas that included a shop, a garage, and sundry storage buildings.

Perhaps the most important distinction that separated the RDAs from the state parks was that the recreational areas were initially never intended for overnight use. As a result, certain types of buildings, such as ranger's quarters, offices, bathhouses and concessions areas, were never part of the original design plans. Also many of the construction details, such as stone culverts, retaining walls and steps, are sparse or even absent from the recreational areas. In essence, even though the RDAs borrowed many of the basic design elements found in the state parks, the four RDAs tended to be more modest undertakings.

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The Creation of Twin Lakes State Park

Much of the land that includes Twin Lakes State Park was originally farmland and forest donated to the government by two benefactors. In 1919, Emmett Dandridge Gallion, a former resident of Prince Edward County and employee of the General Land Office in Washington, D.C., bequeathed all of his property to the Commonwealth of Virginia. It was Gallion's wish that the several thousand acres be used as a forestry reservation, to be managed by the State Forestry Commission. Improvements to the property to be known as the Gallion State Forest were to be made with monies that Gallion gave to the commonwealth. During the early years of the Great Depression, the state began expanding the forest area, buying land under the Resettlement Administration Program. A CCC camp known as Camp Gallion was established in June 1933. The camp served as the headquarters for the 1390th CCC Company, one of the few African-American CCC groups in the state. The camp's location was centrally located near the towns of Farmville, Keysville, and Burkeville, within the Gallion State Forest.

In 1937, Thomas Milton Goodwin sold land to the state of Virginia to be incorporated into the then-expanding Gallion State Forest. Although the primary duty of the CCC workers was to build fire trails, the 1390th Company was credited with a number of other construction projects, including the construction of five 100-foot fire lookout towers, thirty-three bridges and the two dams that created Goodwin Lake and Prince Edward Lake recreational areas. In keeping with the prevailing policy of "separate but equal," Goodwin Lake Recreational Area was open only to whites; Prince Edward Lake Recreational Area was provided for use by African Americans, and was the only such facility available to African Americans in all of Virginia.

In 1948, Danville banker M. Conrad Martin filed a lawsuit challenging Virginia's practice of maintaining state parks only for whites after he was denied admission to Staunton River State Park. Rather than integrate state parks, Virginia's political leaders offered another nod toward the "separate but equal" doctrine. The Virginia Department of Conservation and Development upgraded the Prince Edward Lake RDA and designated it a full-fledged state park in 1949. In January of that year, Governor William Tuck wrote a special appropriation totaling \$195,000 for development at the park. The newly named Prince Edward State Park for Negroes received enhanced facilities, such as six concrete block cabins, a pump house, bath house, staff dwellings, and maintenance complex, and an expansion of its boundaries.

The improved park opened to the public in June 1950. Edgar Latham, formerly a lifeguard at the Prince Edward Lake RDA, was appointed as the first African-American superintendent in the history of Virginia state parks. In 1960, Herbert N. Doswell, another former employee of the Prince Edward Lake Recreational Area, succeeded Mr. Latham, becoming the second African-American to assume the title of superintendent of Virginia state park. Under his supervision, the park enjoyed tremendous growth. Although the park was never formally advertised in papers or magazines, word-of-mouth of the park's facilities and staff drew African-American families from throughout Virginia and North Carolina. By 1966, the park was drawing as many as 4,000 people a day. Special activities for the Fourth of July and weekly Saturday night dances drew not only visitors, but local residents as well.

Virginia's state parks finally began desegregating after the Civil Rights Act of 1964 ended formal and legal segregation. Full integration and equal access to public accommodations gradually became the norm in Virginia. Goodwin Lake and Prince Edward Lake continued to be operated as separate facilities until 1976, when they were merged administratively into a single operation. A new name, Twin Lakes State Park, came in 1986. The current Cedar Crest Conference Center situated near Prince Edward Lake at Twin Lakes State Park occupies the former locus of the Prince Edward State Park for Negroes.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Association of Southeastern State Park Directors. *Histories of Southeastern State Parks*. Printed for the Southeastern State Park Directors, 1977.

Bradshaw, Herbert Clarence. *History of Prince Edward County, Virginia: From its Earliest Settlements through its Establishment in 1754 To its Bicentennial Year*, Richmond, VA: The Dietz Press, 1955.

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Cutler, Phoebe. *The Public Landscape of the New Deal*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1985.

