

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

VLR 9/18/08
NRHP draft

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Twin Lakes State Park
other names/site number Goodwin Lake State Park /Prince Edward State Park for Negroes, #073-0070

2. Location

street & number 788 Twin Lakes Road not for publication N/A
city or town Green -bay vicinity X
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 X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

M. Cameron Signature of certifying official May 26, 2009 Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
public-local
[X] public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
[X] district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows include buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) Civilian Conservation Corps Parks of Virginia MPS

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Table for Historic Functions with columns Cat and Sub. Includes categories like Recreation/Culture, Landscape, Domestic, Transportation, Outdoor Recreation, Park, Camp, Vehicle-related, Pedestrian-related.

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Table for Current Functions with columns Cat and Sub. Includes categories like Recreation/Culture, Landscape, Domestic, Transportation, Outdoor Recreation, Park, Camp, Vehicle-related, Pedestrian-related.

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements
Modern

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
roof Asphalt
walls Concrete
other Wood

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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)

- X 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.
X 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.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation
Ethnic Heritage/African American
Architecture; Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance 1933-1964

Significant Dates 1939; 1949

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 #

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 469.01 acres, includes two lakes

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
<u>X</u> See continuation sheet.											

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Meg Greene Malvasi
 organization William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research date May, August 2008
 street & number 327 Richmond Road telephone (757) 221-2580
 city or town Williamsburg state VA zip code 23185

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Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

- 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.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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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. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the 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 National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Twin Lakes State Park
Prince Edward County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 1

Architectural Description

Summary Statement

Located not more than three miles north of State Route 460 West in Prince Edward County, Virginia is Twin Lakes State Park. The park, which consists of almost 467 acres, is located within the Prince Edward State Forest that began in 1933 as Camp Gallion. What is now referred to as Twin Lakes State Park was originally composed of two separate parks: Goodwin Lake Recreational Area for whites, established in 1939, and Prince Edward State Park for Negroes, established in 1949, with each area having a central water feature consisting of a man-made 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.

The park was one of four recreational areas developed by the Virginia Division of Forestry (now the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation) working in conjunction with the Forestry Service-controlled Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the Depression. While built during the same period as many of the state parks designed by the National Park Service (NPS), Twin Lakes was not held to the same strict design standards as found in those parks. Still, the influence of the NPS design and layout can be seen in the landscape and architecture of Twin Lakes State Park. In addition, the creation of the Prince Edward State Park for Negroes made that park the only recreation area in the state of 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.

Detailed Description

Twin Lakes State Park is composed of two sites, Goodwin Lake Recreational Area and Prince Edward State Park that were two of four recreation sites developed in Virginia by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) working under the direction of the United States Forestry Service. Unlike state parks, which were created based on master plans prepared in conjunction with the NPS and employing the style known as Rustic architecture, a style that stressed simplicity in design, use of native building materials, and avoidance of overly perfect construction lines to evoke a look not unlike something built by a pioneer craftsman, recreation areas such as Twin Lakes were designed and built without formal plans. The end result is a site that is more a vernacular expression of the Rustic architecture designs and workmanship 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.

In addition to the two man-made lakes, Twin Lakes includes a campground, a group campground, eight cabins, including an 8-person lodge, located on the Prince Edward Lake side, 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. In addition, 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.

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**Twin Lakes State Park
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The topography of the park consists largely of gently sloping hills and low-lying areas. Three main roads link the park: Twin Lakes Road that serves as the main entrance to the park and which 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, then intersecting with Twin Lakes Road and continuing to the south around Goodwin Lake, and Cedar Crest Road, running from west to the east, ending at Prince Edward Lake. Five hiking trails cut through the park that ranges in distance from a quarter of a mile to approximately four miles long. Public areas focus on the man-made lakes: the 15-acre Goodwin Lake, and the larger 36-acre Prince Edward Lake. The 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 also located near the water at Prince Edward Lake. The maintenance area is concentrated in a small area 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. There is also some overlap in terms of park resources. Because Twin Lakes State Park is made up of two parks, there are also two separate entrances and offices, one for each lake as well as separate picnic facilities and campgrounds. (all are operated by Div 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 of their 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, has double cornerboards and rests on a concrete block foundation. The gable-front roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a boxed cornice. A one-story, one-bay shed roof 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. 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 gable roof is covered with asphalt shingle with 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 1/1 sliding glass 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 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 vernacular interpretation of the 1930's Rustic style, one-story small picnic shelter. The structure, built ca. 1936, is constructed of heavy, hewn, undressed rounded cedar logs, using mortise and tenon construction, heavy nails and wood pegs. The side-gable 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 more modern frame large picnic shelter, built along similar lines, using square wood post lumber.