Degler, Carl N. Ed. *The New Deal*. Chicago, IL: Quadrangle Books, 1970.

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Landrum, Ney C. *The State Park Movement in America: A Critical Review*, Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2004.

Reut, Jennifer Catherine, Amy Ross Moses, Lena Sweeten McDonald, Bryan Clark Green, Jean Olstad McRae, and Marc Christian Wagner. Multiple Property Documentation Form, Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs, Including CCC and WPA. 2012. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Archives File 134-5088.

Ruffin, Charlotte and Celeste T. Buccola, eds. *C.C.C. Memories*, Chesterfield, VA: Pocahontas Chapter 124, NACCCA, 1996.

Stanley, Amanda. "An Experience in Forestry: The Cumberland State Forest: An Interview with W. C. Stanley," *Cumberland County Historical Bulletin*. Cumberland, Virginia: Cumberland Historical Society, December 2003, pp. 39-42.

Virginia Division of Parks and Recreation. *Fifty Years and Still Growing*. Richmond: Information Office, Division of Parks and Recreation, n.d.

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Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation. "Twin Lakes State Park."
http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/state_parks/hol.shtml.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR no. 073-0070

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 469.01 (includes 2 lakes totaling 51 acres)
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Datum 27

1	<u>17</u>	<u>741092</u>	<u>4116765</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>742822</u>	<u>4118363</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>741094</u>	<u>4118368</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>742833</u>	<u>4116761</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The 469.01 acres of Twin Lakes State Park is situated in the Leigh District, Prince Edward County, Virginia, and has portions of tracts 13, 19, and 34, referenced in the deed to the Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Forestry, recorded in deed book 125, page 305. Lying completely within Prince Edward County, the boundaries for Twin Lakes State Park are marked with concrete corner markers and division markers. These boundaries were surveyed in 1991, and partially done again in June 2002. See attached full legal description.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The north, south, east and west boundaries of Twin Lakes State Park encompass all of the architecturally and historically significant features and events associated with the park during its period of significance.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Meg Greene Malvasi/ DHR Staff
organization William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research/ August 2008/September 2012
Virginia Department of Historic Resources date _____
street & number 13803 Sterlings Bridge Road/ 2801 Kensington 804-763-3595/ 804-482-6439
Avenue telephone _____
city or town Midlothian/ Richmond VA 23112/
state VA zip code 23221
e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

All photographs by Meg Greene Malvasi April 24, 2008
Digital images stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources

View: Goodwin Lake Beach, West view
Photo: 1 of 19

View: Goodwin Lake Picnic Area, South view
Photo: 2 of 19

View: Goodwin Lake, Campground Area, North view
Photo: 3 of 19

View: Goodwin Lake Concessions, West view
Photo: 4 of 19

View: Goodwin Lake Picnic Shelter, East view
Photo: 5 of 19

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View: Goodwin Lake Pump House, North elevation
Photo: 6 of 19

View: Goodwin Lake Park Office, North & West elevations
Photo: 7 of 19

View: Prince Edward Lake, West view towards cabins
Photo: 8 of 19

View: Prince Edward Lake, West view
Photo: 9 of 19

View: Cedar Creek Conference Center, west elevation
Photo: 10 of 19

View: Conference Center, South side, West elevation
Photo: 11 of 19

View: Conference Center, North side, West elevation
Photo: 12 of 19

View: Hill Lodge, South elevation
Photo: 13 of 19

View: Martin Cottage, South elevation
Photo: 14 of 19

View: Martin Cottage, North elevation
Photo: 15 of 19

View: Maintenance Garage, North elevation
Photo: 16 of 19

View: Cabin, South elevation
Photo: 17 of 19

View: Cabin, North elevation
Photo: 18 of 19

View: Picnic Shelter, North elevation
Photo: 19 of 19

Property Owner:

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

name Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
street & number 203 Governor Street telephone 800-933-7275
city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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ENDNOTES

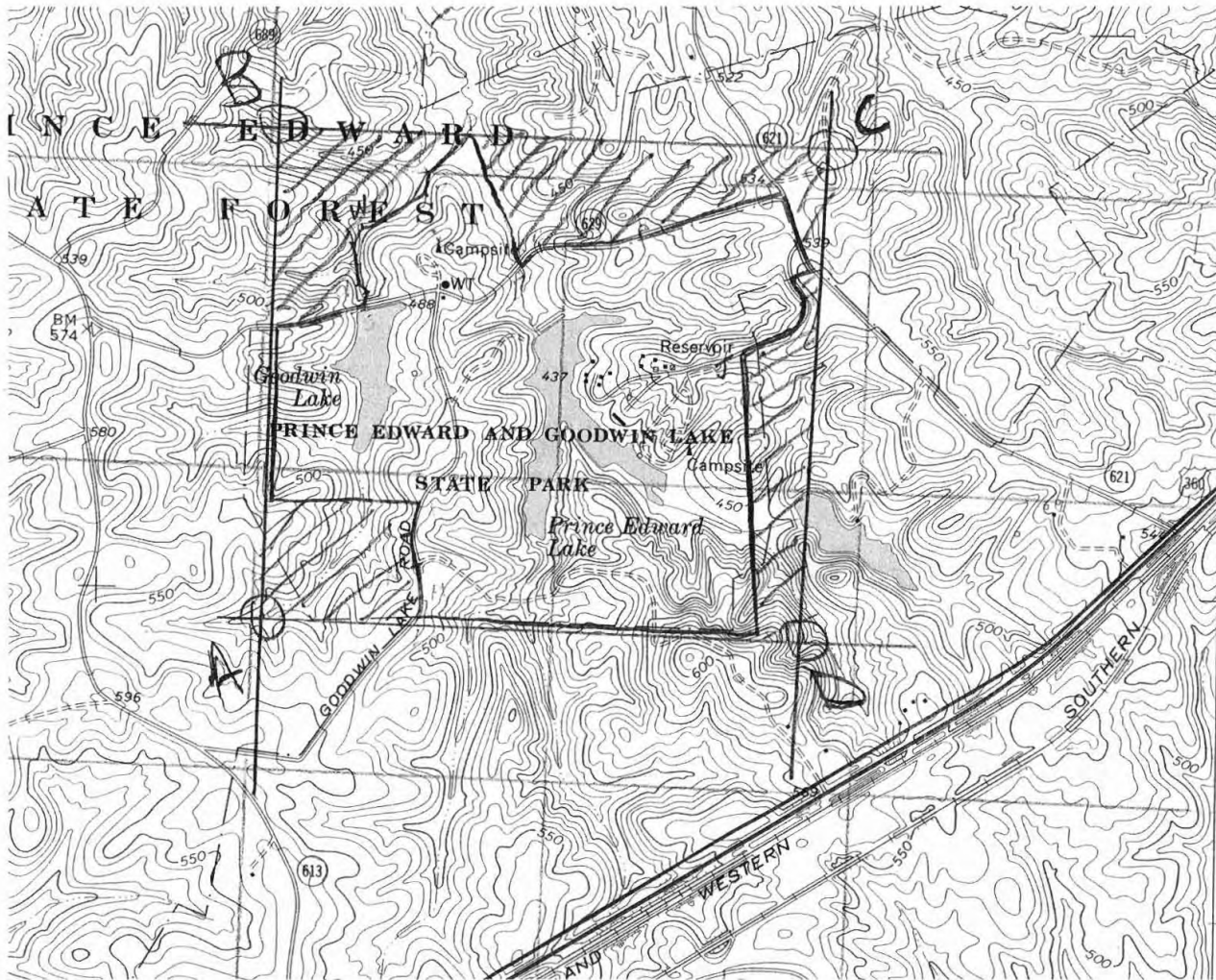
¹ Ney C. Landrum, *The State Park Movement in America: A Critical Review* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2004), 143.

² Landrum, 144-145; Land and Community Associates, "Survey of State-Owned Properties: Division of Parks and Recreation" (July 1988): 42-43.

³ Landrum, 144; Jennifer Catherine Reut et al., "Virginia State Parks Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1929-1936," Multiple Property Document Form, n.d., pp. 9-11.

⁴ Reut and Green, p. 11.

⁵ Greg Eanes, *Memories of Virginia Civilian Conservation Corps Camps: Camp John J. Pershing, Crew, Virginia, Camp Gallion, Green -bay, Virginia, Virginia Stalags, Camp Whitehall and Others* (Self-published, 1999), 17.