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**Twin Lakes State Park
Prince Edward County, Virginia**

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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 gable-side roof is covered with asphalt shingles, has deep, overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. The east facade is marked by a 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 sliding glass 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 is little changed 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 of the park, but now services the entire park. Within this cluster of maintenance buildings, most of which were built during the period 1949 to 1950 there is a concrete block garage, several sheds, a park office and a well house. Directly across the street 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; one, the Hill Lodge was used as housing for park employees and is now used as a group cabin for various organizations and the Martin Cottage, once the residence for the park ranger, and 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 during the period 1949 to 1950. The cabins are all one-story, two-bay concrete block buildings which 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 the cabins are grouped in a small cul-de-sac with a gravel parking lot to the south of the buildings. The main road curves around this grouping, then curves to the east ending 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 to the east of the Center. In between each building is a large deck area; the west sides of the buildings overlook the lake. To the 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.

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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, has overhanging eaves and boxed rafters. The off-center, single-leaf wood vertical board entrance door is marked by a gable-front hood roof 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. 1936, one-story, five-bay, concrete block building rests on an unknown foundation. The gable-side roof is covered with asphalt shingles; triangular vents are located in the top gable ends. A slightly projecting shed roof 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 consist of 1/1 vinyl sash. In 1992, the building's interior was updated to include wood veneer floors, an updated kitchen 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-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingle and has a raking boxed cornice and a rear brick chimney flue on the south elevation. Four large garage -bays mark the facade consisting 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 shingle and has a boxed cornice. A central entrance single-leaf paneled door is located on the west wall. Other openings include 1/1 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.

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Picnic Shelter (DHR# 073-0070-0008)

Contributing (1 Structure)

A vernacular interpretation of the 1930's Rustic style is this small, ca. 1936, one-story picnic shelter, constructed of heavy, hewn, undressed rounded cedar logs, using mortise and tenon construction, heavy nails and wood pegs. The side-gable 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.

Circulation System (DHR# 073-0070-0009)

Contributing (1 Structure)

The circulation system at Twin Lakes State Park consists of a main roadway that enters the park from the east and the west, Twin Lakes Road; from this road there are two other roads that branch off to the south, Goodwin Lake Road and to the west, Cedar Crest Road. 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 resources 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 man-made lake with stone dam and spillway.

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

Contributing (1 Building)

The 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-gable roof supported by square wood posts. The original L-shaped building has an intersecting gable roof with a rear shed roof 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 man-made lake, provided the central focus. The dam is of concrete construction, as is the bridge.

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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, has double cornerboards and rests on a concrete block foundation. The gable-front roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a boxed cornice. A one-story, one-bay shed roof 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 gable-side roof is covered with asphalt shingles, has deep, overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. The east facade is marked by a 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 sliding glass 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 cornerboards. 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 cornerboards articulate the building's walls. A gable-front roof is covered with asphalt shingles, has overhanging eaves and 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 wall 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 consist of two-light hinged openings.

Pump House (DHR# 073-0070-0021)

Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1950, one-story, one-bay, concrete block building has a gable-front roof covered with asphalt shingle; 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.

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Wastewater Lab (DHR# 073-0070-0022)

Non-Contributing (1 Structure)

An above-and-below ground system for environmental testing of water for the Twin Lakes Park system built in 1972. No longer used.

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

Contributing (1 Building)

This ca. 1950, one-story, two-bay, L-shaped concrete block building has a intersecting gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, 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 2/2 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 shingle 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 consist of single and paired 2/2 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-gable 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 single-leaf wood paneled covered by a screen door. Window openings consist of 1/1 sash wood with decorative shutters. The cabins are typical of those built at the Prince Edward State Park for Negroes during the period 1949 to 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-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles; on the east and west walls is a large exterior brick chimney with shoulders, laid in common bond. The interior consists of 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)

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

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

This ca. 1980 one-story, side-gable roof picnic shelter is constructed of large square wood posts with simple wood braces and connected by a simple wood balustrade on the north, east and west sides. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles, 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-gable 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 wall 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 shingle with a boxed cornice. On the east and west walls are a slightly-off-center single-leaf wood entrance door. To one side of the door is a 1/1 sliding glass window. The building is sited in the middle of the road and is located on top of a small concrete median, filled 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; the building is sheathed in vinyl siding. The side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles; 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-center single-leaf wood door is paneled. Window openings consist of 1/1 vinyl sash.

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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 block resting on a high concrete block foundation. The intersecting gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles; small louvered vents are found in the gable ends. Sitting on 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 is a wood spindle frieze above. The off-center entrance is a single-leaf wood paneled door. Openings consists of 1/1 vinyl sash and sliding windows. A small modern 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 gable-front roof covered with asphalt shingle; 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 shingle. The central entrance is a single-leaf, wood paneled door with a three-light fixed window that has since been covered over.

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Statement of Significance

Summary Statement

The recreation areas that became Twin Lakes State Park began in 1933 as a project of the Virginia Department of Agriculture through the State Forestry Division. It was one of four recreation sites developed in Virginia by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) working under the direction of the United States Forestry Service. At its establishment in 1939, there were two separate recreation areas around two man-made lakes -- Prince Edward Lake and Goodwin Lake. Prince Edward Lake was for African Americans and Goodwin Lake was for whites. Unlike state parks, which were created based on master plans prepared in conjunction with the National Park Service (NPS) and employing the style known as Rustic architecture, a style that stressed simplicity in design, use of native building materials, and avoidance of overly perfect construction lines to evoke a look not unlike something built by a pioneer craftsman, recreation areas such as Twin Lakes were designed and built without formal plans. The end result is a site that is more a vernacular expression of the Rustic architecture designs and workmanship 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. In addition, the creation of the Prince Edward State Park for Negroes through the expansion of facilities at what was originally Prince Edward Lake Recreation Area made that park the only state park in the state of 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. Twin Lakes State Park is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and Criterion Consideration G for its significance as at one time being the only park open to African Americans in Virginia during segregation; and for its park plan under Criterion C for its association with CCC park development projects, under the Multiple Property Submission for the CCC Parks with a period of significance from 1933-1964.

The Formation of Recreation 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.

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 of "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.¹

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In addition to the creation of new state parks was the establishment of Recreation Demonstration Areas (RDAs). These facilities were the brainchild of President Roosevelt's Land Planning Committee and the National Park Service. 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 acres of land ruined or exhausted from the ruinous farm practices, particularly in the South, and that had become a tax burden to the state. Some of these lands were earmarked for Recreation Demonstration Areas, to be absorbed into the state and National Park Systems. Estimates suggest that approximately as many as 100 million acres with as many as 650,000 families living 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 Recreation Demonstration Areas—Bear Creek Lake, Holliday Lake, Goodwin Lake, and Prince Edward Lake—were developed by the Forest Service and built by the 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 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 NPS 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 Park Service's dual obligation of conservation of natural resources and provision of those resources for human enjoyment. CCC 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 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 Twin Lakes 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 no more than a day's drive from a major population center. A body of water, in

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the case of the RDAs, a man-made 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 recreation 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, 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 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 publication 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 the four RDAs. Unlike the six state parks that relied heavily on the labor of CCC, the four RDAs had limited CCC input. In some cases, the efforts of the CCC were little more than helping with the initial construction of the RDAs road systems or in clearing or reforesting the land.

Park Design Concepts and Recreation Area Design

Despite the less grand nature of the Recreation Development Areas, they were still influenced to a great degree by the Master Plan designs drawn up by the National Park Service. 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 created 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 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 to 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 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

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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 recreation areas were all located in shaded locations near the water in order to take advantage of the spectacular views and cool breezes. Structures at the four recreation areas ranged from picnic shelters, fireplaces, toilets, and some maintenance buildings, though only Prince Edward State Park had a typical CCC maintenance area 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 recreation 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 the stone culverts, retaining walls and steps are noticeably few or even absent from the recreation areas. In essence, even though the RDAs borrowed many of the basic design elements found in the state parks, the four areas tended to be much more modest undertakings.