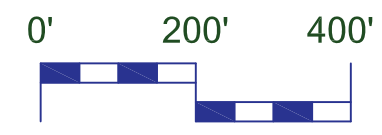


TWIN LAKES
 STATE PARK
 PRINCE EDWARD CO, VA
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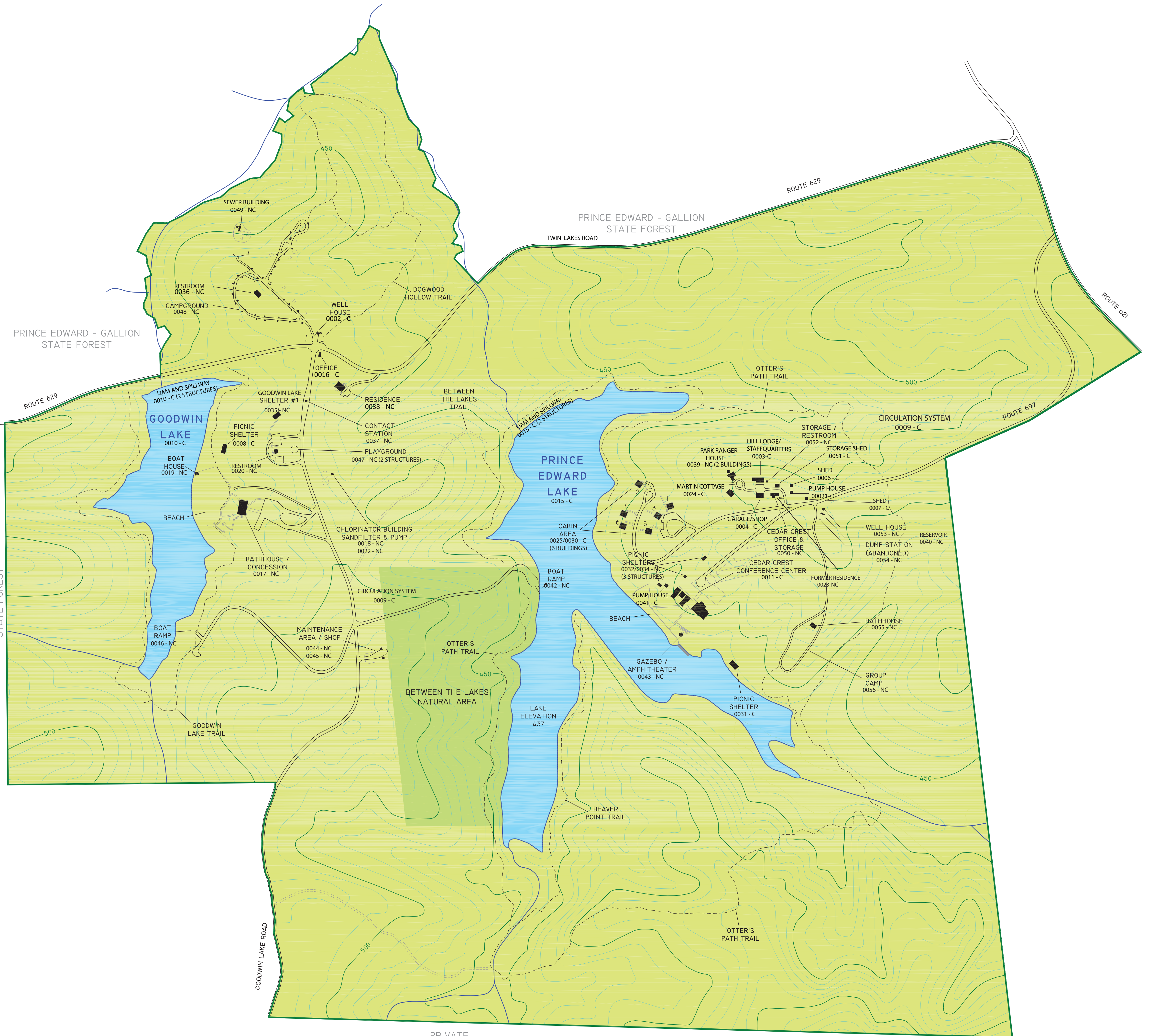
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Twin Lakes State Park







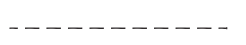
DHR # 073-0070
Base Map Prepared by Design and Construction, January 2011



CONTOUR INTERVAL : 10 FEET



LEGEND

-  FACILITIES
-  PARK PROPERTY
-  PARK BOUNDARY
-  WATER
-  ROAD
-  BUILDINGS
-  HIKING TRAILS

PRIVATE LAND

PRIVATE LAND