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 to the state of Virginia, all of his property. 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 state. During the early years of the 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 was 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 bridge and the two dams that created Goodwin Lake and Prince Edward Lake recreation areas.⁵ In keeping with the prevailing policy of "separate but equal," Goodwin Lake Recreation Area was open only to whites; Prince Edward Lake recreation area was provided for use by African Americans.

Prince Edward Lake recreation area was expanded and its facilities were enhanced in 1949 when it became Prince Edward State Park for Negroes. The current Cedar Crest Conference Center situated near Prince Edward Lake at Twin Lakes State Park is on the site of the former Prince Edward State Park for Negroes. In 1948, during an era of rigidly enforced racial segregation in the South, an African-American named M. Conrad Martin was denied admission to Staunton River State Park. Martin, a prominent banker from Danville, Virginia, then filed suit to challenge the validity of the commonwealth's policy of providing state parks only for whites. This legal challenge led to a decision by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Development to expand facilities at the Prince Edward Lake recreation area for African-

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Americans and turn it into a full fledged state park. In January 1949, Governor William Tuck wrote a special appropriation totaling \$195,000 for development of the new Prince Edward State Park for Negroes. As part of that appropriation, construction began on six concrete block cabins.

The new park was opened to the public in June 1950, making it Virginia's eighth state park. Edgar Latham, formerly a lifeguard at the Prince Edward Lake Recreation-Area, 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 Recreation Area, succeeded Mr. Latham, becoming the second African-American park superintendent in Virginia state park history.

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 4000 people a day. Special activities for the Fourth of July and weekly Saturday night dances drew not only visitors, but local residents as well. Although the Civil Rights Act of 1964 ended formal and legal segregation, the parks continued to operate as separate facilities, until the two parks were merged in 1976. The resulting Prince Edward-Goodwin Lake State Park was renamed Twin Lakes State Park in 1986.

Endnotes

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

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

³ Landrum, p. 144, Jennifer Catherine Reut and Bryan Clark Green. "Virginia State Parks Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1929-1936," Multiple Property Documentation Form, n.d., pp. 9-10.

⁴ Reut and Green, p. 10.

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, p. 17.

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Geographical Data

UTM Zone 17, Datum 27

	Easting	Northing			
A	741660	4118130	O	741510	4116790
B	741840	4117700	P	741530	4116900
C	741900	4117760	Q	741040	4116895
D	742225	4117815	R	741040	4117480
E	742700	4117980	S	741320	4117540
F	742810	4117730	T	741335	4117600
G	742740	4117700	U	741305	4117620
H	742790	4117630	V	741280	4117760
I	742775	4117540	W	741300	4117805
J	742600	4117440	X	741515	4117925
K	742680	4116520	Y	741510	4118000
L	741535	4116520			
M	741555	4116590			
N	741530	4116690			

Verbal Boundary Description

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 with the addition of land along the Cedar Crest Road in June, 2002. The additional land was acquired to protect the viewshed along the access road.

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. See attached full deed description.

Boundary Justification

The north, south, east and west boundaries of Twin Lakes State Park encompass all of the architecturally and historically significant features and events that have conveyed significance to Twin Lakes State Park.

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Photographic Data

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
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View: Cedar Creek Conference Center, west elevation
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View: Goodwin Lake picnic area, South view
Photo: 2 of 19

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

View: Goodwin Lake, campground area, North view
Photo: 3 of 19

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

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

View: Hill Lodge, South elevation
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View: Goodwin Lake Picnic Shelter, East view
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View: Martin Cottage, South elevation
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View: Goodwin Lake Pump House, North elevation
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View: Martin Cottage, North elevation
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View: Goodwin Lake Park Office, North & West
elevations
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View: Maintenance Garage, North elevation
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View: Prince Edward Lake, West view towards cabins
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View: Cabin, South elevation
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View: Prince Edward Lake, West view
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View: Cabin, North elevation
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View: Picnic Shelter, North elevation
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